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The THIRD YEAR

VOLUME I

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OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES

1947-1948

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HISTORIAN EUROPEAN COMMAND

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EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

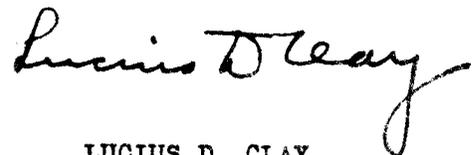
TO : All concerned

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
Commander-in-Chief

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VOLUME ONE

**The Command and the Staff
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of the Chief of Staff**

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Chapter I

EVENTS, PROBLEMS, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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Commander in Chief
European Command
(Per Lt 25 Apr. 51)

Chapter I

EVENTS, PROBLEMS, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MISSION AND POLICIES

1. Mission of the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM.

During the third quarter of 1947, the principal mission of the occupation forces continued to be the support of military government. The Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, with his headquarters at Frankfurt, directed the administration of all the military forces in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. It was his responsibility to see that the support given to military government was effective. He was responsible for the discipline, morale, and training of the military forces, as well as their supply and administration. Many of his problems had to do with his two main tasks of security and logistics.

2. Principal Problems of the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM.

a. The Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, directed ground and service forces in the occupied area, including the U.S. Sectors of Berlin and Vienna and the Bremen Enclave. The entire occupied area of Germany comprised some 47,000 square miles and had a resident population, including 500,000 displaced persons, of almost 19,000,000, a population density of about 400 to the square mile. Approximately 25 percent of the U.S. Zone of Germany was arable land, another 25 percent was mountains and forest, and 50 percent was swamps and pastures.

b. The Army procured, shipped, and distributed food, fuel and all kinds of supplies. It not only provided for its own needs, but also furnished some supplies for the civil population; supported the International Refugee Organization, which administered displaced persons camps; supplied the needs of troops and agencies in Austria; and sometimes came to the relief of distressed areas in other parts of Europe. The Army supported all agencies which were attempting to reestablish Germany and place her on a self-sustaining basis.

c. Efforts to repatriate displaced persons had just about exhausted the possibilities in that direction. Resettlement seemed to be the most promising possibility, but the rate was too slow to give promise of a solution within a short time.

d. The Army still had a tremendous task in the disposal of surplus property.

e. Security within the zone was maintained through the intelligence agencies, the U.S. Constabulary, and tactical troops. Units of the 1st Infantry Division were widely distributed in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria and were performing a number of functions. About 39,000 troops, or approximately one-third of the strength, were used in the security mission. German police were taking over additional duties, but the Constabulary was maintained as an emergency striking force and as a police force for the elements of the population not under the jurisdiction of the German police. It was not likely within the foreseeable future that German police could be used for the control of displaced persons or other foreign elements of the population.

3. Principal Developments in Policy.

During July, August, and September 1947, new lines of general policy developed, and trends already well-established were given new emphasis.

a. More attention was given to security. The 26th Regimental Combat Team was concentrated at Grafenwohr while the 5th Constabulary Regiment was assembled at Augsburg. These two units formed a mobile reserve.

b. Continued pressure for economy in the occupation brought new efforts for the attainment of the greatest possible efficiency in the use of the available manpower. Efforts were made to stimulate enlistments by offering furloughs in the United States and by a regulation

which permitted the exclusion of one post as a place of service. The solutions to problems which had arisen in connection with Negro troops, amounting to 8.9 percent of the strength of the European Command, were sought in the establishment at Kafertal of a training center for colored troops. A plan for a 25 percent reduction in the staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM, to conserve manpower, was placed in operation and was to be completed by 31 December 1947.

c. The continued pressure for economy also forced further attention to the possibilities for a sounder administrative organization of the occupation forces, the consolidation of existing agencies and functions, and the elimination of agencies and establishments no longer contributing to the fulfillment of the occupation mission.

SECURITY

4. Concentration of the 26th Regimental Combat Team.

a. Early in July all elements of the 26th Infantry and other elements of the 1st Infantry Division were operating at a strength under that authorized. The 26th Infantry was brought to authorized strength by the assignment of replacements who were made available by the consolidation of certain Constabulary units. In addition all men available in the replacement depot were used.

b. The First Military District directed the organization and concentration of the 26th Regimental Combat Team at the Grafenwohr Training Center, beginning on 1 August 1947. Units assembled according to the following schedule:

1 August 1947: The 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, moved to Grafenwohr. One battery of the 5th Field Artillery and one battery of the 33d Field Artillery were relieved from the Second Military District and reported to Grafenwohr. Other units made available included a medium tank company; engineer, medical, quartermaster, signal, and ordnance troops; and military police--all from the First Military District.

15 August 1947: Battalion Headquarters, Headquarters Company, and two rifle companies of the 3d Battalion joined the team.

16 August 1947: Troop Information and Education Headquarters School and Depot were moved from Grafenwohr to Stuttgart, thus making more facilities at Grafenwohr available for the Regimental Combat Team.

1 September 1947: One rifle company of the 2d Battalion was transferred from Munich and the remainder of the 3d Battalion was transferred from Nürnberg.

8 September 1947: Fourth cycle training and all subsequent cycles of the training program at Grafenwohr were canceled. This instruction was transferred to Sonthofen. (1)

1 October 1947: The 6th Constabulary Regiment and the 13th Constabulary Squadron moved to Bad Kissengen from Grafenwohr, thus making additional facilities available to the Regimental Combat Team.

15 October 1947: All movements to new stations were
(2)
completed.

c. The Commanding General of the First Military District was responsible for the training program which was intended to accomplish the following objectives.

(1) To prepare for field operations involving combat in normal types of weather under normal terrain conditions in Germany.

(2) To develop a unit capable of operating as a combined arms team under all combat conditions.

(3) To develop a unit capable of rapid movement by its own or attached transport to all points in the occupied zone in not more than twenty-four hours.

(4) To develop the most highly trained, best appearing, and most efficient organization in the U.S. Army.

d. Training of the 7th Field Artillery Battalion, which provided support for the 5th Constabulary Regiment at Augsburg, was also a responsibility of the Commanding General of the First Military District.

e. The team was commanded by Brig. Gen. Fay B. Prickett and its permanent station was in the Bamberg-Erlangen-Grafenwohr area. This team, with the 5th Regiment of the Constabulary, which was concentrated at Augsburg in the southern part of the occupied zone, provided a reserve which was designed to move promptly to control any uprising or

general disturbance before it resulted in destruction of life or
(3)
property.

5. Reorganization of the Constabulary.

a. Plans for the reorganization of the U.S. Constabulary had been under consideration since December 1946 when proposals for new Tables of Organization were submitted to the War Department. The authorized strength of the Constabulary was then 1,888 officers, 97 warrant officers, and 31,796 enlisted men--making an aggregate of 33,781. It was proposed to reduce the strength by 605 officers, 22 warrant officers, and 10,973 enlisted men--an aggregate of 11,600.⁽⁴⁾ This would leave a strength of about 18,000 exclusive of units in Berlin and Bremen. On 27 May 1947, Maj. Gen. W. A. Burress, Commanding General of the U.S. Constabulary, recommended the area of Göppingen-Boblingen, near Stuttgart, as a location for a consolidated Constabulary⁽⁵⁾ regiment.

b. In June 1947 the manpower shortage in the European Command reduced the operational efficiency of some Constabulary units below the acceptable level, and reorganization and regrouping became imperative. General Huebner authorized the Constabulary to skeletonize a number of⁽⁶⁾ units. The War Department favored inactivation of units rather than⁽⁷⁾ redesignation. The plan for the reorganization of the Constabulary placed five regiments in the U.S. Zone of Germany, one regiment less one squadron in Austria, and one squadron in Berlin. One of the five

regiments in Germany was to form a zone reserve and was to have one
(8)
light tank troop. This plan was approved in principle by the War
(9)
Department on 14 June 1947.

c. On 12 August 1947, General Huebner informed the War Department that the proposed Tables of Organization for the Constabulary, which had been submitted to the War Department on 20 December 1946 but had not been acted upon, were already inappropriate due to changes in the Constabulary mission, and that their approval was no longer
(10)
desired.

d. On 20 September 1947, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 3d Constabulary Brigade; the 1st, 3d, 5th, and 10th Constabulary Regiments; and the 13th, 71st, and 72d Constabulary Squadrons were inactivated. At the same time, the 1st, 3d, and 5th Constabulary Regiment Bands were redesignated the 28th, 29th, and 30th Army Bands, and the 10th Constabulary Regimental Band became the 10th Constabulary
(11)
Band. The War Department had authorized these inactivations and redesignations under the Tables of Organization then in effect, but in the European Command the result of these actions was regarded as an interim organization. Headquarters, EUCOM, continued during the period under review to prepare a new Table of Organization, which was submitted
(12)
to the Department of the Army for approval. Another step taken in the reorganization of the Constabulary was the consolidation at Augsburg of the 5th Constabulary Regiment. It was designated as a reserve and was given a training mission similar to that of the 26th Regimental Combat Team.

e. Inasmuch as the Department of the Army directed that supplies be maintained to last through June 1951, it was necessary to estimate troop strength through that date. In this forecast it was assumed that the Constabulary would be reduced from a strength of 22,832 on 1 August 1947 to zero on 1 July 1950. General Huebner pointed out, however, that the question of which tactical units were to remain in the European Command had not been settled, but informal discussion had favored an
(13)
infantry division.

f. A directive governing the operation of the Constabulary, which became effective on 1 October 1947, made the Commanding General of the Constabulary responsible for the coordination of matters relating to the security of the entire occupied territory with all agencies in the U.S. Zone of Germany exclusive of the U.S. Sector of Berlin and the Bremen Enclave. OMGUS, employing German law enforcement agencies, was declared to be responsible for routine maintenance of law and order throughout the U.S. Zone with respect to those persons over
(14)
whom such German agencies had jurisdiction.

6. Expansion of Authority of German Police.

On 8 August 1947, responsibility for the apprehension of Germans in the automatic arrest categories was transferred to the German police, except for persons wanted for war crimes and for reasons of security. All other detained persons, unless wanted on specific charges, were
(15)
released from United States enclosures. The U.S. Army continued to

be responsible for making arrests of war criminals and persons wanted for security reasons. OMGUS instructed the German police to arrest members of organizations found criminal by the International Military Tribunal who had not been tried under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

7. Strength of the Command.

a. At the beginning of July 1947 the total strength of the European Command was 392,134. By the end of September this had been reduced to 364,343. The total military strength of the ground forces on 30 September was 118,916, of which 104,543 was enlisted. United States civilians numbered 9,190 and Allied and neutral civilians 7,132. Employed displaced persons and enemy and ex-enemy persons numbered
(16)
229,105.

b. The administrative overhead amounted to about 13,000 persons, or about 11 percent. Nearly one-half of the occupation force, or about 43,000, were engaged in strictly occupation missions, while only about 4 percent or 4,026 of the ground forces could be classified as having a strictly tactical mission. About one-third of the ground forces, or
(17)
approximately 32,000 were performing service missions.

8. Enlistments.

a. The decline in enlistments, reenlistments, and extensions in the European Command was rapidly becoming a major problem. There was a steady decline from 892 enlistments, reenlistments, and extensions in January 1947 to 234 in May. It appeared that additional incentives were needed. In an effort to enhance the recruiting rate EUCOM recommended to the War Department that:

(1) Paragraph 24 of WD Circular 31, 1947, be amended to authorize EUCOM to reenlist individuals in the Regular Army for three or more years, permitting the individual to exclude a military post if he so desired, in which case an entry would be made on the form 21 (enlistment record, Regular Army) indicating the military post to which he would not be assigned. It was believed that this action would result in obtaining a number of reenlistments and extensions from individuals who did not wish to continue to serve at their present posts.

(2) That paragraph 40B (1) of WD Circular 31, 1947, be amended to authorize individuals reenlisting in the Regular Army for three years or more, to take reenlistment leave in the United States, the time to be charged against accrued leave, commencing upon embarkation on surface transportation at the oversea port of the command concerned, and expiring upon debarkation of the individual upon his return journey to the oversea command. Under this plan it was not deemed desirable to grant a reenlistment furlough in the United States to an individual who would have less than six months to serve in the European Command

(18)

subsequent to his return.

b. On 4 August 1947, the European Command was informed that WD Circular 31, 1947, was being amended so that a man could reenlist in an oversea Theater for duty in the same Theater with a reenlistment furlough in the United States charged against accrued furlough time, commencing upon the date when he departed from the Port of Embarkation in the United States and ending when he reported back to that port for his return trip. (19)

c. Although the War Department, on 21 August 1947, declined to incorporate the exempted station proposal in Circular 31, an action which would have been applicable to all Theaters, it left the decision in the matter to each Theater Commander. Instructions were that Theater Commanders could cause to be recorded on form 21 or 24 any reenlistment promise relative to an "excluded military post," and that such supplemental recording instructions should be in keeping with the scope, intent, and general form prescribed in sections VI and VII of WD Circular 141. (20)

d. On 19 September 1947, EUCOM announced that men enlisting or reenlisting for three, four, or five years might designate one post, subpost, or exempted air force installations at which they did not desire to serve. Entries indicating such desires were to be made on service records and the soldiers were to serve at other stations during the balance of their current foreign service tours. Soldiers not departing on reenlistment furloughs were transferred to the 7720th EUCOM Replacement Depot, in the case of ground or service troops, or to the 7739th AAF

Casual Processing Group in the case of the Air Force. Those who departed on reenlistment furloughs were sent to replacement depots upon the expiration of their furloughs. When units were transferred, commanders were cautioned to check service records to see if the new stations had been exempted by any enlisted men. If there were such exemptions transfers were necessary. Enlisted men could withdraw their objections but could not exclude another station. (21)

9. Training Center for Negro Troops.

a. Headquarters, EUCOM, desired a training center where intensified basic and grammar school training could be given to all incoming Negro replacements, members of inactivated Negro units, and Negro soldiers who indicated a need for further training by repeated disciplinary infractions or by substandard deportment. It would either "graduate" the trainees after a suitable training period by reassigning them to other units or eliminate them by application of regulations regarding inapt soldiers.

b. In August 1947 the Second Military District was operating a training center for Negro troops at Kafertal, near Mannheim. Nine officers and thirty enlisted men had been withdrawn from the 371st Infantry Battalion to form a headquarters. In addition, thirty enlisted bandsmen from the 371st Infantry Battalion were scheduled to move to Seckenheim, near Kafertal, to join the band school. The 556th and 557th Rifle Companies, separate, were then in training at Kafertal. The

activation of the 558th Rifle Company was proposed and the movement of Company D, 379th Infantry Battalion, and Company D, 371st Infantry Battalion, from Grafenwohr to Kafertal for further training was scheduled.

c. At that time six Negro companies were in training at the European Command training center at Grafenwohr, but that location was needed for the concentration of the 26th Regimental Combat Team. It was decided to concentrate all facilities for training Negro troops at Kafertal, with the Headquarters of the 370th and 371st Battalions as the overhead. (22) When the six companies completed their training at Grafenwohr, the instructors were transferred to Kafertal. A fairly large headquarters was necessary as there was a considerable amount of administrative work, including section VIII boards (to determine the fitness of men to remain in the Army), escorts to accompany men being transferred from units to Bremerhaven, and military police to pick up soldiers absent without leave.

d. Under the direction of the Office of the Director of Personnel and Administration, the Replacement Depot at Marburg established classification and survey teams. These teams surveyed Negro units and reported upon the number of men improperly assigned and the number in need of additional basic training.

e. At the training center at Kafertal, first claim for admission belonged to Negro soldiers who showed need of immediate disciplinary training as a result of serious incidents, or serious breaches of discipline; those who showed need of basic training; and

those who were sent to the center upon the specific recommendation or request of a major command. Those discovered as a result of the personnel survey were placed in second priority. (23)

f. On 1 August 1947, these plans were put into execution and a training center for Negro troops was established at Kafertal. Its mission included receiving all Negro replacements arriving in the European Command, training them as needed, and assigning them to units. (24)
On 10 October 1947, this training center, which had been known up to that time as the Second Military District Infantry Training Center, was redesignated as the Kafertal Training Center. (25)

g. Basic and academic training was given for varying periods, depending upon the requirements of the individual. Upon completion of training, each individual was assigned to the unit which could best use his capabilities. If technical training was needed, the individual was sent to the appropriate technical school prior to assignment to a unit. Part of the mission of the training center was to receive from units those men who, by reason of substandard performance, needed further training. No men were transferred to the center without clearance from the Director of Personnel and Administration. The training center was not a disciplinary camp or a rehabilitation center. It was equipped with competent instructors and all training aids, and was a place where the level of military and academic knowledge possessed by colored soldiers might be improved in a minimum of time and with minimum

overhead. The training center comprised two training companies, each with a capacity of 250 men. Several rifle companies were trained at the center for employment as security guards.

10. Restriction of Employment of Allies and Neutrals.

After 25 July 1947, no more Allied and neutral civilians were recruited for employment in the European Command and it was announced that existing employment agreements would not be extended in another position except under special circumstances. The change in policy was made due to the shortage of manpower in Allied and neutral countries. Employment agreements with male Allied or neutral civilian employees were only to be extended in the same positions when United States citizens or qualified Germans, displaced persons, or ex-enemy persons were not available as replacements. Major commanders could approve such extensions, but other exceptions to the policy required approval by Headquarters, EUCOM. Approvals of extensions of contracts of employees of the EUCOM Exchange System could be made by the Chief of Special Services, but extensions for employees paid from other nonappropriated funds were to be sent to the Director of Personnel and Administration
(26)
for approval.

11. Duplicate Personnel Offices Eliminated.

On 22 September 1947, a directive to the major commands eliminated duplicate personnel offices by providing for only one civilian personnel office in each post or similar area to administer

all civilian employees except United States and Allied civilian employees of OMGUS and Germans, displaced persons, and ex-enemy persons employed by (27) USAFE. Civilian employees assigned to general and special staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM, and units under their operational (28) control were administered by post civilian personnel officers.

12. Appointment of Civilian Personnel Expert.

Another step in the program designed to make the maximum use of the special skills and experience of civilian employees was taken on 13 August 1947 when Dr. Viola C. Ames, U.S. Government psychologist, became field placement consultant in the civilian personnel section of the Office of the Director of Personnel and Administration, Headquarters, EUCOM. Dr. Ames was in the European Command from May to July 1947 on a training program assignment for civilian personnel supervisors. After returning to the United States she accepted a permanent appointment in the European Command, but worked for a time in the Office of the Secretary of War in Washington to help select personnel technicians to (29) be sent to the European Command.

CONSOLIDATION AND REDUCTION OF AGENCIES
AND COMMANDS

13. Elimination of Agencies.

a. Study continued with a view to eliminating as many agencies as possible. In some instances it was perceived that independent agencies would be transferred to staff divisions with considerable saving of personnel. Other agencies were performing reduced functions as a result of having transferred some of their responsibilities to German authorities.

b. The Military Labor Service was reviewed with a view to its elimination or absorption by the Office of the Director of Personnel and Administration. The Chief, Military Labor Service, had two major missions. He was supervising the remaining organized labor service units in the occupied zone and the recruiting, training, organization, administration, and employment of the industrial police. The Director of Operations, Personnel, Organization, and Training had responsibility for the organization, movement, assignment, and disbandment of United States units. The only difference between United States Table of Organization units and labor service units so far as administration was concerned was that the latter were composed of non-United States personnel who did not have contracts with the United States. Reduction in the number of labor service units was made by the Director of

Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training upon recommendations of the Military Labor Service and with the concurrence of the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement. There were 111 organized labor service companies in the occupied area on 30 September 1947 and all were scheduled for discontinuance by the spring of 1948. A staff study was made and it appeared that the discontinuance of labor service units could be supervised by the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training, acting with the advice of the Directors of Personnel and Administration and of Services, Supply, and Procurement. It was assumed that the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training could supervise the nine labor service companies assigned to the American Graves Registration Command, which would be needed until 1949. Records of members of organized labor service units were maintained by the Military Labor Service, but these could be transferred to the Adjutant General. The Provost Marshal supervised the military police and the German Railway Police, and it was believed that the supervision of the industrial police could be vested in the Provost Marshal under the general supervision of the Director of Personnel and Administration.

c. There were other agencies which it was believed could be eliminated. A study was undertaken to determine whether or not the Dependents' School Service could function better as part of the Office of the Adjutant General. It was proposed that the Troop Information and Education Division should be absorbed by the Office of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training. Many of the functions

of the Chief of Transportation and the Chief Signal Officer were being transferred to German transportation and signal agencies, and these staff divisions were reviewed to determine what additional reductions could be made. A study was started to determine whether or not the functions of the Air Priorities Board could be turned over to the Office of the Chief of Transportation. (30)

14. Reduction of Installations and Facilities.

On 26 August 1947, major commands were directed to close as many facilities or installations as possible and to consolidate those remaining. In order that Headquarters, EUCOM, might have information on which to base plans for the reduction of United States holdings, commanders were directed to submit "Monthly Facilities and Installations Reports" on the 25th of each month. The Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement issued bimonthly a "Logistic Planning Forecast" which coordinated efforts regarding the reduction of installations. (31)

15. Military Posts Consolidated.

On 1 August 1947, Kassel Military Post was discontinued and the area which had been assigned to it was transferred to Giessen Military Post. The latter was then redesignated Wetzler Military Post, with headquarters at that place. (32) Wetzler Post was further extended on 1 September 1947 when the Fulda Military Post was discontinued and the area formerly contained in it was assigned to Wetzler. (33) The Second Military District was reorganized on 1 August 1947 to consist of the

posts of Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, and Wetzlar. On 1 October 1947, the Bamberg Military Post was discontinued and the area, units, and functions formerly assigned to it were transferred to Nürnberg
(34)
Military Post.

16. Switzerland Liaison Detachment Discontinued.

The 7746th Liaison Detachment (Switzerland) was discontinued on
(35)
31 August 1947. This detachment had been functioning at Berne since
(36)
15 September 1945. It had assisted in arranging for Special Services
tours to Switzerland and in the purchasing of goods for the post exchanges.

17. Civil Censorship Division Inactivated.

Prior to moving to Esslingen in August, the main office of the 7742d Civil Censorship Division had been in Frankfurt with Group "B" at Offenbach. Its inactivation started on 26 September 1947. The gradual discontinuance of the unit affected 625 Allied and neutral employees and 1,400 Germans and displaced persons employed in it. Many of these
(37)
employees were transferred to other positions. Approximately 500
(38)
United States citizens were transferred to other positions.

18. Civilian Internees and Prisoners of War.

a. On 1 January 1947, there were 19,000 civilian internees under control of the U.S. forces, distributed as follows: Dachau, 11,309; Ludwigsburg, 2,039; Hammelburg, 5,431; and Darmstadt, 167. Enclosures at Ludwigsburg, Hammelburg, and Darmstadt had been closed

prior to 30 June 1947 and on that date only 3,193 internees remained under United States control. Of this number 2,781 were interned at Dachau, 358 were held at Nürnberg prison for the U.S. Chief of Counsel and 54 were being held for exploitation by the Office of the Chief Historian, EUCOM. (39)

b. In August 1946, ten German prisoners were loaned to Soviet authorities to act as witnesses in the Gardelegen concentration camp case. They were returned by the Soviet authorities to Dachau Camp on 21 July 1947, exhibiting signs of extreme malnutrition and abusive and neglectful treatment. Each asserted that he had not been used as a witness at any trial during the time he had been in Soviet hands. All of them required hospitalization; one had a severe case of tuberculosis and had to be photographed on a stretcher; another showed festered scars of old wounds. Over half of them suffered from edema a symptom of the gravest form of malnutrition. A report of physical examination submitted by the Judge Advocate was forwarded to the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, OMCUS, for presentation to the Allied Control Council. (40)

c. The Center at Dachau, the last remaining Discharge Center in the U.S. Zone, was closed on 30 September 1947. After the release of the United States held prisoners of war on 30 June 1947, the Dachau Center was kept open to handle prisoners of war arriving from other zones or outside Germany, most of whom then came from Luxemburg and Belgium. The last group from Luxemburg arrived on 10 September 1947, but there were still 5000 in Belgium. These men, who were to be returned in monthly shipments until the end of the year, and other prisoners of

war from other zones or countries, were to be discharged prior to their
(41)
return to the U.S. Zone.

19. Plan for Reduction of Headquarters, EUCOM.

a. On 10 September 1947, the Chief of Staff gave verbal instructions that a study be made with a view to reducing the authorized strength of the general and special staff divisions by approximately 25 percent, the reduction to be applied equally to officers, enlisted personnel, and civilian employees. A rule adopted as a measure to attain this reduction called for elimination of deputy chiefs of the general and special staff divisions by combining their duties with those of the executive officers. All branch executive officers were also to be eliminated. It was decided that no staff division would be manned to meet its peak load, but would operate with a staff designed for the normal average work load. No allowances were made for leaves, furloughs, or unforeseen illness or accidents, but it was assumed that in any such event the remaining members of staffs would carry on all normal functions during any temporary absences. It was assumed that members of general and special staff divisions would not be required to make inventories of commissaries and post exchanges or to sit on courts martial--functions which were described as properly belonging to the Frankfurt Post Commander. Personnel allocations were reexamined with a view to reducing drastically the number of senior officers, particularly colonels.

b. A preliminary meeting was held by the Chief of Staff on 23 September 1947, at which the program was explained to all staff division heads. Consolidated studies covering all the divisions were turned in at a meeting on 30 September 1947. The reduction was to be in effect by 31 December 1947 and was to be accomplished as far as possible by not filling vacancies occurring normally.

c. The functions of Headquarters Command and the Frankfurt Post Commander were reviewed with a view to placing the maximum responsibility practicable in the hands of the Frankfurt Post Commander. Other proposals included placing the Dependents School Service under the Adjutant General; placing Troop Information and Education under the Director of Operations, Plans, Organizations, and Training; placing the Military Labor Service under the Director of Personnel and Administration; and eliminating the Air Priorities Board and transferring its functions to the Chief of Transportation. Activities of the Chief of Transportation and Chief Signal Officer were reviewed in the light of the transfer of many functions in those fields to the
(42)
Germans. The functions of control branches were carefully scrutinized with a view to their elimination or commination with the job of division executive. Approval from the Chief of Staff was necessary before general or special staff divisions could use personnel on temporary or special duty above their authorized strength.

d. The Secretary, General Staff, in conjunction with the Adjutant General, reviewed the reporting functions assigned to all general and special staff divisions with a view to eliminating duplication in reports. The Secretary, General Staff, in addition to reviewing his own functions and authorized personnel, reviewed the functions and authorized personnel of the Offices of the Deputy Inspector General, the Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director, the Chief of Public Information, the Chief Historian, the Chief of the Allied Contact Section, and the Headquarters Commandant.

e. The Director of Personnel and Administration, in addition to reviewing his own functions and authorized personnel, reviewed the functions and authorized personnel of the Offices of the Judge Advocate, Adjutant General, Chief of the Dependents School Service, Chief of Special Services, Chief Chaplain, Provost Marshal, and Chief of Claims.

f. The Deputy Director of Intelligence, in addition to reviewing his own functions and authorized personnel, reviewed the functions and authorized personnel of the intelligence agencies currently under his jurisdiction.

g. The Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training, in addition to reviewing his own functions and authorized personnel, reviewed the functions and authorized personnel of the Office of the Chief of Troop Information and Education.

h. The Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, in addition to reviewing his own functions and authorized personnel, reviewed the functions and authorized personnel of the Office of the Chief, Chemical Corps; the Chief Engineer; the Chief Surgeon; the Chief Quartermaster; the Chief of Ordnance; the Chief of Transportation; the Chief Signal Officer; the Chief of Finance; the Chief, Military Labor Service; and the Air Priorities Board.

i. The Director of Civil Affairs reviewed his division with a view to changing it from a general to a special staff division under the supervision of the Director of Personnel and Administration, retaining only its functions pertaining to displaced persons.

OTHER CHANGES IN POLICY

20. Theaters Opened to Germans and Austrians.

Beginning on 1 July 1947, Germans and Austrians were permitted to attend all U.S. Army motion picture theaters operated on a paid admission basis, except those in restricted areas like the Frankfurt compound, if they came as guests of United States citizens. The admission charge for German or Austrian guests was thirty cents, the same as for United States civilians. Local commanders could limit the number of guests if there was a shortage of space. ⁽⁴³⁾ This directive was later clarified by extending the same privileges to all other persons

legally resident in Germany and Austria.

21. Plan for Retrenchment at Resort Hotels.

On 2 July 1947, a plan was adopted to bring about a reduction in personnel employed at resort hotels and to make such centers self-supporting. Hotels were to be released to the Germans when the bulk of supplies and materials necessary for their operation could be obtained from the German economy. In that event, a certain portion of the space at each hotel would be reserved for members of the occupation forces and their dependents. (44) The principal hotels involved were those requisitioned by the U.S. forces at Garmisch, Berchtesgaden, Chiemsee, and Ammersee. The hotel and rest center operated at Ammersee by the Air Force was closed prior to 30 September 1947.

22. Per Diem Allowances Restricted.

On 9 July 1947, a cable to major commands directed that all temporary duty orders for travel within the U.S. Zone of Germany contain the following statement: "Temporary duty travel per diem allowances are not authorized." Another directive to major commands stated that no charge would be made for occupancy of government quarters within the occupied area for persons on official duty orders. (45)

23. Railway Tickets Required.

Starting on 25 July 1947, military and civilian personnel assigned to, or employed by nonappropriated fund agencies in the European Command were required to purchase tickets for rail travel on duty in the U.S. Zone of Germany. The ruling affected the Army Motion Picture Service, Stars and Stripes, EUCOM Civilian Show Circuit, and a number of other agencies. These organizations also were required to pay for rail freight shipments in dollar backed currency. (46)

24. Concurrent Shipment of Dependents and Sponsors.

a. In July a cable to the War Department outlined a plan for the concurrent shipment of dependents and sponsors. (47) A similar cable was sent to major commands. The 7748th Dependents Housing Detachment was organized at Bad Mergentheim, Germany, on 10 September 1947. (48) Dependents who could not immediately be assigned to quarters at the station where their sponsors were assigned to duty were to be provided rooms in hotels at Bad Mergentheim until quarters were available at their permanent locations. In a teleconference on 22 July representatives of the War Department concurred, in principle, in the proposals of Headquarters, EUCOM, and stated that the War Department would be ready to accept concurrent shipment of dependents and sponsors, beginning on 1 November 1947.

b. The Second Military District was directed to prepare at Bad Mergentheim hotels with a capacity of 350 families, and to be prepared to begin operations on 15 October 1947. Such requisitioning as was necessary was closely coordinated with the Office of Military Government for W^urttemberg-Baden. Hotel facilities for approximately seventy-five families were reserved at Bad Kissingen for use in case of an overflow from Bad Mergentheim. The First Military District was directed to prepare facilities at Erlangen for approximately 125 families, also to be used in case of an overflow from Bad Mergentheim. Thirty days' notice was to be given prior to the use of facilities at Bad Kissingen and Erlangen. (49)

c. The War Department furnished information concerning the housing situation in Europe to Army and Air Force personnel who were authorized transportation for dependents, and this information was made available at the time they were issued orders for permanent change of station to the European Command. If concurrent shipment was desired and the situation permitted, dependents could travel with or immediately following their sponsors.

d. To provide living quarters for all dependents it was necessary to use all family-type housing in military posts to the maximum extent possible and the temporary quarters at Bad Mergentheim as little as possible. District and post commanders reviewed the housing situation in their areas to insure the housing of incoming dependents

without further requisitioning. Reorganization or regrouping of Air Force, 1st Division, and Constabulary troops precluded, in many instances, immediate transfer of dependents to the new stations of their sponsors. In some instances these reorganizations reduced the ability of military posts to house incoming dependents. (50)

25. Sale of Gasoline.

On 4 August 1947, the sale of gasoline and oil for privately owned motor vehicles in the European Command was transferred from the EUCOM Exchange System to the Chief Quartermaster. The EUCOM Exchange System continued to repair, lubricate, and otherwise service private cars and to sell books of coupons with which gasoline and oil could be obtained at quartermaster stations.

26. Entry of Fiancees Authorized.

On 7 August 1947, the Deputy Chief of Staff approved a circular authorizing fiancees of United States citizens stationed in Germany or Austria to make visits of fifteen days or less to the occupied zones of those countries for the purpose of marriage, upon receipt of authorization from Headquarters, EUCOM, provided that messing and housing facilities were available on the post or exempt air installations where the sponsoring individual was stationed. (51)

27. Enlisted Aide to Deputy Commander in Chief.

The weekly selection of an enlisted man or woman in the Frankfurt Military Post as Aide to the Deputy Commander in Chief started in September 1947. The purpose of the selection was to foster pride in individual soldiers and the esprit de corps of organizations. (52) Contestants reported to the Inspecting Officer and the winner was selected at formal guard mount each Wednesday evening by the Adjutant and an officer designated by the Secretary, General Staff. During his tour of duty the Aide to the Deputy Commander in Chief was identified by a brassard marked with the insignia of an aide to a lieutenant general. Upon completion of the tour of duty the enlisted aide kept this brassard as a souvenir. Also, during his tour of duty, the aide carried a swagger stick, and soldiers who were selected twice were allowed to keep the swagger stick. Upon completion of a tour the soldier or Wac could apply for a three-day pass and received highest priority on the Swiss tour or the Garmisch or Berchtesgaden Leave Center week-end quota.

APPOINTMENTS TO COMMAND AND STAFF POSITIONS

28. Chief of Transportation.

Col. Samuel R. Browning was relieved as Chief of Transportation on 1 July 1947 to return to the United States. Col. George E. Wrockloff, (53) Jr., then deputy, was named acting Chief of Transportation. On

9 July 1947, Col. Calvin De Witt, Jr., who had arrived in Frankfurt on
(54)
7 July, assumed the position. Before coming to the European Command,
Colonel De Witt had been Deputy Port Commander of the San Francisco Port
of Embarkation. Previously he had been Commanding General of the Boston
(55)
Port of Embarkation and had served in the Pacific Theater.

29. Chief Signal Officer.

Following the return to the United States of Brig. Gen. Francis
H. Lanahan, Jr., Chief Signal Officer, Col. Edward F. French, then
Executive Officer, became Acting Chief Signal Officer and served until
9 July 1947, when Brig. Gen. Jerry V. Matejka was appointed Chief
(56)
Signal Officer. General Matejka had served as Chief Signal Officer
in the British Isles and North Africa during the war and immediately after
the close of the conflict served in the Philippines and Japan. General
Lanahan assumed command of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center at
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

30. Chief, Chemical Corps.

Col. Milton T. Hankins replaced Col. Horace M. Woodward, Jr.,
(57)
as Chief, Chemical Corps, on 15 July 1947. Colonel Hankins also
served as Air Chemical Officer, USAFE, from 15 July 1947 until
(58)
25 July 1947.

31. Inspector General.

On 30 July 1947, Brig. Gen. William Hesketh became Deputy
(59)
Inspector General, replacing Col. Stanley G. Saulnier, who had been
(60)
Acting Deputy Inspector General since the departure of Col. Paul V.
Kellogg on 24 June 1947. General Hesketh came to Frankfurt from
Washington, D.C., where he served on the Truscott Board. Col. Frank J.
(61)
Pearson succeeded General Hesketh on 5 September 1947. Maj. Gen.
Louis A. Craig succeeded Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., as Inspector
(62)
General on 24 August 1947. General Parker returned to the United
States and became Deputy Commanding General of the Fifth Army in Chicago,
the position which had been vacated by General Craig.

32. Director of Management Control.

James L. Sundquist, who had come to the European Command as
a member of the Bureau of the Budget Team sent to investigate certain
aspects of military government, on 13 August 1947 became Director of
Management Control, in the office of the Commander in Chief and for OMCUS,
replacing Col. David L. Robinson, Jr., who had returned to the United
(63)
States.

33. Director of Civil Affairs.

Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold became Director of Civil Affairs,
(64)
succeeding Col. Stanley R. Mickelsen, on 22 August 1947. Col.
Mickelsen came to Europe in 1944 and became Chief of the Displaced

Persons Branch of G-5, SHAEF. In 1945 he became the Director of the Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division of OMGUS in Berlin. He was designated Director of Civil Affairs, EUCOM, on 15 March 1947. On 1 September 1947 he became Assistant Commandant of the Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. General Harrold had commanded the 9th Armored Division and after the close of hostilities he was Commanding General of School Troops at the Armored School, Fort Knox, Kentucky. In May 1946 he returned to the European Command and became Commanding General of the 3d Constabulary Brigade at Stuttgart. (65)

34. Negro Troop Adviser.

On 26 August 1947, Lt. Col. Marcus Bay was appointed Negro Troop Adviser to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. (66)

35. Deputy Military Governor.

Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, Commanding General of OMGUS, was named Deputy Military Governor in addition to his other duties on 30 August 1947. General Hays succeeded Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, who had served since 15 March 1947. (67)

36. Civilian Personnel Director.

Robert M. Barnett was appointed Director of Civilian Personnel, EUCOM, and Personnel Adviser to the Commander in Chief and Military Governor on 4 September 1947. (68)

37. Chief, Military Labor Service.

Lt. Col. Joseph L. Driskell became Acting Chief, Military Labor Service, on 10 September 1947, succeeding Col. Vance W. Batchelor. (69)

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

38. Visits by Cabinet Members.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson and Secretary of Commerce W. Averill Harriman, accompanied by their staffs and special consultants, arrived in Berlin by air from Washington on 3 July 1947. The group included Tracy S. Voorhes, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War; Raymond W. Bliss, Surgeon General; Gail E. Spain, Expert Consultant to the Secretary of Agriculture; Nathan Loenig, Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; Jesse P. Gilmer, Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration; Ralph S. Trigg, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. Dennis A. Fitzgerald, Secretary General of the International Emergency Food Council; Maurice P. Hutton, head of the British Food Mission to the U.S. Department of Commerce; Stanley Andrews, of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture; Thomas S. Blaisdell, Jr., Director of the Office of International Trade; Nathan F. Bartlett, Secretary of the Business Advisory Council; and James S. Knowlson, chairman of the board, Stewart Warner Corporation, and representative of

the Business Advisory Council of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The group visited a number of points in Germany and conferred with occupation officials. (70) Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder was in Germany during September, 1947.

39. Visit of Food Experts.

Dr. Edward C. Acheson, Special Representative of President Truman with the rank of minister, was in Germany during the latter part of July as American head of a bipartite mission to study the possible use in Germany of surplus food supplies of northern Europe. Other members of the mission were J. Johnston, Director General of the North German Fishing Board, Food and Agriculture Division, Control Commission for Germany (British element); Col. George E. Deshon of the War Department General Staff, military aide to Dr. Acheson; and Ray I. Kimmel, Agricultural Attache of the Political Affairs Division, OMGUS. The mission was an outgrowth of former Pres. Herbert Hoover's report on the food situation. In its report this mission outlined methods for the utilization in Germany of some of the 200,000 tons of surplus fish available in northern Europe, as well as certain supplies of dried fruit and winter vegetables. The mission also visited London, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium. (71)

40. Visit of Manpower Expert.

Brig. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau of the War Department General Staff arrived in Frankfurt on 22 July 1947 on a temporary duty assignment

which included work in both Frankfurt and Berlin. General Trudeau was Chief of the Manpower Control Group of the Personnel and Administration Division in Washington. During his stay in the European Command, General Trudeau studied special aspects of the use of military manpower. (72)

41. Visits of Medical Experts.

a. Dr. Franklin G. Ebaugh, professor of neurology at the University of Denver, and Dr. William H. Everts, of the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital of New York City, arrived in Frankfurt on 8 August 1947 and started a tour of the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria on which they surveyed the handling of neuropsychopathic cases in Army hospitals. In their capacities as consultants of the Surgeon General, they visited hospitals in Berlin, Wiesbaden, N^urnberg, Munich, and Vienna. They discussed technical problems with Brig. Gen. Edward A. Noyes, EUCOM Chief Surgeon, and their study included possibilities for expanding neuropsychiatric training for young EUCOM doctors as well as an investigation of German and Austrian practices. (73)

b. Dr. Roscoe Sensenich, president-elect of the American Medical Association; Dr. Elmer Henderson, special surgical consultant to the Air Surgeon's Office; and Dr. Ernest G. Irons, President of the American College of Physicians and clinical professor of medicine at the University of Illinois, toured European medical installations in September. (74)

42. Visit of United Nations Subcommittee on Palestine.

The United Nations Special Subcommittee on Palestine arrived in Berlin from Vienna on 12 August 1947 for conferences with United States and British military government officials and to visit Jewish displaced persons camps. Members of the subcommittee were: J. D. L. Hood, Australia, Chairman; Leon Mayrand, Canada; Dr. Richard Pech, Czechoslovakia; Dr. J. Garcia-Granados, Guatemala; Venkata Viswanathan, India; Dr. Ali Ardalan, Iran; A. I. Spits, the Netherlands; Dr. Paul Mohn, Sweden; Prof. E. R. Fabregat, Uruguay; and Dr. Joze Briloj, (75) Yugoslavia.

43. Visit of General Bradley.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, accompanied by Mrs. Bradley and a number of other persons, arrived in Berlin on 28 August 1947. General Bradley remained in Berlin until 31 August and between 31 August and 6 September he visited Nurnberg, Grafenwohr, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich, Bad T^olz, Chiemsee, Berchtesgaden, and Salzburg. (76)

44. Visit of Chief of Chaplains.

Col Patrick J. Ryan, War Department Chief of Chaplains, arrived in Frankfurt on 10 September 1947 at the start of an inspection tour of the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria and Army establishments in Italy. Accompanying Colonel Ryan were Lt. Col. Stanislaus Ryczek, assistant in the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, Washington, D.C., and Dr. Paul Bussard, editor of the Catholic Digest. Col. Paul J. Maddox,

EUCOM Chief Chaplain, met the visitors in London and accompanied them to Germany by way of Luxemburg. They remained in Europe until 30 September. (77)

45. Visit of Belgian Officials.

Frans Vinck, Belgian Under Secretary of State for Fuel and Power, was in Frankfurt on 19 September 1947 and conferred with EUCOM Civil Affairs officials on the program for resettling displaced persons in Belgium. At that time 17,000 workers and 4000 dependents had gone to Belgium and arrangements had been made for 11,000 more workers and 8000 more dependents. (78)

46. Visits of Congressional Committees.

a. By 1 August 1947 it was apparent that a considerable number of Congressmen would visit the U.S. Zone of Germany during the next few months. Col. David H. Tulley and Maj. Paul E. Doherty of the Legislative and Liaison Division, War Department, arrived in Frankfurt on 12 August 1947 to discuss arrangements for the visits of the Congressional Committees. They were in Berlin on 15 August 1947 and in Vienna on 18 August 1947, returning to Washington on 21 August 1947. On 18 August 1947, the proposed visits were the subject of a telephone conference participated in by Col. John G. Hill, Assistant to the Chief of Staff, EUCOM; Capt. William B. Fulton of the Office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM; Brig. Gen. Miles Reber, acting chief of the Legislative and Liaison Division in Washington; Colonel Tulley; Major Doherty; and other officials who had been requested by General Reber to take part. (79)

b. J. Anthony Panuch was named a Special Adviser to General (80) Clay on 30 August 1947. One of his duties was to make preparations for the visits of Congressional Committees, individual Congressmen, and other officials. These committees were briefed at OMCUS in Berlin and at Headquarters, EUCOM, in Frankfurt. They included the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Fulton Committee, the Bolton Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Taber Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, the Kirwin Committee, the Rooney Committee, the Senate Judiciary Committee, the House Armed Services and Appropriations Committee, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the Joint Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Senate Armed Services Committee. Committees were urged to submit itineraries and indicate the subjects in which they were interested as early as possible. Prepared itineraries were changed upon request, but changes in schedules frequently caused difficulties and discomforts. A large amount of mail was received for the Congressmen and a considerable quantity of it could not be delivered to them while they were in the European Command.

c. Some groups were guests of the War Department throughout, while others traveled at government but not at War Department expense. A number traveled at their own expense. Since most transient accommodations in the European Command operated on a self-supporting basis, entertainment funds were limited. There were not Army facilities outside

the occupied areas. Considerable time was required to secure clearances for special planes to points outside the occupied areas. Even passports properly visaed did not speed up the clearances. Motor transportation was unreliable and long motor trips were inadvisable, especially outside the occupied area. Individuals were urged to obtain visas for all the countries they expected to visit before they left Washington. Paris was the only place in Europe where visas for a number of the countries could be obtained, and getting them there was likely to involve considerable delay. American Express Travelers Checks were recommended for personal funds as they were negotiable in all countries. There were no facilities in the occupied areas to convert United States currency into European currencies, and no excess European currency could be converted back into dollars. (81)

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION

47. Air Transport Command.

The European Sector, Atlantic Division, Air Transport Command, with headquarters in Wiesbaden, Germany, was established upon the inactivation of Headquarters, European Division, Air Transport Command, on 1 July 1947. Col. Jack Roberts became commander of the new organization. (82)

USAFE, with the concurrence of the Department of the Army and the State Department, prepared the plans for the withdrawal of Army Airways

Communications Service personnel and equipment and the discontinuance of
(83)
European Air Transport Service in the Balkans.

48. Fiscal and Liquidating Branch.

Establishment of the Fiscal Liquidating Branch of the Budget and Fiscal Division, Headquarters, EUCOM, was approved by the Deputy Chief of Staff on 27 August 1947. This agency was to consolidate the current fiscal accounting records of inactivated commands and to certify the availability of appropriated funds for the payment of vouchers (84) relating to obligations incurred prior to the current fiscal year.

49. Audit Agency.

The Audit Agency was placed under the command jurisdiction of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on 30 August 1947. It operated independently as an activity of the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, under the (85) jurisdiction of the Chief of Finance, EUCOM.

50. Reports and Analysis Section Transferred.

On 10 September 1947, the Report and Analysis Section of the Office of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training, including one officer and five United States civilians, was transferred to the Office of the Secretary, General Staff, where it was known as the Statistical Analysis Section. It supervised selection and preparation of staff studies and prepared a monthly summary data book. It supervised staff division data, reports, and special studies and maintained liaison (86) with the general staff in the development of reports.

TRAINING

51. Training Flights by B-29 Bombers.

The 97th Bomber Group of B-29 airplanes arrived in Europe on 5 July 1947. During its 10-day visit, planes made trips to Stockholm, Sweden, and Amendola Airport, Foggia, Italy. The 43d Group arrived on 14 August 1947 and stayed approximately ten days. The 7th Bombardment Group, which arrived on 5 September 1947 under the 10-day rotation training plan, departed from Giebelstadt on 17 September 1947. It was the fifth group to make the transatlantic training flight during 1947. (87)

52. Training Courses.

Major commands and staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM, were assigned quotas for the 30 June, 4 August, and 8 September courses at the Constabulary School at Sonthofen, Germany. Each course could enroll 250 students. Training given at this school was mandatory by directive of the War Department. It was designed to give officers an opportunity to round out their military education and prepare them to assume their duties in the postwar Army. It was primarily for officers integrated into the Regular Army and for officers commissioned subsequent to 1940. Two special trains to Sonthofen were scheduled for each course, one originating at Kassel and the other at Bamberg. In addition to the training given at Sonthofen, military posts and the American Graves

Registration Command conducted training in Personnel Management, Staff functioning, Military Courts and Boards, Public Information, Mess Management, Troop Movement, and Troop Information and Education. (88)

Annual rifle and pistol matches in the European Command were held at Grafenwohr from 25 August 1947 until 7 September 1947. (89)

53. Instruction for Mess Stewards.

A course of instruction for mess stewards and noncommissioned officers of the first three grades who wished to qualify for the new positions of mess stewards or food service supervisors, authorized by the War Department, (90) opened at the Quartermaster School at Darmstadt on 14 July 1947. Provisions were made for seventy-five students in the courses which were of sixteen weeks' duration. (91)

54. Allocation of Training Time.

On 13 August 1947, letters to major commands directed that the 40-hour training week schedule be arranged so that military subjects were covered during the morning hours, while afternoons were reserved for organized athletics, ceremonies, schools, care of equipment, and related instructions. Boards and courts were to be held during afternoon periods. Inspections were normally to be held on Saturday morning. Where possible no instruction was to be scheduled for Wednesday or Saturday afternoons. (92)

55. Control of Venereal Disease.

By July 1947 the campaign against venereal disease had shifted away from roadside billboards and radio announcements and was being conducted in less spectacular channels. The War Department provided for Indoctrination Teams, (93) and at the meeting on 24 September 1947 of the EUCOM Venereal Disease Control Council the following persons were nominated as members of the EUCOM Venereal Disease Indoctrination Team:

Col. R. T. Finn, Special Services

Lt. Col. H. Y. Chase, Provost Marshal

Maj. S. A. Martin, Personnel and Administration

Maj. J. K. Bayne, Surgeon

Dr. Theodore Popovich, OMGUS

The chairman of the EUCOM team contacted each of the major commands to determine the number of teams necessary in lower echelons. (94)

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

56. Resettlement of Displaced Persons.

a. The French Government and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees reached an agreement which was ratified by the French Government on 1 July 1947 for the recruiting of displaced persons in the U.S. Zone for employment and resettlement in France. There were no

restrictions on numbers, but it was estimated that the French would accept between 30,000 and 50,000 workers and their families. Displaced persons were to receive salaries similar to those paid French nationals doing comparable work and were to have the rights and liberties accorded by French law to foreigners living in France. The Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO), which assumed full responsibility for the care, maintenance, and disposition of United Nations displaced persons within the United States area of control in Germany, absorbed the functions of UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and carried out the responsibilities of the agreement with the French.

(95)

b. Two shipments of displaced persons who had volunteered to work in Belgian mines left the U.S. Zone of Germany during July. Six hundred left Hersfeld on 21 July 1947 and 1,100 departed from Stuttgart on 24 July 1947. The first group of dependents to join volunteer workers in Belgium, numbering 319, departed from Fulda on 10 July 1947. An additional 200 left on 24 July 1947. Officials of the International Refugee Organization, the U.S. Constabulary, and the Civil Affairs Division and Belgian liaison officers cooperated in arranging for the movements.

(96)

Approximately 15,000 miners had been recruited in the program, and Belgium had signified a willingness to accept as many as 20,000.

c. The first group of displaced persons recruited for work in the Netherlands, numbering 260, departed from Amberg for Venlo on 16 September 1947. Representatives of the Netherlands were interviewing displaced persons and expected to sign contracts with about 8000. (97)

57. New Head of PCIRO.

Early in August, William Hallam Tuck replaced Arthur J. Altmeyer as executive secretary of PCIRO. Mr. Tuck was a member of Herbert Hoover's World Food Survey in 1946 on supplies for Japan and Korea and a director of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation. He was a United States member of the Belgian-American Committee on Conciliation and vice president of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation as well as the Fondation Universitaire, Brussels. He was United States representative in Helsinki for the Finnish Relief Fund in 1940 and in 1915 he had been a delegate for the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Immediately after World War I he was a member of the American Relief Administration. Mr. Tuck and Sir Arthur Rucker, his British Deputy, came to Frankfurt on 13 August 1947 for conferences with General Clay and IRO officials. (98)

58. Demonstrations by Displaced Persons.

a. On 30 July 1947, two United States soldiers were taken by Jewish displaced persons into the Bleidhorn displaced persons camp where they were attacked by seven or eight Jewish displaced persons, but later were rescued by Counter Intelligence Corps agents and other U.S. soldiers. Jewish displaced persons gathered at Augsburg on 31 July 1947 to protest

the hanging of three terrorists in Palestine. Later there were demonstrations in protest against the interception of the Exodus. (99)

b. Limitations on meetings, demonstrations, parades, or similar gatherings by displaced persons outside assembly centers were announced on 2 September 1947 by Headquarters, EUCOM. Such events could not be held unless prior approval had been granted by Land Offices of Military Government. The announcement stated that gatherings would not be approved if they constituted a threat to public order or unduly interfered with public convenience. Also meetings to protest or promote political activities or to protest the established policies of the U.S. or Allied Governments would not be sanctioned. Displaced persons were permitted to hold orderly meetings within assembly centers, and attend religious meetings or gatherings outside assembly centers. (100)

c. On 2 September 1947, the Civil Affairs Division, Headquarters EUCOM, announced that the Secretary General of the United Nations had acknowledged through the U.S. Government the receipt of petitions, signed by 28,100 Jewish displaced persons in the U.S. Zone of Germany, requesting a new life in Palestine. (101)

59. Refugees from the Soviet Zone.

a. Early in June 1947, a fivefold increase in the number of refugees from the Soviet Zone reporting to the Einwohnermeldeamt (Inhabitants' Registry Office) was noted in Frankfurt. There were 117 registered from 1 to 7 June 1947 compared with 22 between 11 and 17 May

1947. Many of those who registered said they had fled from the Soviet Zone to avoid a forced draft of males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. (102) The total number of infiltrates no doubt far exceeded the official figures, as many preferred illegal residence to avoid prosecution as border crossers. By 29 September 1947, a total of 21,578 persons had been apprehended in the vicinity of the boundary of the Soviet Zone by units attempting to prevent illegal border crossings. This rapid increase in the number of attempted illegal crossings seemed to be connected with the conscription of labor and the deterioration of the food situation in the Soviet Zone. The situation along the borders of the other zones remained normal. (103)

b. On 11 September, a group of four officers and thirty-one enlisted men of the Ukrainian Partisan Army illegally entered the U.S. Zone through the Soviet Zone of Austria, and surrendered voluntarily to the U.S. Constabulary at Griesback. The members of the group were then disarmed and interned. During the week 26 August - 1 September the Constabulary reported that 5,349 illegal border crossers were apprehended. A survey conducted by the 1st Constabulary Regiment revealed that a majority of the illegal border crossers entering the U.S. Zone hoped to join relatives, while others desired permanent resettlement or were in search of food.

OTHER EVENTS AND TRENDS

60. New Military Government Directive.

On 8 July 1947, General Clay received a new directive from the Joint Chiefs of Staff with superseded JCS 1067/6 and its amendments. This directive constituted a statement of the objectives and basic policies of the U.S. Government in Germany. It stressed the desirability of economic unity with other zones and stated that the United States was interested in a just and lasting peace in which a stable and productive Germany would contribute to the prosperity of Europe, but would operate under such controls as would prevent a revival of destructive militarism. It stated that the U.S. Government desired that there should arise in Germany as rapidly as possible a form of political organization and a manner of political life which, resting on a substantial basis of economic well-being, would lead to tranquility within Germany and contribute to the spirit of peace among nations. This directive preceded the further development of the Bizonal agencies and the announcement of a new level of industry. (104)

61. Return of the Remains of War Dead.

a. On 11 July 1947, the Chief of Staff approved cables to the War Department and American Graves Registration Command outlining the ceremonies proposed to honor World War II dead upon the occasion of

(105)
the return of the first remains to the United States. Plans in connection with the departure of the first ship were approved on 22 August 1947. The principal ceremonies were to be at Antwerp with appropriate programs at several other places, but subsequent exercises were to be held only at the post concerned. A conference at the U.S. Embassy, Brussels, on 9 September 1947, outlined the ceremony planned for 4 October 1947, the scheduled date of departure of the first funeral ship. Plans were made for Army, Navy, Marine, and Air Force participation and for Belgian dignitaries to attend. (106)

b. The U.S. Ambassador to Belgium, the Honorable Allan G. Krig, and General Huebner attended a ceremony on 27 July 1947 in Henri Chapelle Cemetery, in which the people of Belgium were afforded an opportunity to say farewell to the United States war dead in that cemetery, from which the first bodies were to be returned to the United States. (107) The cemetery was closed to visitors on 28 July 1947 and disinterment of remains started on that date. On 14 September 1947, General Huebner spoke at exercises at St. Laurent sur Mer Cemetery in a similar program. (108)

62. Disposal of Nürnberg Documents.

Following a conference in July with S. J. Pomrenze, Deputy Chief of the National Archives, it was decided that 2,750 documents held at Nürnberg by the Office of the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes should be sent to the National Archives. Photostats or microfilms

were made for Headquarters, EUCOM; the Library of Congress; and the
(109)
State Department.

63. Orphans Receive Aid.

Orphans Inc., formed in March 1947 to aid needy and under-nourished orphans in Germany, received a personal expression of interest from General Huebner in July 1947 when he urged District and Post Commanders to form organizations similar in scope and purpose. Orphans Inc., was organized in Frankfurt and received its major support from members of the occupation forces and their dependents who volunteered their time and made donations. In July 1947 the organization was providing assistance to 450 children in six of Frankfurt's twenty-one
(110)
orphanages.

64. Publication of a Weekly Directive.

On 8 August 1947, the Deputy Chief of Staff approved a staff memorandum announcing a periodical publication called Weekly Directive. Beginning on 15 August, it was published each Friday and was designed
(111)
to replace command letters to the greatest extent possible.

65. Military Justice Procedures.

a. Military justice procedures were outlined on 27 August 1947 in a circular supplementing the Manual for Courts Martial and TM 27-255,
(112)
the basic publication governing the administration of military justice. Dependents of members of the occupation forces were declared to be

subject to military law. Article of War 96 was interpreted to include infractions of standing instructions prescribing that articles sold at Post Exchanges and U.S. Army sales stores were sold with the understanding that they were for the purchaser's own use or for the use of members of his family and that they were not to be resold, bartered, or exchanged. Lists were published showing prohibited and permitted transactions. (113)

b. Individuals sentenced by general courts martial to punishment involving dishonorable discharge and confinement were sent to the European Command Military Prison. On 14 August 1947, there were 294 general prisoners confined in the EUCOM Military Prison. On 1 January 1947, the number was 675 and between that date and 14 August 1947 there were 839 admitted while 56 were restored to duty and 1,164 were sent to the United States.

c. Commanders exercising general court-martial jurisdiction on 30 September 1947 included: the Commanding Generals of Headquarters Command, EUCOM; USAFE; Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; First and Second Military Districts; American Graves Registration Command; U.S. Forces, Austria; and Berlin Command, OMGUS. The Commanding Generals of USAFE and the Constabulary had jurisdiction over troops assigned to their commands, regardless of where they were stationed. (114)

d. On 18 August 1947, an Administration of Justice Review Board was established, consisting of the Director of the Legal Division of OMGUS, Alvin J. Rockwell, chairman; the Judge Advocate of EUCOM,

Col. J. L. Harbaugh, Jr.; and the Adviser for Government Affairs, OMCUS, Henry Parkman. On behalf of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, the Board examined courts martial and military government courts, with particular reference to the treatment provided United States citizens. The examinations included criminal investigation, nature and duration of arrest and confinement, guardhouses, availability of defense counsel, treatment of witnesses, conduct and records of trials, court personnel, and actions of appointing and reviewing authorities. Periodic reports were submitted to the Commander in Chief. (115)

66. Diamonds Returned to the Netherlands.

Restitution to the Netherlands of 17,000 carats of cut diamonds, estimated in value at \$2,500,000 took place on 28 August 1947 when a convoy of U.S. Army vehicles with Capt. R. Smit Kleine, Chief of the Netherlands Mission for Restitution and Reparations for the U.S. Zone, as escort officer left the Foreign Exchange Repository in the Reichsbank Building, Frankfurt am Main, and returned the stones to Amsterdam. The diamonds had been discovered by the Ninth U.S. Army in 1945 as part of a cache of valuables hidden in a salt mine in Friedrichshall. They represented approximately 25 percent of the stones believed to have been taken by the Germans from Dutch diamond merchants. Large quantities of stolen diamonds were first placed by the Germans in a bank in the Netherland city of Arnhem, but were later moved to Berlin when the Allied airborne landing occurred

at Arnhem, and after Berlin was menaced they were taken to Friedrichs-
hall. The inventory of the stones was taken by the Foreign Exchange
Repository, a branch of the Finance Division, OMGUS, following the sub-
mission of claims by the Netherland Government. (116)

67. Transfer of Red Cross Clubs.

In August American Red Cross officials selected 31 March 1948
as the date for the ending of all American Red Cross club and recreational
facilities in the European Command. Red Cross clubs were being trans-
ferred to EUCOM Special Services, (117) but the Red Cross expected to
continue its activities in Army hospitals, the Red Cross Field Service,
and the First Aid Water Safety and Accident Prevention Program as
long as U.S. forces remained in Germany.

68. Press Tour of German Youth Activities.

On 18 and 19 September 1947, in cooperation with the Public
Information Division, a tour for members of the United States, British,
French, and German press was sponsored by the German Youth Activities
Section of the Office of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization,
and Training. Fifteen Allied civilian and military correspondents and
thirteen German correspondents participated, observing German Youth
Activities in Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Darmstadt, Wiesbaden, Marburg, and
Oberpfaffenhofen Air Base. (118)

69. Procurement of German Specialists.

On 30 September 1947, contracts had been signed with 478 of the 547 German specialists who had been requested under Project PAPERCLIP. The procurement phase of Project PAPERCLIP terminated on 30 September 1947 and after that date using agencies in the United States could request additional specialists only in the interest of national security. Information supporting such requests, and indicating why the services of the specialists had not previously been requested, had to be submitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for consideration. The original goal of the program, had been 584 specialists. There were 444 specialists and 440 dependents in the United States on 30 September. (119)

70. Appropriated Funds for Dependents' Schools.

The War Department allotted \$451,000 in appropriated funds for dependents' schools in the European Command. Of this sum, \$416,900 was for the payment of school staffs and \$34,000 was for supplies and equipment. The remainder of the budget for the academic year starting 1 July 1947 was made up from nonappropriated funds and from tuition charges. The budget for the previous year, amounting to \$600,000, had been made up entirely from nonappropriated funds and from tuition. (120) Enrollment in schools of the U.S. Zone of Germany for the fall term of 1947, which opened in September, was 3,380--approximately 400 more than the previous year. There were 537 pupils enrolled in high schools. (121) School boards were appointed by post and subpost

commanders where the schools were located. The president of the board normally was the post executive officer and one member was the Dependents School Service Officer. As many additional members as were considered necessary were appointed among parents of children attending the schools. School boards acted as advisory groups and maintained liaison between parents, the school, and local commanders. (122)

WITHDRAWAL FROM ITALY AND THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

71. Ratification of the Peace Treaties.

The governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and France deposited with the French Government at Paris their respective ratifications of the Treaty of Peace with Italy on 15 September 1947. On the same date, the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deposited with the Soviet Government at Moscow their respective ratifications of the Treaties of Peace with Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary.

72. Evacuation of Italy.

a. The long delay on the part of the Soviet Government in ratifying the Italian peace treaty had caused preparations to be made to support approximately 22,000 United States troops in Italy for

another winter. The ratification of the treaty on 15 September 1947 made necessary another revision of these plans. Within ninety days after 15 September 1947, all United States troops were to be evacuated with the exception of those to remain as part of the security forces in Trieste; those in the American Graves Registration Service, Mediterranean Theater Zone; and those in the Military Liquidating Agency. (124)

b. The first phase of the evacuation of Italy was completed prior to R-day, which was the designation given to the day on which the peace treaty was ratified and became effective. Major efforts during this phase were directed toward the bulk declaration of surpluses and preparation for the establishment and supply of Trieste United States Troops (TRUST); the American Graves Registration Service (AGRS), Mediterranean Theater Zone; and the Military Liquidating Agency. The last, commonly known as MILA, was established to administer matters of interest to the United States remaining in Italy after the withdrawal of the major portion of the troops and the inactivation of the headquarters. It was to pass to control of Headquarters, EUCOM, on 15 December 1947. It was located in Rome and was attached to the Office of the Military Attache. No messes were operated and all personnel in the unit were provided station allowances. It was independent of the American Graves Registration Service but there was some exchange of services. It was an assembly of individual groups rather than a cohesive unit. Its strength was approximately 44 officers and 109 enlisted men. It operated with the British in closing certain activities

in which there were joint United States and British interests. It was expected that MILA would be discontinued not later than 15 June 1948.

c. Prior to 15 September 1947, it was expected that enlisted men in the Mediterranean Theater who had one year still to serve overseas would be transferred to the European Command. On 15 September 1947, however, it was announced by the Department of the Army that all enlisted personnel not assigned to TRUST, AGRS, or MILA would be returned to the United States. Surplus officers with one year of service remaining were (125) to be transferred to the European Command. The Department of the Army acted upon the assumption that the recruiting program in the United States would provide all reinforcements needed by the European Command. Headquarters, EUCOM, immediately questioned this, and requested that the original plan be adhered to, but this request was not approved. The shipment of fewer troops from Italy eased the transportation problem, but made the manpower situation in the European Command more acute than had been anticipated.

d. Surplus property was turned over to the Italian Government under the terms of a bulk sale agreement. Surplus ammunition was transferred to an Italian agency for demilitarization, or was made available to the Italian Air Force. Stocks which had not been turned over to Italy were sent to other foreign countries including Iran, Greece, and Turkey, when there was sufficient personnel and equipment to facilitate shipment out of Italy. The Department of the Army, using availability lists submitted by the European Command and the Mediterranean Theater,

indicated the items which were shipped to countries other than Italy.

e. All rights accruing to the United States military forces under terms of the Italian Armistice ceased upon ratification of the peace treaty. Facilities which were necessary for the United States withdrawal were made available by the Italian Government between 15 September and 15 December 1947. Representatives of the Mediterranean Theater in July drew up with the Italian Government a draft Civil Affairs agreement which contained an appendix setting up MIA. This agreement was reviewed by Headquarters, EUCOM, which recommended additional details governing air travel; communications; procurement of local civilian labor, produce, supplies, and manufactured goods; real estate claims; procurement claims; and fiscal matters. The Civil Affairs agreement between the United States and France, which was being negotiated in connection with the discontinuance of troop installations in France, was used as a guide. The State Department did not desire an air agreement prior to R-day, but after 15 September 1947 the Military Attache at Rome began negotiations for an agreement in the course of which the European Command and U.S. Forces, Austria, were consulted.
(126)

73. Evacuation of Balkan Countries.

The United States elements of the Allied Control Councils in Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania were discontinued following the signing of peace treaties with those countries. That of Bulgaria, which was

under the Mediterranean Theater for administration and support until 5 March 1947, became on that date a responsibility of the European Command and administration and supply was delegated to U.S. Forces, Austria. Delegations in Hungary and Romania also received logistical support from U.S. Forces, Austria. During 1947 their activities were gradually reduced so that they could be closed soon after the ratification of the peace treaties.

EUROPEAN COMMAND

Command and Staff Assignments

1 July-30 September 1947

<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbents</u>
Commander in Chief and Military Governor	Gen. Lucius D. Clay
Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Commanding General, U.S. Ground and Service Forces, Europe	Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner
Deputy Military Governor	Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating (to 30 Aug 47) Maj. Gen. George P. Hays (30 Aug 47-)
Political Adviser	Ambassador Robert D. Murphy
Economics Adviser	Maj. Gen. William H. Draper (to 16 Jul 47)
Governmental Affairs Adviser	Henry Parkman (to 21 Aug 47)
Finance Adviser	Jack Bennett
Special Adviser to the Commander in Chief	J. Anthony Panuch (30 Aug 47-)
Budget and Fiscal Director	Col. John J. Dubbelde, Jr.
Director of Management Control	Col. David L. Robinson, Jr. (to 13 Aug 47) James L. Sundquist (13 Aug 47-)
Intelligence Director	Maj. Gen. Robert LeG. Walsh
Inspector General	Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr. (to 24 Aug 47)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbents</u>
Inspector General (Cont'd)	Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig (24 Aug 47-)
Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Chief of Staff, U.S. Ground and Service Forces, Europe	Maj. Gen. Millar G. White
Assistant to Chief of Staff and Secretary, General Staff	Col. John G. Hill
Assistant to Deputy Chief of Staff	Col. Charles W.G. Rich (to 20 Jul 47) Col. Harry W. Johnson (20 Jul 47-)
Deputy Inspector General	Col. Stanley G. Saulnier (acting to 30 Jul 47) Brig. Gen. William Hesketh (30 Jul-5 Sep 47) Col. Frank J. Pearson (5 Sep 47-)
Chief, Public Information Division	Col. George S. Eyster
Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director	Col. Warren C. Rutter
Chief Historian	Col. Harold E. Potter
Chief, Allied Contact Section	Col. Anthony J.D. Biddle, Jr.
Director of Personnel and Administration	Maj. Gen. James M. Bevans
Deputy Director of Intelligence	Col. Robert A. Schow
Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training	Brig. Gen. Roderick R. Allen
Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement	Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder
Director of Civil Affairs	Col. Stanley R. Mickelsen (to 22 Aug 47) Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold (22 Aug 47-)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbents</u>
Judge Advocate	Col. James L. Harbaugh, Jr.
Adjutant General	Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin
Chief Chaplain	Col. Paul J. Maddox
Provost Marshal	Brig. Gen. Roy V. Rickard
Chief of Special Services	Maj. Gen. Alexander R. Bolling
EUCOM Exchange Officer	Col. Albert C. Morgan
Chief of Claims	Lt. Col. Alfred B. Jaynes
Chief, Dependents School Service	Col. James P. Murphy (to 8 Oct 47) Col. Joseph C. Haw (8 Oct -)
WAC Staff Director	Lt. Col. Kathleen McClure
Chief of Troop Information and Education	Col. Otis McCormick
Chief, Chemical Corps	Col. Horace M. Woodward, Jr. (to 15 Jul 47) Col. Milton T. Hankins (15 Jul 47-)
Chief Engineer	Brig. Gen. Don G. Shingler
Chief Surgeon	Brig. Gen. Edward A. Noyes
Chief of Ordnance	Brig. Gen. Elbert L. Ford
Chief Quartermaster	Brig. Gen. Milton O. Boone
Chief Signal Officer	Col. Edward F. French (acting to 9 Jul 47) Brig. Gen. Jerry V. Matejka (9 Jul 47-)
Chief of Transportation	Col. George E. Wrockloff, Jr. (acting to 9 Jul 47) Col Calvin DeWitt, Jr. (9 Jul 47-)
Chief of Finance	Col. Ray B. Conner

<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbents</u>
Chief, Military Labor Service	Col. Vance W. Batchelor (to 10 Sep 47) Lt. Col. Joseph L. Driskell (acting 10 Sep 47-)
Executive Officer, Air Priorities Board	Maj. Joseph E. Johnson
Commanding General, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Bresnahan
Commanding General, American Graves Registration Command	Brig. Gen. Howard L. Peckham
Headquarters Commandant	Brig. Gen. Robinson E. Duff
Commanding General, USAFE	Brig. Gen. Idwal H. Edwards (to 14 Aug 47) Brig. Gen. John F. McBlain (14 Aug 47-)
Commander, USNFG	Rear Admiral Roscoe E. Schuirmann
Commanding General, OMGUS	Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating (to 30 Aug 47) Maj. Gen. George P. Hays (30 Aug 47-)
Commanding General, USFA	Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Cable SC-14815, 7 Aug 47, EUCOM to major commands.
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Jul 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Organization and Concentration of 26th RCT."
3. Ibid.
4. Cable SX-1961, 11 Aug 47, EUCOM to AGWAR.
5. Ltrs, Hq, US Constabulary, 27 May 47, file AG 370 CONGO, subj: "Concentration of a Constabulary Regiment"; 28 May 47, file AG 322 CONGO, subj: "Constabulary Reorganization Plan."
6. Cable SX-5742, 13 June 47, EUCOM to AGWAR.
7. Cable W-84524, 19 Aug 47, WAR from Dir Org & Trng to EUCOM.
8. Cable S-5310, 2 Jun 47, EUCOM to AGWAR.
9. Cable W-80087, 14 Jun 47, WAR from Dir Org & Trng to EUCOM.
10. Cable S-1985, 12 Aug 47, EUCOM to AGWAR.
11. GO 97, US Constabulary, 17 Sep 47.
12. Cable W-85996, 10 Sep 47, AGWAR to EUCOM.
13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Oct 47, file SGS 322 USC, Lt Gen C.R. Huebner to Maj Gen W. A. Burress.
14. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 322 GCT, subj: "Directive Governing Operation of the U.S. Constabulary."
15. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
16. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, 30 Sep 47, p 1.

17. EUCOM Briefing of Congressional Committees, Sep 47, sec II.
18. Cable SC-21175, 18 Jul 47, EUCOM to AGWAR.
19. Cable WCL-39896, 4 Aug 47, AGWAR to EUCOM.
20. Cable WCL-45462, 21 Aug 47, AGWAR to EUCOM.
21. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 6, 19 Sep 47.
22. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 25, 3 Sep 47, par 25a.
23. Ltr, WD Gen Staff, P&A Div, 16 Oct 47, Maj Gen W.S. Paul to Lt Gen C. R. Huebner (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 342).
24. EUCOM Press Release No 492, 11 Sep 47; GO, 79, US Constabulary, 30 Jul 47.
25. GO 100, US Constabulary, 4 Oct 47.
26. GO 352, US Constabulary, 25 Jul 47.
27. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Rpt of Opr, Jul-Sep 47.
28. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Sep 47, file AG 230 GAP-AGO, subj: "Reduction of the Number of Civilian Personnel Offices."
29. EUCOM Press Release No 406, 13 Aug 47.
30. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Sep 47, file SGS 322 EUCOM, subj: "Reduction of the General and Special Staff Divisions"; 1 Oct 47, same file, subj: "Reduction of Strength of Office, Chief, Military Labor Service."
31. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Aug 47, file AG 680 GSP-AGO, subj: "Reduction of Installations and Facilities in the European Command."
32. GO 80, EUCOM, 18 Jul 47.
33. GO 95, EUCOM, 2 Sep 47.
34. GO 105, EUCOM, 23 Sep 47.

35. GO 85, US Constabulary, 20 Aug 47.
36. GO 13, USFET, 15 Jan 46.
37. EUCOM Press Release No 524, 22 Sep 47.
38. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, 8 Jul 47, par 136; ibid., No 28, 24 Sep 47, par 9a; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Jul 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Reorganization of Civil Censorship Division."
39. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 15 Jul 47, par 30b (2).
40. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 21, 5 Aug 47, par 10a.
41. EUCOM Press Release No 529, 23 Sep 47.
42. Staff study, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Sep 47, file SGS 322 EUCOM, subj: "Reduction of General and Special Staff Divisions, Headquarters, EUCOM," sgd Brig Gen R.R. Allen.
43. Cir 86, USFET, 10 Jun 46, as amended by cable, 12 Aug 47.
44. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
45. Ibid; Cir 57, EUCOM, 23 Jul 47.
46. Cir 313, EUCOM, 14 Jul 47.
47. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
48. GO 93, US Constabulary, 9 Sep 47.
49. Cable SX-1583, 25 Jul 47, EUCOM to major commands.
50. Cable WX-84752, 21 Aug 47, WAR from Dir SS&P to EUCOM; SX-2048, 25 Jul 47, EUCOM to major commands.
51. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47; cir 71, EUCOM, 22 Aug 47.

52. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Sep 47, file AG 220.4 GOT-AGO, subj: "Enlisted Aide for the Deputy Commander in Chief."
53. GO 74, EUCOM, 3 Jul 47.
54. GO 75, EUCOM, 9 Jul 47.
55. EUCOM Press Release No 312, 14 Jul 47.
56. GO 77, EUCOM, 10 Jul 47.
57. GO 72, EUCOM, 1 Jul 47.
58. GO 84, EUCOM, 30 Jul 47.
59. GO 82, EUCOM, 30 Jul 47.
60. GO 67, EUCOM, 24 Jun 47.
61. GO 96, EUCOM, 5 Sep 47.
62. GO 99, EUCOM, 5 Sep 47.
63. GO 89, EUCOM, 14 Aug 47.
64. GO 91, EUCOM, 22 Aug 47.
65. EUCOM Press Release No 326, 17 Jul 47.
66. GO 93, EUCOM, 26 Aug 47.
67. GO 94, EUCOM, 30 Aug 47.
68. GO 98, EUCOM, 4 Sep 47.
69. GO 101, EUCOM, 12 Sep 47.
70. OMCUS, P 10 Releases No 7-6, 3 Jul 47; No 9-62, 25 Sep 47.
71. OMCUS, PIO Report No 7-35, 17 Jul 47.
72. Ibid, No 339, 22 Jul 47.

73. EUCOM Press Release No 392, 8 Aug 47.
74. Ibid, No 532, 23 Sep 47.
75. OMGUS, PIO Release No 8-25, 9 Aug 47.
76. Ibid, No 751, 28 Aug 47.
77. EUCOM Press Release No 477, 8 Sep 47.
78. EUCOM Press Release No 522, 19 Sep 47.
79. Cable WX-83764, 7 Aug 47, War from Leg & Liaison Div to EUCOM.
80. GO 94, EUCOM, 30 Aug 47.
81. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Aug 47, file SGS 353.02/10, Maj. Gen M.G. White to Maj Gen W.B. Persons.
82. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 15 Jul 47, par 49.
83. Ibid, No. 28, 24 Sep 47, par 27.
84. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
85. GO 106, EUCOM, 29 Sep 47.
86. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
87. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 28, 24 Sep 47, par 28.
88. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 13 Jun 47, file AG 353 GOT-AGO, subj: "Implementation of Training Circular No 9, War Department, 1946."
89. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 12 May 47, file AG 353-GCT-AGO, subj: "Small Arms Competition."
90. Cir 50, WD, 21 Feb 47.
91. Cir 70, EUCOM, 18 Aug 47.

92. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
93. Cir, 227 WD, 1947, sec IV, par 2.
94. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference,
No 29, 30 Sep 47, par 5.
95. EUCOM Press Release No 295, 7 Jul 47.
96. IBID, No 322, 16 Jul 47; No 346, 24 Jul 47.
97. Ibid, 10 Sep 47; No 537, 24 Sep 47.
98. Ibid, No 399, 12 Aug 47.
99. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference,
No 21, 5 Aug 47, par 7.
100. EUCOM Press Release No 461, 2 Sep 47.
101. Ibid, No 462, 2 Sep 47.
102. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference,
No 16, 1 Jul 47, par 10a.
103. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief,
30 Sep 47, p 59.
104. Ltr, OMCUS, 18 Jul 47, file AG 201 Clay, Gen, subj:
"Objectives of Military Government."
105. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
106. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference,
No 27, 16 Sep 47, par 21.
107. EUCOM Press Release No 341, 22 Jul 47.
108. Ibid, No 495, 14 Sep 47.
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No 18, 15 Jul 47, par 10d.

110. EUCOM Press Release No 324, 17 Jul 47.
111. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
112. Cir 74, EUCOM, 27 Aug 47.
113. Cir 140, USFET, 1946 as amended.
114. GO 107, EUCOM, 30 Oct 47.
115. GO 90, EUCOM, 18 Aug 47.
116. EUCOM, Press Release No 450, 28 Aug 47.
117. Ibid, No 419, 19 Aug 47.
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119. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, 30 Sep 47, p 58.
120. EUCOM Press Release No 502, 15 Sep 47.
121. Ibid, No 536, 24 Sep 47.
122. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 6, 19 Sep 47, pa V.
123. Cable WX-86427, 16 Sep 47, WAR from Dir Plans & Operations to MTOUSA and others.
124. Hq, EUCOM, Notes of SS&P Weekly Staff Conferences, 16 Sep 47, subject presented by Lt. Col R.W. Hamelin.
125. Cable F-77420, 15 Sep 47, USMTO to EUCOM.
126. Hq, EUCOM, Notes of SS&P Weekly Staff Conference, 16 Sep 47, report on MTOUSA evacuation by Lt Col R.W. Hamelin.

Chapter II
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, EUCOM

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**
AUTHORITY *Commander - in - Chief
European Command*
(Pendleton (25 Apr 51))

Chapter II
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, EUCOM

1. The New Directive on Military Government.

a. The beginning of July 1947 brought to General Clay a new directive for the government of Germany, replacing JCS 1067 which had been the statement of policy since early 1945. Under the new directive General Clay's authority as Military Governor was broadly construed, and he was empowered to take action consistent with relevant international agreements and general foreign policies. Pending arrangements for the treatment of Germany as an economic and political unit, he was to exert every effort to achieve economic unity with other zones.

b. The basic interest of the United States was stated to be a just and lasting peace. Public order and prosperity in Europe were held to be necessary. The economic contributions of a productive

Germany were declared essential to a stable and prosperous Europe. Restraints were to be continued in order to insure that Germany did not revive its destructive militarism.

c. The U.S. Government had proposed to the other occupying powers a treaty for the continuing disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and it had committed itself to maintaining a U.S. Army of occupation as long as foreign occupation of Germany continued. The U.S. Government sought the creation of political, economic, and moral conditions in Germany which would contribute most effectively to a
(1)
stable and prosperous Europe.

2. Command of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe.

The European Command, as a geographic area, was not delimited by specific boundaries, but it comprised generally the parts of Europe in which U.S. forces were stationed or in which the United States continued to have military commitments. The Mediterranean area was scheduled to become a part of the European Command on 15 December 1947. The TRUST forces and the U.S. Missions in Turkey and Greece were not responsibilities of the European Command. Admiral Connolly, as Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, with Headquarters in London, was a coequal commander with General Clay. Admiral Connolly was responsible for administering Admiral Schuirmann's Naval Forces, Germany, which were under the operational control of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. Directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff specifically

instructed General Clay and Admiral Connolly to coordinate certain matters, giving General Clay the final responsibility. (2)

3. Level of Industry.

a. In March 1946 the four occupying powers, acting through the Allied Control Authority, adopted a plan for reparations and the level of postwar German economy. The objectives of this plan were to eliminate Germany's war potential and provide reparations, and yet to leave within German the necessary plant and equipment to permit the rebuilding of a peaceful economy. A little more than a year of experience had shown the necessity for revision of this plan. It was becoming increasingly apparent that Germany could not contribute to the economic rehabilitation of Europe under the plan as it was originally prepared. The revision of this level of industry was immediately undertaken under the new directive on military government in Germany,

b. Tripartite talks among representatives of the U.S., British and French Governments relating to the level of industry in the economically combined U.S. and British Zones of Germany and to the management and control of mines in the Ruhr took place in London between 22 and 27 August 1947. General Clay attended these talks. The three delegates agreed that the measures about to be taken should not result in priority being given to the rehabilitation of Germany over that of the democratic countries of Europe. They considered it necessary that German resources should contribute to the general

rehabilitation of Europe. It was recognized that disarmament, demilitarization, and democratization of Germany remained indispensable to security and that the plans envisaged for the U.S. and British Zones should not prejudice these aims. The United States and British delegates explained that the plan for control and management of the Ruhr mines which had been communicated by them to the French delegate did not prejudge the future status of these mines, and that it would not constitute an obstacle to the adoption of such measures as might be judged necessary to prevent the Ruhr from again becoming an instrument of aggression or the adoption of such measures as might be established to assure to other countries access to its products. The French delegate made reservations with regard to management of the mines and with regard to certain figures in the level of industry plan. The French delegate also emphasized the need for assurances providing for the progressive character of German rehabilitation, to be embodied in a concrete agreement with special reference to distribution of Ruhr coal and coke, since the resources were essential to European heavy industry.

(3)

c. In explaining the new level of industry plan in a speech before the twenty-fourth meeting of the Länderrat at Stuttgart, 9 September 1946, General Clay said:

As you know, it has always been the policy of my country and my government for Germany to have the opportunity to become a self-sustaining nation in which its citizens could have hope for the future. It became apparent that this could not be accomplished under the level of industry

as originally calculated and hence that level of industry had been revised.

The raising of productive capacity of this new level will require the utmost effort on your part. It can only be attained provided coal production is constantly increased until the normal German production has been reached. Its importance to you cannot be overestimated. It will permit you not only to attain self sufficiency, but to contribute products of Germany to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Europe as a whole. It gives you the facilities to permit you to participate in the Marshall Plan.

Beyond that, and I think of even greater importance, it enabled you to find a way in which you can again rejoin the family of nations. I am sure that we can count on the full effort of every patriotic German to accomplish the purposes envisaged in the revised level of industry.

4. Ruhr Coal Production.

a. After the surrender of Germany in May 1945, the control of the hard coal industry was the responsibility of an Anglo-American organization, the Solid Fuels Section of SHAEF. The labor force had fallen from 400,000 men to about 100,000 men. Mines formerly accounting for about 10 percent of the output had been so severely damaged that some of them had not be restored two years later. Mines formerly accounting for an additional 25 percent of the output were badly damaged. Output of the Ruhr mines had fallen from about 400,000 tons to about 30,000 tons daily. Out of a total of 250,000 miners' houses, 66,000 were completely destroyed and 130,000 were damaged in varying degrees. Transport and industrial activity generally were chaotic and communications were almost nonexistent.

b. In July 1945 a British organization, the North German Coal Control (NGCC), became responsible for the control of production and

distribution of coal. Daily production increased to 161,000 tons in April 1946.

c. With the bizonal fusion in January 1947, the coal production committee in Berlin, which was an Anglo-American body, became responsible for coal production policy, although the NGCC continued to operate in the Ruhr as a purely British organization. By March 1947 daily production had reached 233,000 tons and on 4 September, 244,000 tons.

d. The program which was contemplated in September 1947 was to transfer coal production to German hands through the establishment of a German coal management agency. The German Economic Council, Frankfurt, was scheduled to set up an office to act as a government department responsible for the industry. Increase in coal production depended upon improved food supply and the development of the basic industries on which coal output depended. (4)

5. Consolidation of Bizonal Agencies in Frankfurt.

a. On 22 July 1947, General Clay spoke before the Bizonal Economic Council in Frankfurt. He pointed out that economic executive agencies were being consolidated in Frankfurt in order to help German officials solve the production and distribution problems which confronted them. He told them that they must guide the economic destiny of more than 40,000,000 persons and that they had on their hands an economic machine which was barely in motion. The United States and the United Kingdom had promised 300,000 tons of grain monthly, leaving payment by

the German people to the future. A working capital in excess of one hundred million dollars was available to finance an export program and the monthly income from exports was between fifteen and twenty million dollars. These sums were available to procure raw materials. General
(5)
Clay declared:

There is no easy road ahead, and the way to a reasonable standard of living cannot be traversed overnight. Physical incentives cannot for the moment be substantial, and your people must, in the face of limited food and even more limited consumer goods, work with the realization that only through work can these incentives be obtained.

b. Prior to 30 September 1947 the Bipartite Control Office, the Bizonal Executive Office, the Bizonal Executive Committee, the Bizonal Economic Council, the British Administration, the Food and Agricultural Division, the Finance Division, and the Post and Telegraph Division had moved to Frankfurt. They were provided with office space on the basis of 80 square feet per person, making the requirement about 600,000 square feet. Seventeen buildings with a total of 683,000 square feet of space were allocated. Sufficient living quarters were available for all single persons and there were 302 in residence in Frankfurt on 30 September 1947. In addition 258 family-type quarters had been allotted, while 28 units of a higher standard were needed and were to be allotted as they became available. Requirements for Germans included 2,254 family-type and 2,127 single-type quarters. Approximately 1000 Germans connected with the Bizonal agencies had moved to Frankfurt by 30 September 1947. Twelve hotels in Frankfurt and Wiesbaden

containing 325 rooms were made available for German transients. At the end of September 5000 persons were employed by the oberbürgermeister in the rehabilitation of office space and housing for German personnel of the various agencies. Rehabilitation of office space and housing for Germans was charged to the oberbürgermeister, but it was necessary for the Army to contribute heavily to this project. The Army provided the engineer in charge, it procured and arranged for delivery to Frankfurt of half the supplies required, it released a large portion of labor by deferring completion of its own major construction projects, and it provided 90 percent of the transportation and engineering equipment.

6. Policies Regarding the Occupation Soldier.

Germany's problems were not the only ones which confronted General Clay. He was deeply concerned with the welfare and conduct of the occupation soldier. At the twenty-fourth monthly conference of the Commander in Chief with major commanders and the Deputy Military Governor at Frankfurt on 18 June 1947, General Clay said:

The occupation forces should be the finest segment of the U.S. Army, inasmuch as such fine facilities and advantages are available. Every effort should be made to give the soldier a barracks in which he can have pride, good day room facilities, attractive mess with good food, and well-kept and attractive grounds with shrubbery. If the soldier has good living conditions he will take the proper pride in them, will become a better dressed soldier, and will be less apt to get into trouble. He should have adequate recreation but should pay for it in order that he will appreciate it properly. It is not desirable that recreation be made so readily accessible to him that he will become bored with

the very thing with which we are trying to increase his morale. These ideas which might appear minor, are, however, part of the constructive effort directed to the end that by 1 October of this year we will have an occupation army equal to or better than anything else the U.S. Army can present. It is easy to find faults, such as are presented at these conferences, but on the other hand, there is no lack of appreciation on my part for the earnest efforts being made by all concerned at the present time to improve the standards of the soldier and his organization. It is only desired that these efforts be emphatically continued.

7. Changes within the Office of Commander in Chief.

On 1 July 1947, the Office of the Commander in Chief was not fully operational. During the following three months a number of changes took place. In some instances the loss of personnel prevented offices from becoming functional; in other instances the addition of personnel enabled Advisers or Directors to continue or to start functioning. Maj. Gen. William H. Draper, Jr., who had been named Economics Adviser to the Commander in Chief on 15 March 1947, departed for the United States on temporary duty on 16 July 1947. No one was appointed to fill his position in the Office of the Commander in Chief prior to 30 September 1947. The Governmental Affairs Adviser in the Office of the Commander in Chief, Henry Parkman, departed for the United States on 21 August 1947 and his position remained vacant until after 30 September 1947. Appointments which were made between 1 July 1947 and 30 September 1947 were: 13 August 1947--James L. Sundquist replaced Col. David L. Robinson as Director of Management Control; 24 August

1947--Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig replaced Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., as Inspector General; 30 August 1947--J. Anthony Panuch became Special Adviser to General Clay; 4 September 1947--Robert M. Barnett became Director of Civilian Personnel. On 30 September 1947, the positions of Economics Adviser, Governmental Affairs Adviser, and Cultural Affairs were vacant.

8. Organization of the Offices of Executive and Assistant Executive.

a. The Secretariat for the Office of the Commander in Chief came from the Executive Office of OMGUS and functioned directly under the Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. C. K. Gailey. The Secretary General was Col. H. R. Maddux and Lt. Col. L. H. Smith was Associate Secretary General.

b. There were three branches reporting directly to the Secretary General. They were:

(1) The Office of the Staff Secretary which included an Executive Secretary and Assistants for Governmental Affairs, Economics, and Landerrat. The Staff Secretary was James E. King, Jr. Maj. J. A. McDonald was Executive Secretary and the Assistants were W. H. Sanders for Governmental Affairs, Maj. T. C. Boyden for Economics, and E. C. Gratton for Landerrat. Matters concerning troops were routed through the Office of the Executive Secretary. Lt. W. Thomas, WAC, headed the Administration and Personnel Office.

(2) The Secretary for the Allied Control Authority, Col. H.A. Gerhardt, was the United States member of the Allied Secretariat which was composed of the four national secretaries representing the members of the quadripartite administration.

(3) The Office of the Bipartite Secretary was developed in connection with the Bipartite organization and provided contact between the Office of the Commander in Chief and the Bipartite Board. Maj. W. E. Mather and Maj. G. L. Scott were assigned to this office.

9. Office of the U.S. Secretary, Allied Control Authority.

a. In addition to Colonel Gerhardt the Office of the U.S. Secretary of the Allied Control Authority (ACA) included the Assistant, Capt. H. S. Beukema; the Deputy U.S. Secretary, E. E. Oulashin; the Executive Secretary, Maj. W. D. Short; and the Assistant U.S. Secretary (Policy), C. Ancrum. There were four other Assistant U.S. Secretaries who were W. P. Diggs, J. E. Slater, Maj. M. S. McNight, and H. W. Wolff.

b. The Allied Secretariat prepared agendas for Control Council meetings; drew up minutes of both Control Council and Coordinating Committee meetings; and edited, translated, reproduced, and circulated papers which were to be considered by these bodies. In addition to the Secretariat itself there were these four ACA administrative agencies:

(1) The Administrative Bureau maintained the ACA Building in which were the conference rooms, offices of the national elements of the Allied Secretariat, and other agencies. The Bureau also operated the quadripartite mess.

(2) The Interzonal Facilities Bureau was the central point of clearance for interzonal travel of both Allies and Germans.

(3) The Allied Liaison and Protocol Section was the liaison agency with United Nations Military Missions accredited to ACA. It was an integrated office with representation from the four national elements, but with a chief approved by the four powers and no rotation of chairmanship.

(4) The Allied Archives, contained official files of all ACA documents, including signed originals. This also was an integrated office. It published the Official Gazette of the Control Council for Germany.

c. The Secretariat assisted United States principals in all quadripartite proceedings at all levels to assure the most effective presentation of the United States position. Each of the four national elements was organized generally along the same lines but details varied within each element. In general, there was a chief secretary for each element, a Deputy Chief Secretary, an Administrative Officer, and a varying number of Assistant Secretaries. These were supported by clerical personnel, including a Chief Clerk, stenographers, file clerks, typists, and reproduction technicians. Each of the Assistant Secretaries of the U.S. Secretariat supervised the Secretariats on directorate and committee levels for certain directorates. This entailed instruction and guidance in the preparation and form of presentation of papers for quadripartite committees and directorates, procedure for agreement on

agenda, form of agenda and agreement on minutes, and review and analysis of status reports published by directorate Secretariats. Assistant U.S. Secretaries held periodic interviews with the U.S. Secretaries on directorates and lower echelons and attended directorate meetings whenever possible. Assistant U.S. Secretaries also assured coordination among all interested OMGUS agencies regarding papers being submitted to the Coordinating Committee and verified the amplification of United States policy in the briefs prepared by OMGUS divisions for the guidance of U.S. Members of the Control Council and Coordinating Committee. These briefs were put into final form by the Assistant Secretaries following a briefing conference with the U.S. Secretary two days prior to each meeting. One Assistant U.S. Secretary (Policy) spent the major portion of his time in maintaining a policy book, consisting of annotated documents, summaries of quadripartite decisions, War and State Department cable extracts, and other pertinent data which made clear United States and quadripartite policy. (7)

10. The Special Assistant.

a. F. L. Devereux, who had been Deputy Director for Operations in the Economics Division of OMGUS, returning to the United States in March 1946, again came to Germany in May 1947 as Special Assistant to the Military Governor. He had joined Military Government at the time of the formation of the U.S. Group Control Council (Germany) early in 1945 and was familiar with the German administrative problems

which had developed since that time. His wide acquaintance within United States industrial circles, gained while he was an official of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, gave him many valuable contacts. He was instrumental in bringing to Military Government many of the men who developed its policies and procedures. One of his assignments while away from Germany included a special mission to Japan and Korea for the Secretary of War, and he was in those countries in October and November 1946. He made a study of military government in Japan and some of his suggestions were adopted by Generals MacArthur and Hodge. These included a separation of the purely military government activities from the control of the officers who were responsible for the operations of the Army per se.

b. As Deputy Director of the Economic Control Agency, G-5 Division, SHAEF (later the Economics Branch, G-5 Division, USFET, and still later the Economics Division, OMG (U.S. Zone), Mr. Devereux formulated principles which guided the transition and consolidation of economic control activities through several organization phases culminating in the combining of the Economics Division OMG (U.S. Zone) with the Economics Division, OMGUS. After 1 August 1945, the Director of the Economics Division functioned in Berlin as part of the quadripartite military government.

c. In the field of industry Mr. Devereux had been associated with the Bell Telephone System for thirty-five years in financial and executive positions, serving in Washington, Philadelphia, Omaha, and New York. He reorganized five telephone corporations in Iowa, Nebraska,

Minnesota, and North and South Dakota into the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company. He organized the Bell Telephone Security Company and became operating vice president of a Bell System subsidiary, the Electrical Research Products Company.

d. He was experienced in municipal affairs and for fourteen years had been trustee of the village of Bronxville, Westchester County, New York, where he was mayor for three years. A year before Pearl Harbor he organized the Westchester County, New York, Defense Commission and became its chairman. He recruited and trained 75,000 citizens in forty-four communities in various defense duties. In March 1942 he was appointed the Director of Civilian Protection for Westchester County.

e. At the request of Newton T. Baker, Secretary of War during World War I, he was loaned by the president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to the War Department to assist in reorganizing the Quartermaster Corps. After this was accomplished he was commissioned a major and organized the Requirements Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General. He was later transferred to the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division under Gen G. W. Goethals, to organize its Requirements Division and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. After the war he was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in the Officers Reserve Corps. On 2 July 1924, he received a commission in the Specialists Reserve as colonel, which was renewed in 1929 and 1934. For fifteen years after World War I, he spent much time assisting in the working out of plans for industrial mobilization and lectured at

the Army Industrial College. He directed reorganization of the Tank-Automotive Center in June 1943, when, by eliminating duplication of activity, simplifying procedure, and applying sound management methods, he reduced the personnel of the installation by 40 percent and the operating costs by 30 percent. (9)

11. The Special Adviser.

a. J. Anthony Panuch became Special Adviser to General Clay on 1 September 1947. He advised the Commander in Chief and Military Governor on all affairs of EUCOM and OAGUS and assisted him in developing the aims, policies, functions, and ultimate mission of the U.S. Government in the occupation of Germany. He entered government service in 1938 as special counsel to the Securities and Exchange Commission, where he supervised the reorganization of more than one hundred industrial corporations with assets totaling more than three billion dollars. Shortly after Pearl Harbor, he became Chairman of the Policy Committee of the Board of Economic Warfare and organized and headed its Office of Foreign Export Requirements. In January 1943, at the invitation of Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Mr. Panuch joined the War Department and became Special and Confidential Adviser to General Clay, then Director of Materiel, Headquarters, Army Service Forces. In December 1944, Mr. Panuch accompanied General Clay when he became Deputy to James F. Byrnes, then Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Mr. Panuch served as adviser to Director Byrnes and his successors,

Directors Vinson and Snyder, on the evaluation of Army, Navy, and Air Force materiel requirements, until October 1945 when he was designated by Secretary of State Byrnes as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Administration. Mr. Panuch coordinated the merger of the various war-time agencies with the State Department, and reorganized the armaments control machinery, the portfolio for occupied areas, and the intelligence and security of the State Department. He was a graduate of Fordham University and Columbia Law School, and a member of the Bar of the State of New York and of the Supreme Court of the United States. He practiced international law and handled appellate litigation in New York City from 1926 to 1938, and was Special Admiralty Counsel to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from 1935 to 1938.

b. Capt. Peter J. Flanagan, Assistant to the Special Adviser, was a New York lawyer and graduate of St. John's College. He was a member of the American, New York, and Brooklyn Bar Associations. He enlisted in the Army in February 1943, entered the Judge Advocate General's Officer Candidate School at the University of Michigan in March 1944, and became liaison officer at the U.S. Embassy, London, serving during 1944 and 1945. He was a member of the Board of Review No. 1, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department. Mr. Panuch's personal assistant, Mrs. Harriet J. Stiefel, had been with the War Department since 1937. She had been secretary to Gen. George C. Marshall and Gen. George Grunert, confidential secretary to Gen. E. B. Calladay,

and a military court reporter. Miss Eleanor Gartner of Washington, D.C., and New Orleans was secretary.

12. The Finance Adviser.

a. Jack Bennett, previously Director of the Finance Division, OMGUS, was Finance Adviser to the Commander in Chief, with the duty of acting as staff adviser on financial policies connected with military government. Although there was close cooperation between the Finance Adviser and the Director of the Finance Division, OMGUS, the former was not supposed to participate in operational matters of military government.

b. The work carried on by the Office of the Finance Adviser was determined by the interests of the Commander in Chief. The two most important spheres of activity were those of foreign exchange and domestic financial reform. The Finance Adviser participated in planning a budgetary control system for imports and exports, in preparing proposals connected with the disposition of Bizonal foreign exchange funds, and in negotiating with the British, both in Berlin and Washington, on the general foreign exchange policies to be followed by the Bizonal area.

c. In the field of financial reform, the Finance Adviser represented the United States in quadripartite negotiations at the Finance Directorate of the ACA, and in attempts to establish long-range plans for a monetary reform. Before success of such a plan was considered likely, a series of separate measures in the field of banking, currency

and public finance was needed. The Finance Adviser sought to coordinate these with the several plans for financial reform.

13. The Political Adviser.

Ambassador Robert D. Murphy was the U.S. Political Adviser for Germany. His office in Berlin included two secretaries, Miss Margaret Keller and Miss Virginia Terry, and a WAC Sergeant, Miss Julia Duke. He was in contact with foreign liaison missions and prepared reports both for the State and War Departments and advised the Commander in Chief regarding political matters.

14. Inspector General.

a. Inspections and investigations of important matters which called for action on the part of the Commander in Chief, the Deputy Commander in Chief, or the Executive of the Office of the Commander in Chief in Berlin normally were taken by the Office of the Inspector General in Berlin. Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig succeeded Maj. Gen. Edward P. Parker as head of this office on 24 August 1947. (11) Col. Harold R. Booth was Executive Officer and Maj. H. W. Meinecke was Administrative Officer. Both were Assistant Inspectors General. Others on the staff included M.Sgt. Frank Pruden; Joe Rott, United States civilian, who was court reporter from April until October; and M.Sgt Alfred J. Papetti, who was on duty for several months during the summer of 1947.

b. General Craig, who was EUCOM Inspector General as well as the Inspector General in the Office of the Commander in Chief, stressed preventive inspections and endeavoured to detect difficulties within the various organizations before they became serious. He believed that small difficulties discovered in time could be corrected before they grew into matters requiring drastic disciplinary action. The detailed work was carried out under the Office of the Deputy Inspector General in Frankfurt. The office in Berlin was concerned primarily with policy matters.

15. Director of Management Control.

a. James L. Sundquist, who became Director of Management Control on 9 September 1947, had been associated for six years with the Bureau of the Budget. Before joining the Bureau of the Budget he had worked for the Salt Lake Tribune and the Ogden Standard-Examiner for four years. He came to Berlin in April 1947 as a member of the Bureau of the Budget team, which made an organization survey of problems arising from the reorganization of the European Command following the appointment of General Clay as Commander in Chief. He was graduated from the University of Utah and received his M.A. degree at Syracuse University.

b. The Director of Management Control was responsible for analyses of problems affecting both EUCOM and OMGUS, for the determination of reports required by the Commander in Chief from each of the

two headquarters, and for advice and consultation with appropriate elements of the two headquarters regarding the development and operation of management control. His office established liaison with the unit in the Office of the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, charged with the design, preparation, and submission of the Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief. The purposes of this liaison were, first, to broaden the scope and objectives of the monthly report by including the development of comparative data on posts and depots where appropriate; and, secondly, to further refine the format and style of the report, particularly where it covers charting, planning, and comments. The Office of the Director of Management Control assisted the Office of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training of EUCOM in analysing the employment of manpower, in order to develop yardsticks and manning tables for the military posts and depots and information for use by the Deputy Commander in Chief. This assistance included suggestions on the initial development of the program; advice regarding the preparation of the charts, tables, and instructions; visits to the districts in connection with the submission of reports; organization of the analysis and tabulation of the field reports; and study and review of the data submitted by the military posts in order to effect a more accurate tabulation. Yardsticks were to be determined by classifying the various types of work on military posts, and then by ascertaining from reports submitted by the posts the average man-hours required for each type of work. Extreme variations from these averages would be investigated. (12)

c. On 14 September 1947, W. H. Schroder was appointed Chief,
Management and Reports Branch, Office of the Director of Management
(13)
Control.

16. The Budget and Fiscal Director.

a. Col. John J. Dubbelde, Jr., continued as Budget and Fiscal Director during July, August, and September and was assigned by Capt. B. R. Barrett, Executive; Mrs. E. L. Schadlich, Fiscal Auditor; and Miss Joyce Stephenson, Secretary.

b. Prior to 15 March 1947, there existed some confusion as to the division of responsibilities between the Budget Division and the Fiscal Division, Headquarters, EUCOM. The former was established in November 1945 for the purpose of installing and supervising peacetime budget procedures not required during active military operations. During active military operations, the fiscal division had performed, in addition to the normal duties assigned to the Office of the Chief of Finance, the limited fiscal duties prescribed by the War-Department in Theaters of Operations. In order to clearly delineate the functions of these two offices, the Budget Division was renamed the Budget and Fiscal Division and the Fiscal Division was renamed the Office of the Chief of Finance, thus consolidating into one office the functions prescribed in Army Regulations 35-850.

c. The Budget and Fiscal Director, Office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, was assigned responsibility for the supervision of the preparation of plans and estimates, the defense of estimates, and for the development of policies relating to the budget of the European Command, or any other unit under the command and control of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, embracing, first, Department of the Army appropriated funds; and, secondly, funds and resources derived from the economy of occupied Germany, including both the dollar and mark projects and the procurement of indigenous supplies, facilities, and services of civilian labor. The Budget and Fiscal Director was further responsible for the approval or disapproval of requisitions for such funds and other resources and for the budgeting of funds and other resources derived from the economy of occupied Germany by any other interests or authority of the U.S. Government.

d. The indigenous budget for Fiscal Year 1948 was developed, analysed, and presented for approval to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, in June 1947.

e. In conformity with a directive of the Department of the Army, the annual budget estimate of appropriated funds for the Military Establishment for Fiscal Year 1949 was prepared in June 1947. The Budget and Fiscal Director presented the estimates to the Budget Advisory Committee, Department of the Army, in person in July 1947. During the period 15 March - 30 September 1947, the Budget and Fiscal

Director continually supervised the approved budget program for both appropriated and indigenous funds. He made recommendations to insure that the approved budget estimates were not exceeded. Where savings in authorized amounts became apparent, the Department of the Army was advised in order that the funds might be used elsewhere at the discretion of the Department of the Army.

17. The Director of Intelligence.

a. Maj. Gen. Robert LeG. Walsh, who became Director of Intelligence, on 16 April 1947, was the staff officer designated to represent the Commander in Chief in all intelligence matters. Lt. Col. James H. Skinner was Assistant to the Director, Maj. Thomas J. Grant was executive officer, and Miss Kathryn Flack was personal secretary to General Walsh.

b. The Director of Intelligence was responsible for basic policies covering the collection, analysis, and dissemination of all intelligence within the European Command. He insured that the intelligence agencies of EUCOM and OMGUS carried out their missions efficiently and provided the Commander in Chief and the Policy Group with such information as they required. In discharging these general responsibilities the Director of Intelligence was charged with the following functions.

(1) He prepared and maintained a master plan covering the collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence within the

European Command.

(2) He reviewed the orders and directives of Headquarters, EUCOM, and of OMGUS, to subordinate intelligence commands and agencies to insure conformity with the master intelligence plan.

(3) He interpreted basic policies pertaining to the collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence by all commands and agencies.

(4) He reviewed the products of intelligence agencies transmitting intelligence to the Department of the Army to insure that such intelligence met the requirements as to form and content of directives of the Department of the Army and the Commander in Chief, EUCOM.

(5) He maintained liaison with the Director of Intelligence, Department of the Army and the military attaches at appropriate embassies and legations on intelligence matters.

(6) He maintained liaison with the Political Adviser on the requirements of the State Department and the Department of the Army for intelligence.

(7) He supplied the Commander in Chief and the members of the Policy Group with such periodic and spot intelligence as they required.

(8) He advised the Commander in Chief and the Policy Group on the intelligence aspects of all quadripartite issues at the Allied Control Council level.

c. The Director of Intelligence was assisted for military matters by the Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, who maintained his office in Frankfurt, and for military government matters by the Deputy Director of Intelligence, OMGUS, who maintained his office in Berlin. (14) The Director of Intelligence avoided involving his office in operations. For the production of finished intelligence he depended entirely on the offices of the Deputy Directors. His office coordinated intelligence activities through personal liaison with the various agencies and supplied finished intelligence to the Commander in Chief. Communications on routine matters with the Director of Intelligence, Department of the Army, were maintained by the Deputy Director of Intelligence at Frankfurt. Reports which involved contributions from the offices of both deputies were handled by the office primarily concerned.

18. The Director of Civilian Personnel.

The appointment of Robert M. Barnett as Director of Civilian Personnel for the European Command and Special Adviser to General Clay was announced on 8 September 1947. Two assistants and an executive secretary were authorized for the office, but these positions were not filled immediately. Miss Sarah F. Meyers was Administrative Assistant and Miss Helen B. Willette was clerk-stenographer. Mr. Barnett received his A.B. degree from the University of Tennessee in 1921. He also attended the University of Chicago, New York University, and the

University of Dijon, France. In World War I he was an aerial observer with the 91st Aero Squadron during the Meuse and Argonne campaigns. In 1933 he joined the National Recovery Administration, and other government positions held by him included: 1936-38, Assistant to Chairman, Social Security Board; 1938-39, Director of Personnel and Business Management, Social Security Board; 1939-43, Director of Personnel, Federal Security Agency; 1943-44, Chairman, President's Committee on Deferment of Federal Employees; 1944-46, Director of Personnel, War Manpower Commission; 1946 until arrival in Germany, Director of Personnel, U.S. Department of Labor.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, OMGUS, 18 Jul 47, file AG 201-Clay, Gen, subj: "Objectives of Military Government."
2. Cable S-2790, 19 Sep 47, EUCOM to AGWAR.
3. OMGUS Press Release 8-79, 28 Aug 47.
4. Ibid, 9-28, 11 Sep 47.
5. Ibid, 7-51, 22 Jul 47.
6. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 31, 13 Oct 47, par 24d.
7. Interview with E. E. Oulashin, Deputy U.S. Secretary, Berlin, 2 Dec 47.
8. Ltr, Hq, USFET, OMG (US Zone), Economics Div, 17 Jan 46, subj: "Recommendation for Award of the Medal for Merit."
9. Ltr, Office of the Chief of Ord, ASF, 30 May 45, file SPOMJ-L subj: "Award to Frederick L. Devereux for Exceptional Civilian Service."
10. OMGUS Press Release 9-1, 1 Sep 47.
11. GO 99, EUCOM, 5 Sep 47.
12. Ltr, OMGUS, 15 Nov 47, file SGS 322.01, EUCOM, subj: "Assistance by the Director of Management Control to the Headquarters, European Command."
13. GO 103, EUCOM, 14 Sep 47.
14. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Sep 47, file AG 322 (DI), subj: "Coordination of Intelligence Activities in the European Command."
15. OMGUS Press Release 9-18, 8 Sep 47.

Chapter III
DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND CHIEF OF STAFF
AND
SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**
AUTHORITY *Commander in Chief
European Command
(Date 25 April 1951)*

Chapter III
DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND CHIEF OF STAFF
AND
SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF

1. Organization and Personnel.

a. Although there were few changes in the organization and functions of the offices of the Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, and of the Secretary, General Staff, during July, August and September 1947, there were many changes in personnel. General Huebner continued as Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, General White as Deputy Chief of Staff, and Colonel Hill as Secretary, General Staff.

b. Col. Charles W. G. Rich, who came to Headquarters, EUCOM, from Western Base Section upon its discontinuance to become Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff, was relieved from assignment on 20 July 1947

and returned to the United States. Col. Harry W. Johnson, who had arrived on 11 July 1947, became Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff.

c. Maj. John S. Baskin, Executive Office of the Office of the Secretary, General Staff, was relieved on 30 July 1947. Maj. Ralph K. Jones became Executive Officer and served until 15 October 1947, when he was succeeded by Lt. Col. William E. Maulsby, who had joined the staff on 11 September 1947. There were numerous other changes in staff positions.

d. Persons assigned to Staff Message Control in the Office of the Secretary, General Staff, decreased in number from ninety-one in July to eighty-five in September.

2. Statistical Analysis Section.

a. The Bureau of the Budget Team which made a survey of the European Command in the early summer of 1947, recommended that a comprehensive report be prepared monthly to keep the Commander in Chief at Berlin informed on all developments in the European Command. On 8 July 1947, a Reports and Analysis Section was established within the Office of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training. This agency was charged with the preparation of a monthly summary which would serve the purpose envisaged by the Bureau of the Budget Team. In the preparation of this report, the Section was supervised and guided to a considerable extent by the Office of the Deputy Commander in Chief, while the control exercised by the Director, of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training became purely administrative. On 3 September

1947, the latter recommended that the Section become a responsibility of the Secretary, General Staff. In a staff study dated 5 September 1947 this recommendation was made formally, and it was further recommended that the Section be released from assignment to the Office of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training. It was stated that, in order to remain unbiased and disinterested in its presentation of facts, the Section should not be linked organizationally with any of the functional organizations of the headquarters. It was believed that control from a level lower than that of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff would handicap the Section. Accordingly the Reports and Analysis Section was transferred to the Office of the Secretary, General Staff, and became the Statistical Analysis Section.

b. The functions of the Section included:

(1) To supervise the selection and preparation of staff studies on significant programs and activities of the European Command and to perform the final compilation, editing, and distribution of this material in the form of a monthly summary data book.

(2) To supervise the submission of data, reports, and special studies by the staff divisions to assure adequacy and suitability in conformance with the requirements of the general staff.

(3) To maintain liaison with the general staff in order to develop subjects, style, and format to suit their requirements.

(4) To be aware of the functions of the staff divisions and specific assignments made by the general staff.

(5) To assign the responsibility for the preparation of specific studies to the appropriate staff divisions. (1)

3. Study of European Army Logistics.

Maj. Gen. C. F. Robinson, who was assigned to the EUCOM staff during the preparation of a study of the logistical organization and methods employed preparatory to and during World War II, was relieved from assignment to EUCOM on 4 August 1947. He was assisted in the study by Col. Robert C. Kyser, OMC, and Lt. Col. John D. Millett, AUS, Associate Professor of Public Administration at Columbia University. Under Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall had directed General Robinson to study and report on the supply system of the German Armed Forces with special emphasis on coordination with, and controls exercised over, industrial facilities, materials, and operations. The report which was published on 15 October 1947 contained studies of the British, French, Italian, Swiss, and Swedish defense organizations as well as of the German military forces. (2)

4. Summary of Work Handled.

a. In the office of the Secretary, General Staff, Staff Message Control traffic reports showed the following totals: (3)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Total Messages	14,970	13,524	12,405
Copies distributed	183,750	199,425	185,000

b. Monthly work reports for the three months showed the following totals:

<u>Message Center</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Correspondence and cables handled	2,388	2,218	2,172
Logged correspondence	617	684	684
Unlogged correspondence	810	595	485
Cables (in and out)	961	939	1,003
Sealed envelopes	56	54	72
Signatures received	782	636	765
 <u>Records Section</u>			
Letters, cables, and memorandums filed	4,506	3,994	3,949
Cables filed	916	887	959
Publications filed	699	445	429
Items indexed	2,891	2,662	2,561
Cross reference sheets filed	1,181	822	774
Cables placed on suspense	45	52	44

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 5 Sep 47, file SGS 322.01 subj: "Reports and Analysis Section."

2. Maj Gen C. F. Robinson, Foreign Logistical Organization and Methods, A Report for the Secretary of the Army, 15 Oct 47, 210 pp.

3. Hq, EUCOM, SGS Monthly Work and Traffic Reports, Jul, Aug, and Sep 47.

Chapter IV

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**

AUTHORITY

*Commander-in-Chief
European Command
(per DL 25 Apr. 1957)*

Chapter IV
DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL

1. Organization.

The period 1 July to 30 September 1947 saw no organizational change in the structure of the Office of the Inspector General. The Inspector General functioned in Berlin as part of the Office of the Commander in Chief, and the main body of the Inspector General's staff functioned in Frankfurt as the Office of the Deputy Inspector General, EUCOM. The subdivisions of the office remained as before: Executive and Administrative, Inspections, Investigations, and Military Government, although the last section, after Col. F. J. Pearson's reassignment as Deputy Inspector General on 3 September, made no further field inspections, pending the appointment of a new chief of section.

2. Personnel.

a. Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., Inspector General, left on 24 August 1947 for the United States to become Deputy Commander of the Fifth Army, and was replaced as Inspector General, EUCOM, by Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig. (1) Col. Leslie E. Babcock acted as Deputy Inspector General until 28 July, when the appointment of Brig. Gen. William Hesketh was announced. (2) At the end of August 1947, however, Gen. Hesketh was reassigned to OAGUS, (3) and his place was taken by Col. F. J. Pearson, (4) who had for some time been chief of the Military Government Section of the Office of the Deputy Inspector General.

b. In general the enlisted personnel position improved considerably during the period, as the rapid turn-over of personnel had declined and as an increasing number of the enlisted personnel assigned to the office were Regular Army. Comparative stabilization of the enlisted personnel resulted in an increase in efficiency in office operation, since the personnel when trained remained on duty for a known period of service. The rapid turn-over of commissioned personnel continued during the third quarter of 1947, resulting in the loss of a considerable amount of time in the orientation of newly assigned officers.

3. Operations.

a. Conference of 29 September 1947. Among the major activities of the period 1 July to 30 September 1947 was a conference held at

Frankfurt am Main on 29 September of all the senior inspectors general of the various major commands. The conference was addressed by General Craig and his staff and by visiting inspectors. The purpose of the conference, in General Craig's own words, was "to secure coordination, to secure the use of the same language in reports and procedures, to determine the extent to which inspector general functions will be fulfilled." (5) At this conference particular stress was laid on the need for comprehensiveness in the coming annual general inspection.

b. Annual General Inspection. The Annual General Inspections formed the other major activity of the period. These inspections had been prescribed by the War Department in March 1947, (6) but, in the period 1 July to 30 September 1947, the Inspections Section was so understaffed that only two inspection teams could be formed. Plans, however, were laid for bringing the Section up to its authorized strength, which would enable a third team to be formed. Guides and check lists, schedules of inspections, and report forms were drawn up. The Section's responsibility in the Annual General Inspections were not confined to the headquarters of the major commands, but included also all units and installations assigned to, or under the operational control of, the technical services and general and special staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM.

c. Other Activities. Among the other activities of the Office of the Deputy Inspector General during the period 1 July to 30 September 1947, thirty-four inspections including twenty-two

forming part of the Annual General Inspections, and fourteen investigations were carried out. The Military Government Section, while still conducting field operations, carried out inspections of 132 Liaison and Security Detachments and of all the administrative companies at the Land Officers of Military Government.

(7)

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. GO 99, EUCOM, 5 Sep 47.
2. GO 82, EUCOM, 30 Jul 47.
3. SO 170, EUCOM, 31 Aug 47.
4. GO 96, EUCOM, 5 Sep 47.
5. Orientation Address by Maj Gen Louis A. Craig, IG, EUCOM, at conference of IG's at Frankfurt, Germany, 29 Sep 47.
6. AG 20-10, 21 Mar 47.
7. Except where otherwise specified, this chapter is based on Hq, EUCOM, Dep IG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.

Chapter V

CHIEF OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**
AUTHORITY *Commander in Chief*
European Command
(per DA 25 Apr 51)

Chapter V
CHIEF OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. Group Tours.

a. The tour of fifteen representative clergymen continued into July 1947. The group spent about thirty-five days in Europe as guests of the Department of the Army. On 28 July a statement of fourteen of these clergymen was released by the Public Information Division, describing their trip and their impressions of Europe and the U.S. Zone. The group was much impressed by the good will, cooperation, and hospitality extended by General Clay and by all members of his command. (1)

b. The Department of the Army informed the Public Information Division that another group of editors and publishers would arrive in Germany early in November. A stay of thirty days was anticipated. (2)

2. Individual Tours.

a. In addition to sponsoring tours of various groups, the Special Projects Section of the Public Information Division sponsored trips to the Theater by prominent individuals. Among these important visitors were Walter Lippman of the New York Herald Tribune; Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindberg representing the Readers Digest; Henry Taylor, the Scripps-Howard columnist; and Hohan Wilhejelm, Secretary, Foreign Policy Society, Denmark.
(3)

3. Accreditation of Correspondents.

a. Requests for additional verification and confirmation of the status of accredited and accepted correspondents continued to arise. In July, for example, the Public Information Division was asked for information concerning the accreditation of a British subject employed in the zone by an American agency.
(4)

b. On the day prior to this request, as it happened, the Public Information Division had further clarified the status of accredited and accepted correspondents in a memorandum to the Political Adviser, EUCOM. Correspondents of the United Nations, other than American nationals, had to be sponsored by a recognized news medium of the country concerned, which had to certify that the correspondent was a bona fide employee of its concern and that the medium would be financially responsible for the correspondent while he was in Germany or Austria. The U.S. Press Attache in the country concerned was to

make inquiries as necessary concerning the correspondent and sponsor him. The Military Permit Officer was to accept only such correspondents as were sponsored by the press attache. Applicants were to be investigated by the Military Permit Officer and, upon satisfactory findings, applications would be made to the Public Information Division, EUCOM, for their acceptance. Applications of Americans employed by American news mediums were to be referred by the press attache to the Public Information Division, War Department. Ex-enemy nationals employed by a United Nations medium of a country other than the United States would be accepted, if inquiries as to their political affiliations

(5)
were favorable. In order to expedite travel clearances for correspondents, it was agreed by Travel Clearance, EUCOM; the Public Information Division, EUCOM; and the Combined Travel Board, OMGUS, that the various military permit offices would forward requests for clearances direct to the Public Information Division. This routing of clearances resulted in a saving of five days in the issuance of clearances.

(6)

Requests for entry into the British or French Zones were to be cleared through the Public Information Division. Clearance for entry of correspondents other than American, British, or French, into the French Zone was possible when the individual had in his possession a letter from the French Press Attache or similar agency located in the country concerned, or was registered with the Foreign Section of the French Ministry of Information. Accredited correspondents

desiring to be invited by the Soviet authorities to visit the Soviet Zone of Germany were to submit their names to the Public Information Division, which would forward the names to the appropriate authorities through the Public Information Office, OMGUS. There was no guarantee, however, which names the Soviet might select. (7)

d. It was announced that Registered Travel Authority Cards (RTA) might be issued in lieu of travel orders to accepted and accredited correspondents upon application to the Public Information Division. To receive such a card, these correspondents must have been assigned to the U.S. Zones of Germany or Austria for a period of six months or more. (8)

e. Accommodations in the U.S. Zone for British Correspondents.

In July the British authorities requested the Public Information Division to make arrangements for housing the families of British correspondents stationed in the U.S. Zone. The American reply could not be entirely satisfactory, however, because of the extremely severe housing situation throughout the U.S. Zone, especially in the Frankfurt area. Colonel Eyster promised, nevertheless, that the whole question of housing for families would be reconsidered after the arrival of additional dependents of American military and civilian personnel after 1 January 1948. (9)

4. Press Centers.

a. At the end of September 1947, press centers were in operation in the following cities: Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt, Munich, Nurnberg, Stuttgart, and Vienna. At that time, all press centers were directed to dispatch a teletype message to the Public Information Division giving the name of each correspondent arriving or departing, his destination, and his news medium. With the exception of Berlin and Vienna, prior clearance was not required for travel to the United States press centers, but these would be informed of the names of arriving correspondents to insure the provision of facilities. Clearances for the restricted cities of Berlin and Vienna could be obtained through the Public Information Division. Correspondents wishing to visit localities where no press center existed and wishing military messing or billeting facilities had to have either travel orders or the RTA card, and prior arrangements had to be made with the local military unit. (10)

b. In July it was announced that correspondents would be required, in the future, to make their own reservations for billeting and press center facilities. Local commercial communications, when available would be used for this purpose. (11)

c. At the end of September it was announced that rooms were no longer available at Stein Castle, the former Nurnberg Press Center. Future reservations for correspondents could be made through the Nurnberg Military Post billeting office. (12)

5. The Information Room, Park Hotel, Frankfurt.

The Information Room, located in the hotel which was the press center for Frankfurt, was a part of the Special Projects Section of the Public Information Division. It had a staff of four persons, contained an informal bulletin board, and aided the press in the dissemination of news of the Army. During the three months under review, the Information Room issued 269 EUCOM releases. After the Bipartite Public Information Office was set up in Frankfurt, it issued twenty-two press releases through the Information Room, and it provided the latter with about fifteen teletypes daily concerning news in the British Zone of Germany. The Bipartite communications agencies took over the teletype line between Frankfurt and Herford. During this period the policy of supplying AFN with a copy of all teletypes received in the Information Room (13) was instituted.

6. Assistance to German Newsmen.

a. News Conferences in Frankfurt. During the third quarter of 1947, the Special Projects Section cooperated with the Director of Intelligence, Headquarters Command, to facilitate the entry of German reporters into the Frankfurt compound for the purpose of attending General Clay's monthly press conferences. (14)

b. Interchange of German Correspondents between the U.S. and British Zones. In early July it was pointed out by the Information Control Division, OMGUS, that a tentative agreement had been reached

with the British authorities permitting an interchange of German correspondents between the two zones, and that German correspondents from the British Zone were already attending General Clay's press conferences in Berlin. The Information Control Division recommended to the Public Information Division that correspondents from the British Zone be permitted to attend press conferences elsewhere in the U.S. Zone. (15) Public Information Division officials in general favored such a plan, but pointed out that, in some cases, the British would issue press cards to Germans under conditions not acceptable according to American standards. (16) On 3 September, however, the Public Information Division sponsored the publication of a letter authorizing a reciprocal interchange of German correspondents between the two zones and reciprocal honoring of British and American press cards for German correspondents. The directive was issued by Headquarters Command, EUCOM, on 12 September. (17)

7. Policy.

a. In July and August 1947 the problem arose, with reference to publicity releases on accident casualties, whether to withhold a story until the names of the casualties might be released or to release the story initially without the names. Theater policy was to withhold the names of the casualties for forty-eight hours so that the next-of-kin could be notified before public release of the names. The Public Information Division had been releasing the stories at the earliest possible date without the names of the casualties. During

the third quarter of 1947, however, it was decided by the Operations Branch of the Public Information Division to withhold the reporting of an incident until the names might be released. This change proved satisfactory to correspondents since there was less chance for error in the publication of a name. (18)

b. A meeting was held during this period between OMGUS communications officials and representatives of the press, the Deutschepost, and the Public Information Division to bring about compliance as soon as possible, with EUCOM and OMGUS directives to the effect that commercial organizations should use the Deutschepost communications facilities rather than those of the Army, such as the teletype net. It was decided, however, to permit the press continued use of the latter until adequate Deutschepost facilities could be provided, and to give the press a telephone priority in the Deutschepost equal to that of military and military government subscribers. (19)

c. Problems were sometimes created by special clearances. Most stories initiated by the Public Information Division were cleared through Headquarters, EUCOM. During the third quarter of 1947, however, a policy was set up that all stories mentioning anything concerning Bipartite or Bizonal activities must be cleared through the offices of these agencies. Likewise, any important or controversial matters pertaining to the International Refugee Organization had to be cleared through its headquarters at Heidelberg. (20)

d. Press contact officers meetings continued to be held each Thursday morning for the purpose of discussing news releases pertaining to EUCOM agencies. (21)

e. During this period the principle that only authorized Army pictorial service photographers were to be present at the execution of war criminals was reaffirmed. In September the Office of the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes wished to send its official photographer to a war crimes execution, but the Public Information Division felt obliged to deny even another governmental agency this privilege. (22)

f. In July it was decided to publicize more extensively the results of automobile accidents with particular emphasis on accidents resulting from the illegal use of government transportation. The EUCOM Provost Marshal was to submit weekly summaries to the Public Information Division of all completed accident cases where the driver of a vehicle was required to pay repair costs. The Public Information Division was to forward a copy of this weekly summary to the Troop Information and Education Division, which in turn was to pass the information on to the unit publications, and the Stars and Stripes was to publish a monthly round-up of such accidents. Accidents involving military personnel and American and Allied civilians were to be covered. (23)

g. An entirely new manning chart was prepared for the Public Information Division by the Executive Branch. To effect the

25 percent reduction in personnel required in all elements of Headquarters,
EUCOM, seventeen positions were eliminated, the largest cuts occurring
(24)
in the administrative sections.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 20, 29 Jul 47, par 55 and appendix 2.
2. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 28, 24 Sep 47, par 61.
3. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
4. Cable GR 53 BT, COMPRESS CONFOLK London to PR CONCOMB for Taylor info PID EUCOM, Frankfurt, for Westney, 25 Jul 47.
5. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, Chief Public Information to Political Adviser, 24 Jul 47.
6. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
7. Hq, EUCOM, PID, SOP for Correspondents within US Occupied Zones of Germany and Austria, 1 Oct 47.
8. Ibid.
9. Ltr, 11 Jul 47, to Col George S. Eyster, PID, EUCOM, fr Col Lamont, DSO, Public Relations Br, CCG (British Element); ltr, 14 Jul 47, to Col Lamont, fr Col George S. Eyster, PID, EUCOM.
10. Hq, EUCOM, PID, SOP for Correspondents within the US Occupied Zones of Germany and Austria, 1 Oct 47.
11. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 20, 29 Jul 47, par 53.
12. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Public Information Ltr No 2, 14 Sep 47.
13. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
14. Ibid.
15. Ltr, OMGUS, ICD, 9 Jul 47, subj: "German Correspondents from British Zone," to Hq, EUCOM, PID, sgd Jones, Lt Col, GSC.

16. 1st Ind, 30 Jul 47, from PID, EUCOM, to Dir, ICD, OMGUS, to ltr, 22 Jul 47, subj: "German Correspondents from British Zone," to Hq, EUCOM, PID.

17. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Jul 47, file AG 000.74 PID-AGO, subj: "Assistance to British Licensed German News Representatives," to major commands; IRS, PID, EUCOM, sgd Eyster to AG, EUCOM, 3 Sep 47; Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 5, sec IV, 12 Sep 47.

18. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.

19. Ibid.

20. Ibid.

21. Ibid.

22. Cable RD NR 502, 4 Sep 47, OCCWC Nurnberg to PID, EUCOM; cable, 4 Sep 47, Hq, EUCOM, PID, sgd Sprowl to PIO OCCWC Nurnberg.

23. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 15 Jul 47, par 42.

24. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.

Chapter VI

DEPUTY BUDGET AND FISCAL DIRECTOR

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**

AUTHORITY

*Commander in Chief
European Command
(Per Ltr 25 Apr. 51)*

Chapter VI

DEPUTY BUDGET AND FISCAL DIRECTOR

1. The Budget and Fiscal Director.

a. The Budget and Fiscal Director, European Command, a special staff officer, was Col. John J. Dubbelde, who maintained his office in the Office of the Commander in Chief in Berlin. The Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director, Col. Warren C. Rutter, was responsible for the operations of the Budget and Fiscal Division in Frankfurt.

b. The Budget and Fiscal Division in Frankfurt was divided into the Administrative Section, under Capt. Anthony Barowski, and the three following branches: the Budget Branch, under Lt. Col. John E. Perman; Accounts, Records, and Reports Branch, under Maj. T. H. Ellerbe,⁽¹⁾ who was succeeded on 22 August by Maj. H. L. Oldenburg; and the Fiscal Branch, under Lt. Col. Joseph F. Webb.

c. The Office of the Budget and Fiscal Director in Berlin included Capt. Burford R. Barret, Budget Liaison Officer, and three War Department civilians.

2. Organizational Changes.

On 27 August the Deputy Chief of Staff approved the establishment of a Fiscal Liquidating Branch in the Budget and Fiscal Division. (2)
This new branch was not completely staffed and had not begun operations by 30 September.

3. Responsibilities of the Budget and Fiscal Director.

The Budget and Fiscal Director formulated plans and policies relating to the use of appropriated funds, funds derived from the occupied countries, and funds derived from export sales. He also coordinated funding activities with the Department of the Army. (3)
He was responsible for the formulation and preparation of budget directives and assignment of the responsibility for the presentation and defense of budget estimates. He made approved funds available to all agencies, established fund control methods, and prepared and submitted consolidated reports required by the Commander in Chief, (4)
EUCOM, and the Department of the Army.

4. Responsibilities of the Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director.

The Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director was the Budget and Fiscal Director of the U.S. Ground and Service Forces in Europe, and

and was responsible for the interpretation and dissemination to lower commands of the instructions of the Budget and Fiscal Director. He also advised the latter concerning budget plans, policies, and practices, and the needs of various agencies. (5)

5. Branch Functions.

a. The Budget Branch received budget estimates from agencies and commands, arranged for budget hearings, and consolidated final estimates for the European Command for submission to the Department of the Army. This branch kept records of the development and revision of budget estimates and of the amount approved at various levels within the European Command. The Budget Liaison Section maintained liaison with major and minor commands, contacting field offices directly to establish procedures and take corrective action where necessary to the development of the budget program. The Development Section developed instructions and sample forms for use in preparation of budget estimates, and received all budget estimates from lower commands and prepared them for transmission to the Budget and Fiscal Director. (6)

b. The Accounts, Records, and Reports Branch reviewed and consolidated reports from commands and agencies, analyzed monthly fiscal reports, and made adjustments in individual operating accounts. It also prepared monthly reports on the status of funds, and prepared all special fiscal reports required by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, or the Department of the Army. The Appropriated Section consolidated

fiscal reports on appropriated funds for review and analysis and maintained and adjusted all records and reports pertaining to appropriated funds. The Indigenus Section served these same functions for funds derived from the German economy. The Analysis Section analyzed current obligations and expenditures of the agencies in the European Command for comparison with estimates submitted and compared personnel estimates and authorization with fund obligations and current strength. (7)

c. The Fiscal Branch maintained general supervision and control over funds made available to the European Command, made funds available to units and commands to carry out their approved programs, and reviewed fiscal procedures to see that they were in keeping with EUCCOM and Department of the Army policies. The Allocations Section (Appropriated) and the Allocations Section (Indigenus) made the proper funds available to agencies as required for their approved programs, prepared quarterly and annual reports on the distribution of funds, and established the amounts available for each approved program. (8)

d. The Central Liquidating Branch was established to centralize and thereby expedite the settlement of obligations of inactivated headquarters. Its functions were to be the consolidation of current fiscal records of inactivated commands and the certification of the availability of appropriated funds on vouchers presented for payment against prior fiscal year obligations still paid. (9)

6. Travel and Per Diem.

a. The European Command was advised by the Department of the Army that, effective on 1 July 1947, temporary duty travel chargeable to appropriated funds would no longer be charged to open allotments, but would be charged to funds specifically suballocated to the commands authorized to issue travel orders. The cost of rail travel within Germany was to be charged to indigenous funds suballocated under appropriation "Finance Service," project G 432. (10)

b. A cable dispatched on 10 July, intended to prevent over-obligation of travel appropriations, stated that no per diem allowances would be authorized for temporary duty travel within Germany. (11) It was reasoned that the individual occasioned no extra expenses because government billets were furnished without charge, and meals were on a cash basis throughout the command. Seven dollars per diem was authorized for the U.S. Liaison Mission with the Soviet forces while traveling in the Soviet zone of occupation, but the authority for the payment of two dollars per diem to military and civilian personnel while traveling in the other zones of occupation was later rescinded. (12)

7. Terminal Leave Pay for Civilian Employees.

a. On 4 July the War Department announced that any civilian employee who was given separation notice prior to 30 June 1947 and was then actually separated could have his terminal leave pay charged against funds for Fiscal Year 1947. (13) Many commands did not comply

with those instructions, and did not issue the separation notices in time, causing an undue drain upon the limited Fiscal Year 1948 funds.

b. As a reserve to provide adequate funds to cover terminal leave pay and travel costs for separated civilian employees, 5 percent was withheld from all projects, except Cemeterial Expenses, project 410, and appropriations for Austria, and established in account 1029. (14)

8. Suballocation of Funds.

Suballocations of funds by the Budget and Fiscal Division were usually made to lower commands at the beginning of each quarter, so that plans for the quarter could be made. For the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1948, however, suballocations were not made until 28 July, because the War Department did not make appropriation advices available to the Budget and Fiscal Division until late in July. Before commands were notified of their funds, each command and service was allowed to obligate up to one-third of the amount requested in their estimates (15) for that period.

9. Unliquidated Indigenous Funds.

A budget of indigenous funds was maintained according to the same general procedures as that of appropriated funds. According to SOP 75, part 1, Procurement and Contracting Officers issued a form 6-GA, "Requisition Demand," when placing a request for items to be procured from the German economy. Upon delivery a form 6-GR, "Requisition Receipt," was issued to the delivering agent, who was to present

it to the bürgermeister for payment. After payment the form 6-GR was to be returned by the bürgermeister to the U.S. forces so that the account could be liquidated. Actually large sums were being obligated and very little was being shown as expended. An investigation revealed that the 6-GR form was not being returned by the bürgermeister to the U.S. forces, but was being sent to higher German authorities. In other cases the individual receiving the 6-GR held it rather than having presented it to the bürgermeister for payment, apparently anticipating either a currency reform or future cashing for a dollar-backed instrument. Consequently a large accumulation of unliquidated obligations against indigenous funds existed at the end of September. (16)

10. Budget Estimates and Planning.

a. In July the budget estimates for the European Command for Fiscal Year 1949 were submitted to the Budget Advisory Committee of the War Department. Fiscal Year 1949 requirements, excluding Military Government and American Graves Registration Command, were submitted in the amount of \$59,820,224.00, of which \$45,910,278.00 was required for use in Germany and \$13,909,946.00 for Austria. These may be compared to the \$67,938,400 estimate submitted for Fiscal Year 1948. (17)

b. Of the \$67,938,400 requested for Fiscal Year 1948, \$50,456,000 was required for use in Germany and \$17,482,600 for Austria. Of the amount requested for Germany \$32,529,300 was to

provide for the employment of 6,271 U.S. civilians and 3,183 Allied and neutral civilians. By commands, the civilians provided for were as follows:

Table I

<u>Command</u>	<u>U.S. Civilians</u>	<u>Allied and Neutral Civilians</u>
First Military District	450	57
Second Military District	467	48
Headquarters and Headquarters Command, EUCOM	1,586	536
USAFE	650	1,000
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	112	29
Activities of Technical Services and miscellaneous units	3,006	1,513
Totals	<u>6,271</u>	<u>3,183</u>

The remaining \$17,926,800 requested for use in Germany was required for subsistence, supplies, and services, subdivided as follows: (18)

Table II

Troop messes	\$ 5,300,000
Subsistence for resale to individuals and general messes	\$ 5,700,000
Engineer supplies	\$ 2,800,000
Transportation service	\$ 770,000
Communications	\$ 680,000
Miscellaneous	\$ 2,676,800
Total	<u>\$17,926,800</u>

c. For the operations of Military Government in Germany and various relief organizations, \$236,600,000 was made available by the War Department. It was anticipated that this amount would be

(19)

used as follows:

Table III

Pay for civilian employees	\$ 24,400,000
Procurement in the United States	\$169,600,000
Procurement outside the United States	\$ 1,400,000
Transportation and travel costs	\$ 41,200,000
Total	<u>\$236,600,000</u>

It was anticipated that \$380,000,000 (counting the Reichsmark at thirty cents, the tentative foreign exchange rate) or \$127,000,000 (counting the Reichsmark at ten cents, the established military rate) would be used from the German economy. This would provide for the employment of 250,000 indigenous employees and leave \$155,000,000 or \$52,000,000 (depending upon the rate of exchange) for transportation, communications service, rentals, and miscellaneous supplies. (20)

d. As a result of the agreement signed between the U.S. Forces, Austria, and the Austrian Government on 25 June 1947, the cost of the occupation of that country was to come from appropriated funds. Indigenous funds had been used previously. This action and an increase in indigenous salaries granted by the Austrian Government were not anticipated at the time the original budget estimates were submitted. Consequently a flash estimate for Fiscal Year 1948 was cabled to the War Department on 18 July and the revised estimate was not completed until October. (21) The \$17,482,600 originally estimated for Austria, excluding Government and Relief in Occupied Areas, was to be used as follows: (22)

Table IV

Employment of 609 United States and 9,120 Austrian civilians	\$ 10,796,600
Rental and coal procurement	\$ 3,225,000
Subsistence	\$ 1,500,000
Communications	\$ 275,000
Transportation	\$ 860,000
Miscellaneous	\$ 826,000
Total	\$ 17,482,600

e. Under the appropriation "Government Relief in Occupied Areas," a tentative allocation of \$12,500,000 was established for Austria, of this amount \$10,200,000 was to be distributed as follows: (23)

Table V

Purchase of petroleum products	\$ 10,000
Other supplies and equipment	\$ 950,000
Pay for civilian employees	\$ 6,750,000
Transportation of supplies	\$ 165,000
Travel of employees	\$ 1,525,000
Incidental expenses	\$ 800,000
Total	\$ 10,200,000

The remaining \$2,300,000 was later cut from this appropriation for Austria.

11. Occupation Costs.

a. The costs of the occupation for Fiscal Year 1947 and the estimated cost for Fiscal Year 1948 were as follows: (24)

Table VI

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
1. Payment of military personnel	\$393,115,000	\$218,949,000
2. Payment of civilian personnel	\$ 58,088,000	\$ 32,529,335
3. Procurement in Europe	\$ 60,300,000	\$ 17,926,824
4. Procurement in the United States	\$185,130,000	\$144,000,000
5. EUCOM reserve	<u>\$216,700,000</u>	<u>\$152,000,000</u>
Total	\$913,333,000	\$565,405,149

Included with items three, four, and five were supplies provided by EUCOM for OMCUS, American Graves Registration Command, Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, U.S. Navy, American Red Cross, State Department, Commerce Department, Library of Congress, and the Department of Justice. Represented by the monetary value under item five were the supplies procured from funds of prior fiscal years which were being held in reserve for future use.

b. Supplies and services procured from the German economy for Fiscal Year 1947 were valued at \$502,000,000 and were expected to amount to \$380,000,000 for Fiscal Year 1948 (counting the Reichsmark at thirty cents)

c. The costs of military government operations in Germany for Fiscal Year 1947 and the estimated costs for Fiscal Year 1948
(25)
were:

Table VII

Payment of military personnel	\$ 14,425,000	\$ 8,238,000
Payment of civilian personnel	\$ 17,431,000	\$ 24,400,000
Individual travel	\$ 2,750,000	\$ 2,046,853
subtotal	\$ 34,516,000	\$ 34,684,853
Relief and Rehabilitation	\$294,791,000	\$210,000,000
Total	\$329,307,000	\$244,684,853

12. Unliquidated Obligations.

Table VIII shows the amount of unliquidated obligations of
(26)
inactivated headquarters on 30 June 1947. The liquidation of
these obligations fell to the newly formed Central Liquidating
Branch.

Table VIII

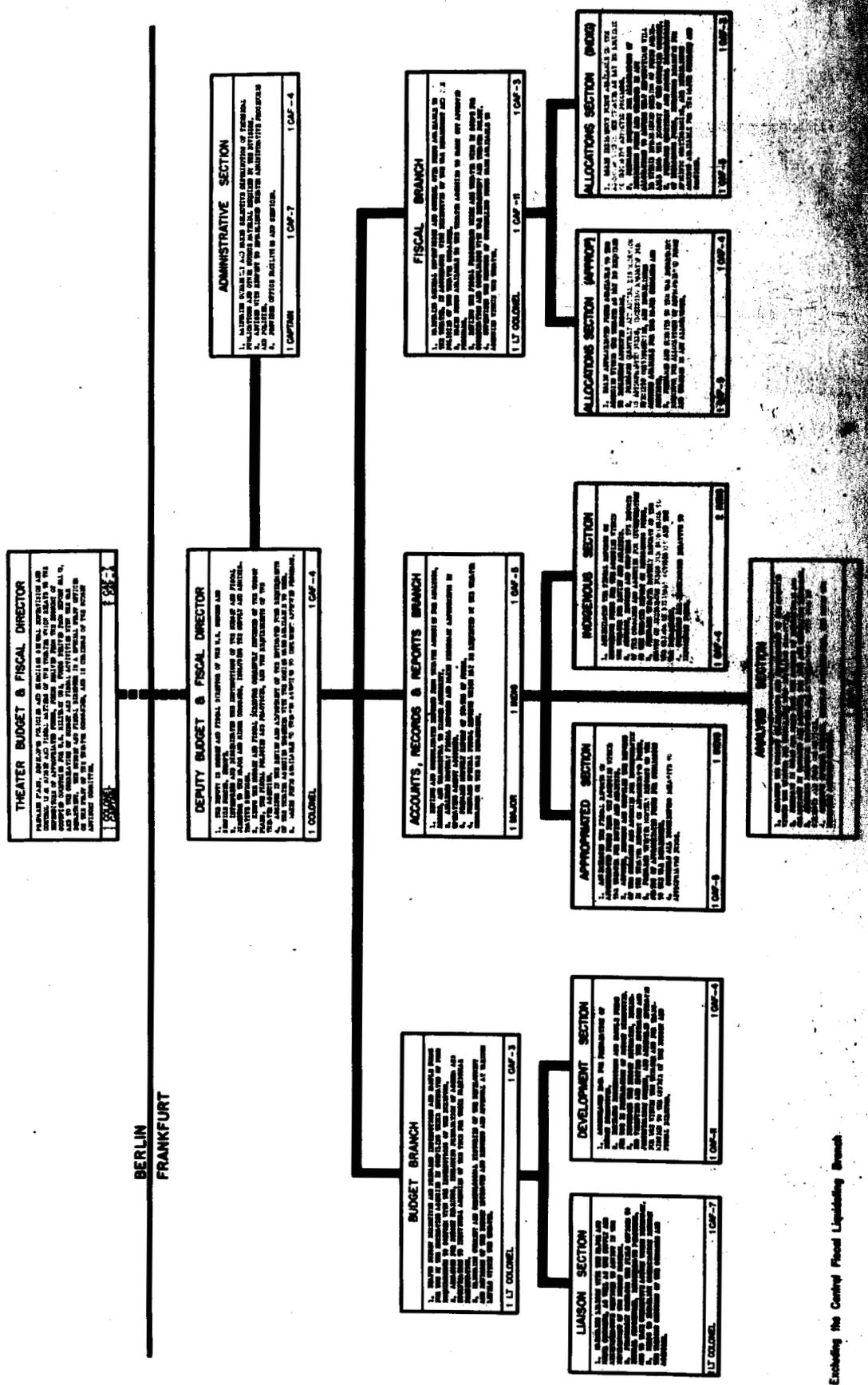
	Fiscal Years 1942-1946	Fiscal Year 1947
Western Base Section	\$16,456,975.35	\$17,848,930.21
7701st MUCOM Detachment	-	\$ 128,625.40
London Area Office	\$ 1,690,219.00	-
Air Transport Command	\$ 294,010.19	\$ 2,522,046.95
Continental Base Section	\$ 117,692.37	\$ 1,255,836.60
Third U.S. Army	-	\$ 77,721.27
Totals	\$ 18,558,896.91	\$21,833,160.43

13. Budget and Fiscal Audits.

The Budget and Fiscal Division audit teams conducted audits
and inspections of the fiscal records and accounts of the following
(27)
commands and services: Headquarters, USFA; First Military District;

American Graves Registration Command; 7701st EUCOM Detachment;
Director of Intelligence, Headquarters, EUCOM; Chief Quartermaster,
Headquarters, EUCOM; Chief of Claims, Headquarters, EUCOM; Chief of
Troop Information and Education, Headquarters, EUCOM; Chief of
Transportation, Headquarters, EUCOM; and Chief Engineer, Headquarters,
EUCOM.

CHART "A"
ORGANIZATION *
THEATER BUDGET & FISCAL DIVISION



* Excluding the Central Fiscal Liquidating Branch

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. SO 157, EUCOM, 18 Aug 47, par 6.
2. Staff study, Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, 13 Aug 47, subj: "Establishment of Central Fiscal Liquidating Branch," sgd W. C. Rutter, Col, CAC, Deputy Budget and Fiscal Dir (copy on file with Adm Sec, Budget and Fiscal Div).
3. Hq, EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47, p 14.
4. Ibid.
5. Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, Organization Chart.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Staff study as cited in footnote 2, above.
10. Cable SC-32801, 27 Jun 47, sgd Huebner to major commands.
11. Cable SC-11355, 10 Jul 47, sgd Huebner to major commands.
12. Interview with Lt Col John E. Perman, Chief, Budget Br, 3 Feb 48.
13. Cable WCL 31511, 4 Jul 47, Budget Div, WD to EUCOM.
14. Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 5.
15. Ibid., p 7; interview with Lt Col John E. Perman, Chief, Budget Br, 8 Dec 47.
16. Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47; Interview with Lt Col John E. Perman, Chief, Budget Br, 3 Feb 47.

17. Interview with Lt Col John E. Perman, Chief, Budget Br, 8 Dec 47.

18. Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 18-19.

19. Ibid., p 19.

20. Ibid.

21. Ibid., pp 19-20; interview with Lt Col John E. Perman, Chief, Budget Br, 8 Dec 47.

22. Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 20.

23. Ibid.

24. Ibid., p 21.

25. Ibid., p 22.

26. Staff study as cited in footnote 2 above.

27. Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 25.

Chapter VII

CHIEF HISTORIAN

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**

AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command
(per Ltr 25 Apr 51)*

Chapter VII
CHIEF HISTORIAN

1. Move to Frankfurt.

Toward the middle of August 1947 the Office of the Chief Historian moved to new premises in Cronstettenstrasse, Frankfurt. By 20 August the move from Höchst was completed and the office was established in its new location. (1)

2. Decrease in Staff.

In September 1947 the Chief of Staff directed that the staff of the entire headquarters be reduced by 25 percent by the end of the year. To meet this demand the Chief Historian decided to make the major part of the reduction in the staff of the Operational History Branch. This directive necessitated a revision of plans and

organization. The position of executive officer was abolished in both the Operational and the Occupational History Branches, and plans were prepared to operate with a reduced staff after 1 January 1948. (2)

3. Action Taken to Perform the Mission Assigned.

a. The War Department, directive to the Theater Commander of 11 February 1947 stated:

German Operations: Recent evaluation of the reports produced by the interrogation of German commanders who were opposed to our forces has established beyond doubt the great value of those studies. Recent authorizations for increase of personnel and funds for Headquarters, USF, European Theater, to expand this program were contained in Radio WAR 82565, 26 November 1946. This project is considered an unparalleled opportunity in military history which will be of greatest value to the service and to the country for many years. It is desired that every effort be made to assist this project to completion at the earliest possible date before the German Army personnel involved become unavailable for various causes. It is desired that studies be undertaken from these German sources with the scope as outlined below and in the priority established in the order given:

a. All German operations on the western front from 6 June 1944 to 11 May 1945, with particular emphasis upon operations against U.S. forces.

b. All German operations in the Mediterranean Theater, specifically Italy, Sicily, and North Africa, with emphasis upon operations against U.S. forces.

c. German experience on the eastern front. Activities under this heading are not primarily for the use of the Historical Division and should be coordinated through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, USF, European Theater, with War Department intelligence requirements.

b. German officers preparing the reports of operations against U.S. forces were held as prisoners of war in the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure at Allendorf and the Prisoner of War Camp at Garmisch, when announcement was made by Headquarters, USFET, that all prisoners of war held by the United States would be discharged by 1 July 1947. A plan was prepared immediately in the form of a staff study and presented by the Chief Historian which called for the retention and employment for a period of nine months of 150 of the discharged prisoners of war as writers in the status of civilian internees at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure, Allendorf, to complete the operational history (German). This plan called the STAPLE plan, contemplated the housing of fifty "permanent" writers with their families and one hundred "temporary" or part-time writers without dependents at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure. The STAPLE Plan provided further for the payment of these civilians for their work and for the furnishing of the noon meal normally supplied to German workers employed by the U.S. forces. After concurrence by the other staff divisions concerned, the staff study received a nonconcurrence from the Deputy Military Governor, OMCUS, who stated that the establishment of a specially privileged group and the employment prior to denazification of certain persons, would be subject to criticism by the German people and others. The plan was revised to remove some of the features found to be objectionable by OMCUS, which then approved it on 26 May 1947.

c. The provisions of the STAPLE Plan applied to discharged prisoners of war in the United States custody, whose homes were in the U.S. Zone. British and French military authorities authorized the retention on loan of certain prisoners of war whose homes were in the British and French Zones. On 30 June 1947, the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure was moved from Allendorf to Neustadt and placed under control of the 7734th EUCOM Historical Detachment. This detachment was organized from officers transferred from the Garmisch Historical Detachment and enlisted men from the Allendorf camp (1st Division Artillery). The Table of Organization spaces were furnished from the allotment authorized to the Office of the Chief Historian, EUCOM.

4. Conferences on the Continuance of the German Operational History Project.

a. Conference of 4 August 1947. On 4 August 1947, the Commander in Chief and Military Governor, Gen. Lucius D. Clay; the Acting Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. M. G. White; and the Chief Historian, Col. H. E. Potter, met in conference. General Clay stated that he could not justify the cost of the historical project as a proper charge against the United States and German funds assigned to him for occupation purposes. He stated further that he would query the War Department as to its readiness to allot special funds for the continuance of the project, since it appeared to be its responsibility rather than that of the occupation forces. In the course of the

discussion General Clay indicated that civilian internees entitled to discharge should be delivered to the German authorities to be dealt with under German law and military government directives. He also inquired as to the period of time it would require to finish the historical project, and Colonel Potter stated that at least ninety days would be necessary for the collection of papers and their shipment to Washington. (3) The decisions of the Commander in Chief following this conference were communicated to the Chief Historian on 15 August 1947 by Col. John G. Hill, Assistant to the Chief of Staff, (4) as follows:

A. The entire project will be closed down as of Dec 31, 1947. No more Germans will be on the payroll under present Operation STAPLE after that date.

B. This decision is taken by the Commander in Chief without outside consultation and no reclamation, request for extension of time, or other modifications will be suggested or asked for, either from the Commander in Chief or other agency.

In line with these decisions, the Chief Historian was instructed to submit by 1 September 1947 a plan based on the cessation by 1 December 1947 of all writing by the German staff, and the elimination of all those parts of the project which were concerned with small unit tactics and actions. Henceforth projects were to be modified and to (5) comprise so far as was practicable:

. . . . the basic decision and reasons therefor, grand strategy, grand tactics and planning, objectives and means, a brief narrative of the execution, troop lists down to include divisions or similar units only, together with the command set-up giving the names of

principal commanders. Brief biographical sketches of these commanders with reasons why they were selected for the particular task at hand, if known, may be included.

b. Modification of Project. Accordingly, a plan was submitted on 18 August 1947 for the accomplishment in three months of what had been considered a nine months' project. The Chief Historian pointed out that the possibility of doing this was largely dependent on the enthusiastic cooperation of the German writers, and that certain measures should be taken to stimulate the necessary good will. These were stated to be as follows:

(1) It would be necessary to employ 300 German writers instead of 150 as proposed in the original plan, and to pay them between RM 400 and RM 700, monthly, with pay retroactive to 1 July 1947.

(2) It was pointed out that any attempt to submit the writers to Spruchkammer proceedings would be an insuperable obstacle to the completion of the project in so short a time. At the same time it was observed that the Chief Historian should be able to assure his writers of a prompt trial after the completion of the project, or the writers would obviously prefer to proceed with the negotiations for their trial immediately rather than to draw out the already lengthy period by engaging in another brief period of work for the U.S. Army. To meet this situation, it was suggested that a tribunal in the vicinity of Neustadt should be directed to proceed with the cases

of those writers completing their work before 31 December 1947, and that those writers whose services were required until the end of the project should be given priority for trial after that date. These measures were considered sufficient to reorganize the project with a view to completion by 31 December 1947. (6)

c. Teleconference with War Department. The next stage in the efforts to continue the German operational history project took the form of a teleconference with representatives of the War Department. This was held on 27 August 1947, with Col A. F. Hartman, Lt. Cols, J. M. Kemper and T. J. Badger, Maj. James Whitnire, Dr. R. G. Ruppenthal, and Detmar Finke representing the War Department, and Col. H. E. Potter, Maj. D. T. Murphy, Capt. James F. Scoggin, and Capt. F. E. Moore representing the Office of the Chief Historian, EUCOM. The representatives of the War Department expressed perturbation at the news of the pending close of the project, which had been communicated to them only indirectly through the return to Washington of Maj. Gen. G. F. Robinson, Office of the Under Secretary of War, from a tour in the European Command. The Chief Historian gave a detailed account of negotiations to date, and estimated that by 1 December 1947 only one-third of the OKW and OKH projects could be completed; that at least 30 percent of the OB West project would remain incomplete; that the Normandy, Northern France, and Ardennes campaigns would remain incomplete; and there would be serious gaps in the Western Front army, corps, and division coverage. The Chief Historian stated that only 30 percent of

the operational studies envisaged under the STAPLE Plan could be completed, and unless administrative difficulties hitherto encountered in denazification and hiring could be overcome, an even greater degree of incompleteness would exist on 1 December. After clarifying such points as the financial reasons for the Commander in Chief's decision and the length of time that would be required for completion in German of all the cited portions of the historical project, the conference closed with the following statement by the representatives of the

(7)

War Department:

Our informal reaction is that the History of European Operations will suffer seriously if the project is not carried to completion and in the detail originally contemplated. We will initiate action at once to urge that EUCOM take all steps necessary to complete the job.

d. Action by the War Department. Three days after the teleconference, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, sent the following cable to General Clay:

(8)

It has been brought to my attention that you feel it necessary to terminate on 31 December the German Operational History Project. In the absence of adequate German records, the reports by these German commanders of their operations are proving to be not only reliable but the only information we will ever have as to what occurred on the German side. This is our one opportunity to prevent our own military history from being one-sided.

Since the funds involved appear negligible and only six additional months are required to finish project on full scale as planned, I would appreciate it if you would look into this matter again and see if it is possible to extend time for completion till July 1 next.

General Clay replied on 6 September, giving, as reasons for his wish to close the project, his campaign to reduce the cost of the occupation and the misunderstanding prevalent in German and Allied quarters of the policy of giving preferential treatment to former German military leaders. The cable ended as follows: (9)

Project has dragged on for months. At the time when I fixed close-out date in December this gave six months to complete as against staff study estimate at nine months. Now it has dragged out until July. I am sure that energetic prosecution of project would have derived maximum benefits by 31st December. However, in view of your wishes, I propose to extend gathering of data to 1st April with discharge of German staff on that date with complete close-out on 1st July.

On 8 September, General Eisenhower acknowledged this concession as being a "generous allotment of time." (10)

5. Measures Taken to Conclude the Project.

Meanwhile, under the assumption that the project would end on 31 December 1947, the Office of the Chief Historian had completed arrangements with the Denazification Branch of OMGUS to offer to the German writers who were civilian internees and legal residents of the British, French, or Soviet Zones the opportunity of claiming residence in the U.S. Zone. Efforts were also made in consultation with the local "bürgermeister to obtain housing for their families in the U.S. Zone. Arrangements for the payment of writers pending denazification were also in progress, and all these measures, it was hoped, would

lead to the resumption of work by the German writers who had ceased
(11)
writing. In view of the new date for the completion of the
project further plans were laid down, as follows:

a. One hundred and fifty Germans were to be employed on the
project after 15 September 1947;

b. Assignments were to be modified so that after 31 December
1947 only fifty writers would be retained and so that all writing
would be finished and all writers discharged by 31 March 1948;

c. Ten percent of the civilian internees and fourteen percent
of the prisoners of war were to be released from Neustadt; and,

d. Assignments were to be finished in the following order:
narrative histories of German units opposing SHAEF; organizational
histories of OKW and OKH; and twenty-four of the thirty-seven
(12)
scheduled strategic studies.

6. Settlement of Outstanding Problems.

With the general provisions of the STAPLE Plan approved by the
Commander in Chief early in September, the Operational History (German)
Branch was still faced with a number of problems. The first problem was
to reach agreement with the authorities concerned on denazification.
A second problem concerned the legal justification for employing former
German commanders and staff officers. Other problems were presented by
a change in policy respecting the detention of civilian internees and
by the authorization of the employment of German ex-officers as writers.

7. Employability and Denazification.

a. Under existing military government regulations, almost all the Germans employed on the historical project were eligible for employment only as "ordinary labor," pending their denazification trials. A precedent had been set, however, in the employment of scientific workers by Field Intelligence Agency Technical, and the Legal Division of OMGUS had put a fairly broad interpretation on the term "ordinary labor." The Chief Historian observed:

What constitutes "ordinary labor" is primarily a question of fact which depends upon the particular circumstances. Generally speaking, however, it would seem that a scientist employed to do laboratory or other research, and who neither exercises supervisory responsibilities nor has any policy-making authority, would fall within the category of "ordinary labor."

The Chief Historian, therefore, proposed to the Director of Civil Affairs that historical writing should be classified as "ordinary labor" in order that the most experienced and competent German officers might be used in the historical project, although they had not yet been cleared by the denazification courts. The Public Safety Branch of OMGUS rejected the proposal, stating that the definition of "ordinary labor" applicable to the employment by OMGUS of Germans, namely, "that class of labor regarded as unskilled which is employed in common or menial tasks," precluded the classification of the historical project as "ordinary labor" to the extent that "individuals so employed may be affected by the provisions of the Law

(16)
for Liberation." The subject was then referred to the Legal Division, OMGUS, where the suggestion was made that the question should be treated as a matter of policy rather than of legality. The Legal Division also pointed out the dangers involved in the situation

(17)
as follows:

It is pointed out that any special preferences given to general staff officers who are politically incriminated under the provisions of the Law for Liberation may be subject to misunderstanding by the German public and would possibly be construed by the German authorities as a qualified approval of their activities.

b. Acting on the suggestion of its Legal Division and recognizing that the demands of the German history project should take precedence over the requirements of the denazification program, OMGUS drew up a plan to meet the needs of the situation. The main points of the plan were, first, to grant approval for employing German ex-officers at more than "ordinary labor," and, secondly, to require the Minister for Political Liberation to establish a Spruchkammer at Neustadt to carry out denazification proceedings with regard to the German employees at the Historical Division Interrogation

(18) Enclosure. (19) Additional provisions were as follows:

Such sanctions as may be imposed by Spruchkammer verdicts which would interfere with an individual's work on the project, e.g. confinement in a labor camp or employment restrictions, may be held in abeyance upon request of the Office of the Chief Historian until termination of employment of the respondent. A severe Spruchkammer sentence may also result in reluctance or refusal of the individual to continue his work. It is suggested

that the Office of the Chief Historian determine whether the services of the individual concerned are absolutely indispensable to the historical project and, if so, arrange forwarding of the records of the case to OMCUS with recommendation for consideration of pardon by the Military Governor.

(20)

This plan was approved promptly by the Chief Historian.

c. Official authorization for the employment of German ex-officers was granted by the Office of Military Government for Greater Hesse on 10 September 1947, with the specific injunction that such authorization extended only to the historical project and was not to be taken as permission for employing any persons contrary to the provisions of Article 58 of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism. (21)

The establishment of denazification machinery was begun in September 1947, when instructions were issued to the Office of Military Government for Greater Hesse to set up a (22) Spruchkammer in the vicinity of Neustadt.

8. Policy as to Release of Civilian Internees.

Another problem which arose during this period was presented by a change in policy as to the detention of civilian internees. In August 1947, the U.S. forces were relieved of responsibility for arrest and detention of all persons in automatic arrest categories, (23) except those wanted for war crimes or security reasons. All other categories, with certain exceptions, were to be released from custody after thirty days' notice had been given to the Minister for Political

Liberation of the Land of which the prisoner was a legal resident, during which period the minister could issue a warrant of arrest or request an extension of the 30-day period. After 1 July 1947, all the German writers at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure, were in the status of civilian internees, except about a dozen who were prisoners of war on loan from the British and French forces. The writers who were civilian internees and legal residents of the British, French, and Soviet Zones were offered the opportunity of claiming residence in the U.S. Zone, and by mid-September 1947 their names had been referred to the various Ministers of Political Liberation. (24)

This procedure also applied to the prisoners of war on loan from the British forces, all but a few of whom were transferred to United States custody, according to an agreement reached with the British authorities, and were therefore discharged into civilian internee status as required by existing regulations. (25)

9. Salaries of German Writers.

The next problem, that of salaries, was a new one, since legal restrictions had heretofore precluded the employment of the German writers. With the authorization to employ came the problem of salaries for the writers. The monthly salary range decided upon was RM 400 to RM 700 for the permanent staff, in three groups, I between RM 650 and RM 700, II between RM 500 and RM 650, and III between 400 and RM 500. Temporary consultants were to be paid at the flat rate of RM 100 a week.

(26)

These salaries were to be effective from 1 September 1947. Procedures for the preparation of pay rolls and allocation of funds were arranged by the Office of the Chief Historian with the Office of Military Government for Greater Hesse and the Director of Civilian Personnel of the Second Military District. The total amount estimated for the pay of German writers for Fiscal Year 1948 was RM 828,000. (27)

10. Additional Projects.

a. Psychological Warfare Study. The project on psychological warfare, started in the second quarter of 1947, showed considerable progress, and by the end of September 1947, fifty-four parts, consisting of 500 pages making up approximately 40 percent of the total work, had been submitted. (28) The author had been notified that the work should be completed by 1 April 1948. Since the author showed a "slight tendency to sacrifice authenticity for vindication," the proposal was made that his treatise should be supplemented by sending a large amount of source materials to the Historical Section of the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In view of the author's limited personal knowledge of the subject, his retirement from the Wehrmacht Propaganda Division having taken place in 1941, it was suggested that other volunteers should be invited to cooperate, and that specific question should be addressed to other German propagandists to obtain additional data. (29)

b. Manpower and Supply Studies for the War Department. In September 1947, Brig. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, returning to the United States following a visit to the European Command, requested that the Office of the Chief Historian select appropriate German writers to prepare studies of the German manpower and personnel systems, and suggested that some officers of the Personnel and Administration Division of the Department of the Army be sent for short periods of duty in the Office of the Chief Historian to supervise the progress of these studies. Maj. Gen. G. C. Robinson, of the Office of the Under Secretary of War, also expressed interest in having some work done on supply matters. Both these proposals had to be abandoned, however, even with the extension of the project until 1 July 1947. It was thought, however, that the organizational studies of OKH and OKM, when completed, would contain much of the personnel and supply material required by Generals Trudeau and Robinson. (30)

c. The Skorzeny Incident. In September 1947, the Department of the Army forwarded a request for information to be obtained from Skorzeny regarding the rescue of Mussolini, (31) to include the date and author of the plan for rescue, the method whereby the Germans learned the whereabouts of Mussolini, and the details of the actual operation. (32) An officer from the Office of the Chief Historian was dispatched to Dachau, where he arranged with Skorzeny to make a report. Skorzeny was relieved of work details, but in the absence of facilities for writing at Dachau arrangements were concluded with the Office of

the Deputy Director of Intelligence to move him to the 7707th EUCOM Intelligence Center at Oberursel, Germany, where it was thought that the account would be completed in sixty days. (33) Arrangements were also made with the war crimes authorities for relevant material in their files to be made available. (34)

11. Redesignation of Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure.

The official redesignation of the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure, Allendorf, as the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure, Neustadt, was published on 4 August 1947. (35)

12. Key Personnel.

Following Col. Charles W. Pence's departure to the United States on 10 June 1947, the Branch remained without a chief until 30 September 1947, when Lt. Col. James W. Coutts, was assigned to the post. (36)

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY BRANCH

13. Organization.

At the beginning of the period under review, the Occupational History Branch was organized into an Executive and Editorial Section and four teams. The functions of the Executive and Editorial Section were routine administration, the review of all histories submitted to the

Chief Historian by subordinate commands, and the preparation of a current history of the occupation forces for transmission to Washington. Team I prepared the general narrative history of the occupational forces and the history of all elements of Headquarters, EUCOM, depending directly from the Commander in Chief or the Chief of Staff, of major commands, and of subjects cutting across staff lines. Team II dealt with personnel and administration; Team III dealt with intelligence, operations, plans, organization, training, and Civil Affairs; and Team IV dealt with services, supply, and procurement. (37)

14. Method of Operation.

Most historians were entrusted with a dual task: first, the compilation of histories of the activities of certain staff divisions or other elements of the European Command, to be included in the general histories of the occupation forces entitled The Second Year of the Occupation and The Third Year of the Occupation; and, secondly, the writing of monographs on one or more of the subjects selected for more detailed treatment. A few historians were assigned full time to the preparation of the general history of the occupation forces. The subjects for treatment in monographs were: (38)

- Terms of Surrender
- Public Information and Press Relations
- International Aspects of the Occupation
- Budgetary and Financial Aspects of the Occupation
- Domestic Economy in the European Command
- Manpower
- Discipline and Morale

Recreation and Welfare
EUCOM Exchange System
Security
The Black Market
The U.S. Constabulary
Training
Education and Troop Information
German Youth Activities
Displaced Persons
Supply
Physical Plant
Transportation
Communications
Medical Policies and Operations

The subjects which had received monographic treatment in the series covering the first year of the occupation but which were now relinquished, since it was considered that their history had been substantially completed, were:

Planning for the Occupation of Germany
Disarmament and Disbandment of the German Armed Forces
RAMP's
Fraternization
War Brides and Their Shipment to the United States
Redeployment

Other subject previously receiving treatment in monographs which were now considered to be covered adequately in The Second Year of the
(39)
Occupation were:

Currency Control
Central Welfare Fund
Public Safety
Censorship
Troop Basis and Disposition of Forces
Enemy Fortifications
Surplus Property
Captured Enemy Material
Civil Affairs

15. Production of 1945-1946 Histories.

A major task of the Branch was the production of the history of the first year of the occupation in final form for shipment to the Department of the Army. At first it was planned to publish it by the photo offset process and, approval having been obtained from the Chief of Staff, work was started on this. On 7 August 1947, however, the Branch was notified of the decision of the Commander in Chief that, in view of the current paper shortage, no manuscripts would be published. (40) Work on the final typing for reproduction by the photo offset process was stopped, and the typists were instructed to prepare instead final typed copies, with five carbon copies, of each of the thirty-seven volumes. (41) The entire work was estimated to contain 4,395 pages or 1,098,000 words of narrative and analytical text, together with approximately 1,692 pages of footnotes, illustrative documents, and other matter estimated at 617,700 words. (42) A page giving credit to the persons who had participated in the preparation of the history was prepared for inclusion in each manuscript. (43) By the end of August 1947, the cover to be used for all the manuscripts in the series of 1945-46 had been designed and arrangements had been made for binding. (44) Illustrative material in the form of charts, maps, and diagrams was also prepared in the Office of the Chief Historian and transmitted to the Adjutant General for reproduction.

16. Revision of the Scope of the History.

The reduction in staff ordered to be reached by the entire headquarters before the end of the year entailed an adjustment in the scope of the history planned by the Occupational History Branch. The actual number of historians was not decreased immediately since the Branch was not up to its authorized strength when the cut was ordered, but plans for increasing the number of historians had to be abandoned and, to this extent, the requirement to reduce the staff affected the plan of work during the period under review. (45) A further reason for adjustment lay in the discovery that the work assignment of the historians engaged full time in the production of The Second Year of the Occupation was too heavy. (46) The first step in readjustment was, therefore, to assign other historians to prepare parts of that history. (47) At the same time plans were abandoned for the preparation of seven monographs, as follows:

- Terms of Surrender
- Recreation and Welfare
- EUCOM Exchange System
- Security
- Physical Plant
- Transportation
- Communication

These subjects were dropped because it was thought that they received sufficient coverage in the relevant chapters of The Second Year of the Occupation. (48) Further measures taken at this time to accomplish the mission with a reduced staff included a planned schedule for the taking of leaves, designed to fit the timetable prescribed by the Chief of Staff,

and the authorization of overtime work during the periods of peak loads. (49)
The uneven nature of the workload was also clearly realized, and in order to diminish this, so that historians would be fully occupied in the interim period between the completion of the current history covering one period and the start of work on the next period, historians were instructed to work continuously on their monographs and to perform research constantly in the current publications of the headquarters. (50)
All these measures were put into effect by 26 September 1947. (51) The Executive Officer, whose post was to be eliminated, was retained in the Occupational History Branch with one of his major functions being the maintenance of liaison with staff divisions and major units to insure the timely delivery of reports of operations, to arrange for the access of historians to documents and key officers, (52) and to secure concurrences in the historical manuscripts prepared by the Branch.

17. Status of History on 30 September 1947.

At the end of the period under review, the writing of the history of the period 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947 was progressing satisfactorily. All chapters of the current history of that period had been completed in draft form, and rewriting, revision, and editing of the manuscripts were in progress. Historians who had completed their assignments with respect to the current history were proceeding with monographs. The status of the production in final form for

for transmission to Washington of the history of the first year of the occupation was, on the other hand, behind schedule. Measures were under consideration to bring this work to an early completion.

18. 12th Army Group After Action Report.

In July 1947 the Occupation History Branch inherited from the Operational History (German) Branch the editing of the After Action Report of the 12th Army Group, which had been in progress since 1945. By 30 September 1947, twelve of the fourteen volumes had been finally edited and forwarded to the publisher.

Table I

TITLES OF STUDIES TO BE COMPLETED
UNDER GERMAN OPERATIONAL HISTORY
PROJECT SEPTEMBER 1947

1. The Italian Campaign, a Strategic Survey.
2. The Sicilian Campaign, ditto.
3. The African Campaign, ditto.
4. The Balkan Campaign, ditto.
5. The improvisation of an Operation (The 1941 Coup d'Etat in Yugoslavia forced the Germans to completely revise their plans in five days)
6. The Russian Campaign of 1941.
7. Significance of Rail and Road Nets as a Means of Operation (Russia)
8. The Supply Problem in Longrange Operations (Russia)
9. The Strategic Turning Movement - West 1940, Russia 1941 (Attacker's Point of View)
10. Defense Against Strategic Breakthroughs (Defender's Point of View)
11. Flank Protection in Far-reaching Operations-Russia (After Penetration and Breakthrough)
12. How Encircled Units Fight their Way back to their Own Front.
13. The Polish Campaign.
14. The 1942 Offensive Against Russia.
15. Withdrawal of the Southern Wing of the Eastern Front (1942-43)

16. The Advance of Army Group "South" to the Dnieper-1941 (Double Penetration and Double Envelopment)
17. The Advance of Army Group "North" to Leningrad-1941 (Double Penetration and Double Envelopment)
18. "Wheeling Around" of Large Fronts During an Operation-Nest 1940, Kiev (Successive Strategic Main Efforts involving a Major Change in Direction of Advance.)
19. Protection of Rear Areas Against Partisans. Sabotage, Airborne Troops.
20. Sevastopol, 1941-42.
21. Improvisation in Leadership (Temporary and Emergency Organizational Measures, Provisional Hqs, etc.
22. Special and Unusual Characteristics of Russoan Combat Leadership.
23. The Effect of Rivers, Marshes, and Forests on Military Operations in Russia.
24. The influence of Climatic Conditions on Military Operations in Russia.

Table II

TITLES OF STUDIES TO BE ABANDONED
GERMAN OPERATIONAL HISTORY BRANCH
SEPTEMBER 1947

1. Mountain Warfare-Balkans, Caucasus.
2. Arctic Warfare-Finland.
3. Experiences with New Types of Units (organized to cope with new conditions, manpower, and material shortages, etc.)
4. Operation "Zitadelle"-Russia, 1943.
5. Battle of Kharkov-1942.
6. Battle of Moscow-1941.
7. Battle of Kiev-1941.
8. Battle of Bialystok-Minsk-1941.
9. Russian Breakthrough of Army Group "Center"-1944.
10. Withdrawal of Army Group "North"-1943-44.
11. Withdrawal from Finland and Northern Norway.
12. Western Campaign of 1940, a Strategic Survey.
13. Desert Warfare.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Occupational Hist Br, Weekly Progress Rpt, 22 Aug 47.
2. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Sep 47, C, Occupational Hist Br, to C Hist, subj: "25% Reduction in Personnel," sgd A. C. M. Azoy, Col.
3. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, 4 Aug 47, subj: "Conference with General Clay," sgd H. E. Potter, Col, C Hist.
4. Memo for C Hist, Hq, EUCOM, 15 Apr 47, subj: "Decisions of Commander in Chief re Historical Projects," sgd John G. Hill, Col, Asst to C of S.
5. Ibid.
6. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, 18 Aug 47, C Hist to Commander in Chief, subj: "Implementation of Modified German Operational History Project," sgd H. E. Potter, Col, C Hist.
7. Text of teleconference, WDSS, Hist Div, with EUCOM, Office of the C Hist, 27 Aug 47.
8. Cable WAR-85402, 30 Aug 47, AGWAR from Eisenhower to CINCEUR for Clay.
9. Cable CC-1523, 6 Sep 47, Clay to Eisenhower.
10. Cable WAR-85865, 8 Sep 47, Eisenhower to Clay.
11. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, C Hist to C of S, 2 Sep 47, subj: "Operational History Project and Operation STAPLE."
12. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Sep 47, C Hist to C of S, subj: "Operational Hist (Ger) Project," sgd H. E. Potter, Col C Hist. See lists of the 24 studies to be continued and the 13 to be abandoned in Tables I and II following this chapter.
13. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, C Hist to Dir, CA, 7 Jul 47, subj: "Employment of former German Commanders and Staff Officers."
14. Ibid.

15. Ltr, OMGUS, 28 Apr 47, file AG 091.714 (CS), subj: "Clarification of Definition of Term 'Ordinary Labor' for Purpose of Hiring Indigenous Personnel for OMGUS."
16. IRS, Public Safety Br, Internal Affairs and Communications Div, OMGUS, to Dir, CA, EUCOM, 14 Jul 47.
17. IRS, Legal Div, OMGUS, to C of S, EUCOM, 11 Aug 47.
18. IRS, OMGUS, to Dir, CA, EUCOM, 9 Sep 47.
19. Ibid.
20. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, C Hist to Dir, CA 17 Sep 47.
21. Ltr, OMG for Hesse, 10 Sep 47, subj: "Employment of Former German Commanders and Staff Officers on Historical Project."
22. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Sep 47, subj: "Operational Instructions."
23. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 12 Aug 47, file AG 253, subj: "Arrest and Detention--Germany."
24. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Operational Hist Br, Weekly Progress Rpt, 23 Sep 47.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid.
27. Memo to Col Potter, Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, 6 Sep 47, subj: "Recent Activities of Operational History Branch Designed to Implement STAPLE Plan," sgd Daniel T. Murphy, Maj. DC of Br.
28. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Reiners to C Hist, 22 Sep 47, subj: "Progress Rpt, Psychological Warfare Study."
29. Ibid.
30. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, 22 Sep 47, Col H. E. Potter to Brig Gen Harry J. Maloney, Hist Div, WDSS.
31. Cable AGWAR to C Hist, EUCOM, 10 Sep 47.
32. Ltr, WD, Hist Div, 23 Sep 47, Lt Col A. F. Clark, Jr, to Col H. E. Potter.

33. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, 3 Oct 47, Col H. E. Potter to Lt. Col A. F. Clark, Jr, Hist Div, WDSS.
34. Ibid.
35. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Aug 47, file AG 314.7 HIS-AGO, subj: "German Historical Project."
36. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Adm Br, Personnel File.
37. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Occupational Hist Br, Plan of Operations, 18 Jul 47.
38. Ibid.
39. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Occupational Hist Br, Monthly Progress Rpt, 15 Aug 47.
40. Ibid.
41. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Occupational Hist Br, Weekly Progress Rpt, 18 Aug 47.
42. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Occupational Hist Br, Monthly Progress Rpt, 15 Aug 47.
43. Ibid.
44. EUCOM, C Hist, Occupational Hist Br, Weekly Progress Rpt, 29 Aug 47.
45. Information furnished by Lt Col J. R. Ulmer, Occupational Hist Br, 18 Nov 47.
46. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Occupational Hist Br, Weekly Progress Rpt, 19 Sep 47.
47. Ibid.
48. Memo, C, Occupational Hist Br to C Hist, 22 Sep 47, subj: "25% Reduction in Personnel," sgd A. C. M. Azoy, Col.
49. Ibid.

50. Ibid.

51. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Occupational Hist Br, Weekly Progress Rpt, 26 Sep 47.

52. Memo, C, Occupational Hist Br, to C Hist, 22 Sep 47, subj: "25% Reduction in Personnel," sgd A. C. M. Azoy, Col.

53. Information furnished by A. Norman, Occupational Hist Br, C Hist, Hq, EUCOM, 19 Nov 47.

Chapter VIII
CHIEF, ALLIED CONTACT SECTION

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command*
(per ltr (25 Apr 51))

Chapter VIII

CHIEF, ALLIED CONTACT SECTION

1. Mission, Personnel, and Organization.

The Allied Contact Section is a special staff section reporting directly to the Chief of Staff. Its functions and responsibilities-- briefly, to provide administration, supervision, and control; to serve as accreditation agency for Allied liaison groups assigned to Headquarters, EUCOM; and to serve as a channel between Allied liaison groups and Headquarters, EUCOM--remained unchanged throughout the third quarter of 1947. Its organization and key personnel also remained the same, with Col. A. J. D. Biddle chief of the section, Jane Rood assistant to the chief, Lt. Elva C. Ferguson chief of the Property Control Section, Mabel Rae chief of the Foreign Liaison Control Section, and Capt. Serge Gurs liaison officer with the Soviet

(1)
Military Liaison Mission.

2. Efforts to Reduce Foreign Liaison Representation.

a. As a result of decision reached by the Commander in Chief and the Deputy Commander in Chief that efforts should be made to have foreign governments drastically reduce their liaison representation within the U.S. Zone, the Deputy Commander in Chief on 5 August 1947 addressed letters to the chiefs of the following liaison sections and missions: Belgian, Czechoslovak, Danish, French, Polish, Netherland, Yugoslav and the Soviet Repatriation Mission. The Soviet Military Liaison Mission, established by the Protocol of Potsdam, was not included, as its strength of fourteen persons was set by bilateral agreement. These letters requested a reduction of personnel and suggested that each country might wish to transfer to its consulate certain functions formerly handled by military liaison and that, if the country concerned had no consulate established, it might wish to make application to establish one. It was proposed to establish the strength of the French Liaison Section at nine, and all other liaison and repatriation missions at four.

(2)
b. In compliance with these requests, the Belgian, French, Danish, Netherland, and Yugoslav Sections effected the following reductions:

Drivers released	22
Liaison section personnel relieved	10
Repatriation personnel relieved	13
Others released	<u>10</u>
Total	55

c. The Czechoslovak and Polish liaisons chiefs replied that reduction of their sections was impossible before the establishment of consulates at Frankfurt which might include members constituting the overstrength. As this was a matter to be decided on the diplomatic level, no further action was taken by EUCOM pending a decision on the establishment of consulates. The chiefs of both the Polish and Soviet Repatriation Missions to EUCOM protested that the requested reductions could not be effected or even considered, except on a diplomatic level. Correspondence from the Soviet Deputy Commander in Chief in Germany declared that the reduction would constitute a violation of decisions by the Council of Foreign Ministers. In preparing a reply to these charges, the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, stated that he was aware of the terms agreed to at the Council of Foreign Ministers, and that he knew of no decisions reached which would preclude his taking, as a practical measure, steps to reduce the strength of repatriation missions to a point at which they would no longer be in excess of current requirements. Action on the reductions remained in abeyance pending decision by the Commander in Chief to press for compliance with the request of 5 August 1947. Reductions requested by the Deputy Commander in Chief which had not been completed by the end of the period under

review were:

Polish and Soviet Repatriation personnel . . .	42
Others	3
Total	

d. Although the letter of the Deputy Commander in Chief requesting reduction of foreign liaison staffs was largely effective, the total decrease in foreign liaison personnel during the period under review amounted to only eight persons. The principal reason for this small decrease was the expansion of the resettlement program of the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization. Accredited liaison personnel concerned with resettlement increased during the period by ninety-one, large teams having been accredited from Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, Brazil, Venezuela, France, Sweden, Great Britain, and Australia. (3)

3. Establishment of Consulates.

A number of the countries expressed a desire to open consulates in Frankfurt, and during September approval was given to the governments of Greece and Poland to establish consulates, each limited to two accredited consular officials. (4)

4. Withdrawal of Accreditation.

In coordination with the Deputy Director of Intelligence, action was taken to withdraw the accreditation of three liaison officers following investigations establishing their activities as

inimical to the policy of the European Command. The three officers involved were Lt. Col. Osvold Pilin, Soviet Repatriation Officer at Munich; Lt. Cedomar Bajtajic, Yugoslav Repatriation Officer at Stuttgart; and Lt. Milan Djuric, Yugoslav Restitution Officer at Karlsruhe. In spite of protests from the liaison chiefs responsible for these officers, orders were published 17 September relieving them of duty and requiring them to leave the U.S. Zone. (5)

5. Survey of Diplomatic Passports.

Interested divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM, had had under consideration from some time the question of whether foreign liaison officers accredited to this headquarters should be allowed to possess diplomatic immunity, either by virtue of carrying diplomatic passports or agreement by Headquarters, EUCOM, that all foreign liaison officers be granted diplomatic immunity and privileges similar to those enjoyed by members of the Allied Control Authority Military Missions in Berlin. To provide supplementary data, the Allied Contact Section conducted a survey to determine how many accredited liaison personnel were in possession of diplomatic passports. The survey showed that thirty-eight possessed such passports. (6)

6. Control of Identification and Ration Cards.

Also during the period, steps were taken toward tighter control of identification documents and ration cards issued to foreign liaison officers. A form letter was dispatched to liaison sections and

missions advising them that documentation and ration cards of liaison officers leaving their assignments at Headquarters, EUCOM, must be turned in at once to the Allied Contact Section, and that until this had been done new personnel from the country thus delinquent would be (7) refused accreditation.

7. Effects of Establishment of Bipartite Headquarters.

Administrative problems presented previously by certain British elements whose administrative elements had been withdrawn with the removal of Field Information Agency Technical to Karlsruhe were solved during the period under review with the establishment of the British Element of the Bipartite Control Office at Frankfurt. At the same time, certain British units ceased to be considered liaison and under jurisdiction of Allied Contact Section, being absorbed within the staff of the British Administrative Commandant. These were: British Welfare Office; British Travel Bureau; British Paymaster; Bipartite Finance Control Group; Bizonal Communication Group; and Utility Control, OMGUS.

8. Changes in Liaison Personnel.

a. Maj. Just Borthen, Chief of the Norwegian Liaison Section, was relieved by special orders of 21 August 1947. On 4 July, Capt. Nic. Maroni-Johannessen was accredited as acting chief of the Norwegian Liaison Section.

b. With the establishment of a Polish consulate at Frankfurt, Maj. Jan Klemczak, deputy to the chief of the Polish Liaison Section,

was relieved from duty as liaison officer to become the Polish consul.

c. Four additional members of the Soviet Military Liaison Mission arrived in Frankfurt during the period to bring the Mission strength up to thirteen, and Lt. Col. Runenko replaced Maj. N. Tarutz as acting chief.
(8)

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Interview with Jane Rood, Assistant to Chief, ACS, 16 Dec 47, at Hq, EUCOM.
2. Hq, EUCOM, ACS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 1-2.
3. Ibid, p 3.
4. Ibid, p 2.
5. SO 187, EUCOM, 17 Sep 47, pars 16 and 20.
6. "Replies on Diplomatic Immunity," prepared by ACS, undated.
7. Hq, EUCOM, ACS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 1; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, ACS, undated, file 091.713 (Misc), to all agencies engaging accredited foreign liaison personnel.
8. Hq, EUCOM, ACS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 3-4.

847

August 5, 1948.

Memorandum: For The Chief Historian.

Subject: Review of the "Third Year, Occupation Forces in European Series, 1947 - 1948.

1. I have reviewed the first two and one half volumes of the manuscripts referred to above. It is, in effect, a documented diary of the activities of the Occupation Forces in Europe, particularly those in Germany, and of the various staffs over those forces as well as of the staff sections within the staffs. In my opinion the manuscript is not worth reproduction in printed form. Parts of it may be of use to someone who is given the task of writing the history of the forces.

2. I recommend that the manuscripts be filed for future reference and study.

P.M. Robinett
Brig, Gen., USA, Ret.

Approved
8/18/48
HJM

copy

Original filed in Box 111.

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

Historical Division

AFPO 757
10 November 1948

SUBJECT: Chart in History of Occupation Forces of Germany

TO: Chief, Historical Division
Special Staff, United States Army
Washington 25, D.C.

Inclosed are two copies of a chart headed "Organization European Command, 15 September 1947". Request that this chart be inserted in place of that following page 181 in The Third Year of the Occupation, The First Quarter: 1 July-30 September 1947, Volume V.

FOR THE CHIEF, HISTORICAL DIVISION:

Incl: a/s in dup

JRS/cmp

RAYMOND D. HILL
Major Infantry
Control Officer

801
GSMS 314:7 EUCOM/10/10/48

817/10/1
S. Hill

O
F
Y

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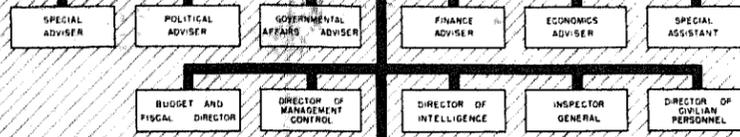
Approved
8/18/48
HJM

ORGANIZATION
EUROPEAN COMMAND
 15 SEPTEMBER 1947

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
 EUROPEAN COMMAND
 AND
 MILITARY GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, EUROPEAN COMMAND

EXECUTIVE
 ASST EXEC



HEADQUARTERS
 EUROPEAN COMMAND
 DEPUTY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EUROPEAN COMMAND
 CHIEF OF STAFF, EUROPEAN COMMAND, AND
 COMMANDING GENERAL, US GROUND & SERVICE FORCES, EUROPE

ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, EUROPEAN COMMAND
 CHIEF OF STAFF, US GROUND & SERVICE FORCES, EUROPE

INSPECTOR GENERAL DIVISION
 SECRETARY GENERAL STAFF
 BUDGET AND FISCAL DIVISION
 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

GENERAL STAFF

DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION
 DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE
 DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, PLANS ORGANIZATION & TRAINING
 DIRECTOR OF SERVICES, SUPPLY & PROCUREMENT
 DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AFFAIRS

SPECIAL STAFF

ADJUTANT GENERAL
 JUDGE ADVOCATE
 CHIEF OF FINANCE
 CHIEF OF TY & SERVICE
 CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICE
 CHIEF OF CLAIMS
 CHIEF CHAPLAIN
 HEADQUARTERS COMMAND EUCOM
 PROVOST MARSHAL
 CHIEF DEPENDENTS SCHOOL SERVICE
 CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
 CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
 CHIEF OF ORDNANCE
 CHIEF ENGINEER
 CHIEF SURGEON
 CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION
 CHIEF OF CHEMICAL CORPS
 ALLIED CONTACT SECTION
 CHIEF HISTORIAN

COMMANDS

US FORCES, AUSTRIA (A)
 US AIR FORCES, EUROPE (B)
 US NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE (C)
 US GROUND & SERVICE FORCES, EUROPE
 FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT (D)
 US CONSTABULARY
 BREMENHAVEN PORT OF EMERGENCY
 HEADQUARTERS COMMAND EUCOM
 AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND
 SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT (E)

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
 DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR AND COMMANDING GENERAL

ASSISTANT TO THE DMG

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

CHIEF OF STAFF
 SECRETARY GENERAL OFFICE
 CONTROL OFFICE
 PERSONNEL OFFICE
 ADJUTANT GENERAL
 INSPECTOR GENERAL
 AUDIT OFFICE

FUNCTIONAL OFFICES

BERLIN COMMAND
 INTELLIGENCE
 POLITICAL AFFAIRS
 PUBLIC INFORMATION
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
 MILITARY TRIBUNALS

FUNCTIONAL DIVISIONS

ARMED FORCES
 CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
 ECONOMICS
 FINANCE
 INFORMATION CONTROL
 INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS
 LEGAL
 MANPOWER
 PRISONERS OF WAR AND DISPLACED PERSONS
 TRANSPORT

US ELEMENT BIPARTITE CONTROL OFF.
 REAR ECHELON (FRANKFURT)

FIELD OFFICES

OMG BAARIA
 OMG HESSE
 OMG WUETTEMBERG BADEN
 REGIONAL GOV'T COORDINATING OFFICE
 OMG BREMEN
 OMG BERLIN SECTOR
 LIAISON AND SECURITY OFFICES
 LIAISON AND SECURITY OFFICES
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 LIAISON OFFICE BREMENHAVEN
 LIAISON OFFICERS

- (A) Responsible directly to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on political & military government affairs.
- (B) Authorized direct communication to Hq Army Air Forces on purely air force matters.
- (C) Authorized direct communication to Navy Department on purely naval matters.
- (D) First Military District operated by Hq 1st Infantry Division.
- (E) Second Military District operated by Hq U. S. Constabulary.