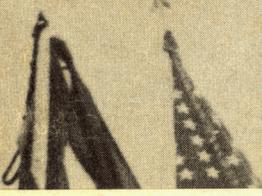


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The THIRD YEAR

VOLUME II



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OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES

1947-1948

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HISTORIAN EUROPEAN COMMAND

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

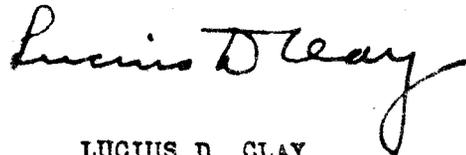
TO : All concerned

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

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

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

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

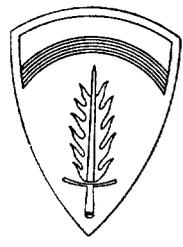


LUCIUS D. CLAY
General, USA
Commander-in-Chief

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The Third Year of the Occupation

THE FIRST QUARTER: 1 July — 30 September 1947



*Ltj Colcom
7 Sept 54*

Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

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HISTORICAL DIVISION
EUROPEAN COMMAND
FRANKFURT - AM - MAIN, GERMANY
1948

*PM. Rade-nitt
5 Aug 48*

VOLUME TWO

The General Staff

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Chapter IX

DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

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7 Sept 54

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**

AUTHORITY

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

Chapter IX

DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

1. The Staff.

a. Administrative. During the third quarter of 1947, the Personnel and Administration Division was headed by Maj. Gen. James M. Bevans, who had served as its Director since July 1946. Col. Wallace H. Barnes continued in the capacity of Deputy Director. On 1 July 1947, Lt. Col. William S. Huff was relieved as Executive Officer and assigned to the Civilian Personnel Branch. Lt. Col. Willard S. Renshaw served as Executive Officer until the end of July when he was returned to the United States for reassignment. Pending the appointment of his replacement, his duties were assumed by the Assistant Executive Officer, CWO E. T. Macaluso. Capt. W. D. Brodbeck occupied the post of Administrative Officer, and Lt. Col. Kathleen McClure entered her second year as WAC Staff Director. Capt. Sue Lynch, Deputy WAC Staff Director, returned

to the United States in September and was succeeded by Capt. Edith A. Ayers, former Assistant Executive Officer of the Public Information Division.
(1)

b. Chiefs of Branches. The following branch chiefs shared direct responsibility with the Director of Personnel and Administration for the Division's operational activities: Control Branch, Lt. Col. A. L. West, Jr.; Military Strength Control Branch, Lt. Col. F. C. Smith; Central Officers Assignment Branch, Lt. Col. Gordon E. Roberts; Civilian Personnel Branch, Col. H. B. Margeson; and Personnel Services Branch, Col. J. A. McComsey. Colonel Roberts was reassigned in the United States in August and was succeeded as Chief of the Central Officers Assignment Branch by Lt. Col. H. A. Hassenfelt.
(2)

2. Organization.

a. Branches. On 1 July 1947, three new branches—the Control Branch, the Military Strength Control Branch, and the Central Officers Assignment Branch—were established. In the course of this reorganization, the Military Personnel Branch was dissolved, and the functions to which it had been committed were aligned under the newly created branches. The Personnel Services Branch and the Civilian Personnel Branch underwent no change in designation or mission, but were reorganized internally.
(3)

b. Sections of Branches. The Control Branch was organized as one unit, without formal subdivision, serving primarily as a liaison agency among branches and between the Personnel and Administration

Division and other general and special staff divisions. The Military Strength Control Branch consisted of three sections called the Redeployment, Statistics, and Replacement Sections, their names indicating their respective missions. The Central Officers Assignment Branch was subdivided into Operations Liaison, Technical Services, Ground Arms, and Administrative Sections. Three sections—Miscellaneous, Morale Services, and Discipline—jointly performed the mission of the Personnel Services Branch; and the functions of the Civilian Personnel Branch were allocated among five sections—Classification, Procedures, Placement, Employee Relations and Training, and Indigenous Affairs. (4)

c. Staff Assignments. The administrative structure of the Personnel and Administration Division, together with the staff members assigned to each position, is shown in tabular form on the following pages. (5)

ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

30 September 1947

Maj. Gen. J. M. Bevans	Director
Col. W. H. Barnes	Deputy Director
CWO E. T. Macaluso	Assistant Executive Officer

Administration

Capt. W. D. Brodbeck	Administrative Officer
J. A. Taylor	Administrative Assistant
Lt. Col. K. McClure	WAC Staff Director
Capt. E. A. Ayers	WAC Staff Director

Control Branch

Lt. Col. A. L. West, Jr.	Chief
Maj. R. L. Atteberry, Jr.	Executive Officer

Military Strength Control Branch

Lt. Col. F. C. Smith	Chief
Lt. Col. G. E. Pinard	Executive Officer
Maj. F. B. Gregory	Replacement
Capt. L. M. Krist	Replacement
Capt. W. H. Boyd	Statistics
Capt. R. C. Broomfield	Statistics
Capt. J. A. Gallahan	Redeployment
1st Lt. G. C. Stewart	Redeployment
CWO W. T. Jefferson	Replacement

Central Officers Assignment Branch

Lt. Col. H. A. Hassenfelt	Chief
Maj. R. P. Kundert	Executive Officer
Maj. D. C. Beck	Ordnance
Capt. C. W. Callis	Ordnance
Maj. E. E. Cochran, Jr.	Medical Department
Maj. B. D. Johnson	Transportation Section
Maj. W. E. Nossaman	Ground Forces
Maj. A. C. Ball	Ground Forces
Capt. W. A. Van Sandt	Signal Corps
Capt. B. D. Grimes	Army Air Force
Maj. E. R. Stephenson	Operation Liaison
Capt. H. E. Elliott	Operation Liaison
Capt. R. W. Swecker	Engineer
1st Lt. G. R. Hesselton	Administration Service
Capt. H. J. Magee	Quartermaster

Civilian Personnel Branch

Col. H. B. Margeson	Chief
Lt. Col. R. P. Hagen	Executive Officer
C. Hart	Assistant Executive
C. J. Whitbred	Administrative Assistant
H. A. Taylor	Chief, Placement
Dr. V. C. Ames	Placement Officer
Ruby A. Stewart	Placement Officer
Ernest Krome	Placement Officer
K. Heath	Chief, Employment Relation & Tng
E. Looker	Employment Relation & Tng Officer
F. Steele	Employment Relation & Tng Officer
P. F. Szluk	Employment Relation & Tng Officer
James Hockenberry	Employment Relation & Tng Officer
Kenneth A. Broome	Employment Relation & Tng Officer
W. R. Ames	Chief, Advisor Indigenous Affairs
Chester E. Beaman	Chief, Classification

Civilian Personnel Branch (cont'd)

I. Rimestad	Classification Analyst
D. Giberson	Classification Analyst
C. F. Blackman	Classification Analyst
Wyble Wimberly	Classification Analyst
Fina McCauley	Chief, Procedures
A. H. Michela	Procedures Analyst
Mary H. Anderson	Procedures Analyst
Mildred I. Gilbert	Procedures Analyst
Jean McFadden	Procedures Analyst

Personnel Services Branch

Col. J. A. McComsey	Chief
Lt. Col. T. K. Thomas	Executive Officer
Lt. Col. L. A. Kunzig	Chief, Discipline
Lt. Col. R. C. Ingalls	Discipline
Maj. J. M. Cochran	Discipline
Lt. Col. B. L. Jackson	Chief, Miscellaneous
Maj. D. C. Hale	Miscellaneous
Maj. S. S. Martin	Miscellaneous
Capt. W. M. Flachsland	Miscellaneous
Lt. Col. R. H. Cushing	Chief, Morale Services
Lt. Col. E. P. Hall	Executive, Morale Services
Maj. J. W. Graham	Morale Services
Maj. J. F. Dunn	Morale Services
Maj. C. C. Honea, Jr.	Morale Services
Maj. W. D. Neale	Morale Services

3. Functions.

a. Control Branch. Upon its organization, the Control Branch was made responsible for the coordination of staff studies referred to the Personnel and Administration Division, and of all matters requiring action by more than one branch or by other components of Headquarters, EUCOM. This responsibility included the development of procedures and the exercise of staff control concerning activities not falling within the purview of other branches, the formulation and review of all new policies and departures from current policies, the review of all civilian

personnel publications, the release of all press items emanating from
(6)
the division, and the maintenance of a policy file.

b. Military Strength Control Branch. Within the Military Strength Control Branch, the Redeployment Section analyzed the Chief of Transportation's daily forecast of shipping available to the European Command; maintained close liaison with the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; and established policies, quotas, priorities, and regulations for the shipment of military and civilian personnel, including dependents and war brides, to the United States. The Statistics Section compiled strength figures for the European Command; prepared reports to the Department of the Army involving the compilation of strength figures; maintained figures relating to the occupational troop basis by major command; and prepared charts, graphs, and other visual aids demonstrating strength. The Replacement Section analyzed and acted on status reports and requisitions, directed and supervised transfers of personnel between commands, supervised the operation of the 7720th Replacement Depot, and prepared personnel requisitions for submission to the Department of the Army.
(7)

c. Central Officers Assignment Branch. The Central Officers Assignment Branch was primarily an operating agency, but it served also as a policy-making organization in the dissemination of directives and policies pertaining to the employment of officers. The Operations Liaison Section maintained records showing officer strength and availability data for the European Command, and consolidated reports from

other sections of the Branch. The other three sections of the Branch directed the assignment and reassignment of officers for the Technical Services, Ground Arms, and Administrative Services, respectively, and were named accordingly.

(8)

d. Personnel Services Branch. Under the Personnel Services Branch, the Miscellaneous Section determined policies and procedures and devised regulations pertaining to the movement of dependents of military and civilian personnel, war crimes, prisoners of war, the improvement of inter-Allied good will, the American Graves Registration Command, venereal disease, military and civilian uniforms, colors, standards and insignia, casualty clearances, the identification of individuals, and other matters not specifically administered by other sections. The Morale Services Section determined and regulated policies and procedures governing athletics, recreation, entertainment and other Special Services activities, the EUCOM Exchange System, the American Red Cross, barter stores, class VI supplies, holidays, morale and welfare activities, nonappropriated funds, postal services, leaves, passes, and travel. The Discipline Section was responsible for the determination of policy and procedures concerning the administration of justice, including the jurisdiction and confinement of individuals; crime and major incident reports; the operation of privately owned vehicles; the interest of the Director of Personnel and Administration in Civil Affairs agreements and in the claims service; investigation of complaints; marriage and fiancées; the black market; nonfraternization; and

possession and use by individuals of weapons, war trophies, and souvenirs.
(9)

e. Civilian Personnel Branch. The Civilian Personnel Branch consisted principally of key technicians formerly employed by the Civil Service Commission in Washington and other governmental agencies in the United States. In the Classification Section, a classification and wage program was devised, subject to the controls and reviews provided by law, and placed into effect for civilian positions under the jurisdiction of Headquarters, EUCOM. Regular and special surveys of civilian positions were conducted to assure adherence to prescribed standards. The Procedures Section determined the mechanics of the civilian personnel administration; and, within the framework of Department of the Army directives, prescribed procedures for personnel actions, pay roll administration, and other activities conducive to efficient personnel management. The Placement Section planned and determined policies affecting the recruitment and selection of the civilian work force, provided staff advice and assistance in the application of such policies, planned and supervised technical placement training, and evaluated the placement program operating in field personnel offices. The Employee Relations and Training Section planned, developed, and provided technical guidance in employee relations and training, supervised the development of staff techniques for reducing turnover and lost time, and generally assisted subordinate echelons in achieving full utilization of the civilian work force through increased stability and productivity. The Indigenous Affairs Section

advised and consulted with chiefs of sections within the Civilian Personnel Branch concerning the initiation of policy and regulations for locally recruited employees; coordinated all such policy with other divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM, and with OMGUS; and directed the solution of problems arising from employment agreements with European countries. (10)

ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

4. Requisitioning of Military Personnel.

a. The War Department had, on 15 May 1947, (11) instituted a new automatic personnel requisitioning procedure, which was placed into experimental operation in the European Command during the third quarter of 1947. Under the new procedure, requisitions were submitted on the basis of 168 military occupational specialties, without regard to arm or service. Personnel other than these specialists were requisitioned by arm or service only. The War Department plan envisaged that the supply of replacements would accrue automatically to commands, based upon a machine-records projection of authorized and actual strength by occupational specialties. In view of this intention, the Military Strength Control Branch increased its emphasis on the correct classification of personnel, and correlated its requisitions more closely with the Tables of Distribution of non-Table of Organization allotments, submitted to Headquarters, EUCOM, by the major commands. (12)

b. Beginning on 1 September 1947, only the Army Security Agency of the Department of the Army was empowered to initiate requisitions for Army Security Agency personnel. By this action, Headquarters, EUCOM, was relieved of responsibility for regulating the replacement supply of Army Security Agency units, including trained specialists, whether (13) trained by the Army Security Agency or not.

5. Foreign Service Tours.

a. Under the terms of a War Department directive announced in July, enlisted men in the European Command were offered the choice of extending their overseas service period up to the final month before separation or returning to the United States six months prior to separation for assignment to a unit for the duration of their enlistment. In order that the final months of an individual's service might be utilized to the fullest, enlisted men being returned for separation had to arrive in the United States during the sixth month preceding discharge or remain at their overseas posts until the final month of their service period, exclusive of leave time. Formerly, enlisted persons had been returned when their overseas service tour was completed, regardless of the length of the enlistment period. This practice had resulted in the return of many persons within two or three months of the end of their Army service, (14) or too late to be employed effectively in a new assignment.

b. Beginning on 1 October 1947, the normal tour of duty overseas was to be three years for men and two years for women. Credit for foreign service was to be computed as in the past, except that persons

leaving the United States for duty in the European Command would not receive credit on their current tours for previous overseas service. All enlisted men, if on other than a first tour of duty could be granted extensions for periods up to one year. Enlisted men in the first three grades, if on a first tour of duty subsequent to 7 December 1941, were to be permitted extensions, provided that, if they were married, their dependents were with them in the European Command. Extensions could be repeated, if approved by the major commands. All Army female personnel on other than their first overseas tour could be granted extensions not to exceed three months.

(15)

c. Under the terms of the new policy, officers and warrant officers who would have less than six months' effective service remaining after return to the United States were returned upon completion of their tour in Europe and separated immediately. Officers transferred to schools in the United States were to be kept in European Command beyond the normal date for completion of overseas duty, so that they could return in time to take any desired leave and to report for attendance at school. Headquarters, EUCOM, was authorized to continue the granting of extensions to key military government officers, except that each such case involving a Regular Army officer must be referred to the War Department for approval.

(16)

6. Enlistments.

a. End of Short-Term Enlistments. The authority to accept enlistments in the Regular Army for less than two years expired on

30 June 1947, and a new enlistment policy was instituted in accordance with an amendment to the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945.

On 1 July, original enlistments were required to be for at least two years in the Army and for at least three years in the Air Forces.

While two-year enlistees could still extend their enlistments to three years, reenlistments in the Regular Army had to be for three, four, or five years. Previously, original enlistments for eighteen months had been permitted, and soldiers who had served at least six months could (17) reenlist for one year, eighteen months, two years, or three years.

It was estimated that at the beginning of the quarter under review, approximately 20 percent of all replacement requirements were being met through the reenlistment of soldiers already serving in the European Command. The prospects for future recruitment were poor, however,

owing to the virtual depletion of reenlistment sources following the return of most Army of the United States troops to the United States (18) by the beginning of 1947.

The ban on short-term enlistments had an immediate effect on recruiting results, which dropped from 289 enlistments between 1 April and 30 June, to 80 between 1 July and 30 September. (19) ber.

b. Measures to Encourage Enlistment. On 24 July the War Department approved a two-point program recommended by the European Command to spur enlistments, authorizing reenlistment leave in the United States and granting to recruits the option of designating a specific military post at which assignment was not desired during the new tour

of duty. Persons availing themselves of the leave privilege began another foreign service tour on the day of their departure from the post of embarkation for return to the European Command. Transatlantic leave was subject to the availability of shipping, and could not be taken by air transportation at government expense. Ordinarily, this leave was required to be taken at the time of reenlistment, but a man could elect to complete his oversea tour and then receive his leave after returning to the United States for reassignment. (20)

c. European Command Recruiting in the United States. At the end of July, the Department of the Army established a monthly enlistment quota of 6000 men for the six Army areas in the United States for service in the European Command. This program was to last five months, from August through December. It offered initial assignment in Europe to reenlistees who were already in or below the third enlisted grade, without regard to military occupational specialties. (21) At the end of September the Department of the Army expressed satisfaction with the results of the program to date, but it appeared questionable whether its early success could be sustained for an additional four months. Officials in the European Command and in Washington feared that the pool of initial recruits would be drained off within a short time, and that the program would decline rapidly after the first two or three months. If the maximum of 30,000 recruits over a five-month period were realized, the European Command would be approximately 10,000 overstrength on 1 January 1948. It seemed reasonable to assume that the drive would be at least 50 percent

successful, or that 15,000 recruits would be obtained, in which case the European Command would be approximately 5000 understrength by the end of 1947.⁽²²⁾

d. Reenlistment Surveys. Surveys conducted at Headquarters, EUCOM, in September revealed that during July and August 2,935 enlisted men were returned to the United States for discharge. In addition, 123 were separated in Europe to accept civilian employment or for purposes of residence or study in Europe. During the same period, 76 men in the European Command enlisted or reenlisted in the Regular Army, and 314 enlistees for one, and one-half, or two years extended their enlistments to three years. Those returned to the United States were for the most part short-term enlistees who had no interest in an Army career, but had enlisted predominantly in order to establish a Regular Army tour to their credit and to gain the privileges afforded by the GI Bill of Rights. The above figures did not necessarily constitute an accurate picture of the rate of enlistment, since it was probable that some men returned home ostensibly for separation, but with the actual intention of reenlisting there in order to obtain an assignment in the United States. The September surveys indicated that approximately 37 percent of the soldiers remaining in the European Command had intentions of reenlisting, 27 percent did not, and 35 percent were undecided. Almost half of the men, or 43 percent, stated that they enlisted initially because of interest in an Army career; 8 percent admitted that they enlisted when about to be drafted; 9 percent said that they wanted to gain advantages of the GI Bill of Rights, and

the remainder gave various reasons, such as family difficulties and the desire for travel. Those who intended to reenlist or were undecided were chiefly three-year enlistees, and, since the Regular Army enlistment program did not commence until October 1945, would not be eligible for separation before October 1948. (23)

e. Efforts to Encourage Reenlistments. Numerous surveys had been conducted over a period of months to determine why more men did not reenlist, and to make corrections where the reasons indicated that the Army or the European Command was at fault. According to the accumulated results of these surveys, the principal reasons against reenlistment were as follows: Better job-future as a civilian, 20 percent; insufficient personal freedom, 18 percent; interference with family life, 15 percent; criticism of the Army, 11 percent; "I don't like the Army," 9 percent; desire to continue education, 9 percent; criticism of officers, 7 percent; broken promises, 4 percent; unsatisfactory living conditions, 1 percent; miscellaneous reasons, 6 percent. The European Command made continuous efforts to allay these objections. Through the Troop Information and Education program, material was published explaining the benefits of the Army as a career. Such information was also transmitted in command letters, over the Armed Forces Network, and through recruiting posters and other publicity media. The European Command also provided the Department of the Army with suggestions and ideas for "selling" the Army, which were relayed to a civilian firm under contract to promote recruiting publicity. Supplementary to these efforts, company commanders

were charged with interviewing each enlisted man prior to his departure for separation in the United States, to point out the benefits of an Army career and to bring about his reenlistment if possible. (24)

f. Career Soldiers in EUCOM. During the quarter under review, approximately 70 percent of the European Command's military strength was composed of career soldiers. The remainder had enlisted for less than three years or were undecided as to whether they would reenlist. Replacements arriving from the United States contained a much higher percentage of long-term Army men. Practically all of the recent arrivals were three-year enlistees and more than 80 percent of them had served previously in the United States or in other oversea commands. Thus, the percentage of EUCOM strength composed of career soldiers, or those enlisted for three years or more with previous Army service, could be expected to rise with the passage of time. (25)

7. Return of Military Personnel to the United States.

In order to obtain the maximum utilization of all military personnel and at the same time comply with Department of the Army directives governing returns to the United States, the following procedure was devised by the European Command, to become effective on 1 October 1947; Military personnel eligible for return to the United States would be ordered to report to the 7749th Staging Area, Bremerhaven, during the last fifteen days of their tour of oversea service. Individuals would be returned under the provisions of current rotation regulations, or according to prevailing separation criteria, whichever meant an earlier

date. Military personnel being returned for separation or discharge would be ordered to report to the staging area thirty days ahead of the actual date of eligibility for separation or discharge, so as to permit their arrival at a separation center in the United States prior to the date of their eligibility for release from the service. The actual date of eligibility for separation would be computed for various categories of personnel as follows: (1) nonvolunteer officers, twenty-four months of actual service; (2) nonvolunteer scarce category officers, as outlined in War Department Circular 321, as amended; (3) volunteer officers (categories VI, VII, VIII), the date on which volunteer status expired; and, (4) Regular Army enlisted men, the date on which enlistment expired. Military persons who had dependents in the European Command would be accompanied by their dependents to the 7749th Staging Area and would travel, insofar as possible, on the same vessel as their dependents. All returning officers, civilians, and dependents would be summoned for shipment in accordance with the port-call system adopted on 12 May 1947. Unit commanders or other responsible officers designated by major commanders were directed by Headquarters, EUCOM, to execute a certificate stating that military and civilian personnel under their command had undergone baggage checks prior to departure for the staging area at Bremerhaven, and had been prepared and equipped in accordance with existing regulations. Such certificates would be placed in the records jacket of enlisted persons and carried in the possession of officers and civilians.

(26)

8. Overseas Separation.

A revision of War Department Readjustment Regulations authorized overseas commanders to separate eligible military personnel from the service under applicable procedures, provided that the consent of the governments of the foreign countries involved had been obtained and the laws of those countries complied with. A directive placing these provisions into effect in the European Command was published on 1 August 1947, permitting eligible persons to be considered for separation within the European Command provided that: (1) the individual requested such separation; and, (2) the individual had a bonafide offer of employment with a U.S. Government agency operating in the European Command; or (3) the individual had a bonafide offer of employment with an Allied agency or commercial organization authorized to operate in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria; or (4), in the case of a female who desired separation for the purpose of assuming a dependent's status, she was eligible for such status under current directives; or (5) the individual was inducted or enlisted in the European Command; and, (6) permission was obtained from the government of the country, other than the U.S. Zones of Germany or Austria, in which the individual desired to reside or travel. In general, approval could be granted to accept employment with accredited welfare agencies and authorized Allied commercial organizations serving the occupation forces. Requests for separation to engage in or accept employment entailing private business activities with ex-enemy nations were to be referred by Headquarters, EUCOM, to the Joint Chiefs

of Staff in Washington. In the event that the final approving authority disapproved the request, or clearances were not obtained, requests for separation were to be initiated in sufficient time to permit the return of individuals to complete terminal leave prior to the expiration of service commitments, or at the termination of their oversea tours. (27)

9. Promotions.

Early in September, Headquarters, EUCOM, lifted its suspension on promotions to the second enlisted grade. This suspension, initially imposed by the War Department in October 1946, had been lifted in February 1947. The European Command, however, was overstrength in the first two grades and was unable to resume promotions to these ranks at that time. Because an excess in the first grade continued, no change was made in the policy governing promotions to master sergeant and first sergeant during the period under review. Subordinate echelons were advised not to exceed the over-all authorization for technical sergeant within the respective commands, and to insure that promotions did not take place where such authorizations were already filled. (28)

10. Classification and Assignment Surveys.

Classification and assignment surveys conducted during the third quarter of 1947 disclosed many instances of misassignment within the various major commands. In an attempt to correct this deficiency, Headquarters, EUCOM, sent survey teams into the field to spot-check units. The survey teams began an inspection of all Negro units to discover cases

of misassignment or misuse of personnel and to recommend assignments which would make the best use of the individual and at the same time be consistent with the career-management program of the Department of the Army. The survey assisted in compiling a list of Negro soldiers in need of further basic or academic training at the Käfertal Training Center. The teams were furnished by the 7720th EUCOM Replacement Depot at Marburg. The first units surveyed were the Negro units of Headquarters Command, Headquarters, EUCOM, on 8, 9, and 10 September. (29)

11. Training of Negro Troops.

Owing to the fact that the European Command had reached its allowable Negro strength, the authorization for 50 percent overstrength in Negro units, which had been in effect since June 1946, was canceled on 4 August 1947. In line with the classification and assignment program to achieve the maximum utilization of Negro soldiers, a training center was established at Käfertal, near Mannheim, to receive all incoming Negro troops and all Negro casualties from inactivated units or other sources. The center was set up to provide basic training for flexible periods of time, depending on the requirements of individuals. Part of the mission of the training center was to receive and train men whose performance of duty had been substandard, or whose conduct indicated a need for intensified basic training. No individual was to be transferred to the center without clearance from the Director of Personnel and Administration, Headquarters, EUCOM. It was emphasized, however, that this training center was in no sense a disciplinary camp or a

rehabilitation center, but a training installation, equipped with superior instructors and all training aids, where the level of military and academic knowledge possessed by the Negro soldiers of the European Command could be improved in a minimum of time and by the use of a minimum of overhead personnel. The center comprised two training companies with a capacity of 250 men each. Two rifle companies were also under training there for use as security guards. A third security guard company was to be formed as soon as personnel became available to man it. It was also planned that at a later date the activities of the training center would be expanded to encompass the technical training of Transportation Corps truck company replacements, including driving and first-echelon maintenance. By placing this activity in the K₅^Mfertal Training Center, it would be possible to select replacements for colored truck and car units prior to assignment, thus eliminating misassignment of those who did not possess aptitudes or qualifications necessary for assignment as drivers. (30)

12. Transfer of Mediterranean Theater Personnel to EUCOM.

a. Early in 1947 Headquarters, EUCOM, had prepared plans for the transfer of personnel of the Mediterranean Theater to EUCOM, based on the assumption that the date of the beginning of redeployment from the former (R-day) would be prior to 30 June 1947. In the face of indefinite postponements, these plans were held in abeyance, but with the eventual designation of 15 September as R-day, they were redrawn and revitalized to include the following basic features. Criteria for determining eligibility for transfer to EUCOM was seven months' oversea

service remaining on 15 September, thus insuring a minimum of four months' effective service in the European Command. All officers, warrant officers and eligible enlisted men with dependents were to be assigned by name to units in EUCOM. The Mediterranean Theater was to furnish sufficient information upon which to base assignment. Enlisted men with critical military occupational specialties were to be transferred to the EUCOM Replacement Depot, Marburg, for assignment in accordance with their skills. Other enlisted persons were to be assigned to units of EUCOM and shipped directly to them. Assignments were to be determined by a EUCOM assignment and classification team on detached service in Italy.

b. A message from the Department of the Army indicated that the 90th Military Police Company (Negro) was to be transferred to EUCOM as a unit. A dispatch to Washington, unanswered at the end of the quarter under review, requested that the WACs in the Mediterranean Theater be transferred to the occupied areas of Germany and Austria, in view of the nonavailability of WAC replacements from the United States. A representative of the Personnel and Administration Division, Headquarters, EUCOM, visited the Mediterranean Theater late in September to establish liaison for the assignment of officers being transferred to Germany and Austria. Approximately 822 officers were scheduled to arrive in EUCOM (31) by R-plus-90-days, or by mid-December 1947.

13. Procurement of Officers.

a. The Department of the Army informed Headquarters, EUCOM, on 22 September 1947 of preparations by the Departments of Air and the

Army of a list of recess appointments to the Regular Army for presentation to the President on 10 October. The list was expected to contain approximately 6,200 nominations, allotted as follows: Air Force, 4,200; Ground Forces, 500; and Service Forces, 1,500. The major commands were informed of the plan by cable, and details concerning it were furnished to the Public Information Division for dissemination through the press. Medical facilities were alerted so that physical examinations of European Command nominees could be completed expeditiously upon additional word
(32)
from the Department of the Army.

b. On 30 June, Headquarters, EUCOM, dispatched a cable to the War Department, concurring in the shipment of 200 Army Specialist Training Program graduates to the European Command, for assignment in the Medical Department. Concurrence in the assignment of eighty-five additional graduates from the same program was transmitted on 5 August. The first contingent, all in MOS 3100, arrived at Bremerhaven in September. The others were expected to reach the European Command some-
(33)
time in November.

c. Under a policy announced by the Department of the Army late in July, candidates accepted to begin a one-year competitive tour of duty for appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army were to be assigned to company-level positions in units of the arm or service in which they were seeking appointment, and not to staff or special positions. The approved applications of about forty candidates from the European Command were forwarded to the Department of the Army for

final determination. Announced as part of the long-range officer-procurement program of the Regular Army, these competitive tours were scheduled to start on 1 July and 1 January of each year. Candidates for the second tour, beginning 1 January 1948, were asked to submit their applications to Headquarters, EUCOM, during August 1947. (34)

14. Officer Replacements.

In response to a request from Headquarters, EUCOM, the Department of the Army cabled on 25 August that every effort would be made to insure that all officers assigned against EUCOM requisitions were qualified in the occupational specialties requested, and that officers would be selected for shipment overseas in accordance with their standing on the foreign service roster. The European Command was further informed that requests for nominations for officers to fill key positions would not be honored, and that requests for replacements in such positions must conform to pertinent Department of the Army regulations. (35)

15. Extension of Tours of Officers in Key Positions.

a. In view of frequent requests reaching Headquarters, EUCOM, to extend the tours of non-Regular Army officers in key positions, Maj. Gen. James M. Bevans, Director of Personnel and Administration, addressed a personal letter to Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, Director of Personnel and Administration, Department of the Army, asking that the European Command be granted the authority to make such extensions. It was pointed out that many non-Regular Army officers were peculiarly fitted by

civilian experience to fill their assignments with the occupation forces. Certain officers in this category had gone on record as stating that they would no longer be interested in remaining on active duty should they be transferred to other duties. It was felt that, rather than return such officers to the United States against their desires, it would be more beneficial to the service to retain them, even if exceptions to policy had to be made. The Department of the Army replied, however, that it could not concur in this request, in consideration of the critical shortage of officers in the United States, the alleviation of which depended chiefly on officers returning from foreign service. (36)

b. Approval was requested by Headquarters, EUCOM, and granted by the Department of the Army, to extend beyond thirty-six months the initial oversea tour of postal officers, in the absence of qualified replacements to offset the understrength of postal officers in the European Command. (37)

16. Emergency Return of Military Personnel.

After 1 September, no military personnel could be sent overseas, or returned to an oversea command from emergency leave in the United States, who did not have at least twelve months' service remaining, prior to their date of separation or prior to the expected expiration of their oversea tours. The new regulation did not apply to enlisted personnel returning to the United States on regular leave, since they paid their own expenses and were not examined with reference to the period of oversea duty remaining at the time of embarkation for shipment back to the

European Command. An officer with less than twelve months' duty remaining in the European Command, who had returned to the United States during his current tour and wished to complete his overseas duty assignment, was authorized to file a request to be returned before leaving his overseas command. Another exception, affecting both officers and enlisted personnel, applied when the individual wished to be discharged or relieved from active duty in his overseas command to accept civilian employment.
(38)

17. Authorization of Visits for the Purpose of Marriage.

Americans on duty with EUCOM were authorized to bring their fiancées or fiancés into the U.S. Zone of Germany and Austria for the purpose of marriage, under the provisions of a circular published in August 1947. The marriage was to take place within the 15-day period allowed for the visit. Any applicant desiring such a visitor to remain as a dependent after the marriage, was subject to the same procedure and order of priority as EUCOM personnel bringing dependents from the United States.
(39)

18. Authorization of Visits to German Relatives.

The acceptance of applications from interested persons in the United States for entry into the U.S. and British Zones of Germany to visit aged parents and other close relatives was announced by Headquarters, EUCOM on 4 September. German food-rationing cards, for issuance to persons applying for compassionate visits, were forwarded to Washington on 15 August. Under the plan, approved persons could visit in

Germany for one month with parents or relatives over 70 years of age, or with a parent of lesser age certified to be ill or in failing health. The established quota provided that only 400 persons might enter the U.S. Zone for compassionate visits during a three-month period, and only 50 could enter the British Zone each month. The visitors from the United States were to be subject to German food rationing and required to use German transportation and shelter. If possible, they would be housed with the person visited; otherwise, temporary quarters would be provided by the local bürgermeister. Military payment certificates were not authorized for use by the visitor, who could, however, exchange dollars for marks at the Army Finance Office. Persons coming to visit relatives were advised either to bring food with them, or to send food parcels before their departure from the United States. The first group of visitors under the new authorization arrived in the European Command (40) at the end of September.

19. General Prisoner Survey.

The number of general prisoners in the European Command, including those whose sentences were under review by the Department of the Army, decreased by 57 percent between 1 January and 14 August 1947. A report compiled on the latter date attributed this reduction to the speeding-up of reviews, both in the European Command and in Washington, and to recent authorizations by the Department of the Army to return a limited number of prisoners to the United States immediately following the forwarding of their records of trial for final action. The number

of prisoners restored to duty after 1 January was about 6 percent of the number in confinement, while the number of evacuations amounted to 80 percent. Admissions to the EUCOM Military Prison at Mannheim remained relatively constant. There were 675 general prisoners in confinement on 1 January. Admissions following that date amounted to 839, bringing the total in confinement during this period to 1,514. This number was reduced to 1,164 on 14 August, by evacuations to the United States and the restoration of 56 general prisoners to duty in the European Command. (41)

20. Prisoners of War.

All prisoners of war remaining in United States custody were discharged on 30 June 1946. The discharge center at Dachau continued to operate until 30 September 1947, for the reception and discharge of prisoners of war from Belgium, Luxemburg, and Italy. The Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure at Neustadt was retained for the use of the Historical Division in a project employing former prisoners of war detained in the status of civilian internees. (42) A status report of 1 August 1947 revealed that the Historical Division had nine prisoners of war on loan from the French. Of this number, four were transferred to United States custody and discharged. The other five were to be returned to the French at a later date. (43)

ADMINISTRATION OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

21. Strength.

The total civilian work force of the European Command continued to decline during the third quarter of 1947, descending from 278,479 on 1 July to 245,427 on 1 October. The number of United States civilian employees, which had dropped by 600 in July and by 149 in August, increased in September, reversing the downward trend for the first time since January 1947. Although it amounted to only twenty-nine, this increase, in conjunction with the comparatively moderate decline during the preceding month, was viewed as an encouraging indication that intensified recruitment efforts in the United States were becoming more successful in counteracting the protracted excess of departures over arrivals in the European Command. The strength of the United States civilian group stood at 9,190 on 1 October, or about 4 percent below the 1 July figure, but hope was maintained that further intensification of recruiting would make possible the attainment of a stabilized figure of 10,000 by the end of the year. The number of Allied and neutral employees, which had reached a low point of 6,673 on 1 July, rose to 7,132 by 1 October, to constitute the only increase in any category of personnel experienced during the three months' period. This slight upswing was attributable to the expansion of the program for the return of the remains of World War II dead, and could be regarded as the beginning of a trend of several months in the liberated areas; however,

the ban against further hiring of Allied and neutral civilians was expected to result in an over-all reduction in the number of these employees in the occupied areas. The largest proportionate reduction of the quarter, about 63 percent, which occurred in the number of displaced persons employed in Germany, was explained as a reflection of the curtailment of organized civilian guards, added to continued efforts toward repatriation and resettlement. Concerted efforts to meet lowered ceilings governing the number of German employees produced a reduction of about 5 percent, with all commands of EUCOM operating under strength in German workers. Additional reductions in the numbers both German and displaced persons employed by the U.S. forces were anticipated with the onset of cold weather and attendant restrictions on construction and other outdoor work. After 1 July, Austrians and displaced persons working for U.S. Forces, Austria, had to be paid in schillings purchased with dollars, and therefore could no longer be grouped with the indigenous persons working for the occupation forces in Germany, whose wages were chargeable to the local economy as a cost of occupation. This segregation resulted in a decrease of about 39 percent in indigenous workers in Austria, owing to stringent limitations on appropriated funds. Following is a comparison of the number of employees in the various civilian categories at the beginning of each month of the quarter:

<u>Category</u>	<u>1 Jul</u>	<u>1 Aug</u>	<u>1 Sep</u>	<u>1 Oct</u>
Total strength	278,479	264,908	254,521	245,427
Allied and neutral employees	9,910	9,313	9,161	9,190

<u>Category</u>	<u>1 Jul</u>	<u>1 Aug</u>	<u>1 Sep</u>	<u>1 Oct</u>
Indigenous personnel in Austria	6,673	6,758	7,001	7,132
Displaced persons in Germany	42,396	38,350	33,807	26,867
Germans	201,266	194,684	192,109	191,050

Total civilian strength according to major commands is shown in the strength chart for the European Command at the end of this chapter.

22. Revision of Administrative Plan.

A transfer of authority and responsibility for the administration of civilian personnel was instituted by Headquarters, EUCOM, on 25 September, for completion by 1 November. The changes were designed chiefly to eliminate duplicate personnel offices and reduce the number of persons engaged in personnel administration by providing only one office to administer all civilians in each post or similar area. United States and Allied employees of OMGUS were not affected by the reorganization, nor were indigenous employees of USAFE, who continued to be administered by USAFE except in Bremen and Berlin, where they were administered by the civilian personnel officers of the two posts. The transfer of authority governing United States civilians was to be completed by 19 October. Employees whose functions were transferred or abolished under the plan were to be reassigned.

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23. Review of Employee Authorizations.

Several of the major commands and supply services submitted

complete justifications for their civilian personnel requirements between 1 July and 30 September 1947. The total demands exceeded the European Command ceiling, and had to be analyzed with a view to reducing the number of positions to the actual minimum needs of each agency. It was necessary to investigate possible repercussions of the prevailing ceiling on the operations and activities of the European Command before (46) action to amend it could be undertaken. In the attempt to reduce the number of positions, action was initiated to reduce personnel authorizations for United States civilians in those cases where strength had declined and requisitions for additional personnel had not been received. Where a genuine need for personnel existed, commands were advised to requisition employees to the number authorized without delay; otherwise (47) the surplus or "paper" authorizations were to be canceled.

24. Return to Competitive Civil Service Status.

The status of United States civilian employees of the Department of the Army in the European Command, in relation to their Federal employment, was clarified by the Civilian Personnel Branch on 19 September, following receipt of information from Washington that Federal employment in the United States had returned to a competitive basis. A Headquarters, EUCOM, directive addressed to the major commands stated that, after 1 October, civilian employees returning to the United States would be separated upon arrival at the New York Port of Embarkation and paid lump-sum leave, unless they possessed competitive status with the War Department prior to accepting employment overseas. Exceptions would be

made only in the case of highly technical or unusually qualified personnel who were needed by the Department of the Army, and who, prior to leaving EUCOM, negotiated Federal positions in the United States. Such persons would be handled as competitive-status employees. Employees in EUCOM who held a competitive status with the Government prior to coming overseas would be given accrued leave up to ninety days, or leave without pay, after return to the United States, in order to protect their standing and make possible their transfer to another Federal position. The status of those returned after 1 October would be determined in (48) EUCOM and the information placed on the individual's travel orders.

25. Revision of Policy with Respect to Civilian Contracts.

Beginning on 9 September, civilian employees of the European Command who wished to extend their employment agreements were required to renew them for a period of at least four months. Previously, employees were permitted to renew contracts on a month-to-month basis, when they did not wish to accept a half- or full-year contract. The revised policy represented an attempt to aid in coping with the civilian personnel needs of all major commands, and to insure a successful replacement program. The new policy also provided that an additional identical position might be created for a short period, in order to avoid an interruption of work when the termination of an employment agreement was pending. Under this plan, a civilian replacement could be placed in the temporary position until the actual departure of the incumbent. In order to keep duplication to a minimum, placement officials were requested by

Headquarters, EUCOM, to train understudies for all key personnel. So as to make full use of personnel whose contracts were nearing expiration, supervisors were directed to interview each employee ninety days prior to the termination of his contract, to determine whether he should be retained in the same position, or whether his qualifications could be used to better advantage in another assignment. Major commands were asked to make a survey to estimate future personnel requirements, and to recruit as many replacements as possible within the European Command by reassigning employees, hiring discharged military and surplus personnel, and employing properly trained Germans.

(49)

26. Transfer or Reemployment of Civilian Employees.

Specific conditions under which civilian personnel in EUCOM could not be reemployed in the European Command were outlined by Headquarters, EUCOM, on 29 August 1947, in an effort to prevent the reemployment of persons whose past employment had been unsatisfactory. Thereafter, no agency was to recruit any individual until the conditions incident to his separation from his previous employment had been determined. The applicant's character, off-duty conduct, reasons for leaving his previous position, and work performance in his former positions were to be considered in each case. Employees being separated for any of the following reasons were not to be reemployed by another agency of the European Command: conviction by a general or special court martial, theft, black-market activities, illegal currency transactions, notorious misconduct off duty, excessive absence without leave, and unsatisfactory character and loyalty investigations.

27. Emergency Returns to the United States.

On 10 September 1947, major commanders were authorized to approve applications for the return of Department of the Army civilians to the United States for emergency reasons. Where return for the purpose of separation was desired, it was prescribed that the request be initiated by the employee and accompanied where possible by acceptable confirmation of the emergency, such as a medical certificate or a Red Cross report. If the request was for leave for emergency reasons, the submission of Red Cross confirmation was not required. (51)

28. Employment Policy Regarding Allied and Neutral Civilians.

Manpower shortages in Allied and neutral countries culminated in the adoption of a policy in July 1947 prohibiting the employment of any additional citizens of these countries by the European Command. The revised policy also stipulated that the employment agreements of male Allied and neutral civilians could not be extended in another position, nor even in the same position except where qualified United States citizens or Germans were unobtainable. (52)

29. Wage Agreements Concerning Allied and Neutral Civilians.

Negotiations between Headquarters, EUCOM, and the Belgian Government, concluded in September 1947, resulted in a modification of the Civilian Personnel Standard Agreement, to enable Belgian employees of the occupation forces to meet rising costs of living in the occupied area by drawing all of their salaries at their places of employment.

Previously, two-thirds of their earnings had been paid in Belgium, to be used for the support of dependents and to defray state social-insurance and income-tax obligations. Under the modified agreement, Belgian nationals working for the occupation forces became direct employees thereof, and ceased to be employees of the Office d'Aide Mutuelle, Brussels. They were permitted to transmit funds to their dependents on a voluntary basis only; they were exempted from mandatory state social-insurance contributions; and they acquired individual responsibility for making income-tax declarations and payments. In a parallel amendment of the Civilian Personnel Standard Agreement, the Luxemburg Government conceded that its nationals who were employed by the U.S. forces, could be paid two-thirds, instead of one-half, of their salaries in the U.S. Zone. All other Allied and neutral nationals, except the British, who had always drawn their full salaries at their places of employment, were to continue to receive only one-half of their pay at their place of employment.

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30. Increase in Subsistence Granted Allied and Neutral Employees.

An increase in the subsistence granted to Allied and neutral employees of the Department of the Army in the European Command was decided upon at Headquarters, EUCOM, in September, to become effective on 1 October. The increase raised the subsistence allowance of the employees concerned from \$273.75 to \$511.00 annually, or from \$0.75 to \$1.40 daily in recognition of the increased cost of living in the European Command.

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31. Adjustment of Indigenous Personnel Ceilings.

In complying with the Commander in Chief's injunction, issued in April 1947, to reduce the German segment of the occupation work force by 25 percent, the requirements of a number of units were overlooked owing to the reorganization of the European Command. A review of the personnel reports and data on which the 25 percent reduction was based revealed the necessity for certain adjustments in the personnel authorizations of various commands and technical services. This resulted in a revision of the civilian personnel authorization and the granting of authority to the major commands and technical services to retain essential personnel above their authorizations until 31 July
(55)
1947.

32. Incentive Program for German Key Personnel.

A plan designed to aid in the recruiting of additional German key personnel such as foremen and supervisors, and to act as an incentive for Germans working for the occupation forces, was announced by Headquarters, EUCOM, in September 1947. The plan provided for special privileges to be granted to German executives, such as separate messing facilities and separate entrances for checking in and out of EUCOM installations to increase the prestige of employees who were required to supervise other
(56)
German workers.

(57)
Strength of the European Command

1 July 1947

Type of Pers.	U.S. Zone of Germany	U.S. Sector Berlin	Land Bremen	Austria	France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands	United Kingdom	Total
U.S. Military Pers.	106,624	6,904	8,507	10,835	1,705	78	134,653
Ground Forces	79,372	6,138	7,752	9,966	1,053	35	104,316
Air Force	23,601	609	374	592	421	0	25,417
Det of Patients	189	17	156	2	0	0	364
Attached Pers. (AACS, ATC, etc.)	3,462	140	225	275	411	43	4,556
Male (12% Officers)	104,696	6,726	8,365	10,598	1,705	78	132,168
WAC (11% Officers)	1,528	157	89	204	0	0	1,978
Nurses	400	21	53	33	0	0	507
U.S. Civilians	9,750	2,475	275	925	550	25	14,000
Allied and Neutral Civilians	3,050	175	75	0	4,000	50	7,350
Enemy and Ex-enemy Civilians	215,000	22,400	19,000	16,400	0	0	272,800

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, foreword; Chart, General and Special Staff Divisions, Hq, EUCOM, published by Statistics Sec, SGS, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Oct 47.
2. Ibid; EUCOM Press Release, No 531, 23 Sep 47.
3. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
4. Ibid.
5. Chart, General and Special Staff Divisions, Hq, EUCOM, published by Statistics Sec, SGS, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Oct 47.
6. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Control Branch.
7. Ibid, Military Strength Control Branch.
8. Ibid, Central Officers Assignment Branch.
9. Ibid, Personnel Services Branch.
10. Ibid, Civilian Personnel Branch.
11. WD Memo 345-5-10, 15 May 47.
12. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, 22 Jul 47, p 3; P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47; Military Strength Control Branch.
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15. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 22, 12 Aug 47, pp 2-3; EUCOM Press Release, No 528, 23 Sep 47.
16. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 29, 30 Sep 47, p 1.

17. Ibid., No 22, 12 Aug 47, pp 3-4; EUCOM Press Release, No 31, 15 Jul 47.
18. USFET Press Release, No 187, 5 Mar 47.
19. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr., 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 10.
20. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, pp 3-4; No 22, 12 Aug 47, pp 2, 22; Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr., 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Military Strength Control Branch; Cir 31, WD, 1947; Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 7, 26 Sep 47, sec IV; EUCOM Press Release, No 505, 16 Sep 47; No 512, 17 Sep 47.
21. EUCOM Press Release, No 365, 31 Jul 47.
22. Report of Congressional Briefing, (Lt Gen Clarence T Huebner, Deputy C in C, and Maj Gen. James M Bevans, Dir of Pers & Adm, to House Armed Services and Appropriations Committee), 15 Sep 47, files of Office of WAC Staff Director.
23. Ibid.
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid.
26. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 7, 26 Sep 47, sec VI; Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr., 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Military Strength Control Branch; Cable SC-14942, EUCOM to major comds, 7 Aug 47.
27. Cir 63, EUCOM, 1 Aug 47; Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr., 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Control Branch.
28. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 25, 3 Sep 47, p 1; EUCOM Press Release, No 491, 11 Sep 47.
29. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 25, 3 Sep 47, p 1.
30. Ibid., p 2; Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr., 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Military Strength Control Branch.
31. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 25, 3 Sep 47, p 5; ibid., No 28, 24 Sep 47, p 2.

32. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 29, 30 Sep 47, p 19.
33. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Military Strength Control Branch; Cable SC-14209, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major comds, 4 Aug 47.
34. EUCOM Press Release, No 348, 24 Jul 47; No 379, 6 Aug 47.
35. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference No 25, 3 Sep 47, p 1; Cable WCL-46241, AGWAR to EUCOM, 25 Aug 47.
36. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Central Officers Assignment Branch.
37. Ibid; Cables SC-15760, 13 Aug 47, EUCOM to AGWAR; WCL-46030, 25 Aug 47, WAR from P&A Div to EUCOM.
38. EUCOM, Press Release, No 444, 26 Aug 47; Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 1, 15 Aug, sec IV.
39. EUCOM Press Release, No 408, 14 Aug 47.
40. Ibid, No 469, 4 Sep 47.
41. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 23, 19 Aug 47, par 5.
42. Ibid, No 16, 1 Jul 47, p 1; No 17, 8 Jul 47, p 1; No 28, 24 Sep 47, p 3; Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Personnel Services Branch.
43. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Personnel Services Branch.
44. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, 22 Jul 47, p 10; No 23, 19 Aug 47, p 17; No 27, 16 Sep 47, p 16; No 32, 21 Oct 47, p 5; EUCOM Press Release, No 354, 25 Jul 47.
45. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 29, 30 Sep 47, p 2; EUCOM Press Release, No 538, 25 Sep 47.
46. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, 22 Jul 47, p 11.

47. Ibid, No 23, 19 Aug 47, par 18.
48. EUCOM Press Release, No 517, 19 Sep 47.
49. Ibid, No 482, 9 Sep 47.
50. Ibid, No 391, 8 Aug 47; Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Civilian Personnel Branch; Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 3, 29 Aug 47, sec XI.
51. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Civilian Personnel Branch; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, file AG 230.366 GPA-ACO, 10 Sep 47, subj: "Emergency Return of US War Department Civilian Employees."
52. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Civilian Personnel Branch; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Jul 47, file AG 230.033 GPA-AGE, subj: "Employment of Allied and Neutral Civilians"; EUCOM Press Release, No 352, 25 Jul 47.
53. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 25, 3 Sep 47, pp 4-5; EUCOM Press Release, No 463, 2 Sep 47.
54. EUCOM Press Release, No 548, 29 Sep 47.
55. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 21, 5 Aug 47, p 10.
56. EUCOM Press Release, No 464, 2 Sep 47.
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Chapter X

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE

Chapter X

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE

1. Organization.

There was no important change in the organizational plan of the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence during the period under review. A number of minor adjustments were made to aid the smooth operation of the Division, which had functioned efficiently since its re-organization in May 1947.

2. Functions and Responsibilities.

The duties of the Deputy Director of Intelligence included giving advice to the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and his staff and the execution of plans and policies established by the Director of Intelligence, Office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM (Berlin). The functions and responsibilities of the Deputy Director of Intelligence were described in a hand-
(1)
book issued on 31 July 1947 as follows:

- a. Fulfillment of all requirements of the War Department Director of Intelligence.
- b. Collection, evaluation, and dissemination of all intelligence affecting the security of the European Command.
- c. Counterintelligence operations.
- d. Civil censorship operations.
- e. Technical intelligence operations.
- f. Exploitation and disposition of enemy films and documents.
- g. Staff supervision of European Command Intelligence School.
- h. Staff supervision of European Command Intelligence Center.
- i. Such other duties as directed by the Deputy Commander of the European Command.
- j. Recommending the allocation of all personnel performing intelligence functions in which he has primary general staff interest.
- k. Determination of requirements for, and provision of, maps and terrestrial intelligence.

3. Coordination of Intelligence Activities.

A directive issued on 4 September 1947 stated principles for the coordination of intelligence activities in the European Command. (2) It outlined the intelligence functions and responsibilities of the various agencies in the European Command, including OMGUS. The Director of Intelligence, Office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM (Berlin), was designated the staff officer to represent the Commander in Chief in all

intelligence matters. The Director of Intelligence was to be assisted in the performance of his functions by the Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM (for military matters), and the Deputy Director of Intelligence, Office of the Commander in Chief (for military government matters). The latter office was filled by the Director of Intelligence, OMGUS, located in Berlin. (3) The directive stated that, due to the unavoidable overlapping in fields of activity, liaison and full interchange of information between the offices of the Deputy Directors of Intelligence was necessary to insure that there were no gaps in the collection and reporting of information. The Deputy Director of Intelligence (for military government matters) was directed to furnish periodically to the Deputy Director of Intelligence (for military matters) political, economic, and sociological information for incorporation into the Biweekly Intelligence Summary, the weekly cable to the War Department, and the Monthly Estimate of the Situation in Germany.

4. Personnel.

a. On 1 July 1947, the key officials of the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence were as follows: Deputy Director of Intelligence, Col. Robert A. Schow; Assistant Deputy Director of Intelligence, Col. Carl F. Fritzsche; Executive, Col. W. L. Fagg; Assistant Executive, Maj. Donald H. Connolly. The chiefs of branches were: Plans, Policy, and Inspection Group, Lt. Col. George Artman; Control Branch, Lt. Col. M. C. Taylor; Research and Analysis Branch, Lt. Col. P. S. Greene; Operations Branch, Col. R. D. Wentworth. The Chief of the 970th Counter

Intelligence Corps Detachment was Lt. Col. John K. Inskoop. Lt. Col. Clarence S. Howe headed the Civil Censorship Division.

b. The only change in key personnel during the period under review occurred in the Plans, Policy, and Inspection Group where Lt. Col. Will E. Maulsby, Jr., relieved Lt. Colonel Artman on 11 August 1947 and was in turn relieved in September by Lt. Col. C. J. Letzelter. Maj. Gen. Robert L. Walsh continued as the Director of Intelligence with offices in Berlin.⁽⁴⁾

5. Mission.

The mission of the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence remained unchanged during the period under review. It was charged with the responsibility of producing a comprehensive picture of enemy, ex-enemy, Allied, and dissident groups or individuals in the U.S. Zone of Germany through the medium of intelligence operations. The resultant pattern formed an indispensable part of the panorama essential to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, in formulating plans to fulfill his mission; to the Department of the Army in formulating policies; and to various police agencies in insuring the security of the armed forces.⁽⁵⁾

6. Branch Functions.

The Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence consisted of four main branches: the Plans, Policy, and Inspection Group; the Control Branch; the Research and Analysis Branch; and the Operations Branch. The Civil Censorship Division was under the supervision of the Counter

Intelligence Section of the Operations Branch.

a. Plans, Policy, and Inspection Group. The routine activities of the Plans, Policy, and Inspection Group continued practically unchanged during the period. Weekly reports of problems and projects were compiled from information submitted by the branches of the Division. The group prepared charts and descriptive material for the Office of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training, EUCOM, for use in connection with the monthly report to the Commander in Chief. A number of Military Exit Permits were issued to avoid delays encountered in sending the applications through the regular channels. Pertinent information on the general intelligence situation in Europe was prepared for briefings given to visiting members of the U.S. Congress. Inspections of intelligence agencies were conducted from time to time. Certain specific missions were accomplished which are described in succeeding paragraphs.

b. Control Branch. The Control Branch supervised the administration of military and civilian personnel; maintained and distributed supplies of office equipment and stationary, applying rigid controls to prevent waste; received and distributed mail to other branches; and supervised the operation, dispatch, and maintenance of motor vehicles and conducted periodic inspections. Acting as operations coordinator, the Control Branch supervised the Special Projects Section, the Personnel Section, Interrogation Subsection, Files and Clearance Section, and Distribution Records Section.

c. Research and Analysis Branch. The Research and Analysis Branch prepared and distributed an intelligence summary every two weeks

and sent a weekly cable to the Department of the Army summarizing the general intelligence situation in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. It continued collating and evaluating information and disseminating intelligence throughout the command on matters of security, military, and counterintelligence interest. Briefings were conducted for the Chief of Staff and staff divisions and a weekly teleconference was conducted with the Intelligence Division of the Department of the Army.

d. Operations Branch. The Operations Branch was responsible for the supervision of all field agencies operated by the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence and coordinated their activities. In order to carry out the requirements of the Department of the Army and Headquarters, EUCOM, the Operations Branch used the intelligence guide known as "Essential Elements of Information" and determined the need for new operations to gather additional information. The chief activities during the period under review concerned the examination of telegrams, monitoring of telephone calls, and maintenance of censorship control over all international and domestic civilian mail within, entering, leaving, or crossing the U.S. Zone of Germany.

7. Summary of General Intelligence Situation.

a. Internal Security.

(1) The internal security situation in the U.S. Zone of Germany continued favorable during the period under review, but tension and unrest affecting the civil population remained substantially unchanged. Germans expressed concern over the coming winter, displaying apprehension

over the food situation. The fear of a hard winter caused by a poor harvest and the lack of increase in food and fuel shipments were the principal reasons for low morale in September. Contributing factors included the German attitude of dislike towards displaced persons and the recurrent and depressing war rumors. Security factors, such as pilferage, attacks on members of the occupation forces, black-market activities, espionage, sabotage, and civil disorders evinced a declining trend.

(2) The security situation in the U.S. Zone of Austria remained generally satisfactory. The decisions of the U.S. Government to pay occupation costs and to inaugurate an extensive relief program produced a definite stabilizing and reassuring effect which served to counteract the Communist campaign to undermine the Austrian Government.

b. Refugee Situation. Refugee problems continued to hamper the economic recovery of Bavaria. No improvement in living conditions in the past two years caused refugees to become discouraged and assume a hostile attitude towards law and authority. Added resentment was felt because of continued subjection to political propaganda in which the refugees were little interested.

c. Border Security. The illegal influx of Germans from the Soviet Zone increased until a peak was reached during the week of 26 August to 1 September, when 5,349 illegal border crossers were apprehended by the U.S. Constabulary. A survey conducted by the 1st Constabulary Regiment revealed that the majority of illegal border crossers entered the U.S. Zone either for the purpose of escaping Soviet labor or military

registration, joining relatives, seeking permanent resettlement, or
(12)
searching for food. A decrease of border violations noted at the
end of the period was attributed to the strict Soviet border control.

d. Communist Activities. The German Communist party (Kom-
unistische Partei Deutschlands--KPD) continued to use both legal and
illegal means to spread communist ideology throughout the Zone in order
to increase party membership and support. By its attempts to gain suf-
ficient influence among western Germans, the KPD hoped to establish the
Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity Party (Sozialistische Einheitspartei
Deutschlands--SED) in the U.S. Zone in anticipation of the outlawing of
the KPD as a result of strained relations between the East and the West.
Efforts were made by Communists to penetrate labor unions, unorganized
groups of workers, youth groups, and the German civil administration.
Special attempts were made to influence professional and businessmen,
intellectuals, and the lower officials and members of the Social Demo-
(13)
cratic Party (Sozial Demokratische Partei Deutschlands--SPD).

8. Interrogation Activities.

a. The position of Interrogation Liaison Officer in the
Operations Branch was abolished during the period due to the overlapping
of duties and duplication of work in connection with the Interrogation
Subsection of the Control Branch. Both agencies formerly performed re-
lated interrogation duties at the European Command Intelligence Center,
but it was found that an excessive amount of coordination was necessary
and effort was wasted. As a result of this change, the Control Branch

was given the responsibility for staff supervision of all persons of intelligence interest held at the Intelligence Center.

b. During July and August, Rogues Gallery Reports No. 30 and No. 31 were distributed to United States, British, and French locating agencies. Copies were also furnished to each German police agency through Public Safety Officers to insure a thorough check of all local police records. The report listed names of all persons wanted for interrogation by Headquarters, EUCOM. All individuals listed in the report were wanted immediately by one or more of twenty-five different United States and Allied agencies and were to be apprehended at once, if located, when a specific entry calling for arrest appeared in the report. In cases not involving arrest, persons were placed under surveillance and not permitted to change their places of residence without prior authorization of the office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence. An evaluation of the results obtained in the past from rogues gallery publications showed that between 50 and 60 percent of the persons listed have been located. Requests were frequently received from military attaches, Department of the Army, and the Political Adviser in Berlin for the interrogation of a particular person held in detention.

(14)

c. During the period under review, 217 United States and 48 British interrogation reports were issued to approximately 44 interested agencies, distribution being made on a selective basis governed by the classification and subject matter. The Interrogation Subsection exercised supervision over the format and distribution of reports issued by the

European Command Intelligence Center; the Intelligence Center, U.S. Forces, Austria; and special interrogators. Clearances were issued to twenty-one United States, twenty-six Allied, and two German persons to conduct interrogations of individuals held in custody or residing in the U.S. Zone of Germany.

d. The Control Branch prepared a number of opinions covering interrogation activities dealing with waybill procedure, regulations authorizing parole to civilian internees, and the admission of visitors to internment camps. Waybills were prepared in a number of cases where persons were moved by the Interrogation Subsection or other interested agencies to new locations. Inquiries were received and answered as to the status and location of persons held in internment. These requests were frequently received from military attaches and other United States agencies as well as from relatives of the detainees. Liaison was maintained with the intelligence detachment located at the Repatriation Center at Ludwigsburg concerning interrogation reports on Germans repatriated from foreign countries. (15)

9. Loyalty Investigations and Screening.

A directive was issued to all major commands on 25 September 1947 establishing a procedure for security screening of military and civilian personnel serving in or employed by the U.S. forces in the European Command. The directive clarified previous directives on the subject and provided a working procedure to safeguard classified material by placing properly screened personnel in positions of trust. (16)

10. Method of Screening.

a. A loyalty investigation was accomplished by requiring the persons to submit War Department AGO Form 643A to the Deputy Director of Intelligence along with a statement as to the highest classification of information and material to which the individual had access. All intelligence agencies concerned checked available files to uncover any information relating to the individual. Any derogatory information discovered was dispatched to the unit requesting the investigation, accompanied by the original request.

b. Military personnel who had access to top secret material or who did cryptographic work were required to undergo a loyalty investigation unless the individual had ten years' continuous active military service.

c. United States civilians who had access to material classified as confidential or higher were subjected to a loyalty investigation. Usually such investigations were begun in the United States by the recruiting agency.

d. Allied and neutral civilians were required to receive security clearance prior to their employment. A loyalty clearance from the individual's government was required as well as a clearance by the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence. Stateless persons presented a statement from their country of residence testifying to their political soundness and background.

e. Enemy and ex-enemy personnel who had access to any classified material were required to receive proper clearance prior to

employment from the military government detachments of their places of residence, a background investigation by the Counter Intelligence Corps, and a clearance by the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence.

f. When loyalty investigation revealed any derogatory information concerning a person in the U.S. forces, his commanding officer could decide to place him in a nonsensitive position, to return him to the United States, or to file charges against him for trial in a court martial. In the case of United States civilians, any derogatory information was referred to the major command concerned for immediate action by a reviewing committee appointed at the direction of Headquarters, EUCOM. The recommendations of this committee and action taken in the case was then forwarded to the Deputy Director of Intelligence. Civilian employees of alien nationality were discharged and returned to the country from which they had been employed upon the disclosure of any derogatory information concerning them.

(17)

11. Clearances.

The Files and Clearance Section of the Control Branch handled 1,001 loyalty investigations of United States citizens, both military and civilian, and Allied, neutral, enemy, and ex-enemy civilian employees. It also handled clearances as follows: 282 Germans to be issued standard press cards; 18 United States citizens, forced wartime residents of Germany, to enlist in the U.S. Army; 4000 employees of the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner; 147 correspondents to enter the U.S.

Zone of Germany; 110 witnesses to travel to the War Crimes Trials at Nurnberg; and 191 employees, such as teachers and social workers, of the International Refugee Organization. The Files and Clearance Section was relieved of the responsibility of handling Military Exit Permits on 25 August 1947; but 1,459 applications, received after this date from units unaware of the change, were forwarded to the proper agency.

12. Russian Liaison Training.

a. In June 1947, Intelligence Division, Headquarters, Department of the Army, informed Headquarters, EUCOM, that additional training would be given students attending the Russian Language course at the European Command Intelligence School. ⁽¹⁸⁾ The Director of Intelligence stated that the Ambassador to the Soviet Union and the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, had reached an agreement regarding the use of the State Department courier system as a means of providing travel for student officers in the Soviet Union. The objective attained by officers assigned to this duty was training in language and customs of the Soviet Union. Students were assigned to the Berlin-Moscow courier run and later to other runs established within the Soviet Union. Officers were sent in groups of two from the intelligence school at Oberammergau to Berlin for duty with the State Department as couriers and studied Russian in off-duty periods. The student officers wore civilian clothing while on the courier runs. The commandant of the Russian Language School of the Department of the Army, Col. Theodore F. Hoffman, was charged with coordinating arrangements for the groups which were rotated periodically.

b. A second course for the training of Russian liaison agents and interpreters was scheduled to commence on 7 October 1947 at the European Command Intelligence School at Oberammergau, Germany. The course was of twenty-six weeks' duration, divided into two semesters of thirteen weeks each. Quotas were established in a letter issued to all major commands which directed that students be carefully selected on grounds of intelligence, educational background, and individual responsibility, although a knowledge of the Russian language was not required. (19) Only qualified and reliable military personnel were permitted to enroll. Officers and enlisted men selected were required to be liable to at least six months' further service in the command after completion of the course. All students were required to have a high school education and an Army General Classification Test score of 105 or better. The course was limited to male officers and enlisted men due to the lack of adequate accommodations for WACs. Reports from major commands indicated that the course was generally oversubscribed, and the names of seventy-one nominees were submitted, although there were openings for only fifty-nine students.

c. The Deputy Director of Intelligence approved a plan proposed by the European Command Intelligence School whereby student officers of Detachment "R" (Department of the Army detachment for Russian language and area training) would be designated for service with U.S. Constabulary border patrols for one week each month. This plan enabled each student officer to have personal contact with Russian officers and enlisted men.

13. Captured Enemy Documents.

a. The Documents Control Section exercised supervision over all matters pertaining to the handling of captured enemy documents, including exchanges with other Allied powers. During the period under review, it directed activities concerning the locating, screening, and shipping of documents to the Department of the Army, Library of Congress, British Army of the Rhine, and to French authorities.

b. Document shipments to the Department of the Army totaled twenty-nine tons of material earmarked for the Library of Congress and eight tons of German military records. Among the military documents were the following: records of the German 30th Infantry Division; Himmler minutes; documents pertaining to the attempted assassination of Hitler on 20 July 1944; documents pertaining to the German armament industry; microfilm pertaining to the capture of Cologne; Polish topographic material; and German documents pertaining to "Secret Production Methods of High Explosives." Two rolls of microfilm containing correspondence of the I.G. Farbenindustrie of Ludwigshafen were received from the British Army of the Rhine for use at the trials of officials of that company at Nürnberg.

c. Documents discovered by intelligence teams included the
(20)
following:

(1) German Air Force documents concerning estimates and plans for the construction of airfields; town plans of Germany and Austria; aerial photographs of Europe; administrative records of the Luftwaffe; Luftwaffe regulations and achievements of various units.

(2) Documents dealing with the economy of the Soviet Union when occupied by Germany, the industry of southeastern Europe, and the munitions industry of the Ukraine, including miscellaneous German economic publications dealing with eastern European affairs.

(3) Hungarian and Siberian material, consisting of financial records, bills, contracts, and construction plans.

(4) Library from the home of a former German admiral, consisting of German naval publications and wartime military publications.

(5) Documents on the internment of United States citizens as directed by the Reichsführer SS, 8 September 1942.

(6) Mauthausen concentration camp records, consisting of death lists of Spaniards, Italians, Germans, and Austrians resulting largely from imprisonment in Mauthausen.

(7) German documents pertaining to the foreign economy of all nations, including the United States.

d. Nineteen mailbags of documents of the Wehrkreiskommando XVIII were received from the Military Intelligence Service in Austria and were examined by the Control Branch. The material included records of the SA, Nazi party, German Army, Air Force, and Navy, in addition to seven folders of documents pertaining to the German armament industry with
(21)
nine lists of firms.

14. Project PAPERCLIP.

a. The exploitation of German specialists and scientists by the Department of the Army, known as Project PAPERCLIP, continued during the

period with the shipment of fifty -four scientists and technicians with thirty-eight dependents to the United States. This project was under the supervision of the Special Projects Section of the Control Branch. On 30 September 1947, there were 444 German specialists with 440 dependents connected with the project in the United States. Of the fifty-four specialists mentioned, two were to be exploited by civil industry and the remainder by the Department of the Army, under the provisions of the Project PAPERCLIP program. It was contemplated that, except for a few cases, exploitation for civil purposes would soon be terminated. The State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee fixed 30 September 1947 as the final date for the procurement phase of the project. After that date, scientists were to be sent to the United States only when their entry could be justified by the sponsoring agency as being in the interest of national security. At the end of September, 103 specialists remained to be shipped to the United States, but a request was anticipated for the shipment of an additional 37 specialists.

b. A request was received from the Netherland Government for permission to be included within the scope of Project PAPERCLIP. As a result of this request, permission was granted on 8 July 1947 to the Netherland Government to contact German and Austrian nationals residing in the U.S. Zones for the purpose of recruiting specialists for work in the Netherlands.

c. Arrangements were made with representatives of the Australian and British Governments to permit Australian officers to contact

German and Austrian scientists and technicians residing in the U.S. Zones. A plan was adopted on 26 September 1947 to go into operation after the allocation by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of specialists to the Australian Government.⁽²²⁾

15. Summary of Project PAPERCLIP Activities.

a. A special study of the background of Project PAPERCLIP was made during the period under review.⁽²³⁾ This study revealed that approximately 1,600 German scientists and technicians, with their families making a total of some 5000 persons, were forcibly evacuated in July 1945 from central Germany by the U.S. Army. The evacuees were ordered by American officers in charge of this operation to leave behind all belongings as they were to be guests of the U.S. Army and would be remunerated for their losses. They complied with this order and arrived in the U.S. Zone with only their wearing apparel.

b. In July-September 1947, the number of German scientists displaced from their residences was estimated at 650 in Greater Hesse, 400 in Württemberg-Baden, and 150 in Bavaria. Certain relief measures were attempted to aid these persons and their families in Greater Hesse through the issuance of additional food ration cards. An effort was initiated on 29 August 1947 to grant additional food ration cards to those living in Bavaria and Württemberg-Baden through the agency of the Director of Intelligence of OMGUS. The employment situation handicapped the relief efforts in Greater Hesse, as approximately 300 family heads were unemployed

or had inadequate positions. The situation was complicated further by the demands of the German Labor Offices, which sometimes ordered these specialists to do heavy labor or other unsuitable work. As a consequence, family heads were forced either to accept any job offered or face the loss of their food ration cards. Specialists who performed heavy labor were handicapped by lack of work clothes and shoes which added to their hardships. The slowness of the denazification procedure brought discouragement to these scientists, and it was believed that an acceleration of their trials before the Spruchkammern (denazification tribunals) would tend to brighten their outlook. Although exact knowledge of the employment situation in Württemberg-Baden and Bavaria was unavailable during the period under review, it was believed that the displaced scientists in these Länder were in a similar plight. The one bright spot in this dark picture was employment of a group of highly skilled scientists, technicians, and academicians in the new Zeiss plant being put in operation at Heidenheim. These persons were formerly connected with the Zeiss optical works and the University of Jena.

c. Correspondence received by the displaced scientists revealed that German authorities in the Soviet Zone regarded them as political refugees and as "traitors to the people." Since they did not return to the Soviet Zone to reestablish their rights to employment and claims to property and possessions, their entire property had been confiscated as belonging to "enemies of the people."

d. In summation, it was admitted that the situation of the

displaced scientists had not improved materially since their forced evacuation over two years before. Relief measures had been taken and in some cases help had been extended to solve personal problems. Special aid in the form of extra food, clothing, and fuel was no longer extended by the U.S. Army, except by authorization of high authorities. No satisfactory solution of this perplexing problem had been found and the U.S. Government suffered a loss of prestige in the eyes of these unfortunates. (23)

16. Inspection Trips.

Numerous staff inspection trips and contact visits were conducted during the period 1 July-30 September. Representatives of the Deputy Director of Intelligence visited many German and other European cities for the purpose of coordinating intelligence matters, conducting inspections, carrying out liaison and confidential missions, and attending conferences with military attaches, the Counter Intelligence Corps, and with French, German, and Austrian technicians and officials.

17. General Intelligence Activities.

a. A study of Soviet activities in German underground factories was sent in July to the U.S. Political Adviser in Berlin. The study concerned the research and production of jet aircraft and was made to fulfill a request for this information from the Secretary of State. A previous report on the subject had been sent to the War Department. Continued research and action were taken to obtain further information from all possible sources. (24)

b. A teleconference was held on 1 July 1947 with the French Topographic Section at Baden-Baden. Arrangements for the reproduction of French topographic material for the United States were completed. (25)

c. Detailed information on the organization of the Free German Committee in the Soviet Union was compiled and forwarded in July to the Director of Intelligence, General Staff, U.S. Army; the Director of Intelligence, Berlin; and the State Department. This committee was allegedly headed by General Seidlitz and included former members of the Paulus Army estimated to number between 90 and 200 thousand prisoners of war. (26)

d. Inventions developed by German nationals were offered in increasing numbers to the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence for approval, but it was contended that very few of these inventions had any practical or proven value. Although it was considered likely that numerous scientists and technicians have created new devices or methods of manufacture, it was thought that such inventions would not be revealed until such time as German patent laws are reinstated as a protection against infringement, thus safeguarding the inventor's financial returns. (27)

e. An important addition to photo intelligence research was made with the discovery by the S-2 Office, Berlin Command, of one of the three long-range cameras used by the Germans in photographing fortifications and bomb damage along the English coast. This discovery was considered a top priority research project by Signal Corps experts and the

camera was shipped via air to the Signal Corps Laboratories at Fort Mon-
(28)
mouth, New Jersey.

f. The Deputy Director of Intelligence requested the Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2 Division, U.S. Air Forces in Europe, to put into effect a plan designed to exercise security control over passengers making stopovers at Rhein-Main Air Base. A ruling was established that passengers using American operated airlines would be permitted to enter Germany without Military Entry, Exit, or Transit Permits, provided that they made a connecting flight within twenty-four hours after arrival at Rhein-Main. A check of such passengers was instituted at the airfield by the Travel Security Officer to insure that they departed within the allotted time on the first available flight. This privilege was extended only at the Rhein-Main base as it was considered to be the central point
(29)
of all European airline activities.

g. Photostatic copies of the industrial plan for the Soviet Zone of Germany for the third quarter of 1947 were forwarded to the Department of the Army. The plan not only gave the figures of the Soviet military administration, but also compared those figures with the plan prepared by the German central administration. The two sets of figures were quite similar and indicated close collaboration between the Soviet
(30)
and German officials.

h. The Deputy Director of Intelligence revealed that negotiations were in progress with the Portuguese Government in connection with the extension of the lease of the air base in the Azores used by the Air

(31)
Transport Command. Arrangements were made to conduct a party of approximately seven Portuguese Government officials on a tour of the U.S. Zone of Germany during October in an effort to influence a favorable decision. The Chief of Staff, EUCOM, approved the proposed visit upon the request of the U.S. Ambassador and Military Attache in Lisbon, who expressed belief that such a visit would impress the Portuguese officials with the importance of American commitments in Germany and confirm the American claim that continued operation of the base was essential to the success of the occupation.
(32)

THE COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS

18. Counter Intelligence Activities.

a. The Director of Intelligence issued instructions attaching Region VIII, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) Detachment, to OMCUS for operational control.

b. During the period under review, approximately 450 action cases of a routine nature were handled by the Operations Branch. These activities included the investigation of personnel or incidents, disclosure of classified information to foreign governments, security violations, investigation of **subversion** or sabotage, and dissemination of information to staff divisions or subordinate headquarters. Staff guidance was furnished to the CIC in espionage cases with follow-up requests for information.
(33)

c. A series of monthly conferences was inaugurated among representatives of the External-Survey Detachment and the Counterintelligence Section, 970th CIC Detachment. The conferences were held for the purpose of acquainting each agency with operations of mutual interest and to effect greater understanding and coordination in intelligence matters. (34)

d. In compliance with the request of the Chief, CIC, Camp Holabird, Md., a survey was made of estimated personnel requirements for CIC detachments in the European Command for the calendar year 1948. This report was based on anticipated gains and losses and present strength as compared to the present authorized strength. The information submitted indicated the ranks and Military Occupational Specialties required and was broken down into quarterly periods to be used for planning and training purposes. (35)

19. Security Measures.

a. A check of Headquarters, EUCOM, in Frankfurt was conducted in August by the CIC on the basis of information received from the Department of the Army which indicated that attempts would be made to circumvent the security controls of United States offices overseas. The results of this operation indicated a generally satisfactory functioning of the security control measures and a considerable improvement over the conditions revealed by the previous security check.

b. The Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, EUCOM, stated that information had been received which indicated that persons of

communistic and other undesirable characteristics had infiltrated in the Industrial Police. The 970th CIC Detachment was directed to investigate by penetrating a selected number of critical areas or situations in order to substantiate or refute this report. The outcome of this investigation was not available during the period under review.

c. It was disclosed that certain displaced persons have offered their services as evaluators or leaders of intelligence nets for the purpose of conducting intelligence operations against the Soviet Union. Security considerations prevented the employment of these individuals in practically all cases. The Department of the Army was apprised of the situation and was requested to issue a statement of policy for the handling of such individuals and the advisability of large-scale exploitation of displaced persons in a counterespionage plan. (36)

20. Military Exit Permits.

a. A procedure was established on 1 September 1947 to expedite the issuance of Military Exit Permits which provided for the retention of applications by local CIC units with clearances being obtained by teletype from the Central Registry. The method of routing applications from local military government offices direct to the Combined Travel Board in Berlin reduced the time by four to five days. The 970th CIC Detachment and field units were instructed not to forward applications to the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, except in cases where derogatory information was indicated in the files of the Central Registry.

b. A study of investigations concerned with the issuance of Military Exit Permits to Germans showed that derogatory information was disclosed in less than one percent of the cases checked. Since the results did not justify the effort expended, and in view of the progress of denazification and classification of German nationals, the Director of Intelligence was requested to consider the discontinuance of CIC clearance on such permits. (37)

THE CIVIL CENSORSHIP DIVISION

21. Organizational and Policy Changes.

a. The Commander in Chief, EUCOM, directed that plans be drawn up to discontinue the 7742d Civil Censorship Division (CCD) by 31 December 1947. Major commands and interested agencies were apprised that operations of the CCD would be reduced in scope beginning on 29 September 1947, and that on 15 October 1947 it would cease to perform censorship of communications or to dispatch submissions to user agencies. (38)

b. A change of censorship policy for international and domestic telegrams was effected on 25 July 1947 when the CCD ceased precensorship of telegraphic messages and permitted the delivery of messages for censorship after transmission. (39)

c. On 20 July 1947, the Deputy Director of Intelligence authorized the use of business codes in international telegraphic traffic,

with the provision that codes would not be enciphered, slit, or systematically mutilated. All telegraph examiners and supervisors attended an extensive course of instruction in the technique of decoding messages. (40)

d. Headquarters, EUCOM, issued orders on 29 July 1947 for the movement of Headquarters, 7742d CCD from Frankfurt to Stuttgart (Esslingen), Germany. The movement began on 5 August; the censorship headquarters closed on 10 August at Frankfurt and opened the next day at Stuttgart (Esslingen). (41)

22. Civilian Personnel.

The civilian strength of CCD totaled 2,319 persons on 30 September 1947 compared to 3,312 on 1 July 1947, or a reduction of 993 persons. (42)
Following is a tabulation of civilians employed:

<u>Installation</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Allied and Neutral</u>	<u>Indigenous</u>	<u>Total</u>
Headquarters, CCD	75	98	104	277
Group "A"	142	277	802	1,221
Group "C"	46	97	303	446
Group "D"	29	50	107	186
Group "E"	33	62	94	189
TOTAL	325	584	1,410	2,319

23. Censorship Tabulation.

There was a sharp decrease in censoring of communications, telegrams, and telephone calls, which reflected the reduction in censorship personnel. Of the total postal communications examined during the period under review, approximately 62 percent was international and 38 percent was domestic. (43)
Following is a tabulation of messages censored:

	<u>Postal Communications</u>	<u>Domestic Telephone Calls</u>	<u>International Telephone Calls</u>	<u>Domestic Telegrams</u>	<u>International Telegrams</u>
July	1,758,371	121,538	3,875	1,767,253	29,163
August	1,330,739	107,358	3,380	1,259,233	42,551
September	968,153	81,189	4,039	899,136	42,871

Toward the end of the period under review, international telephone calls and telegrams showed a sharp upward trend.

24. Change of Communications Control.

Plans were made in July to abandon control of communications and change to gateway control, a substitution which called for the establishment of another postal censorship group at Bremen. All surface communications from and to the western hemisphere and the Scandinavian countries were to flow through this point. With the activation of this group, CCD was placed in a position to cover all gateways from and to the U.S. Zone of Germany and the U.S. Sector, Berlin. Originally, it had been planned to move Group "F", CCD, from Offenbach to Bremen in August, and on 4 August a cadre of two officers and ten civilians proceeded to the port city to complete plans and preparations for establishing the new group. Later, Headquarters, CCD, directed that Group "B" at Offenbach be discontinued by 10 September and countermanded previous instructions transferring Group "F" to Bremen. (44)

25. Censorship Revisions.

a. Revised censorship regulations and operating instructions for domestic and international telephone and telegraph services were

issued during August. This change was the result of close cooperation between CCD; the Communications Branch, OMCUS; and British Censorship. The new regulations represented a considerable simplification and relaxation of censorship requirements and superseded previous temporary instructions of this nature. The legal basis for the revision of these regulations was the draft Censorship Law for Germany which had received quadripartite approval in the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Council.

b. The system of censorship was revised in July by providing for primary scrutiny by German nationals who were given lists of surnames. Christian names, initials, addresses, and other identifying data were not provided to the German censors. United States and Allied civilians performed the secondary scrutiny by use of lists with complete names and addresses.

26. General Censorship Activities.

a. CCD and the Information Control Division, OMCUS, agreed to discontinue the examination of publications due to the fact that OMCUS was unable to furnish lists of licensed publications in all four zones of Germany. It was decided that effective examination of publications could not be undertaken without this information.

b. During July it was noted that special-case monitoring proved to be the keystone of domestic telephone censorship, providing high submission output and better appreciation by user agencies. CCD developed and completed a number of important investigations of a highly classified

nature by the use of Special Watch Lines in principal cities and through Special Assignment Units in secondary localities.

c. The Dresden post office in the Soviet Zone requested the Frankfurt post office to resume the precensorship stamping of telegraphic communications, as Soviet officials, noting the absence of the stamp, began censoring these communications. The Dresden office complained that this action was causing great delay in the delivery of communications. (45)

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47, part II.
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Sep 47, file AG 322 (DI), subj: "Coordination of Intelligence Activities in the European Command."
3. Ibid.
4. Interview with Mr. Edward A. Henke, Plans, Policy, and Inspection Group, ODDI, EUCOM, 25 Nov 47.
5. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, "C".
6. Ibid.
7. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 27, 16 Sep 47, par 9a.
8. Ibid, No 21, 5 Aug 47, par 7a.
9. Ibid, No 17, 8 Jul 47, par 10a.
10. Ibid, No 24, 27 Aug 47, par 5a (2).
11. Ibid, No 27, 16 Sep 47, par 9a (5).
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid, par 9a (4).
14. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, annex 2.
15. EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
16. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Sep 47, file AG 380.01, GID-AGO, subj: "Security Screening of Military and Civilian Personnel with the US Forces."
17. Ibid.
18. Ltr, WD, 12 Jun 47, file MID 908, subj: "Officers as State Department Couriers."
19. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 27 Aug 47, file AG GID-AG^O, subj: "Russian Liaison Agents and Interpreters Course."

20. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
21. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 16, 1 Jul 47, p 6.
22. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
23. Ibid.
24. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 16, 1 Jul 47, p 8.
25. Ibid, No 17, 8 Jul par 12c.
26. Ibid, No 18, 15 Jul 47, par 9a.
27. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
28. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 25, 3 Sep 47, par 17b.
29. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
30. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 22, 12 Aug 47, par 15a.
31. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
32. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 25, 3 Sep 47, par 15b.
33. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
34. Ibid.
35. Cable S-2812, 20 Sep 47, EUCOM to Chief, CIC, Camp Holabird, Md.
36. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
37. Ibid, p 14.
38. Ibid, p 2.
39. Ibid, p 17.

40. Ibid, p 18.
41. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 21, 5 Aug 47, par 11a.
42. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 21.
43. Ibid, pp 17, 20.
44. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, 8 Jul 47, par 11b.
45. Ibid, No 25, 3 Sep 47, par 18.

Chapter XI

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION, AND TRAINING

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**

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

Chapter XI

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION, AND TRAINING

1. Organization and Functions.

At the beginning of July 1947, Brig. Gen. Roderick R. Allen was Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training, with Col. Vernon E. Prichard as Deputy Director, Lt. Col. Robert F. Cassidy as Executive Officer, CWO James E. Studer as Assistant Executive Officer, and Capt. Helen Kooles as Administrative Officer. The Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training (OPOT) Division underwent a change in organization at the beginning of the period under review when the Liquidation and Manpower Branch, created on 18 June 1947, became operational.⁽¹⁾ Functions and responsibilities of the OPOT Division continued unchanged.⁽²⁾ The OPOT Division was divided into the following branches, with functions and responsibilities as stated below:

a. The Liquidation and Manpower Branch, established as a successor to the Theater Liquidation and Manpower Board, was placed in the OPOT Division because of its obvious relationship to the Personnel

Requirements Branch, set up during the second year of the occupation to concentrate in one branch the functions and responsibilities connected with manpower, military and civilian, considered in bulk rather than from the individual standpoint. The general function of the Liquidation and Manpower Branch was to review constantly all agencies and installations with a view to recommending actions aimed at the most efficient use of manpower through reorganization, consolidation of functions, or inactivation. Col. John W. McDonald was chief of branch. During the period under review, Col. Mack Garr and Col. Howard J. Liston, who had served on the Theater Liquidation and Manpower Board and who had been transferred with other personnel of the Board to OPOT, returned to the United States and Col. Arnold R. C. Sander was detailed as a member of the Branch on 28 July 1947. (3)

b. The Personnel Requirements Branch, which had begun operations on 1 January 1947 as the result of a consolidation of various organizations having to do with the manpower problem, was responsible for maintenance of the occupational troop basis (OTB) and for actions having to do with personnel, military and civilian, considered in bulk, and for compliance with directives of the Department of the Army concerning civilian employment ceilings. The Branch was subdivided into the following operational sections: (4)

- (1) T/O Unit Requirements Section, headed by Lt. Col. J. L. Rogers, assigned to replace Lt. Col. C. E. Hudgins, who returned to the United States on 1 July 1947;

- (2) Bulk Military Requirements Section, headed by Lt. Col. S. P. England;
- (3) Civilian Personnel Section, headed by Mrs. J. R. Simonson; and,
- (4) Special Projects Section, headed by Maj. W. H. O'Connell, assigned to the Branch on 1 September 1947 to replace Maj. W. J. Cook, who returned to the United States.

At the beginning of the period under review, Lt. Col. J. T. Mozley was acting chief of the Personnel Requirements Branch, but on 22 July 1947, Col. J. K. Bush was assigned as chief and Lt. Col. Mozley became executive officer. In addition, there was an Administrative and Statistics Section, headed by Maj. J. J. Donnelly, which included a Branch Message Center headed by Sgt. H. L. Mefford.⁽⁵⁾

c. The Operations and Plans Branch was concerned with the preparation of plans and issuance of operational directives, as well as maintaining liaison with the British Army of the Rhine and the French Forces in Germany. Col. C. R. Kutz continued as chief of the Branch throughout the period under review.

d. The Organization, Equipment, and Movements Branch was responsible for the organization of the European Command, for the definition of the functions and responsibilities of the general and special staff divisions and their interrelationships, for the preparation of T/O & E Allowances and Equipment Modification Lists, and for the movement of units

within the European Command. Col. L. C. Berry was chief of branch throughout the period under review.

e. The Training and Education Branch was charged with planning, preparing, and directing the training of troops, troop information and orientation, education, new developments, and the Army's assistance to the Germany Youth Activities (GYA) program. The Chief of the Branch was Col. James W. Curtis.

2. Operations of Liquidation and Manpower Branch.

During the period 4-22 August 1947, the Liquidation and Manpower Branch surveyed the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and all installations located within the Bremen Enclave. As a result of this survey, the Branch recommended:

a. That Camp Grohn be closed and returned to the German economy by 1 November 1947. (6)

b. That the following installations in the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation be barred from receiving further shipments and the supplies on hand disposed of as soon as practicable: (7)

Nordenham Ordnance Depot
Lubberstadt Ordnance Depot
Bremen Signal Depot
Bremen Engineer Subdepot
Blexen Special Services Depot
Lenworter Quartermaster Disposal Center
Bremen Quartermaster Distribution Point, Vegensack.

c. That thirty-five T/O units be inactivated, their military grades and ratings converted to bulk allotment, and the necessary number of grades and ratings assigned to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. (8)

d. That a study be initiated to determine if petroleum storage facilities in the U.S. Zone were sufficient to justify a change in the method of handling petroleum products at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.
(9)

e. During the period 22-24 September 1947, the Branch checked the facilities located in the vicinity of Fulda, Giessen, and Wetzlar with a view to relieving the overcrowded condition of the kasernes in Wetzlar and Giessen. As a result of the survey it recommended the inactivation of several units, the transfer of several others (including the return of Co. C, 18th Infantry, to its regiment), and the return at the earliest possible date of the three kasernes at Fulda to the German economy.
(10)

3. Operations of the Organization, Equipment, and Movements Branch.

a. Reorganization to adapt spaces allowed under the OTB to the most efficient use continued to occupy the Organization, Equipment, and Movements Branch during the period under review. Between 1 July and 30 September, a large number of units were inactivated in order to make spaces for the organization of other, more essential units. Among these inactivated were the 519th, 527th, 557th, 560th, 568th, and 569th Engineer Dump Truck Companies; the 436th, 437th, and 438th Quartermaster Gas Supply Companies; and the 575th Quartermaster (railhead) Company, all colored, as part of a project to organize additional Negro infantry companies.
(11)

A number of changes were also made in the organization of the U.S. Constabulary in accordance with new functions and responsibilities stated in the revised security plan, to be discussed later.
(12)

Also as a part of the consolidation plans, all Finance Disbursing Sections of major commands, except U.S. Forces, Austria, were inactivated effective on 20 July. Bulk spaces were allocated to station complements to provide finance services. (13)

b. To clarify new relationships and enunciate responsibilities and functions of the component parts of Headquarters, EUCOM, the Branch prepared and published on 31 July a manual entitled "Organization and Functions, Headquarters, European Command." This publication set forth the organization of Headquarters, EUCOM, and listed the responsibilities and functions of the Advisers and Directors, Office of the Commander in Chief (Berlin), and of the general and special staff divisions, Headquarters, EUCOM. (14)

c. On 11 July, the Department of the Army directed that in the future no equipment modification lists for units of EUCOM would be submitted to the Department of the Army for approval. Equipment in excess of T/O & E allowances for T/O units were to be met in the future from T/A-20-120 (EC). Headquarters, EUCOM, was authorized, however, to continue to use equipment modification lists as a method of authorizing additional equipment to T/O & E units. (15) All equipment then authorized by Department of the Army approved Equipment Modification lists was incorporated into T/A-20-120 (EC). On 22 September, a completely revised T/A 20-120 (EC), which authorized all equipment used in EUCOM, was submitted to the Department of the Army for approval. This table included all equipment formerly authorized by War Department approved modification lists.

d. During the period under review, fifty-six units were moved from one station to another. This included the ten Negro Engineer and Quartermaster Companies listed above which were transferred to K&Fertal for inactivation and reorganization into infantry companies. It also included the 33d Fighter Group and the 58th, 59th, and 60th Fighter Squadrons, less personnel and equipment, which were returned to the United States. Movement of various units of the 26th Regimental Combat Team from places where they were on duty to the Grafenwohr Training Center for intensive team training was also effected by 15 September. (16)

4. Operations of the Operations and Plans Branch.

The Protective Security Plan published by Headquarters, EUCOM, on 1 March 1947 was rescinded on 30 September and a security directive, largely a revision of the former plan, was published in its place on that date. (17) The primary reason for the revision was the changed concept of the use of the U.S. Constabulary and a separate directive, setting forth this revised concept, was issued to the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary. (18) Both directives became effective on 1 October 1947.

a. The purpose of the security directive was to set forth the security responsibilities and missions of the major and subordinate commands and to provide the basis for preparation by the subordinate commands of their respective security plans. After setting forth the missions of the major and subordinate commands, the directive proceeded to state general instructions, which distinguished the directive from the security plan which had preceded it. To the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary,

was assigned the responsibility for assuming control of any emergency situation and the command of all security forces operating within or without the area of any post or air installation whenever he might deem it necessary to carry out his security mission or when the post or air installation might request such action. The Bremen Enclave and the U.S. Sector, Berlin, were excepted from this instruction. In the event of a major uprising, all combat type ground forces in Germany committed for its suppression would be assigned or attached to the U.S. Constabulary with Air Forces in direct support upon request of the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary.

b. In all matters pertaining to security in Germany (less the Bremen Enclave and the U.S. Sector, Berlin) the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, was named the coordinator for the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and commanders of posts and Air Force installations. The U.S. Naval Forces in Germany were instructed to coordinate their security plans with Constabulary commanders concerned. The Commanding General, U. S. Constabulary, was also made responsible for coordination of action with the Allied commanders concerned in or near an area of joint responsibility.

c. Under this security directive, the Constabulary was charged with the responsibility for providing mobile striking forces in the minimum time to meet requests from Military Government, from the German police (through Military Government), from responsible commanders, or as directed by Headquarters, EUCOM. It was directed to maintain a composite

force of one regiment or its equivalent which would be given no static commitments. One squadron was directed to be capable of crossing the Austrian-German border within four hours to assist the Commanding General, U.S. Forces, Austria. The 18th Infantry Regiment (less 1st Battalion) and the 26th Regimental Combat Team (being assembled at Grafenwohr for intensive combat training) would serve as a general reserve, released to the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, for such use as he might deem necessary in the event that these forces were committed.

d. In the directive to the U.S. Constabulary, the mission of the Constabulary was stated to be to maintain general military and civil security throughout the U.S. Zone (except the U.S. Sector of Berlin and the Bremen Enclave) and to assist in the accomplishment of the objectives of the U.S. Government by supporting the Military Government. The directive also stated the Constabulary's jurisdiction and relationship with other agencies. Particularly emphasized was the necessity for maintaining close liaison with the Military Government and the German police, with the Counter Intelligence Corps and the Criminal Investigation Division, and for operational and training liaison with U.S. Air Force and 1st Infantry Division. The Constabulary directive supplemented the broader directive on security issued to all commands by stating in greater detail the responsibilities and powers of the U.S. Constabulary.

e. The reorganization of the Constabulary, as directed by the Department of the Army and in accordance with desires of the Commander in Chief, EUCCM, was effected on 20 September. The purpose of the reorganization was to adapt the organization to the revised concept of

Constabulary missions, with a lessening of ordinary police assignments and border control duties and a renewed emphasis upon the Constabulary as an effective tactical reserve. Continued intensive training of the 1st Infantry Division at Grafenwohr, and the concentration of the 26th Regimental Combat Team for the purpose of building an effective fighting organization, were of the same pattern. (19)

f. Arrangements were completed with the British Army of the Rhine for the reinforcement of the U.S. forces in the Bremen Enclave in the event of extreme emergency in which U.S. troops might be unable to cope with the situation. These arrangements were completed on 1 July, (20) the British RA 7 Armored Division being detailed to this assignment.

g. In connection with security, plans were completed during the period for the suppression of a Jewish mass pilgrimage to Palestine, with the strict proviso that it was not to be executed unless necessary. During the first week of July, intelligence reports indicated the possibility of a large-scale migration of Germans from the Soviet to the U.S. Zone. To avert this, the Constabulary was alerted and plans made (21) which included provision for air support. By 11 September, incidents occurring along the border of the U.S. and Soviet Zones had increased to such an extent that General Huebner felt it necessary to write to General Clay, on the subject. He wrote, in part: "I suggest that on some appropriate occasion you call Marshal Sokolovsky's attention to the increasing number of incidents occurring along the border of the Russian-United States Zones. The enclosed staff study reports one incident in May, three in June, and seven in July involving misconduct of Russian

troops along the border." General Huebner wrote that he did not feel that the cases were sufficiently important to warrant an exchange of letters, but suggested that the Commander in Chief might comment on them to the Marshal. Among the eleven incidents reported were the arrest, search, and seizure of personal effects of German civilians within the U.S. Zone; firing at U.S. officers and German border police within the U.S. Zone; refusal by a Soviet officer to permit a U.S. Liaison Officer to pass into the U.S. Zone; and threatening to fire upon U.S. troops within the U.S. Zone. (22)

h. During the period under review, the posts of Fulda and Kassel were discontinued and the posts formerly designated as Kassel, Fulda, and Giessen were consolidated into Wetzlar Military Post. Augsburg and Kaufbeuren were also consolidated and redesignated the post of Augsburg, and Bamberg was consolidated with Nürnberg. Plans to consolidate Darmstadt with either Frankfurt or Heidelberg were indefinitely postponed. (23) (24) (25)

i. On 24 July, Maj. Maxime R. Puel was appointed senior U.S. Liaison Officer to Headquarters, French Forces in Germany, with station at Baden-Baden. On 25 August, ten pilots and twenty maintenance men from the Italian Air Force arrived at Neubiberg Air Base for thirty days' temporary duty with EUCOM. The purpose of the duty was familiarization training on P-51's, in accordance with arrangements made earlier whereby Italian aviators would be given such training for aircraft turned over to Italy by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. There were no other important liaison problems, but during the period the State Department received a formal protest from Yugoslavia against the (26) (27)

flying of American planes over Yugoslavian territory in the vicinity of Lovorika and Pola on 18 and 23 June. USAFE was directed to investigate these charges and found that planes of the European Command were not involved. The Mediterranean Theater of Operations was requested to make a similar investigation of the matter and reported that no aircraft of that command were involved. At the same time, the Commanding General, U.S. Forces, Austria, reported that the Yugoslavs complained to the British of four violations of Yugoslav borders at points other than Lovorika and Pola by British aircraft on 18 and 19 June. The British categorically denied that they had violated the border and stated that the planes involved might have been American. This accusation was investigated by the air inspector of USAFE. It was determined that American aircraft performing photo missions had actually violated Yugoslav territory in making turns at the end of photographic runs but that all except one violation was unintentional. Charges for trial by courts martial were preferred against the pilot involved in the intentional violation. Until pilots could be trained to accomplish their missions without the possibility of border violations, photo missions adjacent to borders were canceled and all pilots were briefed and warned against flying over borders without proper clearance.

j. Among the ceremonies arranged by the Branch during the period under review, the most notable were those for the visit by the Secretary of War and General Omar Bradley; the ceremony at Bastogne, 5 July; and the closing of the Henry Chapelle Cemetery on 27 July and of the St. Laurent Cemetery on 14 September. Plans were completed for

a ceremony at Antwerp on 4 October honoring all World War II dead whose remains were to be returned to the United States. This ceremony was planned for the occasion of the departure from Antwerp of the first ship returning to the United States with the remains of World War II dead formerly buried on European soil. (30)

5. Operations of Personnel Requirements Branch.

a. The OTB for 1 July 1947 authorized 117,000 spaces, but the allocated strength was 155 spaces in excess of the OTB with the approval of the War Department. The excess was accounted for in 155 spaces for the Austrian civil supply program and the Paris Finance Office. Five of these spaces were later returned from the Paris Finance Office, leaving the total approved allocation on 30 September at 117,150 spaces. The Department of the Army was requested to authorize inactivations necessary to effect a consolidation of the Engineer Service, EUCOM, and, from spaces saved by this consolidation, being the final phase of the major engineer reorganization, space coverage was obtained for the inclusion of the 90th Military Police Company (Negro) in the OTB. A still further saving in spaces was expected to be effected by inactivation of the EUCOM postal units, such units to be integrated into the station complements of the posts. From Negro spaces saved in the engineer reorganization and through the inactivation of certain Negro Quartermaster units, it was planned to activate three Negro infantry rifle companies, the 556th, 557th, and 558th Companies. Because of the unavailability of personnel, it was not planned to activate the last unit immediately. (31)

b. On 4 September, proposed new TO & E's for Constabulary units were received from the Constabulary and approved by the OPOT Division. Reorganization of the Constabulary under these tables was the final step in reducing its strength to a figure between 21,000 and 22,000. The early part of the period under review was devoted to a continual searching for spaces and efforts at manpower conservation to achieve the greatest efficiency under the reduced OTB and lowered civilian employment ceilings. At a conference held late in September by General Huebner with the chiefs of the general and special staff divisions, concerning reduction of personnel in Headquarters, EUCOM, he requested that a study be made by each division to eliminate unnecessary functions and unnecessary personnel and that personnel savings effected be redistributed to
(32)
the field.

c. In the matter of T/O unit requirements, the justification of each T/O unit converted to a non-T/O bulk allotment unit during the period of the reorganization was dispatched by special courier to the Department of the Army on 1 July and was accepted by it shortly thereafter. While the reorganization of the Constabulary on new T/O & E's was being pushed, authority was granted by the Department of the Army, as an interim measure, to reorganize the Constabulary on its T/O & E's as then authorized and to inactivate one brigade headquarters and four regiments less one squadron. On 18 September, continuing the search for spaces and furthering the reorganization, approval was requested from the Department of the Army for inactivation of all Ordnance units servicing depots and for crediting EUCOM bulk allotment with the spaces

released. Sixteen non-T/O & E units were to be activated in their place.
 (33)
 This approval was granted on 27 September.

d. On 17 July, the portion of the EUCOM troop basis for non-T/O grades and ratings was as follows:
 (34)

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>ANC, PTA & HD</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>
Colonel	352	-	302	Grade 1 806
Lt. Col.	767	1		Grade 2 1,336
Major	1,054	1		Grade 3 2,655
Captain	1,445	17		Grade 4 4,540
1st Lt.	1,332	58		Grade 5 5,053
2d Lt.	-	-		Grade 6 3,918
	<u>4,950</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>302</u>	Grade 7 <u>-</u>
				18,308

Total Officers: 5,027
 Aggregate: 23,637

The above non-T/O grades included 17 officers and 138 enlisted men utilized by U.S. Forces, Austria, for meeting their displaced persons civil supply requirements.

e. A cable received from the Department of the Army directed that Tables of Distribution for all EUCOM non-T/O agencies and units be submitted by 1 October, so that they could be utilized in current analytical budgetary studies. A letter was dispatched to all major commands outlining the method of submitting recommended changes in Tables of Distribution. A target date of 1 October was set for the delivery of these Tables of Distribution to the Department of the Army, and during the last week in September, the Branch finished their preparation and
 (35)
 dispatched them by air.

f. In July, many of the major commands and supply services submitted complete rejustification of their civilian personnel requirements.

The total demands, which exceeded the EUCOM ceilings, were analyzed with a view to determining the minimum needs for civilians of each agency. In the third quarter of 1947, as in the months just preceding, emphasis was placed upon curtailment of nonessential activities and a reduction in the manpower employed by the U.S. forces. The total civilian work force of EUCOM declined by 5 percent in July, the largest percentage drop being in locally recruited employees in Austria. After 1 July, both Austrians and displaced persons employed by U.S. Forces, Austria, were paid in schillings purchased with dollars and could therefore no longer be grouped with employees hired in Germany and charged to the local economy. A drop of 13 percent in Austria was a reflection of the increased stringency resulting from budget limitations. United States civilians employed dropped by 600, and there was a reduction of 9 percent in the employment of displaced persons. The dropping of approximately 6,500 ex-enemy personnel in Germany was a large factor in the total reduction of 10,600 (36) in indigenous civilians.

g. Early in August, action was initiated to reduce personnel authorizations for United States civilians in those cases where strength had declined and requisitions for additional personnel had not been received. When genuine need for United States civilian personnel ceased to exist, the surplus or "paper" authorizations outstanding were to be canceled. In August the directive of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, that manning tables be established for military posts and depots was acted upon. A report was worked out to obtain from all posts and depots

detailed information on military, United States and Allied civilian, indigenous, and contractor's personnel according to activity and occupation, so that statistics could be related to workload data, thus providing standards of measurement and comparison for the whole command. Early in September, a member of the OPOT Division conducted training courses at Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Nürnberg, and Munich, on the preparation of these reports. Late in September, reports were received from the military posts and virtually all technical service depots, and were being subjected to analysis with a view to determining practical yardsticks for personnel requirements, classified as to officers, enlisted personnel, United States and Allied civilians, and indigenous employees. (37)

6. Operations of Training and Education Branch.

a. The intensification of training which occurred during the first half of 1947 continued. Individual and small unit training for elements of the 1st Infantry Division was conducted at the training center at Grafenwohr until the middle of September when, due to the approach of winter weather, the training center was closed until spring. Emphasis was placed upon administrative procedures after a series of inspections revealed that there was decided lack of knowledge on the part of administrative and clerical personnel with an apprentice training program required for all commands. (38) Inspections also revealed a lack of knowledge by troops of the handling of crew-served and individual weapons and to stress this phase of training a letter on weapons was published. (39) By the end of September, approximately 90 percent of the command had

completed marksmanship firing. Unification of training was furthered by a directive issued on 9 August requiring that morning periods be used whenever possible for drill and training in interior guard, weapons, and related subjects, and that afternoon periods be used for athletics, ceremonies, and school instruction. (40) The Negro service units which were converted to infantry rifle companies were still in training at the end of September at the Käfertal Training Center under the supervision of the Second Military District. (41)

b. On 29 September, a Band Replacement Training Center, designated the EUCOM Band Training Center, began operations at Seckenheim to train and provide qualified replacements for band units. A drill sergeants' course was established at Grafenwohr Training Center to train drillmasters for service units. When Grafenwohr was closed, the course was suspended for one month to be resumed at Bamberg. A new course for training mess stewards and food supervisors was offered at the Quartermaster School; and two new courses, a first sergeants' course and a supply sergeants' course, were started at the Constabulary School. The noncommissioned officers course at the Constabulary School was revised during the period. Also during the period, lesson plans for courses required at post level by War Department Training Circular No. 9 were distributed. (42)

c. Staff supervision of the troop information and education programs in EUCOM was exercised by this Branch. Review of material for orientation and troop information and education programs continued together with the making of decisions on matters of policy and command

control. The Branch also considered new ideas and inventions submitted to it for evaluation by French and German civilians and continued to direct the Army's Assistance Program to German Youth Activities. (43)

GERMAN YOUTH ACTIVITIES

7. Purpose.

The purpose of the Army's Assistance Program to German Youth Activities (GYA), as defined in a directive issued on 5 October 1946, (44) was:

This program, applicable to male and female Germans primarily between the ages 10-25 years had the immediate objective of reducing juvenile delinquency in the U.S. Zone and the long-range objective of demonstrating and teaching democratic concepts to those Germans who may, in the years to come, guide their country to membership in a peaceful family of nations.

8. Organization and Supervision of German Youth Groups.

The GYA program was from the first a function of Military Government, which was charged with the development of standards governing its activities. The responsibility for and supervision of the program was assigned to the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, OMGUS. The Youth Department of the Land Ministry of Education, under the supervision of Military Government, exercised control over the Land Youth Committee. The Kreis Youth Committees, established in 1946, initiated and controlled German youth groups and their activities and were directly responsible

to the Land Youth Committee.

9. Army Assistance Program to GYA.

The Army Assistance Program to GYA was under the supervision of the OPOT Division, which was charged with the responsibility for general staff supervision of the program for the whole of the U.S. Zone. As such, its specific responsibilities were: Encouraging, assisting, coordinating, and giving direction to the spontaneous volunteer activity and good-will gestures of American personnel; limiting the activities of the program to those for which assigned and volunteer personnel were qualified; giving priority of assistance to those activities in which the Germans themselves were exhibiting leadership, enterprise, and initiative; considering and assisting activities meeting the needs of German youth as determined cooperatively by the Army, Military Government, and German youth officials; strengthening, assisting, and working with existing German youth agencies, and also working directly with youth, if such activity was found to be appropriate; and seeking to inculcate the precepts of democracy by example and democratic leadership rather than by propaganda and formal instruction. In addition to these responsibilities, the OPOT Division assisted in obtaining supplies from the following sources: the German economy, captured enemy material, excess Army stocks, and expendable and nonexpendable organizational equipment. All major commands of EUCOM located in Germany were charged with conducting the assistance program in all subordinate commands and component units. The military posts, under the direct supervision of the military

districts, were charged with coordinating the activities of units within their respective geographical areas. In addition, the military posts conducted and supervised their own programs and activities. (46)

10. The Staff of GYA.

Lt. Col. Robert C. Hall was the chief of the Army Assistance Program to GYA; Maj. D. B. Tudor was Executive Officer; and Maj. R. M. Hansen was Adviser on Supplies, Personnel, and Operations. M.Sgt. P. Moriarty was Adviser on Youth Centers; Dr. W. P. Shofstall was Special Adviser; Miss M. Sorensen was Educational Adviser; and Miss H. Wehberg was Research Adviser. On 1 July 1947, 122 full-time male and 12 female (WAC) officers, 393 enlisted men, 21 enlisted women (WAC), and 25 United States civilian employees were assigned to the Army Assistance Program. There were also 803 volunteers, dependents of members of the occupation forces, officially recognized as GYA workers. Six-hundred and seventy-two local residents paid from appropriated funds were also employed. (47)

OPERATIONS OF GYA

11. Youth Centers.

Army sponsored youth centers located in the U.S. Zone numbered 117, as follows: First Military District, 51; Second Military District and U.S. Constabulary, 46; USAFE, 44; Headquarters Command, EUCOM, 10; Berlin Command, 12; and Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, 14. The

Army Assistance Program reached an estimated 300,000 youths between the
(48)
ages of ten to twenty-five years.

12. Youth Hostels.

Approximately 100 youth hostels were in operation, as follows; Hesse, 31; Bavaria, 48; Württemberg-Baden, 21. These hostels, which existed before the war, were used by hikers for either overnight lodgings or as centers for GYA conferences and leadership training programs. Another 150 former youth hostels were not yet reconverted for use in the GYA program, but were used for emergency housing or as medical facilities.
(49)

13. Girls' Activities Program.

During the period under review, it was recognized that the girls' phase of the GYA program needed to be reemphasized. An effort was made to enlist and organize female volunteers among dependents, civilian employees, and Wacs. At a conference, called by the First Military District, a plan was developed for a training course in vocational and group discussion techniques for newly recruited volunteer workers. Details of this plan were to be announced at a later date. It was also revealed by woman volunteers attending this conference that, due to an extraordinarily large turn-over of GYA officers on military posts, and due to the absence of such officers on most of the posts, the program was making little progress. These deficiencies were considered by GYA authorities and remedial action was sought.
(50)

In recognizing the importance of the girls' phase of the GYA program, General Clay announced

to all commands that, beginning about 1 October, each major command and nine station complement units would be augmented by one WAC officer to assist, under the supervision of the GYA Officer, with activities especially designed for girls. (51)

14. July Inspection.

An inspection conducted by Col. F. G. Pearson, Office of the Deputy Inspector General, from 30 June to 3 July 1947, of twenty-two detachments revealed that the general situation was "Fair." Troops, however, seemed to be lacking in many Kreise, several of which had only small non-tactical units of few men. This shortage or absence of troops, as well as the fact that few persons were qualified for GYA work, were given as reasons for lack of progress in the program. Although they had German Youth Committees, a few of the Kreise appeared to be disinterested in the program. Generally, the interest of parents and German officials was found to be good. A report on church interest in GYA indicated that the churches were either opposed to the program or showed an interest limited to church-sponsored clubs. The Schulrat at Heppenheim was reported to be definitely opposed to the GYA program. He had announced to the students that he would not pass any one who participated in discussion groups sponsored by the U.S. Army. The inspection report recommended that, for a successful program, qualified leaders, preferably German, were needed. (52)

15. Restriction on GYA Group Publications.

On 10 July, all major commands were notified of General Clay's letter of 18 June 1947, in which he stated that German youth groups

engaged in publishing German-language books, newspapers, and pamphlets might operate without a license from the Information Control Division, OMGUS, provided that the publications did not contain political comment, local or international news, antidemocratic ideas, National Socialist propaganda, or any material inciting to riot or resistance to military government. (53)

16. Monthly Reports on Youth Activities.

The provisions of the directive of October 1946, requiring of the major commands a monthly report on the progress achieved in youth activities, were rescinded on 21 July 1947. The new directive called for a more elaborate report from major commands and established a coordinated system of reporting by subordinate units and post commanders. (54)

17. Clarification of Program.

On 25 July, a letter to all major commands announced that a point had been reached where it was necessary to reemphasize certain aspects of the program and clarify others. The letter stressed that it was important that units establish close and friendly liaison with and work through the Kreis youth committee. It prescribed that personnel and material facilities available to GYA officers be directed toward the assistance of the youth in the following order of priority: first, organized and approved youth groups; secondly, youth groups not yet approved, but progressing toward that goal; and thirdly, unorganized German youth. This letter also stated that the command desired that an

improvement in the quality of the existing program rather than merely an increase in the number of youths being assisted. Procurement of additional real estate was not favored because it was assumed that it would handicap the revival efforts of the German economy. It was desired, however, that youth centers expand within whatever facilities were at hand. This letter also recommended that commands use fully the services of competent German leaders to advise on the effectiveness of the program from the German point of view. (55)

18. Appeal to General Clay.

In a letter for General Huebner, 31 July 1947, Gen. Roderick R. Allen, Director of OPOT, stated that "a discouraging attitude and letdown in GYA personnel was being noted," because of current difficulties such as lack of material and the fact that the personnel was being given additional duties unrelated to GYA. General Allen believed that these difficulties should be brought to the attention of General Clay, from whom it was considered desirable to obtain a statement reaffirming the importance of the program and urging the forces to participate in it. Such a statement, it was believed, would contribute considerably to the "revival of both American and German interest in the GYA." General Allen's letter also suggested that General Clay's statement should be released to the press and used as a foreword in an official GYA handbook, then in process of publication. General Huebner brought this matter to the attention of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, but no reply was received up to the end of September. (56)

19. Publications.

Publications during the period under review were as follows: An experimental edition of the Handbook for GYA, which, when revised, was scheduled for publication in an edition of 5000 copies; Idea Exchange, a pamphlet for the use of units in the field; and a pamphlet on parliamentary rules for German youth groups, distributed to all major commands. A study of German attitudes towards the Army Assistance Program and a pamphlet explaining precepts and principles of democracy and characteristics of democratic government were being developed for publication. (57)

20. Inquiry from the Department of the Army.

The Civil Affairs Division of the Department of the Army cabled OMGUS on 9 August that it had gathered from various reports that the GYA program was not receiving sufficient recognition among the Germans. The cable inquired if the activities were being hampered by shortages of personnel and funds. If this were the case, the Department of the Army would assist in securing aid from private sources in the United States in order to give the program an added impetus. (58) General Huebner wired General Clay suggestions for the types of aid that should be requested. (59) General Clay, however, had already replied, outlining the purpose and mission of the program without emphasizing the need for assistance. (60) Thus, there were no immediate tangible results of this interchange.

21. Funds for Indigenous Personnel.

During the period under review, the sum of RM 434,00 was distributed to major commands, each receiving a share based on its proportionate troop strength. This sum was the quarterly allotment from the total amount of RM 1,500,000 made available from appropriated funds for "Government and Relief in Occupied Areas" for the GYA program during Fiscal Year 1948. These funds were to be used primarily for the purpose of hiring qualified German counsellors and assistants. Remaining funds could be used for the purchase of nonrationed items from the German economy, thus excluding the purchase of food, fuel, and clothing. (61)

22. Participation Figures.

German youth participation for July 1947, compiled on a youth-day basis, totaled 3,254,038. Military participation for July, compiled on a man-day basis, totaled 9,835. The directive of 21 July 1947 required that future participation figures be compiled, not on a youth-- or man-day basis, but on actual number of youth and military personnel participating. Therefore, the actual number of youth participating was reported as 513,445 in August and 409,570 in September. In August, military participation totaled 543 full-time and 1,701 part-time personnel; in September, 831 full-time and 1,313 part-time personnel. The number of events or meetings for July, August, and September 1947 totaled 68,440. (62)

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. GO 64, EUCOM, 18 Jun 47.
2. Hq, EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47, pp 19-20.
3. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Liquidation and Manpower Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 1.
4. Organizational Chart, 1 Jul 47.
5. Ibid.
6. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Liquidation and Manpower Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 1.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid, pp 1-2.
9. Ibid, p 2.
10. Ibid, pp 2-3.
11. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 13 Aug 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Inactivation of Certain Negro Units," to CG, Second Mil Dist.
12. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Jul 47, file AG 322, GOT, subj: "Provisional Reorganization of Constabulary Units," to CG, US Constabulary.
13. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Orgn, Equip & Movements Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 1.
14. Ibid.
15. Cable WX-81812, 11 Jul 47, WD to EUCOM.
16. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Orgn, Equip & Movements Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
17. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 371.2 GOT, subj: "Security Directive, US Occupied Zones, Germany and Austria," to major commands.
18. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 322 GOT, subj: "Directive Governing the Operation of the US Constabulary," to CG, Constabulary.

19. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Opr & Plans Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 2.
20. Extr 2323, Hq, British Army of the Rhine, sgd C. F. Hutchinson, Lt Col, to 7th Armored Div, file BAOR/176/4/G/Opns, 1 Jul 47.
21. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Opr & Plans Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
22. Ltr, 11 Sep 47, Lt Gen C. R. Huebner to Gen Lucius D. Clay, inclosing "Brief of Misconduct of Russian Soldiers Along the Russian-United States Zonal Border."
23. GO 95, EUCOM, 2 Sep 47; GO 80, EUCOM, 18 Jul 47.
24. Cable SX-1110, 7 Jul 47, EUCOM to CG, First Mil Dist.
25. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Opr & Plans Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
26. Staff Memo No 56, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Jul 47, subj: "Senior US Liaison Officer to Hq, French Forces in Germany."
27. Cables SX-2111, 16 Aug 47, EUCOM to MTOUSA for J. F. Brown, Air Adviser; UAX-5839, 18 Aug 47, USAFE to SACMED to Director, Air Forces Branch.
28. Cable SX-1391, 18 Jul 47, EUCOM to AGWAR.
29. Cable SX-1553, 24 Jul 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to WAR.
30. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Opr & Plans Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 3.
31. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Pers Reqmts Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 4-6.
32. Ibid, pp 5-6.
33. Ibid, pp 8-9.
34. Ibid, p 17.
35. Cable WCL-22671, 18 Sep 47, WAR to EUCOM.
36. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Pers Reqmts Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 24-25.
37. Ibid, pp 25-27.
38. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 15 Aug 47, file AG 353 GOT, subj: "Administrative Procedures."

39. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 7 Aug 47, file AG 353 GOT-AGO, subj: "Weapons Training."
40. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Aug 47, file AG 353 GOT-AGO, subj: "Utilization of Training Time."
41. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng & Educ Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 2.
42. Ibid.
43. Ibid.
44. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 5 Oct 46, file AG 353.8 GCT-AGO, subj: "Army Assistance to GYA, US Zone."
45. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 15 Apr 46, file AG 353.8 GCT-AGO, subj: "Army Assistance to GYA, US Zone."
46. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, GYA, Army Assistance Program, A Guide.
47. Personnel Chart, 1 Oct 47, Army Assistance Personnel Assigned to GYA.
48. The American Army's Effort to Reach Germany's Young People, 18 Sep 47.
49. Ibid.
50. Report on Women's GYA Conference at Bad Tölz, 11 Jul 47.
51. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Sep 47, file AG 353.8 GOT-AGO, subj: "Augmentation of WAC officers for Army Assistance to GYA."
52. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, DIG, 3 Jul 47, subj: "GYA Program."
53. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Jul 47, file AG 353.8 GOT-AGO, subj: "Publishing Activities of Army Assisted German Youth Groups."
54. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Jul 47, file AG 353.8 GOT-AGO, subj: "Army Assistance Program to GYA, US Zone."
55. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Jul 47, file AG 353.9 GOT-AGO, subj: "Clarification of GYA Policies and Procedure."
56. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 31 Jul 47, subj: "Statement from the Commander in Chief concerning GYA (copy in Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47).

57. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng & Educ Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
58. Cable WX-83192, 9 Aug 47, WD to OMGUS.
59. Cable S-2050, 14 Aug 47, EUCOM, sgd Huebner to CINCEUR.
60. Cable CC-1239, 15 Aug 47, OMGUS to WD.
61. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 18 Sep 47, file AG 353.8 GOT, subj: "Nonoccupa-
tion Cost Funds for GYA."
62. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng & Educ Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.

Chapter XII

DIRECTOR OF SERVICES, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT

RESTRICTED
CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO:
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-chief
European Command
(Per DA 25 Apr 51)*

Chapter XII

DIRECTOR OF SERVICES, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT

1. Over-all Situation During the Quarter.

a. The functions and organization of the Services, Supply, and Procurement (SS&P) Division continued with little change through the quarter 1 July to 30 September 1947. The basic plans and policies for the establishment of the post supply system and allocation of resources, and those pertaining to procurement, storage, and distribution of supplies, were unchanged after the reorganization of 15 March. The Division continued to exercise general staff supervision over the following: labor companies; disposal of scrap and surplus supplies and equipment; demilitarization of fortifications, plants, and materials; stockpiling of solid fuels; conservation of food; control of various other vital items of supply and equipment; property accounting; and the settlement of reciprocal aid accounts.

b. The SS&P Division was still divided into the same seven branches: Control, Plans, Troops and Labor, Equipment, Maintenance, Installations, Supply, and Civil. General Magruder continued as director and only two of the branches had new chiefs. Col. Milo G. Cary arrived in the European Command on 9 July and became chief of the Control Branch. Lt. Col. George Mayo, Jr., who served as acting chief before Col. Cary assumed the duties of chief, returned to the United States on 23 September. Transferring from the Historical Division early in July, Col. Charles E. Morrison became chief of the Troops and Labor Branch, replacing Col. Frank E. Maerdian.⁽¹⁾

c. The total number of people wholly or partially supported by the Army was reduced between 9 and 10 percent in this quarter. Aside from a few mobile labor companies in liberated areas, only the U.S. military forces were wholly supported. Categories partially supported were unchanged, despite the fact that over-all policy required that they be reduced as much as possible. By the first of September there was a reduction of approximately 25,000 in each of the two groups and the total was expected to be about the same at the end of the month. The increase in the number wholly supported was expected to balance the decrease in the number partially supported.⁽²⁾

2. Support of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization.

a. The only important change in the groups supported by the Army occurred on 1 July 1947, when PCIRO took over from UNRRA the responsibility for displaced persons. An agreement between the Commander in

Chief, EUCOM, and the executive secretary of PCIRO, which was proposed in May and approved by the War Department the middle of June, defined the responsibilities of the two agreeing parties for the care of displaced persons in the U.S. Zone. ⁽³⁾ The Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO) assumed responsibility for the support and administration of displaced persons in the U.S. Zone of Germany on 1 July 1947. Under the terms of the PCIRO-CINCEUR Agreement for PCIRO operation in the U.S. Zone of Germany, which was formerly executed by the Executive Secretary of PCIRO and the Commander in Chief, EUCOM (CINCEUR), on 9 July 1947 UNRRA discontinued all activity in connection with displaced persons on 30 June 1947.

b. On 1 July 1947, the population of displaced persons in assembly centers in the U.S. Zone of Germany was estimated at 330,000, with an additional 38,200 persons outside assembly centers who were officially authorized to return to assembly centers under certain specified conditions. Displaced persons employed by the U.S. Army numbered 7200 employed as individuals, and 31,000 in labor service and guard companies.

c. The PCIRO-CINCEUR Agreement provided that the support of displaced persons within the assembly centers from the German Economy be at the level provided to the German population. All support above that level was to be provided by PCIRO from sources other than the German economy and paid for in dollars. During July, August, and September, the following support was furnished PCIRO from U.S. Army sources. The U.S. Army was reimbursed in cash by PCIRO.

<u>Service</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>Sept</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Quartermaster	54,452.58	38,977.87	55,613.65	149,044.10
Medical	-	-	98.10	98.10
Ordnance	629.79	11,055.91	12,249.75	23,885.45
Transportation	53,951.77	38,348.76	24,720.71	117,021.24
Engineer	3,354.23	5,199.84	10,994.71	19,548.78
Adjutant General	-	287.93	1,025.10	1,313.03
USAFE	-	-	135.95	135.95
Totals	112,388.37	93,820.31	104,837.97	311,046.65

Class I Civil Affairs-Military Government stocks	3,706,711.83
Classes II and IV Civil Affairs-Military Government stocks	<u>1,139,365.49</u>

5,157,123.97

d. U.S. Army nonexpendable property in the hands of UNRRA on 30 June 1947 was authorized to be retained by PCIRO on memorandum receipts. Replacements for property so loaned were not authorized. Additional property might be sold to PCIRO from excess stocks at such prices as are determined by the EUCOM Pricing Board based on the value of similar items sold through the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner in Europe. Supplies and equipment from military stocks both expendable and nonexpendable within command disposition level were sold to PCIRO at new procurement costs, including landed costs, and EUCOM overhead costs.

e. It was agreed that the U.S. Army would provide motor transportation to move PCIRO supplies to displaced persons assembly centers through 31 December 1947. Thereafter, such transportation would be the responsibility of PCIRO. Transportation furnished PCIRO by the Transportation Corps was charged on the basis of refunding dollar expenditures to the U.S. Army, and was determined as outlined below to include replacements of parts, maintenance, antifreeze, and petroleum products as follows:

<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Monthly Rate</u>	<u>Hourly Rate</u>
Sedan or 1/4-Ton Truck	\$ 31.17	\$.15
3/4-Ton Truck	51.61	.25
1½-Ton Truck	65.23	.31
2½-Ton Truck	73.85	.35
4 to 5-Ton Tractor Trailer (10-Non Cap)	129.37	.62

It was agreed to sell from excess Army stocks an estimated 1,500 vehicles, 1000 of which were to provide transportation for the movement of IRO supplies after 31 December 1947 and the remaining 500 vehicles, mostly 1/4- and 3/4-ton command cars were to replace vehicles held by PCIRO on memorandum receipt and worn out during the period of July through December. The Chief of Ordnance, Headquarters, EUCOM, was charged with responsibility of maintaining PCIRO vehicles, both those owned by it and those held on memorandum receipts, subject to reimbursement for all dollar expenditures. This included an estimated 4000 vehicles.

f. PCIRO was authorized to receive such support as rail transportation, communications, and real estate, as a charge against the German economy.

g. IRO personnel was supported in the same manner as civilian personnel employed by the U.S. Army, subject to payment in dollar instruments.

3. Labor Service and Supervision Companies.

a. On 1 July 1947, there were 36 organized labor service

companies employing displaced persons and 112 labor service companies which were used as equipment basis only and were manned by Germans. The resettlement and repatriation of displaced persons made it necessary to order discontinuance of organized civilian guard units. All units were to be discharged by 31 March 1948. During the quarter 1 July-30 September 1947, the number of guards was reduced by 10,370, only 13,569 remaining on 31 September. This reduction made necessary the transfer of some missions to the local civil police, elimination of some security commitments, and evaluation of the need of guards against potential property losses. A system of industrial police was established in June and by the end of September 8,207 had been recruited, trained, and assigned out of an estimated ultimate total of 21,000. In critical labor areas such as Frankfurt, Munich, and Nürnberg the change-over was slow. About three-fourths of these police were supervised by labor supervision units and the rest by tactical or administrative units.

b. The original mission of labor supervision companies was the supervision of prisoners-of-war and civilian-guard labor service companies. When the prisoners of war were discharged, the supervision units became responsible for the equipment thus released and to some extent for the administration of civilian personnel. The organized guard units released by the discharge of prisoners of war were assigned to static security missions and therefore continued as a responsibility of the supervision units. The reorganization of the European Command and the consolidation of posts and installations made it more profitable for equipment to be drawn by posts and installations and operated by

static personnel, supervised by labor supervision units. Thus the duty of supervision units continued with regard to equipment pools, in addition to their services required by the labor service units and new industrial police. Five labor supervision companies were assigned to U.S. Forces, Austria, 27 supervised 62 organized civilian guard units, 51 supervised 86 technical labor service companies, 26 supervised 6,380 industrial police, and 1 unit supervised the operation of mess halls and ration break-down for the Frankfurt Post.

4. Declaration of Surplus.

a. Surplus declarations during the period 1 July through 30 September 1947 totaled 395,250 long tons with a cost value of \$377,840,000, while documented sales by the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC) for the period totaled 25,410 long tons valued at \$17,890,000. Approximately 70,010 long tons of sold surplus property were delivered by the Army during the period and 9,720 tons (exclusive of Transportation Corps rail cars) were awaiting shipment. The declaration schedule furnished OFLC anticipated that the majority of depot surplus would be declared to OFLC by 1 January 1948 and that the small remaining depot surplus and generations from troop reductions, amounting to approximately 30,000 long tons monthly, would be declared from 1 January to 30 June 1948. This was exclusive of Air Force supplies, which were not expected to be inspected and finally declared until 1 April 1949. By the end of the quarter under review declarations were 45,000 long tons ahead of the schedule. Although a total of 77,881

long tons of excess items were returned to the United States during the quarter, the tonnage on hand increased from 91,000 on 1 July to 93,018 on 1 October owing to changes in technical lists of items to be returned by the various services and especially to a large increase in the amounts of Air Force items to be returned.

b. All excess property had to be examined for OMGUS and USFA requirements before being declared to OFLC. The lists of requirements submitted by OMGUS and USFA were so general that a review and revision of them was requested. OMGUS agreed informally to revise its lists, having learned by experience that only seven or eight major categories of supply were useful. USFA, however, replied that their list of requirements could not be condensed, as the needs of the Austrian economy were many and varied. USFA cooperated by screening the excess lists promptly and returning them within the specified 30-day period.

5. Special Arrangements for Surplus Sold to Greek Government.

To take care of the surplus Army stocks purchased by the Royal Greek Government, an in-transit depot was established on 14 August at Karlsruhe, where the Greek Government accepted responsibility and accountability. The Army responsibility included furnishing the depot site, trackage, storage space, quayside facilities, materials-handling equipment, security, fire protection, utilities, and personnel. The last included German labor and Army supervisory and administrative personnel and was furnished without charge. Repackaging was furnished only when necessary and was on a reimbursable basis. At Karlsruhe the

property purchased was consolidated for barge shipment to Antwerp and transshipment by cargo vessel to Greece. By the end of September, 2,442 long tons of surplus had been received at the depot and 1,576 tons had been shipped, but shipment was delayed by the low water level of the Rhine River.

6. Disposal of Scrap.

a. There were 232,430 tons of scrap and waste material in the U.S. Zone on 1 October 1947. The nonmetallic portion, amounting to 1,257 tons, was being offered to OMGUS for transfer to the German economy. Of metallic scrap, 172,159 tons had been sold and were being delivered, while 59,014 tons were still unsold. The processing of aluminum scrap was held up by severe power shortage and the necessity for changing the size of the ingots. As a result, only 240 tons of aluminum were processed during this period.

b. In the same time, Classes II and IV combat material amounting to 54,870 long tons was demilitarized by the Chief of Ordnance and 4,900 long tons of Air Force material were either demilitarized or disposed of by USAFE, in addition to 13 complete aircraft. Of the total scrap remaining on 1 October, the Chief of Ordnance was responsible for the demilitarization, by 1 June 1948, of 105,130 long tons of Classes II and IV, and USAFE for the demilitarization or disposal of 49,650 long tons of Classes II and IV and 136 aircraft by 1 April 1949.

c. The transfer of captured enemy material to OMGUS for use in the German economy was virtually complete by the end of September

1947. Stocks remaining in the hands of units and posts were being transferred as they became excess to military requirements, a process that would go on for some time, as decreases in requirements due to consolidation and discontinuance of various activities continually generated more. A total of 21,098 tons of captured enemy ammunition was demilitarized by OMGUS during the period 1 July to 30 September. This brought the total demilitarized to 74,708 tons of nontoxics and 29,805 tons of toxics and left to be demilitarized 85,542 tons of nontoxics and 20,672 tons of toxics. The German corporation charged with the demilitarization was busy inventorying the nontoxic ammunition and the estimate of 85,542 tons was expected to be decreased by this accurate accounting. The reinventorying of toxic ammunition indicated that approximately 16,000 tons of the remaining stock could not safely be demilitarized and plans were made to scuttle it at sea early in 1948. On completion of the enemy ammunition program the German corporation was to demilitarize 75,000 tons of U.S. ammunition and 10,000 tons of Air Force bombs. The disposition of the approximately 60,000 tons of Air Force bombs and components remaining and 5000 tons of Ground Force ammunition and Engineer explosives had not been determined.

7. Transfer of Supplies to the German Economy.

Army supplies transferred to the German economy by the end of July represented an initial cost of \$181,219,447.12, or a fair value of \$147,775,718.75. The table on the following page shows distribution by services.

<u>Service</u>	<u>Principal Types of Items Transferred</u>	<u>Cost Value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
QM	Food, clothing, soap	\$140,462,208	\$132,375,763
Ord	Trucks, vehicles parts, tires	28,460,555	8,179,365
Air Force	Tools	6,169,000	2,494,430
Surgeon	Hospital assemblies, drugs, bandages	2,334,030	1,844,242
TC	Spare parts for rolling stock	1,969,240	1,501,597
Eng	Tractors, generators, Niessen huts	1,289,748	1,094,513
Sp Sv	Athletic equipment for German youth	345,383	155,422
Chem Corps	Fuel for flame thrower (for reduction to gaso-line)	179,281	130,386
		<u>\$181,219,447</u>	<u>\$147,775,718</u>

Fair value represented the price the items would realize if sold on the open European market in similar condition and quantities. It was based on information furnished by OFLC.

8. Supply Problems.

a. Solid Fuels. The fuel stock pile had exceeded the planned level by the end of September 1947. The plan had been to build a 60-day level of supply by 1 October, maintain it through 1 January 1948, and reduce it gradually to a 15-day level by 1 April 1948. Actually, by the middle of August stockpiling had exceeded by three days' supply the target level and by 27 September a total of 409,325 tons, or a 73-day supply, had been accumulated. As a result, allocations for the

last quarter of 1947 were reduced by 60,000 tons.

b. Clothing. Supply of shade 33 trousers was improved by the local manufacture of 248,000 pairs in small sizes. By the end of September sufficient stocks were available to provide the authorized two pairs for each enlisted man. Cold- and wet-weather clothing, withdrawn from troops in the spring and rehabilitated for reissue, was issued to certain occupation troops facing excessive exposure during the winter. Stocks were adequate to the need, requisitions were processed in the normal manner, and issue was to be completed by the middle of October.

c. Paper Conservation. A EUCOM letter dated 18 June 1947 had directed that strict paper conservation measures be taken by all units and agencies. ⁽⁴⁾ An inspection made soon after 30 June revealed that insufficient measures were being taken at major-command level to execute the program, although the survey of general staff divisions indicated that adequate measures were being taken to eliminate wastage of stationery supplies. Major deficiencies found were the unnecessary reproduction of forms and directives, stockpiling or hoarding by units and installations, and unnecessary use of envelopes for unclassified material. Each report of inspection was forwarded to the responsible command.

d. Food Conservation. A need for more rigid control of food shipment was indicated by numerous cases of spoilage during shipment. Various methods of obtaining coordination and efficiency in

preparing, dispatching, and receiving food shipments were instituted and representatives of the Chief Quartermaster, Railway Security Police, and the Chief of Transportation maintained a follow-up on the distribution of perishables for on-the-spot corrective action. Close control by the Chief Surgeon was established over inspection and disposition of overage rations. Veterinary officers were stationed at the EUCOM Quartermaster Depot, subdepots, cold storage points, and Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. Inspections were made on receipt, in storage, and at time of issue. No usable item was condemned without exhausting every possibility for its use as human or animal food. Low-quality and unpalatable stocks which were undesirable for troops or organized messes were transferred to Military Government for relief feeding. Items which were unfit for human consumption were either issued as animal feed or condemned as food and destroyed.

e. Household Furniture. The most essential items of household furniture in short supply during the quarter were wardrobes, 84 percent of requirements available; refrigerators, 65 percent available; and overstuffed chairs, 58 percent available. Furniture for United States and British personnel of the Bipartite agencies, estimated at 250 family units and 600 single individuals, was included in the overall requirements. Items not needed for issue to United States and British personnel, were made available to German employees of the Bizonal agencies.

9. Vehicle Licensing and Maintenance.

a. Inactivation and reductions of existing units reduced the number of vehicle authorizations. A peak of 70,044 was authorized in April 1947, but by the end of September the number had been reduced to 54,823. At that time all existing authorizations were being reviewed in preparation for the relicensing of all Army vehicles on 1 January 1948. It was expected that the number licensed would then be reduced to a maximum of 45,000.

b. On 1 July 1947, authorized vehicles using the two popular tire sizes required 377,534 tires. To maintain these vehicles, approximately 95,000 tires of size 600x16 and 165,000 of size 750x20 would be required during Fiscal Year 1948. Base rebuild shops operating on a three-shift basis could produce 32 percent of the former type and 52 percent of the latter, and recovery from excess vehicles would provide another 12 percent of the former and 28 percent of the latter. To meet the remainder of the requirements approximately 57,000 600x16 and 52,000 750x20 tires were requisitioned from the United States. The Department of the Army stated that the tires would be supplied, but that shipment of the former size would be delayed. A vigorous tire conservation program was initiated to reduce the rate of consumption of tires, and issues to organizations were controlled to insure an equitable distribution of available stocks.

c. Responsibility for storage, distribution, and sale of gasoline and engine oil to operators of privately owned vehicles was

transferred on 4 August 1947 from the Chief of the EUCOM Exchange System to the Chief Quartermaster, who then became responsible for providing the following services at quartermaster filling stations: checking and adding gasoline and motor oil; checking and adding water in vehicle radiators; checking and adding water in vehicle batteries; and cleaning windshields. The Chief of the EUCOM Exchange System continued to be responsible for such services as repair, lubrication, changing engine oil, and sale of POL coupon books.

10. The Consolidation of Depots.

The consolidation of supply installations in the concentration area continued. Some services had completed their consolidation before 1 July 1947. Signal Corps and Troop Information and Education completed theirs during this quarter by moving 1,500 and 700 tons, respectively. In all, however, only 59,919 tons were moved during the quarter because of the recomputation of command disposition levels to meet Army needs till 30 June 1951. There remained 136,461 tons to be moved. Special Services moved nothing during the quarter and the Engineers only 750 tons. Ordnance moved 9,826 tons of vehicles, the EUCOM Exchange System moved 10,600 tons of supplies, and the Quartermaster moved 34,670 tons. The EUCOM Exchange System expected to complete concentration by the end of October and the other services by 1 July 1948.

11. Procurement.

a. There was no change or important development in procurement policies and procedures. Little progress was made in establishing

joint procurement procedures for Bipartite and Bizonal agencies, but progress was made in preparing housing and office space for them.

b. Effective on 30 September, irregular procurement was no longer permitted or recognized in the occupied area of Germany. Up until that time, such procurement was sometimes regularized by the major commands after due investigation, consideration being given to the military necessity and expediency involved. After 30 September, however, any unauthorized purchases was to be the responsibility of the individual who under took the procurement. He was to be held financially responsible and the claim was to be forwarded to him for action. Acceptable written proof that the supplier was paid and that the marks used for payment were obtained from an Army Finance Disbursing Officer had to be presented to the major command having jurisdiction. All major commands were advised of this new procedure by cable on 18 September 1947 and instructed to disseminate the information and to take disciplinary action as necessary. (5)

12. Chief Installation Problem.

a. Seven Bipartite and Bizonal agencies had moved into Frankfurt by the end of September and two were scheduled to move in during October. All but 31,000 of the 600,000 square feet of office space allotted to them were ready, and these were expected to be available by 15 October. Quarters for all the 302 single persons were ready and occupied. In addition, a total of 258 family-type quarters had been accepted.

b. Requirements for German personnel consisted of 2,254 family-type and 2,127 single-type quarters. Approximately 1000 Germans connected with the Bizonal agencies had moved into Frankfurt by the end of September 1947. An additional 2,500 more were due during October, and the rest by the end of January. The required single-type quarters were ready, but family-type units were not due to become available until the first half of 1948. Transient quarters were provided by twelve hotels in Frankfurt and Wiesbaden. These had a total of 325 rooms, all to be ready by the end of 1947. On 1 October, 5000 persons were directly employed in rehabilitating offices and housing for the Germans and another 2000 were indirectly employed in the fabrication of items such as windows, doors, and sash. Although Military Government had direct responsibility for the work, which it delegated to the oberbürgermeister, the Army was called on to provide the engineer in charge, to furnish a large portion of the labor by releasing it from other jobs, and to deliver to Frankfurt 50 percent of the supplies.

13. New Policy for U.S. Dependents.

a. Until the beginning of 1947 quarters were critically short in the majority of military posts. Reduction in troop strength, rehabilitation of quarters, and relocation of troops from private homes into barrack-type accommodations substantially eliminated the housing problem in all posts, except for temporary conditions resulting from regrouping and consolidation of USAFE, Constabulary, and 1st Division troop units, and the establishment of the Bipartite and Bizonal agencies in Frankfurt.

b. On 9 July 1947, the War Department cabled a query as to when the European Command would be able to accept concurrent shipment of military and civilian personnel with their dependents from the United States. The War Department was advised that the European Command could accept concurrent shipments beginning on 1 November 1947. As housing was still temporarily critical in Munich and Frankfurt Military posts, and in order to insure that sufficient quarters would be immediately available, Headquarters, EUCOM, undertook preparations to establish a dependents housing center at Bad Mergentheim with a capacity of approximately 350 families. In addition it was planned to quarter about 200 families at Bad Kissingen. The Bad Mergentheim project was ready to accept dependents on 1 October 1947.

14. Stock Record Accounts.

a. The establishment of stock-record accounts continued, particular attention being given to the difficult problem of inventorying household furnishings. The First and Second Military Districts; Headquarters, EUCOM; and American Graves Registration Command, which had shown the lowest percentages of completion at the end of June 1947, made the greatest improvement during the next month. Percentages for the July-September 1947 quarter are listed below.

	<u>Inventory of Household Furnishings</u>			<u>Establishment of Stock Record Accounts for All Property</u>		
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>Sept</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>Sept</u>
1st Mil Dist	89	91	84	85	94	88
2d Mil Dist	76	67	89	92	93	96

	<u>Inventory of Household Furnishings</u>			<u>Establishment of Stock Record Accounts for All Property</u>		
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>Sept</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>Sept</u>
OMGUS	99	99	100	99	100	95
USAFE	91	85	85	84	84	84
AGRC	95	98	98	95	98	98
USFA	100	100	-	100	100	-
BPE	100	100	100	88	92	98
Hq, EUCOM	99	99	100	95	100	95

b. The Wiesbaden figure was reduced to zero because the furniture account was found to be in no condition for audit. A new inventory had to be made and the account reconstructed through action of a board of officers.

15. Accounts with Foreign Governments.

a. After 1 May 1947 supplies and services had been furnished by EUCOM to foreign governments only on a cash basis, except that monthly collection schedules were established for the French and British. Vouchers covering deliveries made from 2 September 1945 to 30 April 1947 were forwarded to Washington for collection at governmental level. This procedure was soon revised, however, and after 25 July 1947 collections for deliveries made prior to 2 March 1946 were made through the Treasury Department, and EUCOM was made responsible for collections for supplies delivered after that date. Vouchers dated after 1 March 1946 were returned to EUCOM and used by the Chief of Finance as supporting documents in forwarding bills to other governments for apyment.

b. The Budget and Fiscal Section of the Civil Branch of SS&P was responsible for supervising negotiations with foreign

governments concerning the settlement of procurement claims. A considerable sum of money was still unpaid for procurement which occurred after the legal termination of reciprocal aid. From 2 September 1945 to 31 March 1946 procurement continued under reciprocal-aid procedures while new standard methods were being developed. By July 1947 most of the difficulties which had hindered the payment of these accounts had been overcome and considerable progress had been made toward final settlement.

c. Separate accounts had been supplanted by bulk invoices presented by the various governments. Payment of \$48,226,524.25 was made to the Belgian Government on 12 May 1947 and an estimated \$7,000,000 more was to be paid as soon as the chiefs of technical services could complete their analysis of the claims. The estimated date for such payment was 1 November 1947. Settlement with the Netherlands was made in Washington on 28 May 1947, and Czechoslovakia was paid \$5,903,647.03 on 25 July 1947. The Luxemburg claim for \$1,500,000 reached Headquarters, EUCOM, on 15 September and settlement was expected by 1 November.

d. By 1 April 1947, approximately \$120,000,000 had been paid to the French Government on bulk invoices. In September that government stated that approximately \$80,000,000 remained to be paid, although it had previously estimated the amount to be \$45,000,000. Further payment was therefore stopped pending an investigation of French records which began on 15 September. The estimated date of final settlement of all French claims was 1 April 1948.

e. The Washington lend-lease settlement on 27 March 1946 settled all United Kingdom procurement claims arising from transactions occurring on or before 31 December 1945. After that date approximately \$6,000,000 was spent with various British agencies, \$2,000,000 of the amount in world-wide procurement by U.S. armed forces from the British Government. The European Command was charged with handling these world-wide accounts, which gave rise to considerable difficulty due to improper documentation. At the end of the quarter under consideration, the SS&P Division was endeavoring to obtain approval from the Department of the Army to pay certain British accounts, such as labor and real estate, on a certificate of the British Government in lieu of U.S. Army documentation which was not available. It was proposed, in case approval was not given, to adopt the same procedure as was being used with the French, which would probably delay completion of payment until February 1948.

f. Although there were no lend-lease or reciprocal-aid agreements with Norway, Denmark, or Switzerland, certain obligations were incurred which could not be paid through normal channels because of the lack of proper documentation. As the Norwegian claim was to be settled on a governmental level, EUCOM was required only to furnish necessary information. All Danish claims were paid to individual suppliers by the chiefs of technical services and only \$30,000 remained unpaid at the end of September. Approximately \$1,500,000 remained unpaid against the Swiss claims, which resulted largely from the internment of

Air Force personnel in Switzerland during the period August 1943 through December 1945, and liabilities incident to the recovery of United States aircraft during the same period. All claims were expected to be paid before the end of 1947.

g. EUCOM personnel were stationed in the various countries to aid in the settlement of procurement accounts. The detachment in Denmark was discontinued on 15 May 1947; the Belgian, Czechoslovak, and London offices were closed during the period from 1 July to 30 September; and the Paris office was being prepared to close the middle of October. With the closing of these offices, their functions were transferred to Headquarters, EUCOM, and distributed among the SS&P Division, the Budget and Fiscal Director, and the chiefs of technical services.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

N.B. Unless otherwise noted, this study is based upon Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.

1. SS&P Functional and Organizational Chart and Division Records.
2. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Statistical Summary, 31 Jul, 31 Aug, and 30 Sep 1947.
3. Proposed Agreement between IRO and Commander in Chief, EUCOM, 31 May, transmitted by IRS, 23 Jun 47, SS&P to directors of all Services.
4. Ltr, 18 Jun 47, subj: "Paper Conservation Program."
5. Cable SC-19781, 18 Jun 47, SS&P sgd Magruder to all commands.
6. Cable SX-1549, 24 Jul 47, EUCOM, Huebner sgd Maj Gen. Bevans, P&A, to ACWAR.

Chapter XIII
DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AFFAIRS

Chapter XIII

DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AFFAIRS

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION

1. Organization of the Division.

a. Certain organizational changes occurred in the Civil Affairs Division (CAD) of EUCOM at the beginning of the third year of the occupation. On 1 July 1947, the Civilian Internee and Economic Affairs Branches were abolished, and functions previously performed by them were transferred to the Governmental Affairs Branch. Col. William H. Speidel was designated Chief of the Governmental Affairs Branch. (1) Organization of the Displaced Persons, Supply Control, and Executive Branches of the Division remained unchanged on 1 July. Lt. Col. D. H. Frost was Chief of the Displaced Persons Branch; G. C. Carl was Chief of Supply Control Branch; and Lt. Col. William A. Curtin, Jr., was Chief of the Executive Branch.

b. Several changes in organization and assignment within the Division became effective on 1 August 1947, at which time the Offices of the Deputy Director for Governmental Affairs, the Deputy Director for Displaced Persons, and the Assistant to the Director were established. Responsibility for staff supervision of displaced persons publications was transferred from Governmental Affairs Branch to Displaced Persons Branch. Staff assignments after this reorganization were as follows: (2)

Deputy Director for Governmental Affairs	Col. W. H. Speidel
Deputy Director for Displaced Persons . . .	Lt. Col. D. H. Frost
Chief, Governmental Affairs Branch	Lt. Col. P. H. Dahmlow
Chief, Displaced Persons Branch	Alex E. Squadrilli
Assistant Division Executive Officer. . .	Lt. Col. D. J. Witmer
Assistant to the Director	Maj. R. E. Neiman
Administrative Officer	Capt. R. L. Robinson
Assistant Personnel Officer	M. E. Horberg

Chart I shows the organization of CAD on 30 September 1947.

c. On 22 August 1947, Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold was announced as Director of Civil Affairs, EUCOM, replacing Col. Stanley R. Mickelsen. (3)

d. On 2 September 1947, the Office of Deputy Director for Governmental Affairs was eliminated, Lt. Col. D. J. Witmer was designated Chief of the Executive Branch, and Capt. R. L. Robinson was designated Assistant Executive.

e. The total personnel of CAD, assigned and attached, decreased from 382 to 238 between 1 July and 30 September 1947. (4)

2. Responsibilities, Duties, and Functions of CAD.

The functions and responsibilities of the Director of Civil Affairs included the following: (5)

(1) Information and advice to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on military government matters affecting the army of occupation.

(2) Coordination of field forces responsibilities and activities with military government agencies and activities.

(3) Necessary liaison with OMGUS.

(4) Coordination and supervision of control, maintenance, and care of displaced persons in the U.S. area of control in Germany and their repatriation and resettlement in accordance with the arrangements of the International Refugee Organization and other agencies, coordinated through the Combined Repatriation Executive of the Allied Control Authority for all group movements traversing zonal boundaries.

(5) The coordination of IRO activities and necessary liaison with IRO (U.S. Zone).

(6) Custodial responsibility for all civilian internees held in inclosures operated by the U.S. forces and the disposition of such internees in accordance with the policies established by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM.

(7) European Command Civil Affairs matters in countries other than Germany.

3. Organizational Changes.

a. On 10 July 1947, three officers from CAD were appointed to a board to review records of trials of displaced persons sentenced by intermediate or general military government courts to determine whether or not the individuals were to be forcibly repatriated. Recommendations of the board were to be made by majority vote and to be submitted for the approval of the Director of Civil Affairs. The Governmental Affairs Branch of CAD was responsible for maintenance of records of the board's

(6) proceedings. Certain personnel changes were made in the composition
(7)
of the Board on 9 September 1947.

b. On 2 September 1947, a Command Pricing Board was established, under the supervision of the Director of Civil Affairs, to meet in consultation with a representative of the International Refugee Organization (IRO) for the purpose of determining and fixing the fair value of all supplies and services released to IRO. The Board was composed of one representative of the Director of Civil Affairs, one representative of the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement; and one representative of the chief of the technical service concerned with the type of supply being considered. Col. Irwin S. Dierking was appointed to represent CAD on the Board and to serve as its president.

DISPLACED PERSONS BRANCH

4. The International Refugee Organization.

a. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) terminated its responsibility for the administration of displaced persons assembly centers in the U.S. Zone of Germany on 30 June 1947, and the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO) became operational on 1 July 1947. PCIRO accepted responsibility for refugees and displaced persons, as defined in the IRO constitution, assuming the former functions, activities, and general responsibilities of UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. (IGCR).

b. An agreement between the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and PCIRO was signed on 9 July 1947 by General Clay and Arthur J. Altmeyer,

Executive Secretary of PCIRO. This agreement, which was effective retroactively from 1 July 1947, established the relationship between the United States occupation authorities and IRO and delineated their respective responsibilities in the care, control, and disposition of displaced persons and refugees, as defined in the IRO constitution. The agreement recognized the supreme authority of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, but it provided that IRO would exercise major responsibility for the care, maintenance, resettlement, and repatriation of displaced persons. The agreement also provided, in detail, that the occupation authorities would cooperate to the fullest extent with IRO in solving the displaced persons problem. Prior to July 1947, the occupation authorities had the major responsibility for the care and maintenance of displaced persons and for policy and planning for a solution to the problem, while UNRRA personnel administered the camps.

c. On 21 July 1947, in accordance with arrangements made with Headquarters, EUCOM, PCIRO assumed responsibility for the operation of admission control centers at Kassel, Darmstadt, Stuttgart, Munich, and Regensburg, which had been operated by the Army to examine persons seeking care in camps. Army personnel was gradually withdrawn and replaced by PCIRO personnel. Responsibility for the determination of eligibility for care in displaced persons assembly centers was completely assumed by PCIRO by the end of July 1947. (12)

5. Population of Displaced Persons.

a. On 30 September 1947, there were 478,921 United Nations displaced persons in the U.S. Zone of Germany. Table I gives statistics

on the number of displaced persons reported as residing in camps and
 out of camps during the months of July, August, and September 1947. (13)

TABLE I
 UNITED NATIONS DISPLACED PERSONS
 U. S. ZONE, GERMANY
 Jul-Sep 47

	<u>IN-CAMP</u>			<u>OUT-OF-CAMP</u>		
	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>
Estonian	13,042	12,879	13,322	4,642	4,527	4,488
Latvian	40,783	40,691	40,525	9,628	9,299	9,412
Lithuanian	26,007	26,022	25,900	6,528	6,033	6,342
Polish	108,859	110,717	113,461	51,521	50,178	47,102
Russian	2,708	2,619	2,475	13,226	13,333	13,648
Yugoslav	4,934	4,976	5,015	12,915	11,784	12,137
Stateless	11,948	11,906	11,638	17,615	18,426	17,994
Others & Uncl	2,386	2,596	2,488	32,419	38,128	39,691
Jewish	<u>118,955</u>	<u>114,596</u>	<u>113,283</u>	<u>33,570*</u>	<u>33,750*</u>	<u>33,750*</u>
Total	329,622	327,020	328,107	148,494	151,708	150,814

*Jewish "out-of-camp" totals inserted for information only.
 Persons are accounted for under their respective nationality totals.

A graph (Chart II) indicates the trend of population in United Nations displaced persons assembly centers from 1 January 1946 to 30 September 1947.

b. In July 1947 a reduction in civilian guard and labor service personnel was begun, and by 30 September 1947 the number of displaced persons employed in these units was reduced to 18,871. Although assembly centers had been closed to new applicants since 21 April 1947, provisions were made for the acceptance of bona fide displaced persons discharged from civilian guard and labor service units. (14)

6. Repatriation of Displaced Persons.

(15)

During the months of July, August, and September 1947, 7,610 United Nations displaced persons were repatriated from the U.S. Zone of Germany. A second graph (Chart III) indicates the trend of repatriation and resettlement from 1 December 1946 to 30 September 1947.

7. Resettlement of Displaced Persons.

Organized resettlement of United Nations displaced persons began in April 1946. Prior to that date, primary emphasis was placed on the repatriation of these people to their homelands. Although repatriation efforts continued, considerable emphasis was placed on the various re-
(16)
settlement programs.

a. From April 1946 through 30 September 1947, 18,555 displaced persons were transported to the United States. As a result of an agreement concluded between the Belgian Government and the IGCR on 10 March 1947, 20,233 worker immigrants (including approximately 4000 dependents) were transported to Belgium between 10 April and 30 September 1947. During the same period 2,038 worker immigrants were returned from that country due to physical reasons or inability to adapt to coal mining activity. From May 1946 to 1 October 1947, under various resettlement programs, 515 workers had been admitted to the Netherlands; 371 to Venezuela; 1,077 to Brazil; 1,474 to Canada; and 14,551 to thirty-two other countries.

b. On 21 July 1947, PCIRO and the Australian Government concluded an agreement which proposed the admittance to Australia in 1947

of 4000 United Nations displaced persons from the western zones of Germany and Austria. The initial shipment was expected to depart in the latter part of October 1947. (18)

c. Under the auspices of the American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC), the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), and the Jewish Agency for Palestine (JAFP), 10,405 Jewish displaced persons were resettled from the U.S. Zone of Germany from May 1946 to 1 October 1947. Movements were mainly to France, where, under agency auspices, visas were secured from various national consulates. Under JAFP auspices, 869 Jewish displaced persons emigrated to Palestine during the period April 1946 to 1 October 1947. Interim monthly quotas of 1,500 to Palestine were assigned by the British Government chiefly to persons in the British Zone and to those detained at Cyprus. (19)

8. Housing of Displaced Persons.

Early in June a program was initiated to consolidate displaced persons assembly centers in the U.S. Zone. The consolidation program was in line with the policy to reduce the cost factor of operations and to facilitate administration of assembly centers. By the end of September 1947, 120 installations, including camp annexes, hospitals, and farms, providing space for approximately 34,200 persons, had been vacated and released. (20)

9. Schools for Displaced Persons.

Due to inadequate funds and administrative staff, PCIRO discontinued the support formerly given by UNRRA to displaced persons at the

Universities of Munich, Heidelberg, Marburg, and Frankfurt. PCIRO did, however, continue technical and vocational educational programs, operated mainly within assembly centers, because it was felt that they were important aids to the repatriation and resettlement programs. (21)

10. Employment of Displaced Persons.

The employment of displaced persons was promoted and coordinated by PCIRO. (22) A diagram (Chart IV) shows a percentage analysis of the number of displaced persons residing in centers who were employed compared with those unemployed in the U.S. Zone of Germany on 30 September 1947.

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

11. Repatriation of Convicted Polish Displaced Persons.

Displaced persons serving sentences of fifteen years or less, who volunteered, were permitted to be repatriated under guard to their homelands. It was learned that some Polish displaced persons, after having been convicted by military government courts and voluntarily repatriated were subsequently released by the Polish Government. The knowledge that convictions were being nullified by the Polish Government had a demoralizing effect on military government legal and court personnel. Although the Polish Government made efforts to keep repatriates within the country, this was not completely successful. In some instances, long-term prisoners escaped or illegally reentered Germany. A thorough study of the problem was initiated by Governmental Affairs Branch.

12. Military Liquidating Agency.

In order to provide for the liquidation of the residual U.S. military affairs in Italy to the mutual benefit and satisfaction of the U.S. and Italian Governments, an agreement was being prepared for the establishment in Italy of an organization to be known as the U.S. Military Liquidating Agency, short title MILA (US). This organization was to be charged with the completion and settlement of all matters pending at the time U.S. forces completed evacuation of Italian territory, scheduled to occur on 14 December 1947. Negotiations on the MILA (US) agreement were continuing at the end of September 1947. (24)

13. Arrest and Detention.

A letter dated 12 August 1947 relieved U.S. forces of further responsibility for making arrests of persons solely because they fell within the automatic arrest categories. U.S. forces, however, retained responsibility for making arrests of war criminals and persons wanted for security reasons. (25)

14. Confinement of Convicted Displaced Persons.

OMGUS was informed that Western European, Czechoslovakian, and Greek displaced persons, except persecutees, who were convicted of crimes and misdemeanors were to be confined in German prisons and not in displaced persons penal institutions, since they were no longer entitled to care as United Nations displaced persons. Persecutees of all nationalities were to serve their sentences in U.S. Army detention centers. (26)

15. Disposition of Internees at Dachau.

In order to facilitate the eventual disposition of internees held in the War Crimes Enclosure, Dachau, the Commanding General, First Military District, was directed in July to transfer as soon as possible to the German authorities such portions of that enclosure as were no longer required. Upon completion of this transfer, all civilian internees who were, or were to become, available for transfer to the German authorities for trial were to be turned over to the German enclosure for internment or other disposition, provided that they were domiciled in Bavaria. Labor details required for the continued maintenance and operation of the War Crimes Enclosure, Dachau, were to be furnished by the local German enclosure. All work programs and projects involving employment of this type of labor were to be coordinated with the Office of Military Government for Bavaria through the Commanding General, First Military District. (27)

16. Number of Civilian Internees.

On 30 September 1947, 1,760 civilian internees were held by U.S. forces in Germany. Their detention was a staff responsibility of CAD. The large number of civilian internees originally held by the U.S. forces had been reduced to this small figure through trial in military tribunals, transfer to various United Nations, transfer to German authorities for trial, or outright release. (28)

17. Civilian Internees Detained by Historical Division.

In an effort to obtain more information from the former German

commanders and staff officers, then in civilian internee status and working on the historical record of German operations against the U.S. forces, the Chief Historian of EUCOM requested that these former German officers be classed as "ordinary laborers." This meant more food, higher pay, and other compensation for the men concerned. OMGUS officials expressed the opinion that the importance of the historical project justified an exception to established policy. It was also recommended that a special tribunal be set up at the Historical Division's detention center in order that trials and denazification proceedings should not be delayed unnecessarily. Full concurrence was given and the recommendations were referred to OMG for Hesse for execution.

(29)

SUPPLY CONTROL BRANCH

18. Supply Control Responsibilities in Accordance with IRO Agreement.

During the period July-September 1947 the primary mission of the Supply Control Branch was the elaboration and execution of the agreement between PCIRO and the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, as it pertained to the support of displaced persons. Although IRO was responsible for the operation of assembly centers for refugees, the occupation authorities accepted certain responsibilities concerning the care of these people. Subject to availability as determined by the Commander

in Chief, EUCOM, the occupation authorities were responsible for the
(30)
following:

a. Providing housing for refugees, subject to availability of facilities, without charge to IRO. The occupation authorities turned over existing assembly center installations including their facilities, equipment, and nonexpendable supplies to PCIRO.

b. Providing, without charge to IRO, basic supplies, including food, fuel, clothing, medical supplies, furniture, bedding, and household equipment for use within assembly centers, and for the incentive rations for repatriates, from the German economy for the maintenance of refugees up to the same level and with the same composition as was provided on the average for general distribution to the German population of the United States-United Kingdom areas of control from agricultural and other basic supplies available for such distribution in the United States-United Kingdom areas of control, from whatever source, with the exception of items procured with United States or United Kingdom appropriated funds or other foreign exchange. Procurement within Germany above the German level was chargeable to IRO as constituting a dollar export from the German economy. Articles manufactured from imports paid for with the proceeds of German exports were to be available to IRO only through payment of the export value of the manufactured article.

c. Delivering supplies to IRO at assembly center breakdown points, during the remainder of the calendar year 1947, subject to reimbursement.

d. Requisitioning from local German resources facilities for medical care for IRO to provide refugees within assembly centers with a standard of care at least equal to that of the local German population.

19. CAD Authorized to Supply UN Displaced Persons after 1 July 1947.

Realizing that IRO would be delayed in assuming complete responsibility for the supply of displaced persons, the Department of the Army authorized Headquarters, EUCOM, to continue the supply of displaced persons against reimbursement by IRO until such time as IRO could assume
(31)
the obligation.

20. Giving Effect to the IRO-CINCEUR Agreement.

In order to give effect to the provisions of the agreement between PCIRO and the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and to aid IRO in assuming its obligations, the following actions were taken:

a. A staff memorandum of 10 July 1947 outlined the functions and responsibilities of the Supply Distribution Section, CAD, at Heidelberg and established the procedure for cooperation between CAD and IRO
(32)
on the operational level. This section operated under the direct control of the Chief, Supply Control Branch, CAD.

b. To enable CAD to continue supply functions required for the care and maintenance of displaced persons until IRO could assume the responsibility, the operation of twenty-one Civil Affairs-Military Government supply points, staffed by military personnel was continued. Operational control of the supply points was strengthened on 20 August

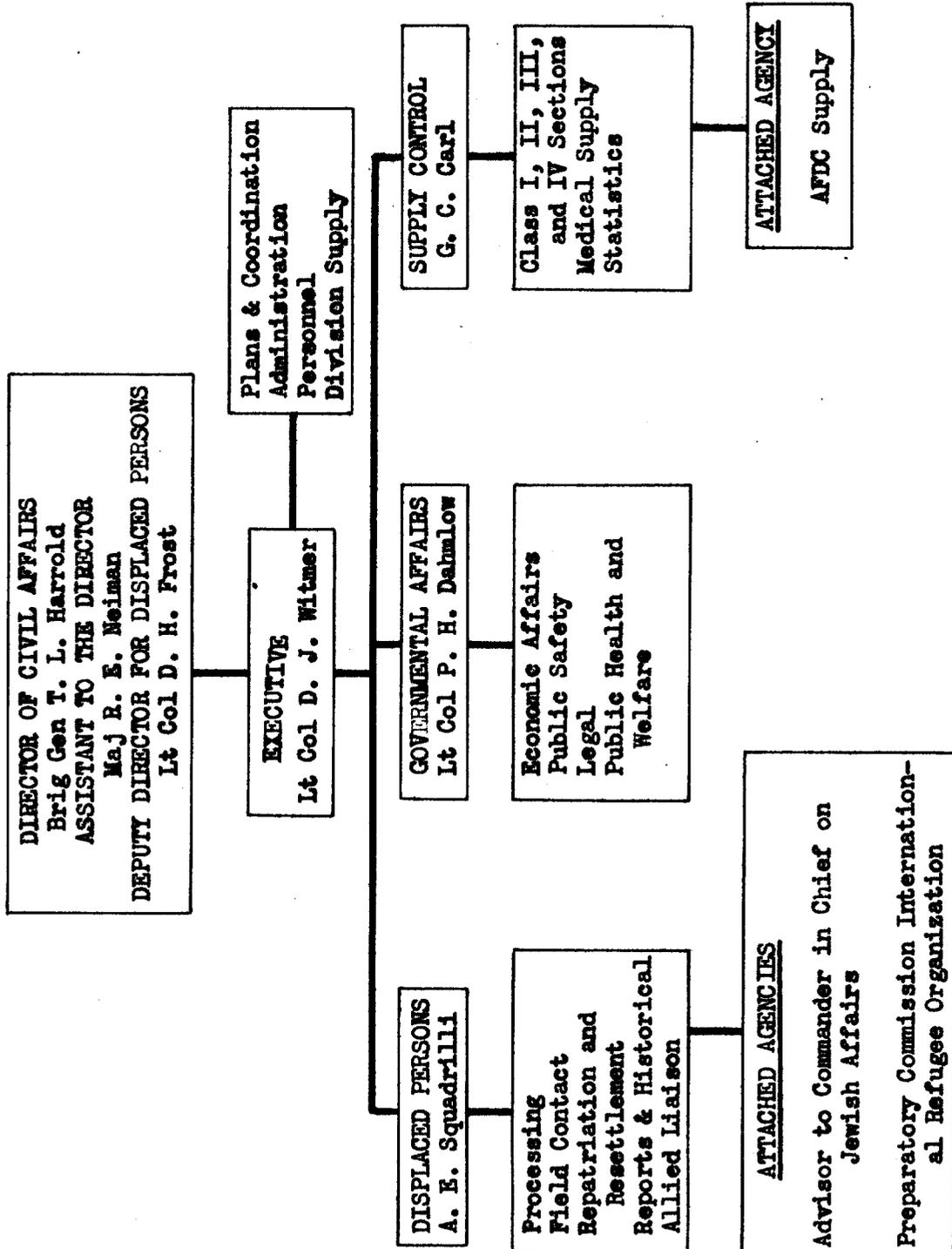
1947 when Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 7780th Civil Affairs
(33)
Supply Battalion, was activated.

c. As IRO was expected to assume supply responsibility, a plan for the discontinuance of CAD supply operations was prepared in September. This plan called for the release of all Classes II and IV (clothing, organizational equipment, etc.) and medical depots to IRO, or to the German economy, by 31 December 1947; the release of all Class I (food) supply points to the German economy by 15 November 1947; and the release of the Class III (solid fuel) depot to the German economy by 15 November 1947. All releases were to be dependent upon the ability of IRO to assume responsibility for operation. (34)

d. From July through September 1947, food supplies were issued to displaced persons from Civil Affairs-Military Government supply points and by the German economy directly to camps. The fair value of all items issued above the indigenous availability level was being determined by the Command Pricing Board, in order that necessary charges could be presented to IRO for payment. (35)

e. Since supply operations of CAD were being reduced, staff responsibility for the supply of civilian internees under detention by the U.S. forces was transferred to the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement on 1 October 1947. Staff responsibility for supply, storage, and distribution of solid fuels was transferred to the Office of the Chief Engineer, also on 1 October 1947. (36)

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
HEADQUARTERS EUROPEAN COMMAND
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
30 September 1947



UN DISPLACED PERSONS ASSEMBLY CENTER POPULATION

31 December 1945 - 30 September 1947

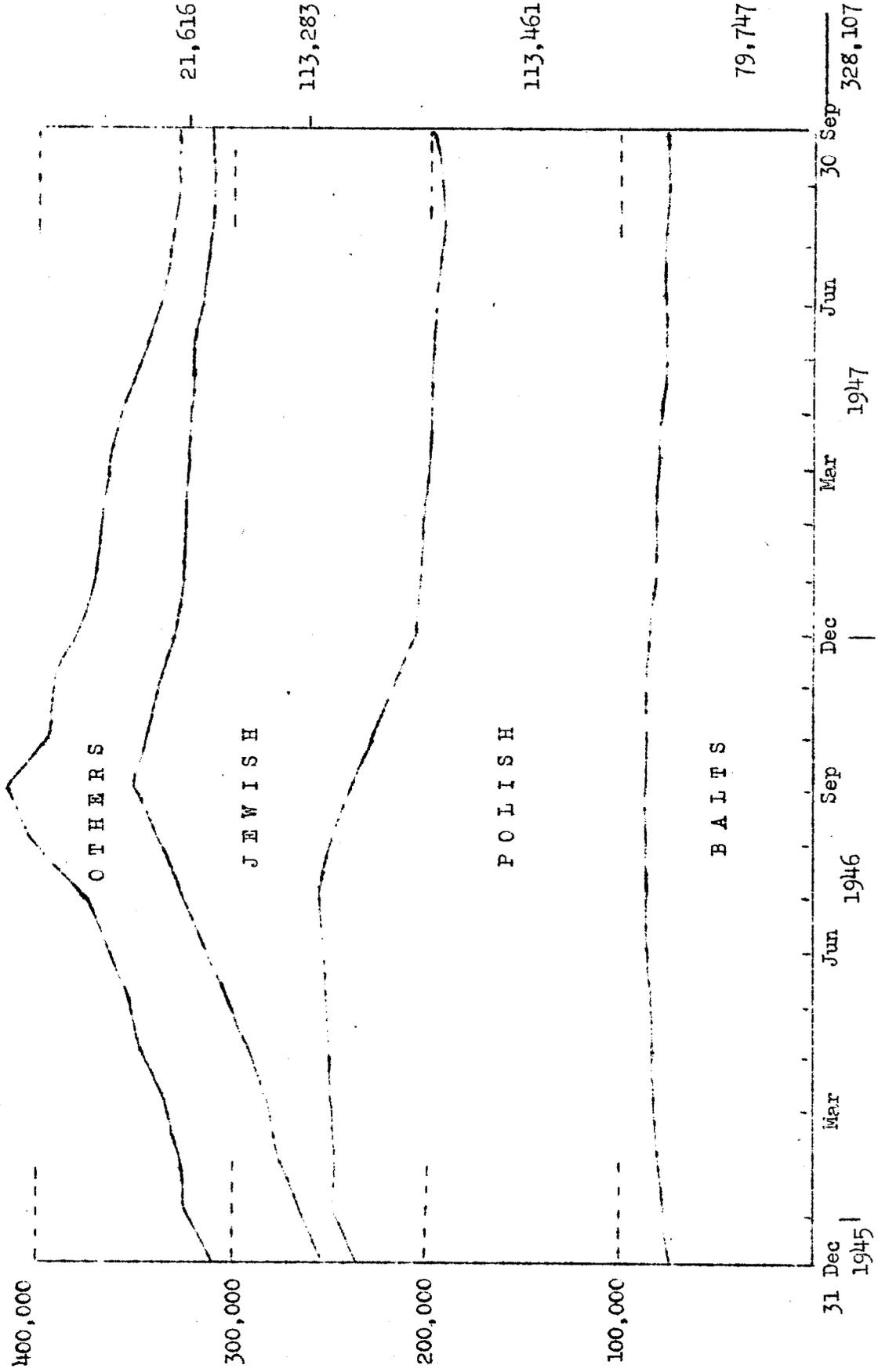


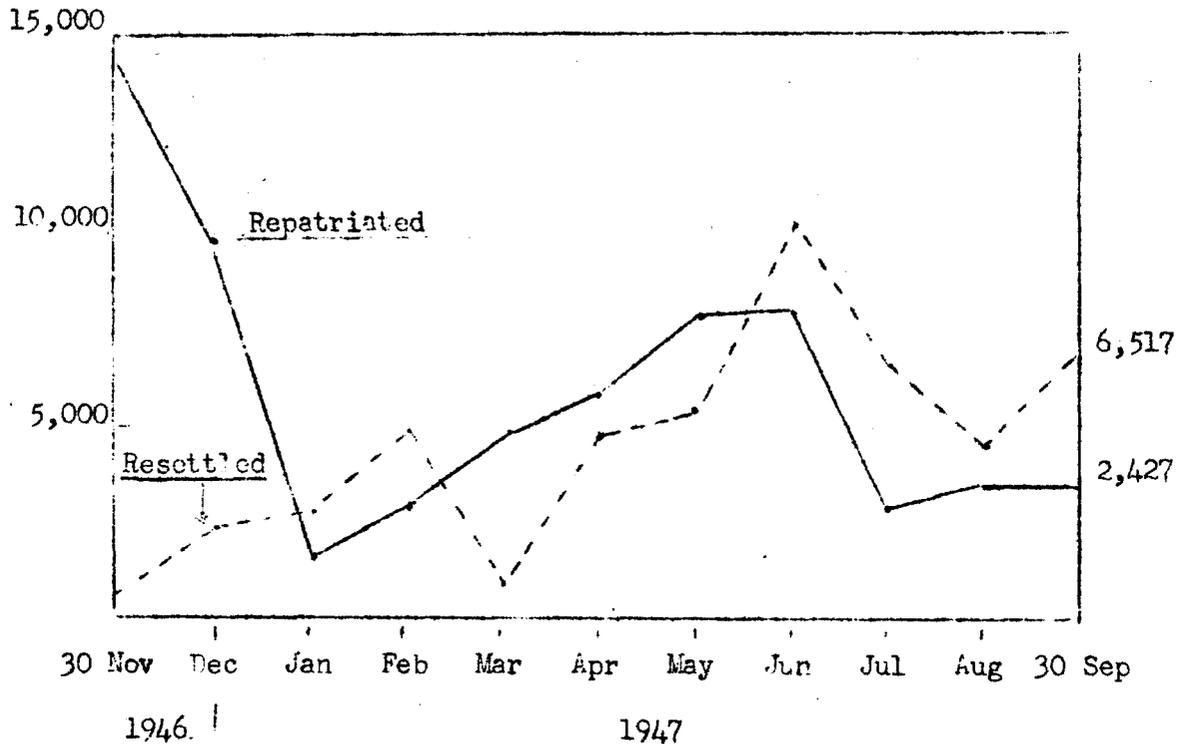
Chart II

Chart III

REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF UN DP'S
As of 30 September 1947

The number of United Nations Displaced Persons who have returned to their homelands (repatriated) from the US Zone of Germany compared with the number of those who have emigrated to other countries (resettled).

NUMBER
OF PERSONS



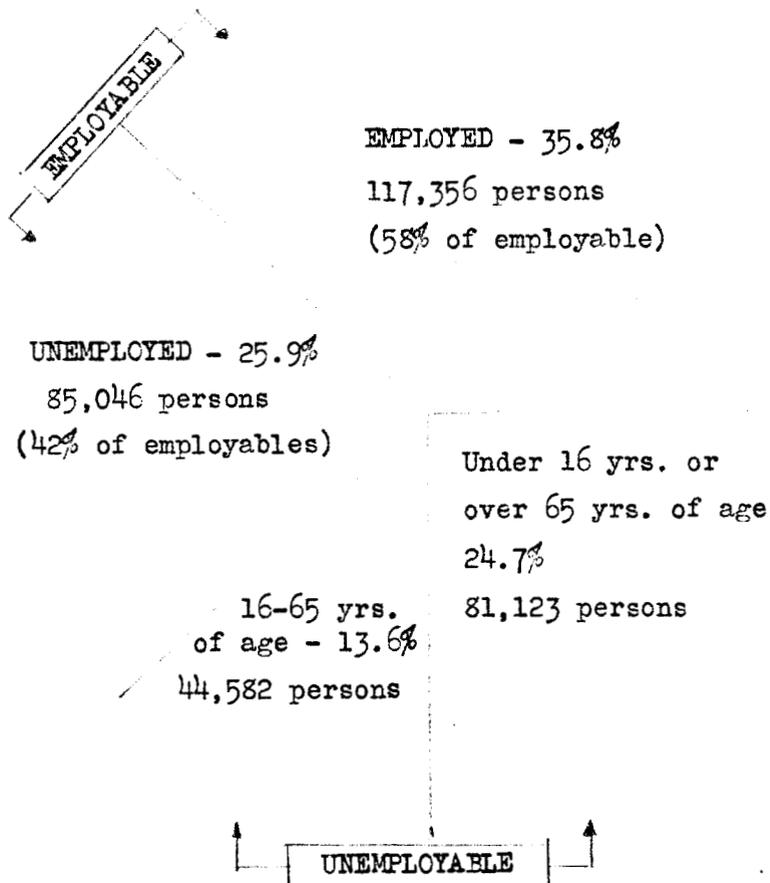
Repatriation and resettlement activity has accounted for a varying but constant movement of United Nations Displaced Persons out of the US Zone of Germany. Acceleration during the early summer months of 1947 is attributed to several influencing factors. Each displaced person repatriated between 15 April and 15 June was gratuitously furnished rations sufficient for a 60 day food supply. The further recent decline in repatriation indicates that it is not the solution to the displaced persons problem.

The comparatively new resettlement operation reached a high in June, resulting chiefly from recruitment of miners for Belgium. A temporary housing shortage in that country has lately slowed the shipment of emigrants, but the project has lived up to expectations. Under the auspices of PCIRO and voluntary relief agencies, modest numbers were processed during the past month for movement to various other countries.

This report is based on revised resettlement statistics.

As of 30 September 1947

A percentage analysis of the number of United Nations displaced persons employed in the US Zone of Germany.



COMMENT:

The employment of displaced persons is promoted and coordinated by PCIRO. The chief types of work include administration and housekeeping in displaced persons camps, camp projects for manufacturing articles to supply displaced persons, employment by the Army, self-employment, agricultural projects and jobs in the German economy.

Those between 16 and 65 yrs. of age who are classified as unemployable are physically handicapped, hospitalized, and mothers with children under school age.

42% of the employables are unemployed mainly because camps are seldom located near work projects or sources of employment, transport or housing near work localities is scarce, reimbursement in Reichsmarks is little incentive to these people (who do not intend to remain in Germany) and many are reluctant to work for the German economy, particularly those who were persecuted by the Nazi regime.

This analysis does not include approximately 22,000 persons employed in organized civilian guard and labor service units.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, CAD, 30 Jun 47, subj: "Reorganization of Civil Affairs Division."
2. Ibid, 2 Aug 47.
3. GO 91, EUCOM, 21 Aug 47.
4. CAD Personnel, 1 Jul 47 and 30 Sep 47.
5. Hq, EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47.
6. Staff Memo No 3, Hq, EUCOM, CAD, 10 Jul 47, subj: "Appointment of Displaced Persons Repatriation Review Board."
7. Staff Memo No 5, Hq, EUCOM, CAD, 9 Sep 47, subj same.
8. Staff Memo No 65, Hq, EUCOM, CAD, 2 Sep 47, subj: "Establishment of Command Pricing Board."
9. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, CAD, 4 Sep 47, subj: "Appointment."
10. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 3.
11. See text of agreement and related documents inclosed with IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Jul 47, subj: "Agreement between IRO and CINCEUR as to IRO's Operation in the U.S. Area of Control in Germany," Dir CA to (among others) C Hist.
12. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 20, 29 Jul 47, par 32c.
13. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 5.
14. Ibid, p 4.
15. Ibid, p 6.
16. Ibid, p 7.
17. Ibid, pp 7-9.
18. Ibid, p 8.

19. Ibid, pp 9-10.
20. Ibid, p 15.
21. Cable S-2264, 19 Aug 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to AGWAR for CAD.
22. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 24.
23. Ibid, pp 25-26.
24. Ibid, p 27.
25. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 12 Aug 47, file AG 253 GCA-AGO, subj: "Arrest and Detention--Germany."
26. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 28.
27. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Jul 47, file AG 383.7 GCA-AGO, subj: "Final Disposition of Internees Held in War Crimes Enclosure, Dachau."
28. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 34.
29. Ibid, p 33.
30. Ibid, pp 35-36.
31. Ibid, p 36.
32. Staff ^Memo No 2, EUCOM, CAD, 10 Jul 47, subj: "Functions and Responsibilities of Supply Distribution Section, CAD, Heidelberg."
33. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 37.
34. Ibid.
35. Ibid, p 38.
36. Ibid, pp 38-39.