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The THIRD YEAR

847-3

VOLUME III

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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

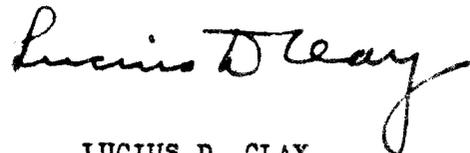
TO : All concerned

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.

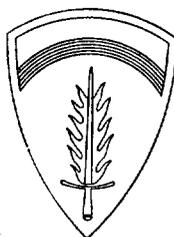


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The Third Year of the Occupation

THE FIRST QUARTER: 1 July — 30 September 1947



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Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

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FRANKFURT - AM - MAIN, GERMANY
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Chapter XIV
JUDGE ADVOCATE

Chapter XIV
JUDGE ADVOCATE

ORGANIZATION

1. Organizational Changes.

The organization of the Office of the Judge Advocate underwent three changes during the third quarter of 1947. ⁽¹⁾ The Miscellaneous and Clemency Section of the Military Justice Branch was renamed the Clearance and Procedures Section, which was assigned responsibility for the preparation and interpretation of directives on military justice. ⁽²⁾ The position of Special Assignments Officer was abolished, and the Special Assignments Officer, Col. Arlo A. Emery, became a member of the War Crimes Board of Review, which was set up on 29 August 1947 as a Branch of the Operations Group to review the records of trial submitted

(3)
by the 7708th War Crimes Group.

2. Personnel.

a. Key Personnel. Col. J. L. Harbaugh, Jr., continued as Judge Advocate throughout the third quarter of 1947, with Col. I. Schindler as Deputy Judge Advocate for the Operations Group, and Lt. Col. C. E. Straight as Deputy Judge Advocate for the War Crimes Group. Lt. Col. J. M. Scott continued as Executive Officer, while the Chiefs of the Military Justice, Military Affairs, and International Affairs Branches were, respectively, Col. D. F. Kiechel, W. M. Briggs, and Lt. Col. W. M. Fleischer. The Chairman of the War Crimes Board of Review, formed on 29 August 1947, was Col. H. F. Bresse, the other members being Col. A. A. Emery and Maj. J. C. Duval.

b. Strength. The authorized strength of the Office of the Judge Advocate at the beginning of the quarter was twenty-six officers, thirty-nine enlisted men, and forty-four United States and Allied civilians, while the actual strength was twenty-five officers, thirty-four enlisted men, and twenty-eight United States and Allied civilians. (4)
By the end of the quarter the authorized strength had been increased by two officers and two United States or Allied civilians. The actual strength was, however, only twenty-three officers, thirty-six enlisted men, and thirty-two United States and Allied civilians. (5)

c. Replacements. Efforts were made to obtain replacements within the European Command to alleviate the critical shortage which

would be caused by the anticipated loss of twenty-eight officers by Staff Judge Advocate Sections during the second half of 1947. To this end the records of all legally trained officers in the European Command who were not performing Judge Advocate duties or who were not in the Judge Advocate General's Department were examined. This was especially necessary, since the Department of the Army had announced that no replacements could be expected before December 1947.⁽⁶⁾ To alleviate the increased pressure occasioned by the heavy load of work and the loss of Judge Advocate personnel, the Judge Advocate recommended the granting of non-Table of Organization personnel allotments to the commands in which the analysis of the administration of military justice had proved personnel adjustments to be necessary.

MILITARY JUSTICE BRANCH

3. Changes of Policy.

A study of military justice by the War Department Advisory Committee during the first quarter of 1947 led to recommendations for changes in certain laws, regulations, and practices. On 20 August 1947, the Secretary of War directed that a number of changes be made in the administration of military justice,⁽⁷⁾ and in October Headquarters, EUCOM, issued a directive to all officers exercising court-martial jurisdiction to apprise them of these changes.⁽⁸⁾ It was directed that,

wherever practicable, trained, mature, field grade officers were to be appointed as investigating officers, and every effort was to be made to make the investigations thorough and impartial. Upon request from the accused person, a defense counsel was to be provided during the investigation of charges under the same conditions as during the trial. An officer with legal training was to be detailed as defense counsel in every case and, if the Trial Judge Advocate was a lawyer, the defense counsel was also to be a lawyer. Law members of a court should be trained lawyers, or men of long experience in court-martial procedures. Courts martial were to exercise their judgment in imposing sentences, and should not impose excessive sentences in the belief that they would be mitigated by the reviewing authorities. No authority appointing a court martial, or any other commanding officer, was to reprimand or admonish such a court or a member thereof with respect to the findings of the court. In addition, reviewing authorities and other responsible commanders were instructed to take measures to insure that members of their commands were adequately instructed in the duties connected with courts martial. Plans were therefore formulated during the quarter for a course of instruction to be given at post level, and for a standard examination to be taken by all officers at the end of the course.

4. Changes in Military Justice Procedures.

On 21 August 1947, a new circular on military justice was published codifying and revising all former publications on that subject. (9)

The old circular on military justice, issued soon after the close of hostilities in 1945, (10) had been revised during the second quarter of 1947, and consultations had been held on the subject with the other staff divisions of the headquarters. The enactment of the National Security Act of 27 July 1947, (11) creating the National Military Establishment and the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, gave rise to problems concerning the jurisdiction of Army authorities over Air Force units and personnel, and vice versa. These problems were discussed by the Judge Advocates of EUCOM and USAFE, with a view to coordinating plans to include the changes required by the act.

Other factors considered in the revision of the circular were the provisions of section 3, Public Law 239, 24 July 1947, (12) terminating certain war emergency powers assumed in the Articles of War. All subordinate commands were advised that, after 24 July 1947, the powers of commanding officers of general grade to impose forfeitures under Article of War 104 no longer existed, and fines imposed subsequent to 24 July 1947 should be vacated as illegally imposed and refunded.

5. Administration of Justice Review Board.

An Administration of Justice Review Board was established on 18 August 1947, at the direction of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, consisting of the Director of the Legal Division, OMGUS; the Judge

Advocate, EUCOM; and the Adviser to the Military Governor for Governmental Affairs. This board was to conduct periodic examinations of the administration of criminal justice in courts martial and military government courts, with particular reference to the treatment accorded to United States citizens. Such examinations were to cover all phases of criminal practice and procedure, including methods of criminal investigation; personnel of criminal investigation agencies; the nature and duration of arrest and confinement before, during, and after trial; facilities for the operation of prisons, guardhouses, and other places of detention; the availability of defense counsel; facilities for securing witnesses; conduct of trials; records of trial; personnel of courts martial and military government courts; and actions of appointing and reviewing authorities. The Board was to submit, directly to the Commander in Chief, periodic reports summarizing the facts developed in these examinations and making appropriate recommendations. The Director of the Legal Division, OMCUS, was to serve as Chairman of the Board.

(13)

6. General Court-Martial Jurisdiction.

During the period under review, there were various developments regarding general court-martial jurisdiction. On 30 July 1947, the power to appoint general courts was granted by the President to the Commanding General, American Graves Registration Command, following a request from Headquarters, EUCOM, on the basis of a study made by the

(14)
Office of the Judge Advocate, EUCOM. Consideration was given to questions related to the appointment of courts martial in Italy during the period of operations of the American Graves Registration Service and the Military Inter-Allied Liquidation Agency, following the ratification of the Italian Peace Treaty by the Soviet Union and the dissolution of the Mediterranean Theater. Recommendations were made to the Department of the Army that a major command of the European Command be designated as successor in command for general court-martial purposes in the Mediterranean Theater, but no reply had been received by 30 September 1947. Following the reorganization of USFET and the establishment of various districts and posts, a study of the administration of military justice was made, which resulted in the publication on 30 September 1947 of a general order limiting the exercise of general court-martial

(15)
jurisdiction to definite areas. This general order stated that general court-martial jurisdiction would be exercised over all persons subject to military law, with certain specified exceptions, by the following commanders: the Commanding General, Headquarters Command, EUCOM; the Commanding General, USAFE; the Commanding Officer, Berlin Command, OMCUS; the Commanding General, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; the Commanding General 1st Infantry Division (First Military District); the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary (Second Military District); the Commanding General, American Graves Registration Command, European Area; and the Commanding General, USFA. Provisions were made in the

interests of efficient administration for the delegation by one command to another of jurisdiction over individuals or units. In cases where a fine or forfeiture appeared to be an appropriate sentence, an individual of another command could be fined without pretrial reference to the commander who would normally exercise jurisdiction over the individual.

7. Operations.

A staff study was prepared on the treatment before and after trial of civilian and female prisoners subject to military law, but no policy was published on the subject during the quarter. Staff studies were also prepared on the command functions of the chiefs of technical services in relation to Article of War 104, on the evidence necessary to establish a prima facie case of commission of offenses by mail clerks, and on the rights of accused persons to bail under military law. A large number of cases were examined to determine whether sufficient evidence existed to warrant trial by courts martial, and advice was given on a wide variety of legal problems. The question was raised of the admissibility before courts martial of evidence obtained from an accused person under the influence of a truth serum, and it was ruled that such evidence was not admissible. The problem arose, too, of the liability of a person to trial for murder if the victim died more than a year and a day after the assault, and it was decided that the person was not liable. The value in courts martial of evidence taken from

military or civilian personnel by military government civilian court
(16)
officers was also considered. A study was also submitted to the
Department of the Army, in response to a Congressional inquiry, on
the activities of Earl J. Carroll and Thomas J. Foley, special
defense counsel to accused persons being tried or awaiting trial by
courts martial in the European Command. These lawyers had in several
cases submitted complaints through Senatorial channels to the Department
of the Army concerning the conduct of courts martial in the European
(17)
Command. Several inquiries from other headquarters concerning the
status of general prisoners were investigated and answered.

8. General Court Martial Orders.

A decrease in the number of General Court Martial Orders
published during the third quarter of 1947 was due in part to the fact
that fewer Third Army cases remained to be tried. A General Court
Martial Order was published, after the Judge Advocate, EUCOM, had
examined the clemency and psychiatric reports, providing for the
remission of the remainder of the sentences and the restoration to the
status of prisoners of war of six German prisoners. Also, upon the
advice of the Judge Advocate, EUCOM, a corrected copy of a General
Court Martial Order was published in a Third Army case. In all,
thirty-nine Department of the Army General Court Martial Orders
concerning military personnel in the European Command were handled by
the Office of the Judge Advocate during the period under review.

Several Court Martial Orders of subordinate headquarters were approved in cases where the Judge Advocate, EUCOM, found the record of the trial to be legally sufficient. (18)

9. Special Defense Counsel.

Twenty requests for special defense counsel, residing within and without the European Command, were dealt with by the Office of the Judge Advocate during the quarter. (19) Appropriate recommendations were made concerning the issuance of entry permits to counsel living outside the occupied area, and the time limit and scope of activity for which the permits were to be issued.

10. Delinquency Reports on Officers.

All cases involving complaints or delinquency reports regarding officers were forwarded to the Judge Advocate for disposition. Eight such cases were handled during the third quarter of 1947, as compared with twenty-three during the previous quarter. The majority of these cases were for minor motor vehicle traffic violations, while four (20) involved appeals against punishment under Article of War 104.

11. Pretrial Confinement.

A considerable improvement was realized in the average length of time of pretrial confinement, as shown in the following table: (21)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Persons confined on 30 Sep 47</u>		<u>Persons confined on 30 Jun 47</u>	
	<u>8 days w/o charges</u>	<u>20 days w/o trial</u>	<u>8 days w/o charges</u>	<u>20 days w/o trial</u>
Hq Comd, EUCOM	6	6	4	16
US Constabulary (Second Mil Dist)	1	11	7	30
1st Inf Div (First Mil Dist)	1	11	5	12
Berlin Command, OMGUS	1	4	-	8
Bremerhaven POE	1	-	1	1
AGRC	-	1	-	-
USFA	-	-	-	-
USAFE	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	<u>11</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>70</u>

/Constant efforts to expedite the trial of all accused, strict adherence to the policy of recommending the release of persons whose confinement was not warranted, and the continued surveillance of cases where confinement was considered justified contributed to the shortening of pretrial confinement.

12. Statistics of the Administration of Military Justice.

The statistical analysis of the administration of military justice for the third quarter of 1947 indicated that the average number of days elapsed per accused from the date of restraint or date of charges, whichever was earlier, to the date upon which action was taken by the reviewing authority had risen from 72.4, the average for the preceding quarter, to 88.1. This rise was due in large part to the unusually long time required by the U.S. Constabulary to complete cases. In the Constabulary the average elapsed time was 105.2 days,

while in the remainder of the European Command it was 48 days.

Significant facts relating to the administration of military justice are indicated in the following tabulation:

	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>
General court-martial cases tried in all jurisdictions	157	96	113
Accused tried by GCM in all jurisdictions	194	102	126
Number of accused for whom records of trial were forwarded to JA	159	211	120
Accused acquitted by GCM in all jurisdictions	15	12	15
Average number of days elapsed per accused from the date of restraint or date of charges, whichever was earlier, to action by the reviewing authority	87.6	89.1	83.3

The average court-martial rate per thousand men per month for the third quarter of 1947 was 23.3 as compared with 26.96 for the second quarter. (22)

MILITARY AFFAIRS BRANCH

13. Cases and Subjects Considered.

During the third quarter of 1947, the number of cases involving Boards of Officers proceedings to determine liability for the loss of public funds, matters relating to the support of legal dependents, and problems pertaining to the status and grade of enlisted personnel

remained more or less constant. There was, however, a marked decrease in the volume of cases involving the acquisition and registration of privately owned motor vehicles, due to the increased restrictions placed on such purchases by Headquarters, EUCOM. A study was made of the legality of additional measures to guard against the unauthorized acquisition of Military Payment Certificates, and in consequence a new directive prohibited the acquisition of Military Payment Certificates "or what purports to be Military Payment Certificates," from local civilian sources. (23) A large number of cases involving black-market operations and prohibited business transactions arose during the quarter. The legality of sending penicillin into the European Command through the mail was questioned. It was determined to be an item not specifically barred from the mails and that any prohibition of the shipment into the European Command through the Army postal service could be made only by agreement between the Department of the Army and the Post Office Department. A number of problems concerning military and civilian personnel and their dependents also arose. An opinion was given as to the validity of a divorce sought by an enlisted man in a German civil court. The Judge Advocate was also requested to determine whether persons whose quarters were alleged to be inadequate were entitled to rental allowances. The policy of the Department of the Army with regard to interracial marriages was also clarified during this quarter, it being stated that, if the marriages were legal in

the country in which they were celebrated, approval would be given providing the consequences of such a marriage were explained by the proper authority to the parties to the marriage. Determination was also made as to the pecuniary liability of drivers of United States vehicles. The question of whether civilian members of a union in the European Command were prohibited by military law or military government regulations from joining in a strike engaged in by such union in the United States was discussed, and it was concluded there was no military law which would prohibit such a strike, but that the decision as to whether such an act was prohibited by military government regulation would have to be made by OMGUS. The matter was therefore forwarded to OMGUS for final decision. Contracts entered into between the occupation forces and foreign corporations and governments were also studied during the quarter, and opinions offered on legal questions arising from them.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BRANCH

14. Statistics of Cases Handled.

During the period under review, the International Affairs Branch handled 208 cases, rendering formal opinions in 62 of them. Additional opinions were rendered less formally in consultation with other branches and with other staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM.

Thirty-nine records of trial in war crimes cases were examined and prepared for submission to the Judge Advocate or to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, for approval of the sentences. Included in these records of trial was that of the Flossenberg Concentration Camp trial, (25) in which fifty-two war criminals were tried. This record alone consisted of some 9000 typewritten pages of testimony. The function of reviewing the records of war crimes trials passed to the War Crimes Board of Review upon its creation in late August 1947.

15. Questions Considered.

One of the most important tasks of the Branch during the quarter was the consideration of a claims clause for insertion in the draft German Peace Treaty. Such varied questions arose as the proper place of confinement for a Swiss national, the resale of captured enemy property in post exchanges, and the proper place of probate for the will of a United Kingdom resident who was also a German persecutee. Among a number of claims problems which were studied were the claim of a Czechoslovak national for property looted by United States troops, the claim of a Dutch noblewoman for damage to requisitioned property, and the claim of a Hungarian national for property located in Germany which had been looted by United States troops. Opinions were also rendered on such questions as the legal status of British civilians attached to the Bipartite Economic Commission, dual French and German nationality, and the proper agency to investigate the alleged murder

of a Soviet displaced person. On the matter of the importation of barterable items into the British Zone of Germany, it was decided that the goods could be confiscated but that the possession of the goods alone did not constitute a court-martial offense. The legality of the employment of German prison labor by military units, the claim of a former German prisoner of war to compensation, and the service of legal documents upon civilian internees were problems which also received consideration during the quarter, together with such questions as the legal prerequisites to establish the claims of former German prisoners of war for work credits, the powers to be granted Criminal Investigation Division agents in pursuing fugitives across the zonal borders, and the legality of enemy nationals to act as agents for Italian firms doing business with the U.S. forces. Several complicated problems were created by the negotiation of agreements between the United States and the governments of Belgium, France, and Italy. The proposed United States-French Civil Affairs agreement was placed in abeyance pending the outcome of the political and financial struggle in France, but the unexpected ratification of the Italian Peace Treaty by the Soviet Union on 15 September 1947 created several major problems concerning the residual detachments which were to remain in Italy subsequent to the formal withdrawal of U.S. forces. Other problems considered included the formal tariff rates to be used in computing bills owed to the Danish state railways, the confiscation and return of currency belonging to a former German prisoner of war, and claims against the Belgian

Government for enemy material captured by the U.S. forces during
(26)
hostilities.

16. Clemency Petitions.

An increased number of clemency petitions on behalf of convicted war criminals were received during the third quarter of 1947. The majority of these petitions were pleas for mercy and rarely included any additional evidence of sufficient value to warrant further action. The increase in the number of clemency petitions for last minute stays of execution in cases involving death sentences led to a request that the authority to grant lastminute stays of execution be delegated to the Judge Advocate, and that all petitions submitted on behalf of war criminals sentenced to terms of imprisonment be filed with the pertinent records of trial until a regular clemency procedure for imprisoned war criminals was established. The Judge Advocate further recommended that the establishment of such a clemency procedure should be postponed until after the termination of the present war crimes
(27)
program. These recommendations were approved.

17. War Crimes Liaison Section.

A marked increase was noted in the number of matters referred to the War Crimes Section for action during the quarter. Some 505 questions were dealt with, concerning for the most part the handling of war crimes administrative matters by the general and special staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM. In coordination with the Director of

Intelligence and the Adjutant General, the Section obtained clearance and transportation for foreign witnesses to appear before war crimes tribunals and arranged for the appointment of special military government courts for the trials of war criminals. Assistance was also rendered to the War Crimes Liaison Officers of several of the United Nations in obtaining the extradition of war criminals. In addition, statistical reports concerning war crimes activities under the operational control of the Judge Advocate, EUCOM, were compiled and disseminated. (28)

WAR CRIMES

18. Organization of the War Crimes Board of Review.

A War Crimes Board of Review was created on 29 August 1947, upon recommendation of the Judge Advocate. (29) The Board was to consist of three experienced lawyers, either military or civilian, with administrative and clerical assistants. (30) On 2 September 1947, two colonels and one major were designated as the members of the Board and it was provided that the senior member should act as chairman. (31) At the end of the third quarter of 1947, a Chief Warrant Officer and two clerk-stenographers were also assigned for duty with the Board.

19. Functions of the War Crimes Board of Review.

Records of all war crimes trials conducted by the 7708th War Crimes Group were reviewed by the Board before being presented to the Judge Advocate. A written report was submitted to the Judge Advocate on each case, stating whether the court was legally constituted and had jurisdiction of the accused and of the offense, and whether any error or irregularity in the records of trial showed that an injustice to the accused had resulted. The Board stated whether it considered the findings of the court to be supported by the evidence produced, whether the sentence recommended by the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes was legal and just, and whether the Deputy Judge Advocate's review fully set forth all the material facts. Each opinion was signed by concurring members of the Board, and any member not concurring submitted a minority opinion. The Board also considered petitions for clemency submitted subsequent to the review of the case by the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes. The War Crimes Board of Review reviewed thirty-seven cases up to 1 October 1947. With United States war crimes activities scheduled to be completed before the end of 1948, it was expected that the work of the Board of Review would increase in
(32)
volume.

20. 7708th War Crimes Group.

a. The 7708th War Crimes Group, commanded by the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes, was responsible for the preparation and trial of war crimes cases involving United States nationals as victims and atrocities committed in areas occupied by U.S. forces in Germany and Austria, irrespective of the nationality of the victims. (33)

b. The headquarters of the 7708th War Crimes Group was moved on 12 July from Augsburg to Freising. At the beginning of September, the headquarters moved again from Freising to Munich due to inadequate facilities in Freising and in accord with the general policy of concentrating units and facilities. Three War Crimes Investigating Detachments and one War Crimes Liaison Detachment were discontinued during the quarter. The remaining work in the British and French Zones was performed through the War Crimes Liaison Detachments on duty with the headquarters of the British and French occupation forces. After the move to Munich, the housekeeping functions of the War Crimes Group were performed by the Munich Military Post, and nine officers and forty-seven enlisted men were therefore released from the 7708th War Crimes Group and assigned to Munich Military Post. (34) Further reductions in the remaining personnel were made during the quarter, the reassignment of all legally trained officers and Department of the Army civilians being made in consultation with the Judge Advocate, EUCOM. Plans were also made for the reassignment of the personnel of the Dachau Detachment upon the completion of the trial program in December

1947. Difficulties in transporting witnesses from countries throughout Europe for appearance before War Crimes tribunals in Dachau increased with the continued closing of military installations and further restrictions regarding the use of transportation and communications facilities.

21. Reclassification of Cases.

During the quarter, cases not considered to be of major importance or capable of being tried, due to lack of sufficient evidence, were dropped. Some of the cases evolving from mass atrocity proceedings were selected and regrouped for trial in view of evidence substantiating charges of illegal killings. This reclassification increased the number of trials without a corresponding increase in the number of accused persons.
(35)

22. Reduction in Number of Detained Suspects.

At the beginning of July 1947, 1,722 war criminal suspects and unfriendly witnesses to war crimes were detained in the War Crimes Enclosure. During the quarter, 548 were admitted to the Enclosure and 1,583 were removed from it, leaving 687 on 30 September 1947, of whom 320 were detained at the request of other governments.
(36) This substantial reduction in the number of war crimes suspects remaining in United States custody was accomplished, in the main, by transferring lesser offenders to the German authorities for trial and by releasing those against whom there was insufficient evidence.
(37)

23. Trials.

a. Statistics. Eighty-three war crimes cases, involving a total of 312 accused, were tried during the third quarter of 1947. These trials resulted in 265 convictions and 45 acquittals, while a nolle prosequi was entered on behalf of two of the accused. Of the persons tried, 34 were charged with illegal killings, 6 with assault of American flyers, 262 with participating in the Dachau, Mauthausen, Buchenwald and Flossenbergl mass atrocity operations, and 10 with violations of the Red Cross Convention and with engaging in combat in the uniform and insignia of the enemy. Of the 265 sentences, 71 were for death by hanging and 48 were for imprisonment for life.

b. Buchenwald Concentration Camp Case. The trial of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp case was completed on 14 August 1947, and all of the thirty-one accused were convicted. Notable among those found guilty of being responsible for the crimes committed during the operation of this notorious concentration camp were Josias Prince zu Waldeck and Ilse Koch, both of whom received life sentences. Twenty-two of the other accused were sentenced to death by hanging.

c. Dora Concentration Camp Case. The trial of nineteen of the staff responsible for the operation of the notorious Dora Concentration Camp commenced on 7 August and was still in progress at the end of September. This camp was a mass extermination project, where the inmates were forced to labor in the construction of underground

factories for the manufacture of V-1 and V-2 bombs.

d. "Superior Orders" Cases. Three cases involving the illegal killing of surrendered, unarmed Allied airmen, ordered by persons in positions of command in certain Wehrkreise, were prepared and referred for trial during the third quarter of 1947. Two cases were still in progress at the end of the quarter, while the third was scheduled to start a few days after the end of the period.

24. Extradition.

During the period under review 179 persons were involved in extradition requests filed by seventeen European countries, including the Soviet Union. These countries sought the surrender and delivery of alleged war criminals and unfriendly witnesses to war crimes.

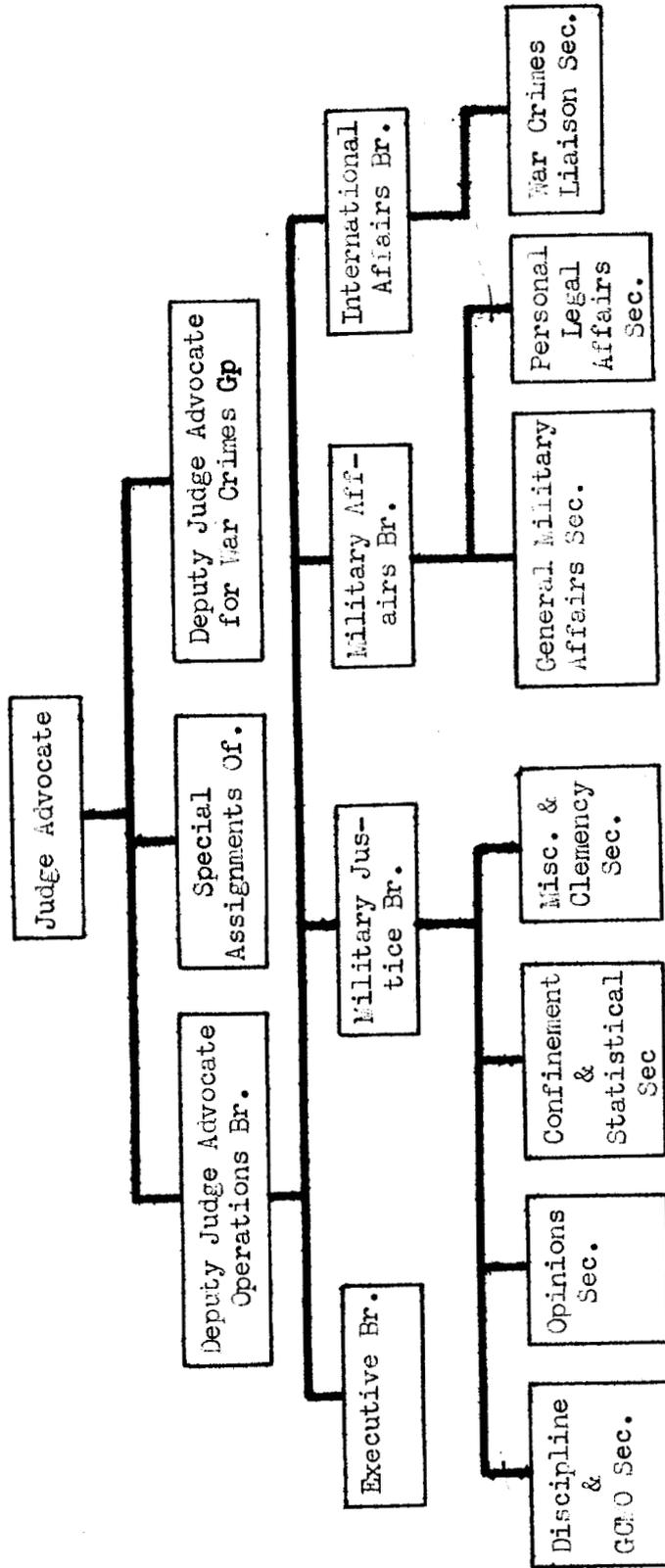
25. Posttrial Branch of the 7708th War Crimes Group.

Additional emphasis was placed upon the on-the-job training program for reviewers. Reviews and recommendations concerning 74 cases involving 288 accused were completed and forwarded, while 230 cases remained to be reviewed at the end of the quarter. Among the cases forwarded for final action were the Borkum Island case and the first "Superior Orders" case, both of which presented novel legal problems and were the subjects of extensive research in order to create precedents and authority for the review of other similar cases. It was planned to continue the operation of the Posttrial Branch for some time after the closing of the trials at Dachau, to dispose of the arrears of work
(38)
necessarily remaining.

Chart I

ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE

1 July 1947

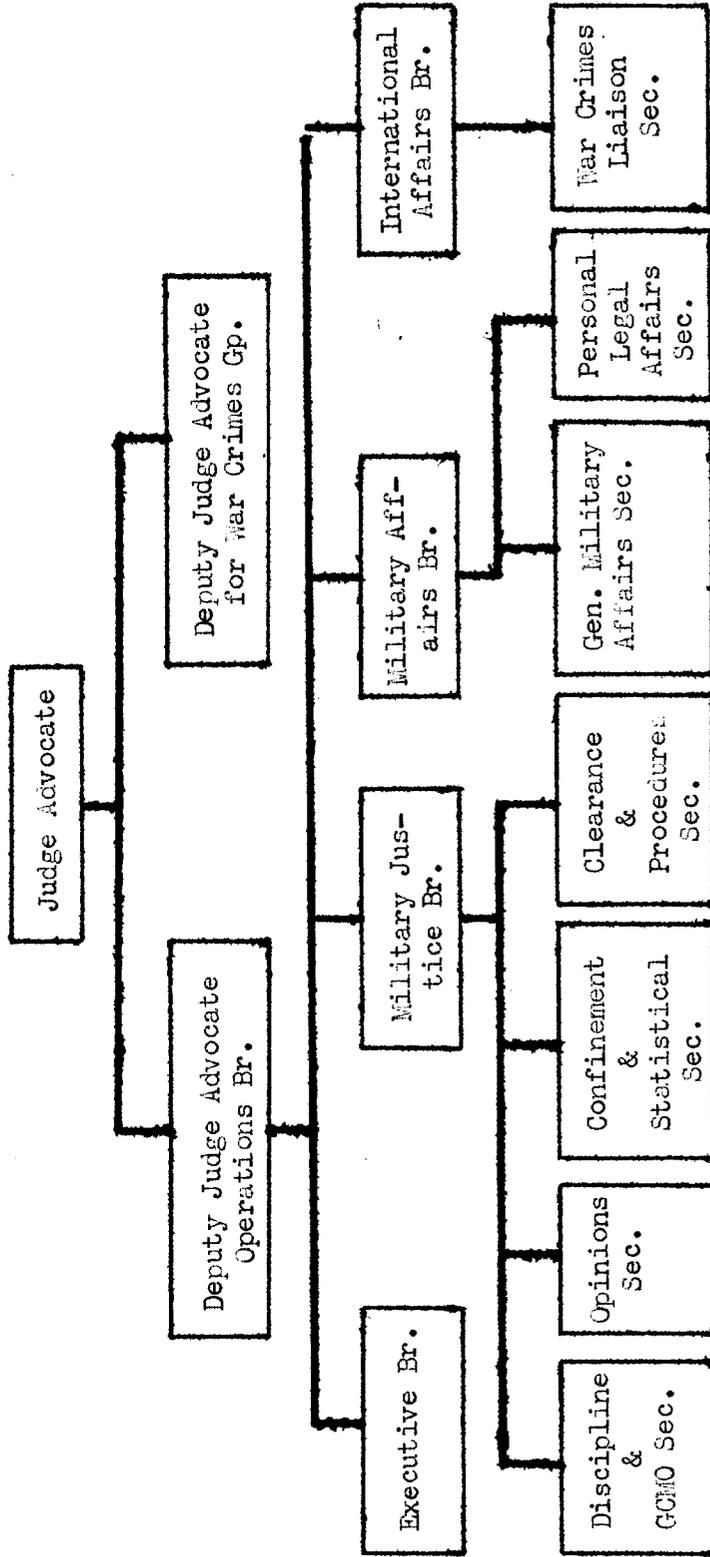


Adapted from: Hq, EUCOM, JA,
Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.

Chart II

ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE

30 September 1947



Adapted from: HQ, EUCOM, JA,
Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.

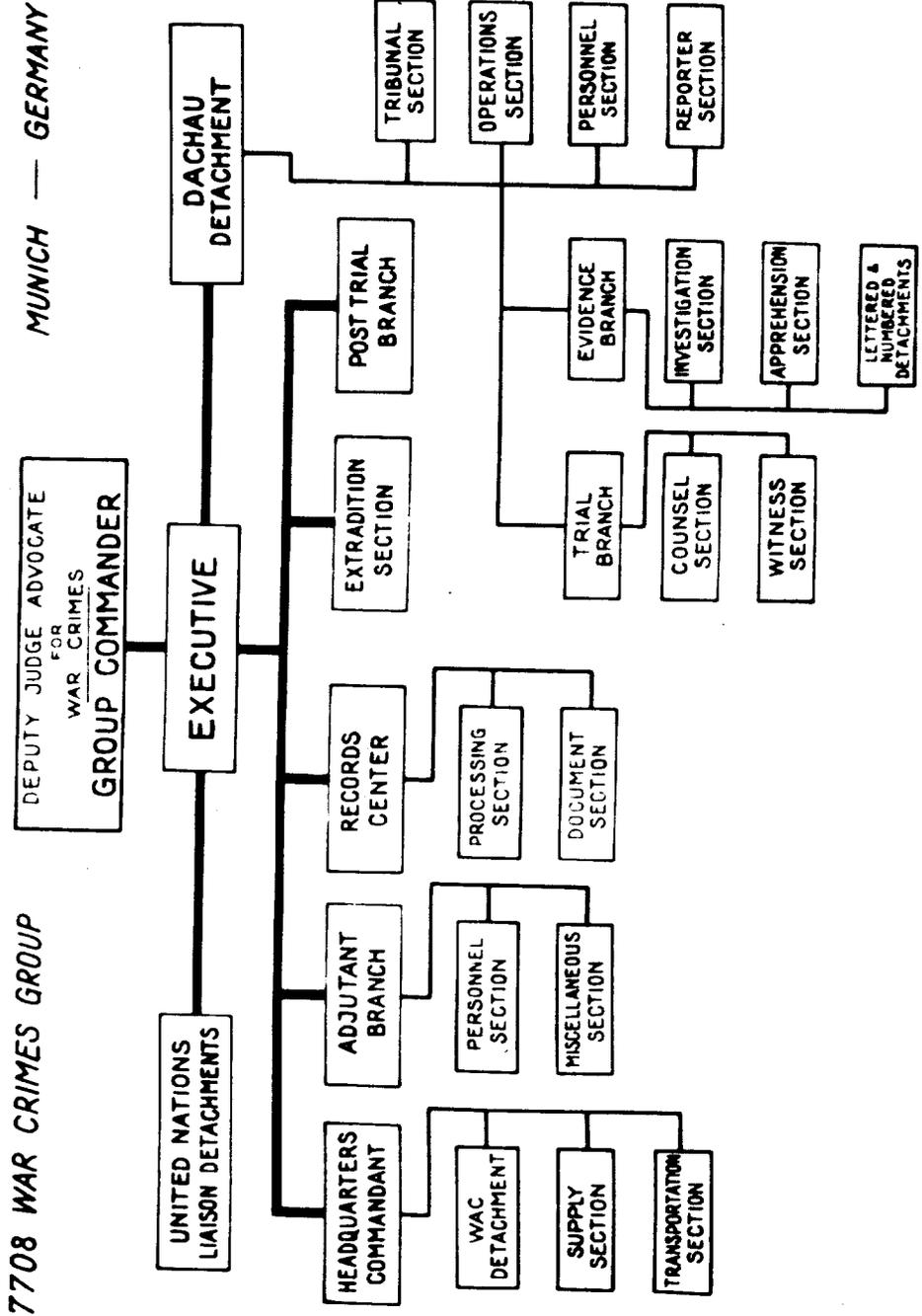
HEADQUARTERS

7708 WAR CRIMES GROUP

APO 407

MUNICH — GERMANY

CHART III



16 Sept 1947

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. See charts I and II to be found at the end of this chapter.
2. Interview with Chief, Clearance and Procedures Sec, 30 Jan 47.
3. Office Memos 4 and 5, 29 Aug and 2 Sep 47, Office of JA, Hq, EUCOM.
4. T/O, Office of JA, Hq, EUCOM, Jul 47.
5. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
6. Ibid, p 1.
7. Ltr, WD, 20 Aug 47, file WDAGO-C, 250, subj: "Administration of Military Justice."
8. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 9, 10 Oct 47, sec XVII.
9. Cir 74, EUCOM, 21 Aug 47, subj: "Military Justice."
10. Cir 76, ETOUSA, 4 Jun 45, subj: "Military Justice."
11. Public Law 253, 80th Congress, 1st Session, Chapter 343.
12. Public Law 239, 80th Congress, 1st Session, Chapter 327.
13. GO 90, EUCOM, 18 Aug 47, subj: "Administration of Justice Review Board."
14. GO 69, WD, 30 Jul 47, sec I.
15. GO 107, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, subj: "Military Justice."
16. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Oprs, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 3.
17. File of Earl J. Carroll, Mil Justice Br, Office of the JA; ltr, 7 Jul 47, Senator Jenson, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C., to Secretary of War, on conduct of courts martial in the European Command.

18. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 4.
19. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 14 Mar 47, file AG 250.4 GAP-AGO, subj: "Appearance of Civilian Counsel before Courts Martial."
20. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 4.
21. Ibid,
22. Ibid, p 5.
23. Cir 84, EUCOM, 9 Oct 47, subj: "Currency Regulations," sec 4.
24. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 10.
25. Ibid, p 6.
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid, p 7.
28. Ibid.
29. See staff study, Hq, EUCOM, Office of the JA, 5 Aug 47, subj: "Establishment of a Board of Review for War Crimes Cases," approved by the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, on 21 Aug 47.
30. Office Memo No 4, Office of JA, Hq, EUCOM, 29 Aug 47.
31. Ibid, No 5, Office of JA, Hq, EUCOM, 2 Sep 47.
32. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 7-8.
33. Ibid, p 11.
34. GO 13, 7708th War Crimes Gp, 17 Sep 47.
35. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 12.
36. Ibid, p 13.
37. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Jul 47, file AG 383.7 GCA-AGO, subj: "Final

Disposition of Internees Held in War Crimes Enclosure, Dachau," to CG's OMCUS, and First Mil Dist.

38. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 13-15.

Chapter XV

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Chapter XV

ADJUTANT GENERAL

1. Organization and Administration.

The pattern of administration established in the Office of the Adjutant General following the command reorganization of March 1947 was retained without change during the quarter from 1 July to 30 September 1947. Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin, Adjutant General since 18 February 1947, headed the Office, and Lt. Col. S. J. Codner supervised its internal personnel and administrative affairs as Executive Officer. Lt. Col. G. M. Weir, who was transferred to the Bipartite Control Office in July, was replaced by Lt. Col. N. H. Woodman as chief of the Civilian Personnel Branch. The other branches and their respective chiefs remained as follows: Military Personnel, Lt. Col. George Seleno; Machine Records, Lt. Col. C. T. Campbell; Publications, Maj. R. F. Shearer; Operations

and Records, Lt. Col. Peter Galza; and Postal, Col. G. V. W. Pope. Little fluctuation occurred in the personnel strength of the Office, which remained within the strength allocated to the Adjutant General under the prevailing occupational troop basis. ⁽¹⁾ On the following pages are shown, in Table I, ⁽²⁾ the organization of the Office and its various branches, together with their subsidiary components; in Table II, the officers and their respective assignments; and, in Table III, ⁽³⁾ the authorized and actual strength by months.

Table I

ORGANIZATION

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

The Adjutant General

Executive Office

Reports Control Section
Civilian Personnel Liaison
Agent (US and Allied)
Civilian Personnel Liaison
(German)
Supply Section

Operations and Records Branch

Operations Section
Editorial Section
Dependents Section
War Brides Section
Records Section
Communications Section
EUCOM Inactive Records Depot
Security Courier Service

Machine Records Branch

Administrative Section
Operations Section
Locator Section
Statistics Section

Civilian Personnel Branch

Administrative Section
Placement Section
Control Section (Reception and
Repatriation)

Military Personnel Branch

Military Procurement Section

Recruiting
OCS and USMA Appointments
Recall to Active Duty
Emergency Returns
RA Appointments

Personnel Section

Discharge, Retirement, Redeployment,
Rotation, Leave, Transfers, Details,
Reassignment, Promotions, Demotions,
Efficiency Reports, Overseas Tours,
Category Changes, Divorces, Change
of Names, Date of Birth

Personnel Services Section

Orders
Casualties
Awards and Decorations

Enlisted Section

Miscellaneous
AWOL's

Travel Clearance Section

Miscellaneous Section

Courts Martial and Disciplinary
Matters
AWOL Records and Service Records
Rank and Status Matters

Publications Branch

Depot
Printing Section
Photo Unit
Art Section

Postal Branch

Operations Section
Transportation Section
Personnel Section
Claims and Inquiries Section
Records Section
Miscellaneous Section

Table II
OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO THE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

OFFICER STAFF

30 September 1947

Brig. Gen. W. E. Bergin	Adjutant General
Lt. Col. S. J. Codner	Executive Officer
CWO C. B. Hendry	Assistant Executive Officer
CWO L. E. Quist	Supply

Military Personnel Branch

Lt. Col. George Seleno	Chief
Capt. W. E. Poe	Executive Officer
Lt. Col. R. Sharp	Military Procurement Section
1st Lt. Mary Manderino	Military Procurement Section
Capt. W. R. Heard	Personnel Section
2d Lt. G. R. Osborn	Personnel Section
Maj. H. O. Beeth	Personnel Services Section
1st Lt. L. J. Babcock	Travel Clearance Section
Capt. C. J. Howard	Miscellaneous Section

Civilian Personnel Branch

Lt. Col. N. Woodman	Chief
Lt. Col. E. Doherty	Civilian Personnel
Maj. H. A. Short	Executive Officer

Machine Records Branch

Lt. Col. C. T. Campbell	Chief
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Publications Branch

Maj. R. F. Shearer	Chief
2d Lt. H. W. Shimberg	Executive Officer
Capt. D. W. Wyatt	Motor Officer

Operations and Records Branch

Lt. Col. Peter Calza	Chief
Maj. C. Townsend	Executive Officer
CWO F. K. Heath	Assistant Executive Officer
Capt. J. H. Smith	Communications and Records
Capt. C. S. Rup	Communications Subsection
Capt. H. P. Wilson	Courier Subsection
1st Lt. C. F. Grzybowski	Courier Subsection
1st Lt. W. D. O'Brien	Courier Subsection

Postal Branch

Col. G. V. W. Pope	Chief
Maj. C. L. Bodine	Postal Operations Section
Capt. T. A. Oates	Plans and Operations Section
Capt. A. H. Coakley	Postal Service Section
Capt. H. K. Shaw	Transportation Section
Capt. T. N. Berdeen	Postal Miscellaneous Section

Table III
 AUTHORIZED AND ACTUAL STRENGTH
 OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

	<u>Authorized</u> <u>1 Jul-30 Sep</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>1 Aug 47</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>1 Sep 47</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>1 Oct 47</u>
Officers	31	33	32	35
Warrant Officers	6	4	4	3
Enlisted Personnel	134	135	133	130
US & Allied Civilians	287	235	229	221
Indigenous Civilians	400	372	389	380

2. Procurement of Military Personnel.

Between 1 July and 30 September 1947 the tempo of officer procurement and enlisted recruitment was increased throughout the European Command, through Regular Army integration; the officer-procurement programs of the Medical Corps, Army Nurse Corps, and Women's Medical Specialist Corps; officer candidate schools; appointments to the U.S. Military Academy; and the Regular Army enlistments program. WAC reenlistments in the Army of the United States, which figured negligibly in the recruiting program of the European Command, were terminated altogether on 30 September 1947 at the direction of the Department of the Army. (4)

a. Regular Army Officer Integration. The last screening center for the receipt of applications in the Regular Army integration program, inaugurated in December 1946, closed at Wiesbaden on 30 June 1947. Two days later, the War Department directed the supplementary screening of certain officers for elements lacking in their applications. The Adjutant General requested and received authority to reopen the screening center briefly in July, in order to complete the consideration of requirements of individuals listed in the War Department letter. Names of the successful candidates for permanent commissions were announced by the War Department in a special order of 19 June 1947. (5) Of the 5,895 applicants from the European Command, 596 were included in the accepted list; however, 11 of these were subsequently eliminated for medical reasons and 5 declined appointment. By the end of the quarter, 578 of the number chosen had taken the oath of office;

one was granted deferment until 15 October by the Department of the Army; and one, who was stationed in Algiers, had been ordered to report to Headquarters, MTOUSA, to complete his oath of office. (6)

b. Permanent Commissioning in the Medical Department. Under War Department authority granted early in May 1947, the European Command was authorized to receive applications for Regular Army appointment in the Medical Department until 30 September 1947. (7) By 19 August, all male applicants for the Medical Corps, a total of nine, had been screened and their applications forwarded to the Department of the Army. (8) The submission of applications for the Army Nurse Corps and the newly created Women's Medical Specialist Corps was extended from 31 July, the initially designated closing date, until 30 September. (9) The screening board, which began operation at the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt at the end of June, (10) completed all cases on hand by 15 August and adjourned until 1 October. Among 158 applicants, 143 were approved for referral to the Department of the Army, where 10 of the 143 were disqualified. Following the board's adjournment, eleven additional applicants appeared and were scheduled for screening during October. (11) Meanwhile, in a series of cables, the Department of the Army announced fifty one direct appointments and thirteen recess appointments in the Nurse Corps from among applicants in the European Command. (12)

c. Appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Screening for 1,859 Officers' Reserve Corps applicants was accomplished by the Adjutant General. (13) This figure brought the total of Reserve Corps applicants

to 3,674 since the first receipt of applications at the beginning of
(14) June. By 30 September, 3,102 letters of appointment had been mailed
(15) and 1,902 oaths of office had been administered.

d. Appointments to the U.S. Military Academy. In September, a reviewing board at Headquarters, EUCOM, recommended seventeen of fifty-four applicants to fill the European Command's annual quota for appointment to the U. S. Military Academy. A corresponding number of applicants
(16) were named as alternates. Several of the seventeen principals were rejected by the Department of the Army for failure to meet age and health requirements, and substitutes were drawn from the list of alternates. Two officers and thirteen enlisted men were accepted for appointment, and were to be returned to the United States by air for enrollment at the USMA Preparatory Training School. Two appointees were yet to be selected by the Department of the Army from the list of alternates. The Adjutant General simultaneously announced the names of three men who were being returned to the United States to attend the USMA Preparatory Training School as Congressional appointees.
(17)

e. Officer Candidates and Other Appointments. During the quarter under review, Headquarters, EUCOM, received ten officer-candidate applications, of which six were screened and three applicants were selected for training. Four applications for officer training in the Air
(18) Force were screened, but no one was selected. Four applications for recall to active duty were received and forwarded to the Adjutant General in Washington, and the recall of one officer was executed at the

direction of the Department of the Army. Eight warrant officers, junior grade, were appointed during the quarter for duty with the Counter Intelligence Corps. (19)

f. Regular Army Enlistment. In accordance with an amendment to the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945, the authority to accept enlistments in the Regular Army for less than two years expired on 30 June 1947. Under this change of policy, three years became the minimum period for enlistment in the Air Force, and for reenlistment in both the Army and the Air Force. (20) On 25 July 1947, veterans' benefits under the so-called "GI Bill of Rights" were discontinued. (21) The majority of the troops in the European Command had been Regular Army since December 1946, so that the possibility of original enlistments was constantly decreasing. (22) Owing to these factors, enlistments within the European Command, which had numbered 121 in June, dropped to 42 in July, 15 in August, and 23 in September-- a total of 80 for the quarter in contrast to 289 for the preceding quarter. (23) (24) The recruiting record was somewhat redeemed by the fact that 475 extension of enlistments--176 in July, 143 in August, and 156 in September--were procured. (25) On 30 September, the number of enlistments and reenlistments received since the beginning of the recruiting drive in September 1945 stood at 55,862, of which, however, 51,950 had been recruited during the first year of the campaign and 54,809 had enlisted prior to 1947. (26)

3. Administration of Military Personnel.

Between 1 July and 30 September 1947, the volume of routine administration was considerably reduced, owing to the stabilization of many jobs and the consolidation of the procedures employed to accomplish them. The tapering-off of the number of 18-month enlistees contributed to this reduction, as did the slowing of recruitment induced by the lengthening of the minimum enlistment period and other factors. (27) Inquiries concerning the status and welfare of enlisted men and officers continued to be heavy, totaling 2,809 for the quarter. Of this number, 442 were cable communications from the Department of the Army or members of Congress, which required immediate action. By the end of September, all inquiries had been acknowledged, except 128 which were being held in suspense pending the receipt of pertinent information from subordinate units. (28) (29) Classified according to subject, the number of letters was as follows.

	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Assignments			55
Reassignments			99
Details in an Arm or Service and Relief from Detail			182
Transfers			972
Leaves to U.S.			367
Reemployment to U.S.			18
Rotation to U.S.			168
Extensions of Oversea Tour			526
Marriages			114
Category Changes			342
Applications for Schools			156
Changes in Name, Birth, Date, etc			142
Promotion Recommendations			197
Promotion Recommendations Approved			183

	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Promotion Recommendations Disapproved			4
Promotion Recommendations Returned to Organization			10
Separation, Overseas	157	166	323
Separation, U.S.	213	278	491
Retirements	126	33	159
Resignations		31	31
Miscellaneous Actions	83	111	194

4. Personnel Services.

a. Emergency Returns to the United States. During the three months ending 30 September 1947, 665 military persons were returned to the United States for emergency reasons. (30) Approximately 80 percent of those returning under this program were flown to the United States from Rhein-Main Air Base near Frankfurt. (31) The Department of the Army classified 377 of the 665 cases as urgent, 173 as special, and 115 as important. (32) With the inclusion of these figures, 24,058 members of the Army had been returned home under the emergency-leave plan since its inauguration in October 1945. (33) Detailed figures governing emergency returns for the quarter under review are as follows: (34)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Total</u>
Urgent	118	121	138	377
Special	60	61	52	173
Important	56	36	23	115
Totals	<u>234</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>665</u>

b. Battle Casualty Clearance. The remaining battle casualty files were transferred to the American Graves Registration Command (AGRC) in Paris on 14 August 1947. (35) At the time of the transfer, the files still contained about 6000 unresolved cases concerning individuals who were reported as casualties during hostilities, and who had since been presumed dead under the provisions set by Congress. Upon acquiring the files, AGRC assumed responsibility for the future investigation of such cases and for keeping The Adjutant General in Washington and the Adjutant General, EUCOM, informed regarding them. It was expected that this shift of responsibility would aid AGRC in locating isolated burial places and in identifying recovered remains. (36) Meanwhile, upon the suggestion of the Adjutant General of Headquarters, EUCOM, each major echelon and post provost marshal within the European Command was furnished a copy of the unresolved battle-casualty listings, in the hope of preventing the recurrence of incidents such as that which occurred in the spring of 1947 when a soldier, reported missing in action and presumed dead, returned to military control without the Adjutant General's being apprised of his apprehension. A letter was sent to each of the major commanders on 20 August, directing that any person returned to military control through military police channels, who was possibly absent from his proper organization during the combat period, was to be reported to the Adjutant General without delay in the same manner as a casualty. (37)

c. Nonbattle Casualties. During the third quarter of 1947, there were 118 fatalities of persons included within the terms of Article of War 2. (38) Significant was a sharp reduction in motor-vehicle fatalities over preceding months; and a sharp increase in drownings during July and August, which, however, dropped to zero in September. (39) Fourteen persons died of natural causes, and 157 were reported as seriously ill. (40) The fatalities were classified as follows:

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>			<u>Totals</u>
	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	
Traffic	19	9	11	39
Gunshot	4	4	2	10
Drowning	8	14	0	22
Train and streetcar	1	0	1	2
Falls	3	3	3	9
Hanging	1	0	2	3
Airplane crash	2	1	0	3
Explosion	0	0	2	2
Suffocation	0	0	1	1
Acute alcoholism	0	1	0	1
Natural causes	3	9	2	14
Poliomyelitis	0	0	1	1
Undetermined	0	3	1	4
Poisoning	2	3	2	7
Totals	43	47	28	118
Reported seriously ill	63	37	57	157

d. Awards and Decorations. Public Law 239, 80th Congress, approved on 25 July 1947, terminated authority for the award of United States decorations to foreign persons or units after 24 January 1948. Until that date, Headquarters, EUCCM, retained authority to award the

Medal of Freedom to either United States or foreign civilians for meritorious service between 7 December 1941 and 12 January 1946, provided that recommendations were initiated either by 30 June 1947 or within two years following the service on which the recommendation was based. On 2 September 1947, however, all requests on the part of United States citizens to accept and wear foreign decorations became subject to approval by the Department of the Army until 24 July 1948, after which date all foreign decorations would have to be approved by Congress. By the end of September 1947, the 7709th MIS-X Detachment was reactivated and the Adjutant General was faced with the prospect of an accumulation of unexecuted recommendations for the Medal of Freedom, for which he would have to request clearances from the various military attaches, obtain all possible supporting data, and make arrangements for the presentation of the awards when approved. Recommendations also continued to be received for award of the Army Commendation Ribbon and, in lesser volume, for the Legion of Merit, Distinguished Service Cross, Purple Heart, and various unit awards. The issue of World War II Victory Medals, American Defense Service Medals, and Army of Occupation Medals, which was to have taken place in September, was delayed pending receipt of the decorations from the United States. (41)

5. Administration of Disciplinary Matters.

a. In order to keep Headquarters, EUCOM, precisely informed as to the number of military persons in an AWOL status, a system of control was devised whereby the extracted copies of orders concerning

AWOL's were compared by the Adjutant General with a monthly five-part roster showing the following information: (1) Individuals reported AWOL during the current month; (2) those reported returned to military control during the current month; (3) those dropped from the rolls as AWOL; (4) those erroneously reported AWOL; and, (5) those previously dropped from the rolls as AWOL, who were reported returned to military control. This check was for the purpose of insuring that the records of individuals dropped from the rolls as AWOL were received and verified for administrative correctness, that the retained records of individuals previously reported AWOL but returned to military control were dispatched to the proper agency, and that the lower echelons were constantly advised of all errors made in the preparation of the extracted personnel records and instructed in proper procedures to be followed to prevent the re-
(42)
currence of error.

b. In a major policy change placed in effect in September, absentees from units being inactivated or disbanded, who had been absent less than three calendar months, were no longer transferred to the EUCOM Military Prison at Mannheim, but were dropped from the rolls as AWOL
(43)
effective on the date of inactivation or disbandment.

c. On 1 July 1947, there were 111 sets of AWOL records on hand in the Military Personnel Branch of the Office of the Adjutant General. During the succeeding quarter, 777 additional sets were received, of which 431 sets were returned to the organizations concerned, either because the absentees had been returned to military control or because the AWOL

report was found to be erroneous. On 30 September 1947, 457 sets of AWOL records remained on hand. The service records and allied papers of eighty four persons were forwarded to the Department of the Army as dropped from their unit rolls after having been AWOL for ninety days. A total of 5,068 WD AGO Forms 277 were forwarded to The Adjutant General in Washington with information concerning the current status of alleged absentees; 1,973 letters and 106 cabled inquiries concerning absentees were acted upon and acknowledged; and 118 open service records were received, of which 28 were forwarded to the proper organization, 74 were forwarded to The Adjutant General in Washington for action, and 16 were retained pending reply from field echelons as to the current assignment status of the men concerned. (44)

d. In the course of the quarter under review, the Miscellaneous Section of the Military Personnel Branch handled 3,713 pieces of correspondence, as follows: (45)

Venereal Disease Cases	2,018
Physical Examination of Officers	
(annual or special)	95
Nonsupport and Hardship cases	264
Indebtedness Complaints	116
Final Statement of Accounts	105
Missing Service and Enlistment Records	237
Paternity Claims	142
Forwarding of Personnel and Fiscal Forms and Letters	442
Miscellaneous Inquiries	294
Total	<u>3,713</u>

d. Between 1 July and 30 September 1947, the Adjutant General, EUCOM, received and acted upon 585 criminal-investigation reports and 105 pieces of correspondence classified confidential concerning matters of discipline. Replies were made to 19 cabled inquiries from members of Congress, 166 from the Department of the Army, and 450 miscellaneous communications pertaining to general prisoners and disciplinary matters. (46)

6. Travel Clearance.

a. In June 1947, the War Department approved a plan whereby the fiancées of members of the occupation forces could be admitted into the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria for 15-day visits for the purpose of marriage. (47) A circular putting this plan into effect was published on 22 August. (48) The influx of applications for such visits, which had accumulated steadily following the June announcement, tapered off gradually after reaching its peak at the end of August. (49)

b. Several factors contributed to a general easing of the administrative task borne by the Travel Clearance Section during the period from July through September. First, compassionate travel to the U.S. Zone for the purpose of visiting German relatives was made a responsibility of the Department of the Army, working in conjunction with the Combined Travel Board of OMGUS. (50) Branch offices of the Combined Travel Board were established in Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, and Munich to handle military permit extensions for businessmen and persons on compassionate travel, thus relieving Headquarters, EUCOM, of the

(51)

task of investigating the validity of requests for extension.

c. Agreement among COMUS, USFA, and EUCOM led to the automatic approval of leave entry into Berlin and Vienna, subject only to the presentation of evidence that billeting arrangements had been completed in advance. (52) Travel clearance to various European countries was simplified by the relaxation of documentation requirements for travel to Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands; the ratification of the Italian peace treaty; and the dissolution of the Allied Control Commissions in Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria. With this easing of restrictions and the lessened need for special travel instructions, the major commands were authorized to approve leave and pass requests for all perimeter countries. In view of this reduction of its administrative burden, the Adjutant General's Travel Clearance Section was given added time to explore the possibilities for further simplification of travel regulations and documentations with other European countries which would put travel on a peacetime basis wherever practicable. (53) Per diem allowances for temporary-duty travel in the U. S. Zones of Germany and Austria were discontinued on 11 July 1947 and 20 September 1947, respectively. (54)

7. Civilian Personnel.

a. The chief problems of the Civilian Personnel Branch were related to reconciling or otherwise alleviating concomitant shortages and surpluses of certain types of personnel throughout the European Command. A marked decrease was noted in the number of surplus persons

who might be used as replacements, probably owing to the completion of scheduled closings and inactivations at and below the major command level during the first months of 1947. (55) About fifty applications were received from employees of the Mediterranean Theater following its inactivation, (56) after EUCOM had dispatched a cable indicating its willingness to renew or extend the contracts of individuals possessing skills that could be used in the occupation. (57) Approval was being sought to fill routine clerical and other similar positions, as a quick means of obtaining persons in the lower grades for a short period. (58) Meanwhile, efforts were continuing toward the placement of about 300 employees of the Civil Censorship Division in other positions, but the fact that most of these employees qualified chiefly as linguists made their employment to offset the prevailing clerical and administrative shortage impractical in the majority of cases. (59) At the beginning of July, the European Command was trying to recruit about 400 employees from the United States, including for the most part clerical and administrative employees in grades ranging from CAF-3 to CAF-9. (60) The shortage of clerical employees, especially of stenographers, continued at the end of September, when qualified dependents were being encouraged to accept employment on condition that they would not be required to sign long-term contracts, but with the understanding that they could be released when their sponsors became eligible for return to the United States. (61)

b. Toward the end of the quarter, a critical shortage of shipping space developed from the withdrawal of a number of Army transports operating between Bremerhaven and New York. To decrease the number

of civilian employees awaiting return to the United States for termination of their contracts, space was obtained aboard planes of the Air Transport Command and was used to the maximum as a means of preventing congestion and unreasonable delays at the port of embarkation. It was still feared that there might be delay in the return of employees accompanied by dependents, and the possibility of returning family units by military aircraft was studied. (62) A plan enabling returning civilian employees to travel by commercial transport on a reimbursable basis was placed in effect for a period of about two months, but was discontinued upon advice from the Department of the Army that the funds available for this purpose could not stand the drain of reimbursement in such volume. (63)

c. Difficulty was encountered in regard to civilian employees who were apprehended as AWOL or for unauthorized presence in the occupied area after having been ordered to return to the United States, or who were separated for cause and ordered to return home at their own expense. In average situations of this kind, the individual was found to be without funds and unable to pay for his passage. A solution to the matter was reached through the cooperation of the Chief of Transportation, the military government authorities, the State Department, and the command or installation having administrative jurisdiction over the ex-employee, by agreeing to return the individual to the United States on a space-available basis at no expense to the government. (64)

d. Claims for back pay, retirement deductions, overtime, reimbursement for travel performed, employees compensation, and other legitimate purposes, constituted a major problem owing to the lack of supporting records. The lack of information on which to substantiate or refute the claims stemmed from the failure of inactivated commands and installations--the London Area Office, Western Base Section, Continental Base Section, and various smaller headquarters and units--to retain or transmit vital records. In most cases the Civilian Personnel Branch found it possible after extensive exploration of the available facts, to furnish comprehensive statements and recommendations to the General Accounting Office in Washington for final determination. (65)

e. The Statistical and Strength Control Section, which was formerly responsible for compiling civilian strength figures covering the entire European Command for use and dissemination by the Office of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training, was abolished upon agreement between the Adjutant General and the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training that strength-reporting would be more accurate if field agencies and units made their reports directly to the latter. (66)

8. Operations and Records.

a. On 30 July 1947, the Editorial Section, which had been a part of the Publications Branch, was incorporated into the Operations and Records Branch, and the Editorial Section and the Operations and

Records Branch typing pools were amalgamated. In order to save paper by consolidating the majority of multiple-addressee command directives, the publication of a Weekly Directive was begun on 15 August 1947, to replace separate command letters covering all unclassified or restricted materials of general application, except that having bulky inclosures. To meet the occasional request of any division for copies of a particular directive in excess of regular distribution, copies only of the section concerned, and not of the entire publication, were to be supplied as required. A progressive index of all subject matter covered in the Weekly Directive was to be maintained for quarterly consolidation and publication. (67)

b. A system of screening cable files at the beginning of each quarter, to eliminate all communications older than six months, was instituted on 1 July 1947. On 1 September part of the mail traffic from the Signal Messenger Service was shifted to APO channels, in a move to economize on personnel and to eliminate the duplication of routes being handled by both services. Additional savings of personnel to help the Operations and Branch Records to meet a projected 25 percent manpower cut were made by the reduction of message runs from four to three inside the Headquarters Building, and from two to one from the Headquarters Building to other points in Frankfurt. (68)

c. Approximately 500 foreign communications relating to the release of prisoners of war, interzonal travel, applications for employment, United States military personnel, agreements between governments,

and other matters, were translated into English from German, French, and Dutch. Some translations were also made from English into German, and
(69)
from English into French.

d. A total of 1,316 applications for the transportation of dependents with household goods and privately owned automobiles from the United States were approved and reported to the Department of the Army. In addition, 350 applications for the travel of dependents from foreign countries were approved and orders issued authorizing their entry into the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. Applications covering the unaccompanied shipment of 62 pets and 200 privately owned automobiles
(70)
were received. It was estimated that, at the end of the quarter, there were 28,867 dependents of American, Allied, and neutral military and civilian personnel in the European Command, this total representing 16,981 families. On 15 September, there were in the European Command 8,838 families of United States officers, 5,561 families of enlisted persons; 2,454 families of United States civilians; 119 families of Allied and neutral civilians; and 83 families of Allied military personnel. Berlin, Frankfurt, and Munich, in that order, continued to lead as the largest dependent population centers. The dependent population of the principal posts on 1 October 1947 was as follows: Berlin, 2,329; Frankfurt, 2,176; Munich, 2,028; Wiesbaden, 1,711; Nurnberg, 1,668; Bremerhaven, 1,436;
(71)
Vienna, 1,428; and Heidelberg, 1,087.

e. A computation of war brides, made on 2 September, disclosed that by that date 11,852 war brides had been sent to the United States from the Continent since 5 March 1946. This figure did not include the war brides from the British Isles. The war-bride program to the beginning of September 1947 may be summarized as follows:

	I	II	III
Germany (a)	3,244	29	227
France	6,152	9	86
Belgium	2,050	6	13
The Netherlands	265	0	6
Luxemburg	123	0	1
Switzerland	18	0	1
Totals	<u>11,852</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>334</u>

Column I: War brides and children shipped to the United States

Column II: War brides and children whose applications were approved, but whose travel was delayed because of limited space for infants on boats.

Column III: War brides and children whose applications were approved, but whose travel was delayed because infants were below the age permitted to travel, mothers were in a state of advanced pregnancy, or diplomatic clearance had not been obtained.

(a) Includes 792 brides of German nationality. The balance is made up of brides shipped through Germany from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, and Austria, and brides of members of the occupation forces who had been admitted to reside in Germany with their husbands.

From 25 May to early September 1947, the number of orders issued to authorize travel by commercial means was 397.

9. Machine Records.

a. New emphasis upon locator service, calling for closer coordination and supervision, resulted in the move of the military personnel locator file from the Headquarters Building to the Commando Building, where the remainder of the Machine Records Branch was located. (73)

Further changes were in prospect during the month of October, made necessary by the publication of a new edition of Technical Manual 12-305. (74)

b. In a letter to the Adjutant General of Headquarters, EUCCOM, Col. N. A. Donges, Chief, Strength Accounting Branch, Office of The Adjutant General, Headquarters, U. S. Army, presented the outlines of a career-guidance plan for Machine Records personnel on a world-wide scale. The first step taken by the EUCCOM Branch in developing the plan was the interviewing of all persons assigned to Machine Records positions, to determine their specialties, their intentions with respect to reenlisting or remaining on active duty, choice of Army area of assignment upon return to the United States, and other applicable data. Special punch cards showing this information were forwarded to The Adjutant General in Washington in September 1947. (75)

c. The semi-monthly courier system in operation between Headquarters, EUCCOM, and all of the military posts yielded improved results in the submission of strength reports, making it possible for the Branch

to issue accurate strength reports covering the entire European Command promptly on the last day of each month. The system was also beneficial in that it enabled post personnel officers to become acquainted with the problems of the EUCOM Branch, and personnel assigned to the latter were able to assist the field in improving reporting. (76)

10. Publications.

a. The Publications Depot completed the movement of all paper stock and large stocks of IBM tabulating forms and cards from a warehouse located in Frankfurt to the main depot area, thus releasing approximately 10,981 square feet of storage space. Routine activities of the depot included 928 initial distributions of blank forms and publications, the receipt of 12,556 items with a total weight of approximately 194 tons, and the shipment of 44,567 items with an approximate weight of 209 tons. A change was made in the arrangement of stock in the depot, which improved efficiency to the point that the staff could be reduced by two United States civilian employees. Closer control and more complete editing of requisitions was instituted with a view toward increasing stock control efficiency. The close of the Mediterranean Theater made available a quantity of blank forms, many of which were badly needed in the European Command. Informal request made to the Department of the Army resulted in the receipt of the first shipments of new publications in better condition than formerly. (77)

b. The printing section completed 953 printing jobs during the quarter, totaling 10,868,700 finished pieces. Approximately 210 tons of paper of various kinds were used. Miscellaneous types of printing for staff divisions decreased during the quarter, but no overall decrease in the volume of printing was realized, owing to an internal program to replenish and maintain stocks of publications and blank forms through local reproduction.

(78)

c. The Art, Microfilm, and Photostat Section completed 413 jobs, of which 103 were of an art, drafting or display nature; 271 were photostat and microfilm jobs; and 39 were silk-screen reproductions. Much of the work performed was in connection with training aids, safety posters, the projects of the Office of the Chief Historian, publicity for venereal disease campaigns, government insurance advertising, and comparable projects. Particularly noticeable was an increase in drafting and lettering work, probably induced by personnel reductions within other divisions.

(79)

d. Mimeograph reproductions totaled 3,446 jobs, entailing about 4,000,000 impressions. The saving in the number of command letters effected by the establishment of the Weekly Directive, combined with closer control of work accepted, led to a decrease in some quarters, but reproductions for Headquarters, MUCM, as a whole continued to be heavy in volume.

11. Postal Service.

a. Army postal units in the European Command were reorganized early in the third quarter of 1947, pursuant to instruction previously received from the War Department. The reorganization, which was intended primarily to save manpower, resulted in the reduction of the staff by (81) forty-three persons. On 1 September, all lesser Army postal units in the U. S. Zone of Germany were inactivated. Personnel and equipment thus released were transferred to the station complement unit at the location where the postal unit was stationed, to form a postal section of the military post. Postal units in Paris and Austria were not affected by the change. Following this reorganization, the only Table of Organization and Equipment postal units left in Germany were the (82) seven base post offices.

b. Public Law 384, approved on 8 August 1947, revived and extended until 1 July 1949 the provisions of Public Law 790, approved on 5 December 1942, relating to duty-free entry of gifts to persons in the United States from members of the armed forces on duty overseas. Any bona fide gifts purchased within the stipulated provisions, when shipped by a member of the armed forces, was to be accorded customs-free entry to the extent of \$50 of the purchase price. Only the following were admissible free of duty. (1) items purchased from the EUCOM Exchange System, (2) unrationed articles from the German or Austrian economy where definite proof was provided that purchase was made with legal

German or Austrian currency obtained from Army Finance Offices, and (3) gift items purchased in countries other than Germany and Austria, when the currency used was obtained from official sources at official rates of exchange. Items procured from the barter markets in Frankfurt and Berlin were not exempted from payment of duty. (83)

c. The program of reinforcing and marking baggage cars used to transport mail, in a move to detect or eradicate depredations, was completed on 30 July. All windows and doors of the mail cars, except loading doors, were covered with steel matting, and exteriors were painted with distinctive red, white, and blue stripes to identify them and stop their use for other purposes. With mail transport within Germany confined to thirty-six cars so reinforced and so identified, no depredations of mail were reported during the remainder of the quarter. (84)

d. A report issued on 16 September disclosed that between 1 January and 1 August 1947, 932,202 pounds of air mail, including parcels, had been flown from the European Command to the United States, and 731,719 pounds had arrived by air from the United States. During the same period, 522,427 pounds of air mail letters were received from the United States. The average transit time for an air mail letter from its date of postmark until arrival in Frankfurt was 5.2 days during the summer months and slightly longer during the winter months. All air mail from the United States arrived in Frankfurt via the Air Transport Command for distribution to other points in Germany by rail, truck, or air. Monthly statistics on air mail poundage going to the United

States were as follows: January, 74,683; March, 68,494; April, 74,198; May, 84,788; June, 123,526; July, 212,151; August, 217,693. The marked increase during the summer months was attributed to the inclusion of parcels. Comparable figures for air mail received in the European Command were as follows: January, 117,644; February, 94,650; March, 59,478; April, 88,130; May, 78,144; June, 84,306; July, 58,798; August, 50,569. After January, no mail stamped for air service was received or dispatched by water transport. The 43 Army post offices in the command handled 143,248 sacks of mail routed by ship to the United States, as follows: January, 26,100; February, 16,252; March, 18,986; April, 18,987; May, 30,194; June, 17,013; July, 7,391; August, 8,325. Incoming ship-transported mail sacks, averaging 45 pounds each, numbered 348,801, as follows: January, 39,911; February, 43,184; March, 38,778; April, 49,344; May, 59,645; June, 47,870; July, 32,744; August, 38,525.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Chart, General and Special Staff Divisions, Hq, EUCOM, published by Statistics Sec, SGS, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Oct 47; compare with ibid, 1 Apr 47, and ibid, 1 Jul 47.
2. Hq, EUCOM, Telephone Directory, Aug 47.
3. See first chart referred to in footnote 1.
4. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 47, p 8, par 33.
5. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, 8 Jul 47, par 66.
6. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 9, par 39; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 20, 20 Jul 47, par 48; No 22, 12 Aug 47, par 41; No 23, 19 Aug 47, par 56.
7. Cir 113, WD, 3 May 47; cable WCL-43990, 6 May 47, AGWAR to EUCOM.
8. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 9, par 38; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 23, 19 Aug 47, par 56.
9. EUCOM Press Release No 503, 15 Sep 47.
10. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 16, 1 Jul 47, par 66; No 17, 8 Jul 47, par 66.
11. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 9, par 37; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 23, 19 Aug 47, par 56.
12. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 20, 29 Jul 47, par 47.
13. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 8-9, par 34.
14. Ibid; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 16, 1 Jul 47; No 29, 30 Sep 47; EUCOM Press Release No 320, 17 Jul 47.

15. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 8, par 34; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 25, 2 Sep 47, par 55.
16. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 10, par 44; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 27, 16 Sep 47, par 40.
17. EUCOM Press Release No 655, 5 Nov 47.
18. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 10, par 43.
19. Ibid, p 9, par 35.
20. EUCOM Press Release No 315, 15 Jul 47.
21. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 22, 12 Aug 47, par 41.
22. EUCOM Press Release No 315, 15 Jul 47.
23. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 10, par 41.
24. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 June 47, sec VI.
25. Ibid, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 10, par 42.
26. EUCOM Press Release No 315, 15 Jul 47.
27. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 10, par 45.
28. Ibid, p 13, par 57.
29. Ibid, pp 10-11, par 45.
30. Ibid, p 10, par 40.
31. EUCOM Press Release No 311, 14 Jul 47.
32. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 10, par 40.
33. Ibid; EUCOM Press Release No 311, 14 Jul 47.
34. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 10, par 40.

35. Ibid, p 15, par 61.
36. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 23, 19 Aug 47, par 55.
37. Ibid, No 24, 27 Aug 47, par 43.
38. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 15, par 61.
39. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 5, 12 Sep 47, sec X.
40. Hq, EUCOM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 15, par 61.
41. Ibid, pp 14-15, par 60; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 22, 12 Aug, p 12; EUCOM Press Release No 410, 14 Aug 47.
42. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 13-14, par 57.
43. Ibid, p 14, par 59.
44. Ibid, p 12, par 53.
45. Ibid, p 13, par 54.
46. Ibid, p 17, par 55.
47. Ibid, p 11, par 48.
48. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 23, 19 Aug 47, par 53; Weekly Directive, No 3, 29 Aug 47, sec VI; Cir 71, 22 Aug 47.
49. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 11, par 48.
50. Ibid, p 11, par 49.
51. Ibid, p 11, par 50.
52. Ibid, p 12, par 51.
53. Ibid, pp 11-12, pars 47 and 52.

54. Ibid, p 15, par 63.
55. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 22, 12 Aug 47, par 38.
56. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 7, par 26.
57. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 28, 24 Sep, par 56.
58. Ibid, No 22, 12 Aug 47, par 38.
59. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 6-7, par 25.
60. EUCOM Press Release No 372, 4 Aug 47.
61. Ibid, No 509, 17 Sep 47.
62. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 6, par 23.
63. Ibid, pp 5-6, par 22.
64. Ibid, p 6, par 24.
65. Ibid, pp 7-8, par 29.
66. Ibid, p 16, par 21.
67. Ibid, p 16, par 66.
68. Ibid, p 18, par 71.
69. Ibid, p 17, par 69.
70. Ibid, p 18, par 71.
71. EUCOM Press Release No 589, 14 Oct 47.
72. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 26, 9 Sep 47, p 51.
73. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 19, par 78.

74. Ibid., p 19, par 79.
75. Ibid., p 19, par 80.
76. Ibid., p 20, par 81.
77. Ibid., p 3, par 15.
78. Ibid., pp 3-4, par 16.
79. Ibid., p 4, par 18.
80. Ibid., p 5, par 19.
81. Ibid., p 2, par 8.
82. Ibid., p 2, par 9.
83. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 4, 5 Sep 47, sec XII; EUCOM Press Release, No 421, 19 Aug 47.
84. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 2, par 10.
85. EUCOM Press Release No 506, 16 Sep 47.

Chapter XVI

CHIEF CHAPLAIN

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1. Organization of the Office of the Chief Chaplain on 1 July 1947.

a. The Office of the Chief Chaplain, a special staff division of Headquarters, EUCCOM, was headed by Ch. (Col.) Paul J. Maddox.

b. The Office consisted of a Chief, a Deputy Chief Chaplain who later became the Executive Officer, and five branches: the Office Management Branch, the Personnel and Administration Branch, the Plans and Training Branch, the Miscellaneous Branch, and the Supply Branch. Its total strength was five officers, five enlisted men, three United States civilians, one Allied civilian, and six Germans. Chart I
(1)
indicates the organization of the Office of the Chief Chaplain.

2. The Office Management Branch.

This branch operated the message center in the Office of the Chief Chaplain and was responsible for security. It assisted the Personnel Branch in preparing personnel, strength, and other reports, and monthly time and attendance reports of civilian employees. It assigned personnel employed in the Office of the Chief Chaplain. The positions vacated by two United States civilians who returned to the United States were filled by two other United States civilians. It became necessary to redistribute some employees when certain enlisted men who held key positions returned to the United States. First when the personnel clerk returned to the United States, he was replaced by the file clerk of the Miscellaneous Branch and the latter's former duties were performed by a newly assigned enlisted man. Secondly, when the supply sergeant was rotated, the courier and mail clerk of the Miscellaneous Branch was transferred to the Supply Branch to replace him and another enlisted man, newly assigned, became courier and mail clerk. The United States civilian employed in the Supply Branch returned to the United States and his work was carried on by the non-commissioned officer in charge with the help of German employees. In addition, the Office Management Branch was charged with the duty of extending a proper welcome and other courtesies to persons visiting the Office of the Chief Chaplain. Among the prominent visitors who were extended these courtesies were: a group of fourteen American clergy-

men who visited Germany and Austria in June and July at the invitation of the Secretary of War; Ch. (Col.) Patrick J. Ryan, Deputy Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army; the Chief Chaplain of the French Army of Occupation; and the Chief Chaplain of the Belgian Army. (2)

3. The Personnel and Administration Branch.

a. The procurement, assignment, and transfer of chaplains, except those in the Air Force, were made by this branch. Records indicated that there were 113 Protestant, 55 Catholic, and 13 Jewish chaplains, making a total of 181 chaplains in the European Command on 1 July. Three months later, however, this number had decreased to 165 chaplains of nineteen different denominations. Chart II gives the numbers of Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish chaplains in the major commands, and Chart III, the number of chaplains of the different denominations. A monthly roster of chaplains continued to be printed by the Personnel and Administration Branch, but one important change in assignment was made. The six Jewish chaplains who had charge of the religious affairs of displaced Jews, under control of the Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, were assigned to various units in the European Command. They continued to do the same kind of work, but under control of the commander of the unit to which they were assigned. The change was made at the request of the Civil Affairs Division, explaining that they had no office space for the chaplains concerned. (3)

b. The chaplains of the European Command were invited through the Office of the Chief Chaplain to three world religious conferences. The first of these was the Lutheran World Federation, held in Lund, Sweden, 30 June-6 July. The eight chaplains from various units in the European Command who went to this conference reported that religious subjects pertaining to the Lutheran Church were discussed on a world-wide basis. At a later date in July, Ch. (Lt. Col.) Silas E. Decker, Personnel and Administrative Officer, Office of the Chief Chaplain, EUCOM, represented the Chief Chaplain, EUCOM, at the World Conference of Christian Youth, in Oslo, Norway. He reported that young delegates representing churches from seventy-one nations were at the meeting and that all addresses, lectures, sermons, and discussions were in English and were translated into other languages when requested. Twenty chaplains of the European Command attended the Baptist World Conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark, 29 July-3 August. They reported that religious matters pertaining to the Baptist Church were discussed on a local and international level. (4)

c. Through the efforts of the Office of the Chief Chaplain, beginning in July, local commanding officers were authorized to employ German civilian clergymen to hold services when U.S. Army chaplains were not available. The ruling specified that the German clergymen be paid in reichsmarks obtained from the Finance Office in exchange for Military Payment Certificates collected at services. (5)

d. American parents were advised to register the birth of their children with an American Consulate for the purpose of definitely and officially establishing the nationality of the children. They were told that, while there is no law compelling the American parent or parents to register a child born in the European Command, it is advisable for them to go through the registration procedure in order that they may have accurate proof of the child's nationality. Parents were advised that a child born in the European Command to one American and one non-American parent, when becoming of age, may choose to become a citizen of either country. The announcement of the Chief Chaplain stated that citizenship is not automatic, even though the child later might live in the United States, unless the birth has been registered with American officials in the country of birth. Such registration of birth serves to some extent as a passport for the child when the parents are ready to return to the United States. A child who was not registered, when applying for a passport in later years through the State Department, would have to obtain birth records of both parents, and establish their nationality as well as his own before obtaining the passport. The Chief Chaplain advised that a child born out of wedlock to parents, one or both of whom are American, cannot be registered with the American Consulate until legitimized through the marriage of the parents. Numerous problems which could confront an average person in later life, pertaining to marriage or other legal or governmental affairs,

would be simplified for the person born of American parentage, if he or she possessed a registration document. (6)

4. The Plans and Training Branch.

This branch continued to be operated by the Personnel and Administration Branch because no separate personnel was provided to perform the duties assigned to it. It sent letters of information to the chaplains in the European Command. (7) Information Letter No. 3, mailed at the beginning of July, called the chaplains' attention to: A personnel questionnaire sent to chaplains at an earlier date, which had not been returned in certain cases; the procedure to follow in requisitioning supplies; the establishment of a chaplain's fund; the need of accuracy in compiling chaplains' monthly reports; and to an invitation to the First General Assembly of the World Council of Churches to be held in Amsterdam in August 1948. (8) On 21 July, a Special Information Letter (unnumbered) was distributed. It encouraged the chaplains to observe the 172d Anniversary of the Corps of Chaplains during the week of 27 July. (9) At the end of July, Letter No. 4 was mailed. It stated, mainly that: German clergymen could be employed when American chaplains were not available; wine, altar covers, and other items no longer available from the United States should be bought locally from the chaplain's fund; Table of Organization and Equipment supplies should be requisitioned from the Post Quartermaster; organs in need of repair should be taken to the Post Signal Office; accountable officers

were authorized to transfer organs and other items from chapels at inactivated posts to permanent chapels; morality lectures Nos. 12 to 16 were canceled; and, on 21 April 1947, Control Council Law No. 16 was amended so that a marriage between parties, neither of whom was a German national, might be concluded before a person duly empowered by the government of the country of which either part was a national, according to the form prescribed by the law of that country. (10)

Information Letter No. 5 mailed on 2 September, was the last one distributed during the period under consideration. It announced the names of six chaplains who had arrived in the European Command; stated that chaplains should send to Stars and Stripes an account of all events having news interest; stated that certain supplies had arrived from the United States and were available for distribution; gave three addresses in the United States from which free foreign literature could be obtained; announced the itinerary of the Deputy Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army on his scheduled visit to the European Command; and specified that Protestant chaplains should require Catholics desiring to marry to present a baptismal certificate and a statement from their pastor indicating their freedom to marry. (11) The Plans and Training Branch arranged for a conference of supervisory chaplains in the Office of the Chief Chaplain in August. This branch also arranged for Stars and Stripes to publish all church announcements. It released several stories featuring chaplains' activities to the Stars

and Stripes, the United States press and the Army and Navy Journal.

Records maintained by this branch on the number of lectures given on morality and citizenship during weekdays indicated that 1,246 lectures were given to an audience of 106,637 persons during the three-month (12) period.

5. Miscellaneous Branch.

One of the busiest branches in the Office of the Chief Chaplain, the Miscellaneous Branch prepared the Chief Chaplain's Report of Operations for the third quarter of 1947 and reviewed the chaplains' monthly reports sent to the Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army. It assisted in preparing other reports submitted to higher headquarters. Most of the time of this branch, however, was employed in tracing members of the forces in Europe who were completely out of touch with their families or friends in the United States; assisting deserving persons in obtaining furloughs; obtaining photographs of the graves of soldiers who had fallen in battle; giving advice on divorce and marriage; obtaining religious literature for German churches and relief for German children from American sources; distributing large quantities of clothing, food, and medicine sent by churches, charitable organizations, and private persons in the United States; and in helping German youth activities. Records compiled by the Miscellaneous Branch during the period 1 July through 30 September indicated that there was a total attendance of 205,044 at 3,320

religious services held on Sundays; 4,392 at 72,191 religious services held on weekdays; 5,733 at 167 joint services; 17,533 at 645 services offered by visiting clergymen; 45,648 at 3,554 audiences held by chaplains at hospitals and guardhouses; and 649,294 at 74,791 other chaplains' activities which included interviews on personal problems and visits made to homes clubs and units. The records further indicated that chaplains had officiated at 486 American-Allied marriages, 247 American-German marriages, 201 baptisms, and 1,419 funerals. (13)

6. Supply Branch.

Activities of this branch were many and varied. Fifteen Hammond electric organs were received and installed in various chapels of the European Command. Arrangements were made for the sale of surplus folding field organs. Fifty were sold to the Belgian Army, 100 were sold to the World Council of Churches, and fifty were sold to the Lutheran World Federation. One chaplain's field desk was loaned to the Chaplain General of the British Army for the purpose of exhibiting equipment used by chaplains in the U.S. Army. A survey was made of all chapels and organs and a report indicating the number and location of chapels and organs was submitted to the Department of the Army in September. Chart IV indicates the number and location of permanent and semipermanent chapels and organs. Large quantities of gospels, new testaments, and Bibles, in the German language were received from various religious agencies in the United States for distribution to

German churches. Lesser quantities of the same items in Polish, Russian, Italian, French, and Lithuanian, also received from the States, were distributed to displaced persons camps. In addition, this branch distributed relief packages sent from denominational welfare agencies in America. (14) Lastly, the Supply Branch made necessary arrangements with the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army, for the latter to send seventeen religious films to the European Command.

7. Situation on 30 September 1947 and Outlook for the Future.

Chaplains were still concerned over the fact that a disproportionate share of their time was consumed by interviews with German fiancées. In addition, much of their time was spent in taking care of the religious needs of a large number of United States civilian employees and dependents of United States and Allied personnel who were not included in the occupational troop basis. The over-all outlook for chaplains' activities, however, was on the whole encouraging. Supplies were adequate and, if efforts being made by the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division, EUCOM, to increase the allocation of chaplains in the European Command from one chaplain for each unit of 777 in the troop strength to one chaplain for each unit of 1,200 of troops and civilians combined proved successful, it was felt that the number of chaplains would be sufficient. (16)

Chart II

CHAPLAINS ASSIGNED

Command	Protestant		Catholic		Jewish		Total	
	1 Jul 30 Sep							
Hq, EUCOM	3	3	1	1	1	1	5	5
Hq, Com, EUCOM	3	5	4	3	0	0	7	9
Operational Control of Hq, EUCOM	8	8	3	2	1	0	12	10
Operational Control of Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0
USFA	9	8	5	5	1	2	15	17
US Constabulary	22	14	12	10	1	2	35	26
Second Military District	12	13	4	5	0	2	16	20
USARP	20	19	10	10	1	1	32	30
Bremervahven Port of Embarkation	3	5	3	2	1	0	7	7
Berlin Command, OIGUS	6	4	3	3	0	1	9	8
Third Military District	22	14	8	8	0	2	30	24
AGRC	5	7	1	4	0	0	6	11
Totals	113	101	55	55	13	11	161	165

Chart III

CHAPLAINS BY DENOMINATIONS

30 September 1947

	<u>Total</u>
Assembly of God	2
Baptist	27
Catholic	53
Christian Missionary Alliance	4
Christian Science	2
Congregational	3
Congregational-Christian	1
Disciples of Christ	10
Episcopalian	3
Evangelical-Free	1
Evangelical and Reform	1
Evangelical United Brethren	4
Independent Fundamentalist Church of America	1
Jewish	11
Lutheran	13
Methodist	23
Pentecost-Holiness	1
Presbyterian	4

	<u>Total</u>
Reformed Church of America	1
Total	<u>165</u>

Chart IV

CHAPELS AND ORGANS

13 September 1947

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Permanent Chapels</u>	<u>With Organs</u>		<u>No. Semi Permanent Chapels</u>	<u>With Hammond Organs</u>
		<u>Hammond</u>	<u>Others</u>		
Frankfurt	7	3	1 pipe	7	0
Berlin	5	4	0	5	2
Nurnberg-Furth	3	2	0	1	0
Erlangen	1	0	0	1	0
Ansbach	1	1	0	1	0
Bamberg	1	1	0	1	0
Munich	2	1	0	2	0
Wurzburg	1	1	0	0	0
Freising	0	0	0	1	1
Regensburg	0	0	0	3	0
Landshut	1	0	0	1	0
Augsburg	2	1	0	2	0
Kaufbeuren	0	0	0	1	0
Sonthofen	1	0	0	2	1
Bad Tölz	1	0	0	0	0
Lengries	0	0	0	1	0
Garmisch	1	0	0	0	0
Oberammergau	1	1	0	0	0
Fritzlar	1	0	0	0	0
Hersfeld	1	0	0	0	0
Rothwestern	1	0	0	0	0
Stuttgart	2	1	0	0	0
Grafenwohr	1	1	0	0	0
Bayreuth	2	1	0	0	0
Kitzingen	1	1	0	0	0
Gelnhausen	0	0	0	1	0
Schweinfurt	0	0	0	2	1
Degerndorf	0	0	0	2	1
Boblingen	1	1	0	0	0
Karlsruhe	0	0	0	1	0

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Permanent Chapels</u>	<u>With Organs</u>		<u>No. Semi Permanent Chapels</u>	<u>With Hammond Organs</u>
		<u>Hammond</u>	<u>Others</u>		
Schwabisch	1	1	0	0	0
Straubing	2	0	0	0	0
Weiden	1	1	0	0	0
Mannheim	2	0	0	0	0
Schwetzingen	1	1	0	0	0
Sechenheim	0	0	0	1	0
Vaihingen	1	0	0	0	0
Wetzlar	1	1	0	0	0
Heidelberg	2	0	1 Estey	2	0
Giessen	1	0	1 Pipe	0	0
Bad Cannstadt	1	1	0	0	0
Marburg	1	0	0	1	0
Eschwege	0	0	0	1	0
Kassel	0	0	0	1	0
Fulda	1	1	0	1	0
Weiburg	1	0	0	0	0
Landsberg	1	0	0	0	0
Furstenfeldbruck	1	0	0	0	0
Oberpfaffenhofen	1	0	0	0	0
Erding	1	0	0	0	0
Roth	1	0	0	0	0
Dahran	1	0	0	0	0
Rhein-Main Air Base	3	0	0	0	0
Wiesbaden	4	0	0	0	0
Bremen	2	0	0	5	0
Bremerhaven	2	2	0	1	1
Marine Compound Bremerhaven	1 (Navy)	1	0	0	0
Vienna	2	1	0	4	2
Linz	2	1	1 pipe	0	0
Salzburg	2	0	2 pipe	0	0
Horsching	1	0	0	0	0
Enns	1	0	0	0	0
Ursulan	1	0	1 pipe	0	0
Scharding	0	0	0	1	0
Liege, Belgium	0	0	0	1	0
Carentan, France	0	0	0	1	0
Nancy, France	0	0	0	1	0
St. Germain, France	0	0	0	1	0
Fontainbleau, France	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	81	31	7	56	9

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 1 and annex "A".
2. Interview with Ch (Lt Col) Silas E. Decker, OCCh, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Dec 47, and Hq, EUCOM, C Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 2, 3, 9, 14, 16, and 17.
3. Interview with Ch (Lt Col) Silas E. Decker, OCCh, Hq, EUCOM, 5 Dec 47, and Hq, EUCOM, C Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 4,5, and 6.
4. Interview with Ch (Lt Col) Silas E. Decker, OCCh, Hq, EUCOM, 5 Dec 47, and Hq, EUCOM, C Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 1.
5. Cable SC-11572, 8 Jul 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major comds.
6. Hq, EUCOM, Public Information Div, Chaplain's Office Advises on Baby Registration, 18 Aug 47.
7. Hq, EUCOM, C Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 8.
8. Information Ltr No 3, OCCh, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Jul 47.
9. Special Information Ltr (unnumbered) OCCH, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Jul 47.
10. Information Ltr No 4, OCCh, Hq, EUCOM, 31 Jul 47.
11. Information Ltr No 5, OCCh, Hq, EUCOM, 2 Sep 47.
12. Hq, EUCOM, C Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 8 and 9.
13. Interview with Ch (Lt Col) Silas E. Decker, OCCh, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Dec 47, and Hq, EUCOM, C Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 12, 13, 14, and 15.
14. Hq, EUCOM, C Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 10 and 11.
15. Ltr, WD, OCCh, 12 Aug 47 file CHT, subj: "Shipment of Religious Films."
16. Interview with Ch (Lt Col) Silas E. Decker, OCCh, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Dec 47, and Hq, EUCOM, C Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 7.

Chapter XVII
PROVOST MARSHAL

Chapter XVII
PROVOST MARSHAL
ORGANIZATION AND GENERAL FUNCTIONS

1. Organizational Changes.

a. There was only one change in the internal organization of the Office of the Provost Marshal (OPM) during the period under review. Late in September, the Confinement and Rehabilitation Division was merged with the Prisoner of War Division, forming the Confinement and Prisoner of War Division, with three sections: the Confinement Section, the Prisoner of War Section, and the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.⁽¹⁾

b. Several organizational changes occurred in the field. On 28 August 1947, the 538th Military Police Service Company, the operating unit for the EUCOM Military Prison, was inactivated since the

Table of Organization for Military Police Company did not meet the requirements of the prison. To replace it, the 7820th Military Prison Guard Company was organized, incorporating the personnel of the former unit, and placed under the operational control of the Second Military District and the technical supervision of the Provost Marshall, EUCOM, effective 1 September. At Camp Grohn, Bremen, on 8 August 1947, the 7750th Special Guard Company was activated and given the mission of operating the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation Guardhouse and of furnishing guards for the headquarters of the camp. One railway security unit, the 397th Military Police Service Battalion, was inactivated; six other military police battalions were reorganized for more efficient operation; and several routine transfers of units took place. (2)

c. Late in September, a decision was reached as a result of conferences between members of OPM and general staff divisions to transfer the technical supervision of the industrial police to the Provost Marshal. Up to the end of September this decision had not been put into effect. (3)

2. Provost Marshal and Executive.

a. In addition to performing his regular duties of serving in an advisory capacity to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM; establishing basic plans and policies for all units under his supervision or operational

control; assuming responsibilities allotted to the U.S. Government by the Allied Commission for the Control of Major War Criminals; and making regular and special inspections, Brig. Gen. R. V. Rickard, the Provost Marshal, with the aid of a Deputy Provost Marshal, an executive, and division chiefs, participated in various conferences during the quarter under review. Among these were: a conference attended by representatives of the Legal Division, OMCUS, and officers of the military police and OPM, for the purpose of clarifying problems involved in the development of cases for prosecution in military government and German courts; a series of conferences with representatives of general staff divisions regarding the control of the industrial police; and various other intraheadquarters conferences on personnel matters and the military police situation.

b. The Deputy Provost Marshal, Col. F. R. Lafferty; the Executive, Col. J. J. Mea, and chiefs of the divisions of OPM participated in various conferences and inspections, such as conferences involving problems of moving units out of Frankfurt to make room for Bizonal agencies, handling women prisoners, issuing search warrants, and deporting aliens, German law, and coordinating the prosecution of cases by Military Government with the activities of the Criminal Investigation Division; and inspections of the Military Police School and numerous other units in the field.

(4)

3. Administrative Division.

The Administrative Division performed essentially the same functions as previously, that is, routine administrative functions related to correspondence, records, files, supply, transportation, and orders. It employed twenty-three persons. In August, one officer was transferred to the Liaison, Planning, and Personnel Division to replace its former chief who returned to the United States. (5)

4. Liaison, Planning, and Personnel Division.

a. In addition to maintaining liaison with custodians of records of all personnel assigned to OPM and carrying on regular personnel planning and other normal personnel functions, this division prepared reports and requirement estimates on all appropriated funds. Plans were made for the establishment of a new division in OPM for the assumption of responsibility for technical supervision of the industrial police, to be effective about 1 November 1947 upon disbandment of the Military Labor Service. Budget estimates had to be revised accordingly. (6)

b. In accordance with a directive calling for reduction of personnel to meet reduced budgets, the personnel authorization for OPM was reduced by one officer and five enlisted men. During the quarter, OPM lost six officers who were not replaced because no qualified substitutes were available. The required reduction in enlisted strength was to be accomplished in October and November by not filling expected vacancies. (7)

c. The most serious personnel problem during the quarter was the shortage of qualified United States civilians to fill existing vacancies in Criminal Investigation Detachments. Actual strength remained consistently 55 percent below the authorized total of sixty spaces. In order to fill the vacancies, requisitions for trained criminal investigators were sent to Washington, D. C. (8)

d. The morale of the Germans and displaced persons employed by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau was improved as a result of a new pay scale, which took into account the personal status of the individual as well as the job description in reckoning pay. During the quarter, OPM and units under its operational control employed an average of about 1,100 local residents--115 short of the authorized strength. (9)

MILITARY POLICE DIVISION

5. Missions and Organization.

Missions and functions of the Military Police Division remained unchanged during the period under review, and no major organizational changes occurred. Minor organizational changes in the various sections are treated in succeeding paragraphs.

6. Operations and Training Section.

a. With a view toward maintaining military police units and operations at high standards, inspections of fifteen units stationed throughout the U. S. Zone were conducted during the quarter and, where correction was required, unit commanders were provided with a copy of the inspection report and , in most cases, improvement was noted. There were various routine transfers of units from one post to another and six military police battalions were reorganized under Table of Organization and Equipment 19-500, effective 20 October. Concurrently with the inactivation on 1 September of the 538th Military Police Service Company which had been the guard unit at the EUCOM Military Prison, the 7820th Military Prison Guard Company was organized to replace it. From spaces saved in the reorganization of the EUCOM Engineer Service and Quartermaster Corps, the 90th Military Police Company (ZI) (Colored) was scheduled for movement from the Mediterranean Theater to the
(10)
European Command in October.

b. In September, military police were placed on all military duty trains and the Main-Seiner. A standing operating procedure for military police on passenger trains was prepared and published on 30 August, setting forth the primary mission of guards as to the maintenance of order among passengers subject to military law, and granting them authority, when necessary, to arrest and remove persons violating laws and regulations. A secondary mission of train guards was the

apprehension of deserters and members of the armed forces absent without leave. A patrol for a train consisted of two military policemen, drawn from units in the command in which the train run originated excepting units of the 1st Military Police Service Group. (11)

c. In the latter part of July, a drive to apprehend persons absent without leave netted 2 civilian employees of EUCOM and 126 enlisted men. (12)

d. The EUCOM Military Police Training School graduated 829 students during the period under review, 40 being students in the criminal investigation course. (13)

7. Statistical Section.

a. This section, established for the purpose of compiling records which would keep the commanding general and staff divisions of the headquarters informed of serious incidents occurring throughout the European Command and which were necessary in the preparation at regular intervals of reports reflecting the state of discipline, received the following reports during the period from major commands: (1) Original Serious Incident Reports, which were examined for duplications and to determine whether or not the events reported were to be recorded as "serious incidents"; (2) Supplemental Reports, enlarging upon the former report, submitted from major commands at their discretion or upon request; (3) Close-out Reports, on cases where offenders were alleged United States or Allied citizens, which were

(14)
examined for weaknesses or discrepancies in the disciplinary action taken.

b. The following regular reports were prepared by the Section:
Serious Incident Reports, corrected copies of original reports from the major commands which were distributed to interested staff sections;
Monthly Summaries of Serious Incidents, a detailed report issued on the 7th of each month, consisting of a commentary on trends and a series of tables and charts giving information on the occurrence of incidents by type of incident, offender, victim, and locality (a new table was added in August showing the type of offender and victim, of interest particularly to agencies analyzing changes of attitude on the part of the German population toward the occupation forces); Weekly Report to Public Information Division, submitted by direction of the Deputy Commander in Chief for publication in Stars and Stripes, reporting on vehicle accidents in which intoxicated drivers were involved; Monthly Summary of Vehicle Accidents, a statistical summary of all vehicle accidents; Monthly Report of Deputy Commander in Chief, information showing status of serious accidents, extracted from monthly summaries for inclusion in the monthly report of the Deputy Commander in Chief; and special reports prepared in response to requests made by various official agencies and offices.

(15)
c. An innovation in the report known as Monthly Summaries of Serious Incidents was a new table showing the relative efficiency of major subordinate commands in closing serious incident cases.

Figures for June and July 1947 revealed that the First Military District; Headquarters Command, EUCOM; and Berlin Command had an ever increasing number of pending cases over sixty days old. For all commands, 54 percent of all pending cases were over sixty days old, and 21 percent between thirty and sixty days old. This report had the effect of increasing efficiency in reporting on action taken to close serious incident case. The fact was that the situation was not as bad as it seemed to be. Many serious incidents had been closed, but the commands concerned had failed to report on the action taken. For all commands on 30 September 1947, only 19 percent of all pending cases were over sixty days old and 27 percent between thirty and sixty days old. The following is a tabulation of serious incident cases reported during the period under review as closed:

SERIOUS INCIDENT CASES REPORTED CLOSED
1 JULY-30 SEPTEMBER 1947

<u>Reason Case Closed</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Percentage of total cases reported closed</u>
Court-martial Convictions	537	33.2
Court-martial Acquittals	82	5.1
104th Article of War	70	4.3
Administrative Action	153	9.4
Action by other Authorities	29	1.8
Lack of Evidence	318	19.7
Line of Duty	46	2.8
No Disciplinary Action	344	21.3
Converted to Minor Incident	39	2.4
Total	1,618	100.0

d. A new circular, defining crimes to be reported as serious incidents and limiting the types of serious incidents for which close-out reports were required, greatly facilitated the work of this section and eliminated the necessity for invoking personal judgment in making decisions on such matters. The following were no longer to be reported as serious incidents: simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, sodomy, willful property damage, deaths other than those resulting from criminal action or vehicle accidents, and escapes of garrison prisoners. Whereas previously every incident reported was subject to a close-out report, under the circular only incidents involving United States and Allied citizens under the jurisdiction of the European Command required such reports. Due primarily to the exclusion of simple assaults from classification as serious incidents, which had previously accounted for 40 percent of all incidents reported, the crime rate for U.S. military offenders decreased considerably in August and September 1947 (see chart IV). The rate of alleged crimes against persons and property for the quarter under review was 1.69 per thousand for white troops, 3.20 per thousand for colored troops, and 1.80 per thousand for all U.S. military personnel.

(17)

e. The following table is a recapitulation of all original serious incident reports received by the Statistical Section.

SUMMARY OF SERIOUS INCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED
DURING QUARTER ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 1947(a)

<u>Category</u>	<u>No. of Reports Received</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Cases Reported</u>
Crimes against persons	824	30.8
Crimes against property	907	34.0
Other serious incidents(b)	129	4.8
Vehicle accidents(c)	812	30.4

(a) Cases originally reported as serious incidents may, upon investigation, turn out to be minor offenses; accordingly, this table contains allegations and accusations in addition to actual crimes. All cases are recorded in this table regardless of offender.

(b) Includes escapes, accidental falls, fires, explosions, illegal border crossings, drownings, and all other incidents not classified as crimes against persons, crimes against property, or vehicle accidents.

(c) Does not include vehicle accidents resulting from hit-and-run driving, which are reported as crimes, or some few vehicle accidents occurring in conjunction with other crimes.

Of the 824 crimes against persons, 388 were classified as aggravated assault, 104 assault with weapon, 100 rape, 81 hit-and-run driving, 56 shootings, 49 robbery, 16 suicide, 16 suicide attempts, 6 murder, 4 sodomy, and 1 each kidnapping, poisoning, bombing, and bayoneting. Over half, or 527 of the 907 crimes against property, were classed as

theft of United States property and larceny, another 286 were burglary and housebreaking, and the remaining 94 fell into fourteen classes including black marketing, unauthorized possession of weapons, counterfeiting, embezzlement, and forgery. Of the 129 other serious incidents, 34 were accidental shootings, 34 shootings in the performance of duty, 10 escapes, 10 fires, 6 accidental falls, 13 drownings, and 22 in twelve other classes. The 812 vehicle accidents included 169 of the fatal type, 293 of serious injury, and 350 of damage over \$100. (18)

8. Identification Section.

a. The mission of this section--to identify primarily by fingerprints and to maintain indexed fingerprint files--remained the same during the period. A photographic file was started with the receipt of negatives of the inmates of EUCOM Military Prison and of certain persons confined in the Frankfurt Post Stockade. This collection was used in the preparation of wanted circulars. At the end of September 1947, photographs and negatives were on file for 267 individuals. (19)

b. The fingerprinting of all Department of Army civilian employees in accordance with a directive issued on 24 December 1946 continued and a method of quick classification of the 22,000 accumulated sets of prints, through a process of "blocking out" part of the print until such time as full classification could be made, was adopted. At the request of the Civilian Personnel Branch of the Office of the

Director of Personnel and Administration, the Section trained personnel of the Civilian Personnel Offices in making fingerprints of individuals for the "Loyalty Check" program. The Section was assigned the responsibility of checking these prints for legibility prior to their being forwarded to Washington. (20)

c. In addition to the 20,410 sets of prints on hand on 1 July 1947, 11,604 were received during the period under review, of which 8,344 were classified, leaving 23,670 to be classified, although approximately 22,000 of these had been tentatively classified by the blocking-out method. Prisoner-of-war fingerprint records, received from the Counter Intelligence Corps, had not been counted or recorded but were estimated to number about 45,000 sets, bringing the total to approximately 68,670 on hand to be classified on 30 September 1947. Seven latent fingerprint identification inquiries were received during the period under review, of which two positive identifications were established, while four cases were pending on 30 September. (21)

9. Communications Section.

The mission of this section--to maintain a military police radio net covering the whole European Command and to handle communications necessary to military police operations--remained the same during the period under review. Inspections were conducted at Frankfurt, Bad Nauheim, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Giessen, Berlin, Karlsruhe,

Stuttgart, Augsburg, Munich, and Hanau. The shortage of essential parts and the repair of radio equipment continued to be the principal problem. A consolidated listing of all call signs in use in the European Command was completed on 19 August, and on 19 September the base station installation for the 529th Military Police Service Company at Giessen was completed and put into operation. During the latter part of the quarter, patrol vehicles of the 709th Military Police Battalion were found to be operating without spare tires due to an acute tire shortage expected to last for another ninety days. At the same time, experiments were conducted in retreading tires with a special mud and snow tread with the objective of cutting accident rates. (22)

10. Vehicle Registry.

The mission and organization of this section also remained unchanged during the period. Briefly, its mission was to check and analyze titles submitted for vehicle registration, to supervise the operator's examination section, and to maintain a cross-indexed filing system of both these activities. (23) During the period under review 3,481 vehicles were registered, 1,932 were transferred, 6,695 drivers' licenses were issued, and 91 Judge Advocate opinions were rendered on titles. It was decided to effect a re-registration of all privately owned vehicles, although it had originally it had originally been planned that registrations would be permanent. This was due to the

fact that, of 18,939 vehicles registered on 30 September 1947, only 15,617 were covered by insurance policies. Thus, 3,222 vehicles bearing "E" licenses were operating illegally. In addition, numerous "E" license plates had been reported missing with comparatively few found. (24)

11. Missing Persons and Vehicles Section.

a. The mission of this section--to maintain accurate records and disseminate information about persons absent without leave and missing vehicles--also remained unchanged during the period under review. Certain minor changes in procedure, however, brought new duties. At the request of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training, the Section began compiling reports of lost and stolen license plates and registration certificates. A consolidated report was distributed regularly to all provost marshals in the European Command. (25)

b. A revision of the regulations on absence without leave did not greatly affect the operations of the Section. In anticipation of the closing of the Mediterranean Theater, however, the Director of Personnel and Administration, EUCOM, concurred with the Missing Persons and Vehicle Section in an amendment to the existing regulations covering the inter-Theater transfer of absentees. The amendment provided that persons apprehended in Italy be turned over to the American Graves Registration Command for disciplinary action since it had general court-martial jurisdiction in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and other European countries. Final action had not been taken on this

(26)

matter at the end of the period under review. Procedures were

worked out for handling British subjects apprehended in the U.S. Zone

(27)

as absent without leave.

c. Preparation of periodic master lists of persons absent without leave was severely handicapped by the impossibility of getting a list printed quickly, with the result that such lists were out of date before distribution. Since 22 October 1946, 15,788 WD AGO Forms 277 were forwarded to the Adjutant General, Department of the Army, being a complete report on all persons carried as absent without leave in the European Command. By the end of September 1947, 9,202 forms had been returned including reports that 8,807 individuals had been discharged from the service, died in action, or returned to military control on dates subsequent to the indicated dates or absence without leave. On 30 September 1947, the Section carried 5,359 persons as absent without leave.

d. The following reports were received by the Missing

(28)

Persons and Vehicles Section during the quarter:

AWOL's	430
Military Vehicles Lost	207
Military Vehicles Recovered	28
Privately Owned Vehicles Lost	103
Privately Owned Vehicles Recovered	10
License Plates Lost	466
License Plated Recovered	0
Certificates of Licence Lost	381
Certificates of Licence Recovered	0

12. Safety Section.

a. The mission of the Safety Section remained unchanged during the quarter, although a change in the existing regulations required revisions in its reporting system. Under the new regulation, the Section was required to provide a monthly report on all fatal injuries occurring in the European Command, a report on all personnel accident experience, and a summary of motor vehicle accident experience. Supervision of safety operations in the field were hampered by lack of qualified safety engineers, short terms of service of such engineers as were available, insufficient emphasis placed upon accident prevention, failure to make thorough analyses in accident cases, lack of thorough testing of vehicle operators, imperfect disciplinary control of the local population as respects traffic violations, and unwillingness of the military government authorities to support efforts to improve vehicle and pedestrian traffic safety in the local population. During the quarter however, a verbal agreement was reached with OMGUS to support a domestic traffic safety program. (29)

b. On 1 July, the changeover from military traffic signs to the international traffic signs (German version) came into effect and enforcement of regulations pertaining to these signs began. German authorities, under quadripartite decision, had been directed to number and mark the highways according to German law and set up traffic signs in accordance with the prewar international agreement. (30)

c. The Safety Section had, without success, endeavored to secure the establishment of the budget and spaces for the safety program, to comply with WD Circular 187 (1946). The Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training ruled that safety engineers and inspectors must be established by major commands from current allotment. To improve the efficiency of safety officers and engineers assigned in major commands to the work of accident prevention, training by means of cooperative supervised inspections, short courses, and conferences was carried on by the Safety Section. To put this program into effect, at least one safety engineer of the Section was constantly in the field. Policy and operations files were distributed to all major commands and military posts so that transfer of duties could be facilitated in the event of turnover of safety personnel. (31)

d. A new change in Army regulations specifying a definite procedure for the issuance of the Motor Vehicle Operator's Permit for highway and tactical driving was issued on 6 August. Special emphasis was placed on the adequate administration of the driver-testing program. Specifications for testing equipment and check sheets were furnished to all units. (32)

e. Because of the paper conservation program, the safety poster program was limited to one safety poster previously issued was therefore eliminated. Approximately 2000 copies of poster depicting fire prevention activities were prepared for the Fire Marshal for

distribution throughout the European Command in support of Fire Prevention Week (the first week in October).⁽³³⁾

f. A number of new reporting procedures were specified in a War Department circular for introduction on 1 October 1947, but because of unavailability of the new report forms in the European Command, their use was delayed until the forms could be reproduced and distributed.⁽³⁴⁾

g. Results of the safety program, as measured by the increase or reduction in accident frequency rates, are shown in the following table of rates in the three categories of reporting for the first three quarters of 1947:

	<u>1st Qtr.</u> <u>1947</u>	<u>2d Qtr.</u> <u>1947</u>	<u>3d Qtr.</u> <u>1947</u>
Military injury rate(a)	6.26	7.76	7.10
Civilian occupational injury rate(b)	6.10	4.34	6.64
Motor vehicle accident frequency rate(c)	2.66	1.76	1.76

- (a) Disabling injuries per 100,000 man-days exposure
- (b) " " " 1,000,000 man-hours "
- (c) Accidents per 100,000 miles driven

Although the military injury rate dropped slightly from the preceding quarter, the civilian occupational injury rate increased considerably, while the military motor vehicle rate remained constant. Little change in the frequency of motor vehicle accidents involving the local population was anticipated until the traffic safety program of Military Government directed at Germans was in operation. It was also noted that the motor vehicle accident severity, as determined by the ratio of

of accidents involving death or injury to total motor vehicle accidents, (35)
was more than three times that of the Army in the United States.

h. The number of nonbattle fatalities in EUCOM, covering all military and civilian personnel mentioned in Article of War 2, decreased by 11 percent from the previous quarter (from 110 to 98). During July, August, and September, thirty-six deaths occurred as the result of motor vehicle accidents; twenty-one from drowning; nine each from gunshot/stabbing and falls; four from poisoning; three each from railway/street-car, aircraft, alcohol poisoning, and suicide; one each from acute alcoholism and strangulation (homicide); and five from miscellaneous (36)
causes.

RAILWAY SECURITY DIVISION

13. Organization.

a. On 1 July 1947, the Railway Security Division employed four Military Police Service Battalions and the German Railway Police to guard all Army mail and supplies in transit by rail in occupied Germany. During the period under review, the 397th Military Police Service Battalion, assigned to the First Military District, was inactivated, leaving two battalions (the 381st and 385th) in the Second Military District and one (the 388th) in the Bremen Enclave. The area formerly covered by the

inactivated battalion was absorbed into the areas guarded by the three remaining battalions. These units continued to function under the operational control of the EUCOM Provost Marshal and under administration (37) of the 1st Military Police Service Group.

b. By 30 September, the number of German railway policemen had increased to 4,130. The Train Escort Service, a component of the German Railway Police, employed 882 policemen as riders to assist in guarding American freight and high priority German freight such as relief supplies. The remainder of the force was employed as follows: 2,972 policemen performed static guard duties in railyards and stations, under the direct supervision of a Resident Field Director who was always either a U.S. Army officer or a Department of the Army civilian employee; 239 were assigned to the Criminal Investigation Service; (38) and 37 were assigned to headquarters.

c. The 7747th Military Police Security Detachment (formerly the 6869th) which staffed the German Railway Police Section in Group headquarters, was authorized 1,800 additional weapons which made possible the arming of all operational personnel in the German Railway Police. Since the detachment had an allowance of only twelve enlisted men, the majority employed in the headquarters, enlisted men assistants to the Resident Field Directors of each German Railway Police District (39) were furnished by the Military Police Service Battalions.

d. Reorganization of the Criminal Investigation Service (German Railway Police) attached to the Group was begun during the

quarter under review. This included the assignment of an investigator as an assistant to the Resident Field Director in each district for the purpose of supervising investigating activities. Other plans were under way for integration of facilities of the American component with those of the German Criminal Police of the three Länder, for specialised training of agents in scientific investigation, and the establishment of dog units for tracking down pilferage.

(40)

14. Problems.

a. Railway security units encountered some difficulty in safeguarding shipment of Civil Affairs relief goods consigned from German installations to German consignees, as cars carrying these goods, unlike similar shipments traveling under U.S. Army sponsorship, did not carry United States documentation or seals and therefore were easily accessible to pilferers. To remedy the situation, plans were made for a special seal to be used on these second priority shipments to distinguish them from other German loads and thus facilitate their safeguarding.

(41)

b. A chronic personnel shortage existed and all security battalions operated under strength during the period under review. Consequently, upon inactivation of the 397th Military Police Service Battalion, the majority of its personnel was absorbed by the remaining three battalions.

(42)

c. Although investigators' case reports showed improvements as a result of courses for investigators held at Group headquarters, which were attended by Special Investigation Service agents, the follow-up of cases to conviction and sentence of the offenders lagged considerably. It was planned to urge unit commanders and investigation officers to follow through all cases to trials and sentences. (43)

d. Morale and efficiency of German railway policemen was improved as a result of authority received, during the period, from the Bipartite Control Group to enable them to draw the heavy workers ration supplemental to the normal ration. Serviceable clothing was also authorized for issue to German railway policemen from U.S. Army stocks. (44)

15. Operations.

During the quarter under review, the three railway security battalions, averaging 98 officers and 1,860 men in strength, and 4,130 German railway policemen were responsible for the security of 26,971 separate trains, consisting of 447,077 cars and traveling a total of 1,233,816 miles. Of the total number of trains, 16,031 comprising 255,935 cars were guarded, while 10,940 trains of 191,142 cars were unguarded. Of the guarded cars, 252 were pilfered; of the unguarded cars, 57 were pilfered. Nine hundred eighty five cars were set out by the police because of mechanical difficulties. The following tabulation shows the number of arrests reported by the railway security units.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
	Ry Emp	Other Ger	DP's	GRP's	Killed	Wounded	Totals
Jul 47	18	54	5	3	1	3	84
Aug 47	25	41	0	3	2	4	75
Sep 47	<u>30</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>73</u>
Totals	73	137	5	7	3	7	232

- (a) Railway employees
- (b) Other Germans
- (c) Displaced persons
- (d) German Railway Police

Dollar value of pilferage losses of United States supplies in transit decreased from about \$18,000 in July to approximately \$16,000 in (45) September.

CONFINEMENT AND REHABILITATION DIVISION

16. Organization.

Late in September 1947, the Confinement and Rehabilitation Division absorbed the functions of the Prisoner of War Division. On 23 September 1947, Col. G.B. Devore, former Chief of the Prisoner of War Division became chief of the newly designated Confinement and Prisoner of War Division. Lt. Col. F. Maxwell, chief of the Confinement and Rehabilitation Division returned to the United States and was not replaced.

17. Functions.

One function of the Confinement and Rehabilitation Division was the technical supervision of the War Crimes Prison No. 1, Landsberg, Germany. This installation, under the operational control of the Commanding General, First Military District, was designated for the confinement of all war criminals in the European Command sentenced to imprisonment by specially appointed military government courts. Other functions of the divisions were as during the second year of the
(46)
occupation.

18. Policies.

The basic policies governing confinement and rehabilitation underwent no radical changes during the quarter under review. At the end of July the War Department informed the European Command that "the policy of the War Department is not to circumscribe the good judgment of courts, reviewing authorities or post commanders in the execution of their duties with respect to military justice and confinement so long as existing laws and regulations and established procedures of the War Department are followed." In August, the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, in the course of prison inspections, directed by verbal order that as much of the sentences of all first-offender garrison prisoners as concerned confinement be suspended; that first offenders, with the exception of cases involving serious offenses, be given stiff fines, reprimanded, and turned back to duty. This order

greatly reduced the prison population of all guardhouses and stockades
(47)
in the European Command.

19. Military Prisoner Strength.

The number of military prisoners in the European Command on 30 September was 1,975, of whom 1,632 were garrison prisoners confined in guardhouses and stockades, 92 were sentenced general prisoners, and 251 were garrison prisoners awaiting final approval of sentence involving dishonorable discharge at the EUCOM Military Prison. There was a total of 394 general and garrison prisoners sentenced to dishonorable discharge and awaiting final action on their cases in guardhouses, stockades, and the EUCOM Military Prison at Mannheim. About 78 percent of all garrison prisoners had previous convictions, and 27 percent were under administrative proceedings for separation from the service. (48)

20. EUCOM Military Prison.

a. The following table shows statistics of the prisoner population at the EUCOM Military Prison during the quarter ending 30 September 1947.

STATISTICS, EUCOM MILITARY PRISON

Sentenced prisoners in confinement 30 September 1947	92
Unsentenced " " " " " " "	<u>251</u>
Total " " " " " " "	343
Detained officers	5
Condemned prisoners	3
White prisoners	289
Colored prisoners	54
Percentage colored prisoners	19%
General prisoners restored to duty during quarter	6
General prisoners evacuated to USA during quarter	216
General prisoners received during the quarter for confinement	277
Gain in prisoner population during the quarter	55

Only exceptional general prisoners whose previous records were superior and whose conduct in confinement was outstanding were restored to duty in the European Command. Others were evacuated to the United States in groups of seventy-two as transportation became available. (49)

b. In order to correct the faults of the physical plant of the EUCOM Military Prison, which had been pointed out by the EUCOM Inspector General during inspections in June, a remodeling project was initiated during August. Although construction was to be limited to essential requirements of security and sanitation, including a new prison office, a guard room, a mess, the prison wall, and the modification of the bombed building, plans called for 400,000 man-hours of labor, part of which was to be prison labor, to be completed in four phases by 1 July 1949. Previously, the Director of Personnel and Administration, at the request of the Chief of Staff, had completed an extensive survey of all available prisons, for a more suitable modern

and escape-proof plant, but OMGUS had failed to concur in releasing the desired substitute prison. Inspections of the Mannheim Prison by General Clay on 6 August and by General Huebner on 23 September (50) disclosed that was satisfactory for continued use.

21. Landsberg War Crimes Prison.

The number of inmates of the prison at the end of the quarter was 728, of whom 201 were under sentence of death; 157, life imprisonment, 172, from ten years to life; and 198, under ten years. Following a routine inspection in July by the Provost Marshal of the War Crimes Prison No. 1 at Landsberg, it was found that the supply of certain food items from the German economy was unsatisfactory. Consequently, arrangements were made through Military Government for prisoners to work on a neighboring farm, formerly a part of the prison installation, thus supplementing the supply of vegetables and providing a work outlet for inmates of the prison. (51)

22. Procedures for Confinement of Female Prisoners.

There were no central facilities for the confinement in the European Command of female United States, Allied, and neutral civilians, charged with or convicted of criminal offenses. The method of detaining such personnel was the responsibility of the post commander. In cases of lesser offenses, females were normally held in restriction or under arrest in quarters pending investigation and trial. In cases of serious

offenses, confinement was generally in vacant billets, under supervision of a matron and under a military police guard stationed outside the rooms. In cases of violent crimes, a psychiatric examination at the nearest U.S. Army hospital was ordered. Females found guilty of criminal offenses were evacuated from the European Command as quickly as possible. In September the Department of the Army directed that female United States civilian employees with long sentences be confined, after review of the sentences by the Department of the Army, in the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia; and those with short sentences, in a New York City detention home for women. (52)

23. Evacuation of General Prisoners Awaiting Final Action on Their Cases.

The evacuation to the United States of general prisoners awaiting final action on their cases gave rise to some difficulties during the quarter under review. Frequently, prisoners became ineligible for evacuation because of a change in status either immediately prior to evacuation or en route. Upon arrival at the New York Port of Embarkation, the segregation of these prisoners, their records, and effects for transfer to a place other than that designated by their movement orders caused confusion and hardship. To eliminate recurrence of this situation, the Provost Marshal General recommended new procedures whereby all general prisoners awaiting final action on their cases were referred to as garrison prisoners and transferred to the United States on

separate orders and shipping rosters. Experience proved, however, that the evacuation of such prisoners was impractical except as an emergency means to relieve overcrowding. In cases where the Department of the Army did not uphold the finding of the court and retrial was ordered, prisoners were returned to the European Command, causing added expense and delay. Consequently, evacuation of garrison prisoners awaiting final action on sentences including dishonorable discharge practically ceased. (53)

24. Other Plans and Operations.

a. During the quarter under review plans were initiated for receiving from the Mediterranean Theater two general prisoners and four German prisoners of war sentenced to death by general courts martial and awaiting final action on their cases. The Department of the Army had authorized their transfer upon the close of that Theater.

b. Confinement methods and procedures throughout the European Command were standardized and improved with the distribution of WD TM 12-510, "Guardhouses and Confinement Facilities," and pertinent forms. (54)

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

25. Organization Developments.

In anticipation of increased criminal activity in the Frankfurt area once the Bizonal headquarters were set up and functioning, the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) took steps in July to provide the 52d Criminal Investigation Detachment covering the Frankfurt area with a number of criminal investigators of proven reputation and experience. Other steps consisted of drawing experienced agents from other detachments and assigning them to the Frankfurt unit. 1st Lt. Harry J. Painter, formerly Federal Bureau of Investigation agent and a CID agent in the Pacific Theater, was relieved as Acting Chief Agent in Marburg and assigned to the 52d Criminal Investigation Detachment early in August as Assistant Chief Agent. Capt. Harold W. Sweetman of the Office of the Provost Marshal, EUCAL, was placed in command of the reinforced detachment.

(55)

26. Personnel.

a. The CID continued to experience difficulty during the quarter in finding qualified personnel. During August eighteen of twenty-four enlisted replacements received from the United States met the minimum requirements of the Division and were accepted for assignment.

The other six, or 25 percent, were either immature or did not possess the necessary background. The number of Germans and displaced persons employed by the detachments rose from 154 in July to 202 on 30 September 1947, or from 70 percent to 90 percent of the authorized strength of
(56)
225.

b. In an effort to increase efficiency of the available personnel, the chief of the CID, Lt. Col. W. A. Karp, delivered a series of lectures to various units in the field, emphasizing the need for improving the preparation of testimony, the custody of physical evidence, the method and conduct of investigations, liaison with Judge Advocates, and the mission and importance of Criminal
(57)
Investigation Detachments.

27. Accomplishments.

a. Field units investigated 1,872 offenses, made 1,220 arrests, and recovered \$383,221 in property during the quarter under review. The value of property reported stolen in this period amounted to \$250,082. Approximately 50 percent of the offenses investigated were committed by United States and Allied personnel, and 50 percent by displaced persons, Germans, Austrians, and unknown persons. The former were predominantly involved in crimes such as simple assault with dangerous weapons, homicides, fraud, larceny, rape, violation of Army directives, dereliction of duty, black marketing, and counterfeiting; the latter, in crimes classified as fraud, larceny,

counterfeiting, burglary, black marketing, housebreaking, and conspiracy. Outstanding in dollar value of classes of property stolen and recovered were; personal property (\$82,155), motor vehicles (\$53,888), currency (\$62,742, enemy and foreign material (\$33,552), post exchange supplies (\$67,050), Army equipment (\$51,908), clothing (\$13,114), and food (\$3,844). Relative to passing and possession of counterfeit Military Payment Certificates in the U.S. Zone of Germany, 134 persons were investigated and \$3,550 in bogus money was seized, making a total of 265 cases handled and \$13,990 confiscated from the time of the first appearance of the bogus currency early in February 1947. In order to detect and suppress counterfeiting activities, CID agents worked in areas outside the U.S. Zone of Germany in cooperation with law enforcement agencies of other countries. (58)

b. Among outstanding cases handled by Criminal Investigation Detachments during the third quarter of 1947 were:

(1) The successful solution of the murder case of a nineteen year old German girl whose nude and beheaded body was found near the Oberpfaffenhofen Air Base on 27 March 1947. In this case, the 27th CID Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, by means of ballistics tests, was instrumental in exonerating an American, at first believed guilty of shooting and beheading the girl, and in determining the guilt of a Yugoslav displaced person, who confessed when confronted with the evidence.

(2) In cooperation with agents of the EUCO Exchange System, the arrest of a German truck-driver, employed by the EUCO Exchange System, and recovery of most of a truckload of watches, cameras, and jewelry valued at \$55,000.

(3) With the aid of German police and the JMGUS Public Safety Officer at Naburg, Germany, the recovery of approximately 2,000,000 tax-exempt American cigarettes from Brussels destined for Vienna. Two Czechoslovaks and one Polish displaced person were jailed, and the truck with contents confiscated. Aided by two German jail keepers, one of the Czechoslovaks escaped from jail and was still at large on 30 September 1947.

(4) An intensive investigation by Berlin CID agents into the alleged disappearance of jewelry variously valued at \$500,000 to \$7,000,000 which belonged to the late Princess Hermine, widow of Germany's last Kaiser. The case, involving the Princess' son Ferdinand and other Germans, was turned over to German authorities when it became evident that no Americans were involved.

(5) A successful manhunt aided by the military police, Constabulary, and German police, leading to the arrest of a Polish guard for shooting and critically wounding two CID agents who were attempting to apprehend him for burglary.

(6) The apprehension of a ring of German railroad employees and German railroad police, responsible for pilferage of U.S. Government property while on duty in the freight yards. Among

those arrested were a number of jobless Germans who had been disposing
(59)
of the stolen goods through black-market channels.

28. The Black Market.

Criminal investigators found that black-market activities increased considerably during the period under review. Prices for scarce commodities increased to nearly twice those of one year before. Following the import ban on cigarettes, packaged coffee from the United States, American dollar currency, and jewelery remained the leading items of exchange. CID officials expected black-market operations in the U.S. Zone of Germany, as in the other Zones, to continue to increase until such time as economic conditions improved throughout
(60)
the whole of Germany.

PRISONER OF WAR DIVISION

29. Organization.

Late in September 1947, the Prisoner of War Division was combined with the Confinement and Rehabilitation Division. This was the result of the closing of the last prisoner of war camps and with the discharge of all prisoners of war under control of the European
(61)
Command on 30 June 1947.

30. Operations and Procedures.

a. On 1 July 1947, the only prisoner of war enclosure operated under control of EUCM was Prisoner of War Discharge Center No. 29 at Dachau. It was operated in connection with repatriation of prisoners of war received from other governments and United States authorities in Italy. At the end of September the Discharge Center at Dachau was ordered closed, arrangements having been made with the British and Belgian authorities to ship prisoners of war fully discharged, and to route them, after 1 October 1947, to designated civilian dispersion points in each of the Länder of the U.S. Zone. (62)

b. During the period under review, Luxemburg shipped approximately 1000 prisoners and the Mediterranean Theater 335 to Dachau, completing the repatriation of all their prisoners of war. British shipped 3000 prisoners to Dachau in September, an undisclosed number remaining to be shipped, while Belgium already having repatriated 10,600 prisoners to the U. S. Zone of Germany, had 5,060 remaining to be repatriated by December 1947. Of 427,000 prisoners of war in France on 1 March 1947, 62,000 were released as free workers in France and 87,000 were repatriated by 1 July 1947, while repatriations during the quarter under review were 10,000 monthly. On 29 September, there were 2,829 prisoners of war at Dachau awaiting discharge. Civilian internees, likewise awaiting discharge at Dachau, Ludwigsburg, and the Historical Division enclosure at Neustadt, numbered 1,600. (63)

c. Fifty-five prisoners of war were on loan to the U.S. Army from other governments. Forty-one prisoners from the British Government and nine from the French were at Neustadt and were chiefly of interest to the Office of the Chief Historian, EUCCM; five prisoners from the British, at Oberursel, were aiding the Deputy Director of Intelligence. When no longer needed, the forty-six prisoners from the British were to be returned to their custody, while five French-loaned prisoners were to be transferred to United States custody and discharged and four were to be returned to French custody. (64)

d. Early in July, as a result of recommendations by the Prisoner of War Division and action by the Director of Personnel and Administration, EUCCM, responsibility for issuing discharge certificates to individuals claiming to be former prisoners of war and appearing in the U.S. Zone without such certificates passed to OMCUS, which charged local military government units with carrying out this function. It was pointed out that, of 6000 stragglers handled at the U.S. Discharge Centers at Heilbronn and Dachau, 20 percent had been turned over to Military Government for trial for making false statements or violations of border regulations; 35 percent had been turned over to German police for return to prisons or reformatories from which they had escaped or for trial under German laws; 10 percent had been arrested as automatic arrestees or as persons wanted by the Central Registry of War Criminals and Security Suspects

(CROWCASS) for war crimes; and 35 percent had been discharged to their homes. Accordingly, no more stragglers were accepted at Dachau for discharge, but were referred to the local military government office. In this connection, the French Liaison Mission in September notified United States authorities that the French would no longer seek the return of prisoners of war escaped from French prisoner of war camps in France or in the French Zone of Germany. (65)

e. During the quarter under review, files of the Prisoner of War Division, containing rosters of former special-projects prisoners of war, were loaned to the director of the Army Assistance Program for German Youth Activities. These prisoners had received special training while in the United States in leadership and democratic ways, and were of interest as possible leaders in the German Youth Activities program. (66)

31. Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

a. The six sections of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau (PWIB) which continued to function during the quarter under review were: Certificate of Credit, Military Payment Order, Locator, Information, War Crimes, and Administration. Although there were no significant changes in the work of PWIB, working priority was given to the Certificate of Credit and Military Payment Order Sections, mostly at the expense of the Locator Section. Information Section answered an average of 2000 inquiries weekly. War Crimes Section traced an average of 350 wanted war criminals per week, and continued to receive new lists of wanted

persons from CROWCASS, intelligence agencies, and the Judge Advocate General. During the quarter under review, PWIB received various shipments of records from Italy, and was directed to receive records and undeliverable personal property and monies from the Dachau Discharge Center following its closing on 30 September 1947. (67)

b. Under the EUCOM program, initiated on 1 January 1947, to redeem in cash certificates of credit held by prisoners of war, the Certificate of Credit Section, up to 1 July 1947, had verified the payments due on 102,000 certificates amounting to \$16,184.048 while on that date 200,000 certificates awaited action. By 30 September, 405,582 certificates of credit amounting to \$60,282.269 had been handled and those awaiting action were reduced to 6,300. This was accomplished by obtaining competent clerical help and an improvement in work methods. Of the certificates received, 89 percent were approved, 10.5 percent were returned for correction of affidavits, and 0.5 were rejected for various reasons, such as duplication or no payment due under conditions of capture. Late in September, the Section was directed to duplicate some 12,000 authenticated certificates of credit lost in transit from PWIB to the U.S. Zone, Austria, necessitating the development of a system to prevent duplicate payments in the event the lost certificates were recovered. (68)

c. The cashing of Military Payment Orders held by prisoners of war proceeded without delay. Notices of paid orders were received and posted on individual records by the Military Payment Order Section.

During the quarter under review, the Section cleared an accumulation of 30,000 paid orders previously received, and posted 30,000 new orders. From the time of the initiation of the program until 30 September 1947, 96,000 notices were received, of which 95,000 had been posted. (69)

d. The Administrative Section of PWIB was abnormally large with a strength of seventy-two on 1 July. This was necessary to carry out a program of rehabilitation of the premises occupied by PWIB. Since nearly all offices, quarters, and recreation facilities had been remodeled and prepared for the winter by 30 September 1947, the strength was reduced to forty-nine. The Administrative Section had difficulty in obtaining adequate and competent clerical help for PWIB, until the advent of the new German Wage Scale, which increased clerks' earnings almost 50 percent and attracted competent workers. The clearing of pay rolls however, through Civilian Personnel Branch, Adjutant General, Headquarters Command, EUCOM, took from six to eight weeks, adversely affecting morale among German employees. (70)

FIELD CONTACT DIVISION

32. Survey of Negro Troops.

a. The Field Contact Officer, Lt. Col. H. Y. Chase, who was the senior Negro officer in the European Command, continued making

visits to Negro organizations in the European Command, with the purpose of reducing the disproportionate involvement of Negro soldiers in serious incidents. In the quarter under review, trips were made to thirteen cities where Negro troops were stationed, and lecture-discussions conducted with company-size groups in which 6,827 enlisted men participated--approximately two-thirds of the Negro strength of the European Command.

b. The findings of the Field Contact Officer were that the lecture-discussion were for the most part informative for the troops, stimulating a sense of responsibility for behavior improvement, and generally acted as an effective but temporary preventive against misbehavior. It was recognized that some individuals were apparently impressed, but not much affected otherwise. Recommendations were made for continuation of the lecture-discussions, and for a thorough briefing of all officers on duty with Negro troops in the subject matter presented to the men, thus enabling them to aid in coping with the disciplinary problems.

c. The Field Contact Officer submitted a confidential report on Negro personnel in the European Command to the Deputy Director of Personnel and Administration of the War Department, when the latter visited the Theater in August. The following pertinent facts were stated: Although Negroes constituted 8.6 percent of the total strength

of the European Command, the rate of involvement in serious incidents was disproportionate--17.7 percent in January, 19 percent in March, and 15.1 percent in July. A correlation existed between involvement in serious incidents and AGCT score and age. There was maximum involvement in the score range from 70 to 78; men of lower scores were much less involved, as were men with scores in excess of 100. Negroes in the age group of twenty-four to thirty-two years were involved to a high degree; the teenage soldiers and those of twenty to twenty-three years were usually involved in minor offenses. Soldiers of thirty-five years or over showed extremely low involvement in serious misconduct. About three thousand of the Negroes in the European Command at the end of August 1947 were not adapted to the requirements of Army life in Germany and were regarded as undesirables. The greater number of the men were repeaters in company punishments, courts martial, and venereal infections. Administrative procedures, from November 1946 to April 1947, had failed to accomplish the objective of elimination of inapt soldiers partly because of the slowness of the procedures, and partly because of loss of records and mishandling of pertinent papers which accompanied the inactivation of the Third U.S. Army and Continental Base Section. In view of these facts, the Field Contact Officer recommended a procedure for selecting Negro personnel for continued service in the European Command in which AGCT scores would not be a major criterion of adaptability, but due weight would be given to

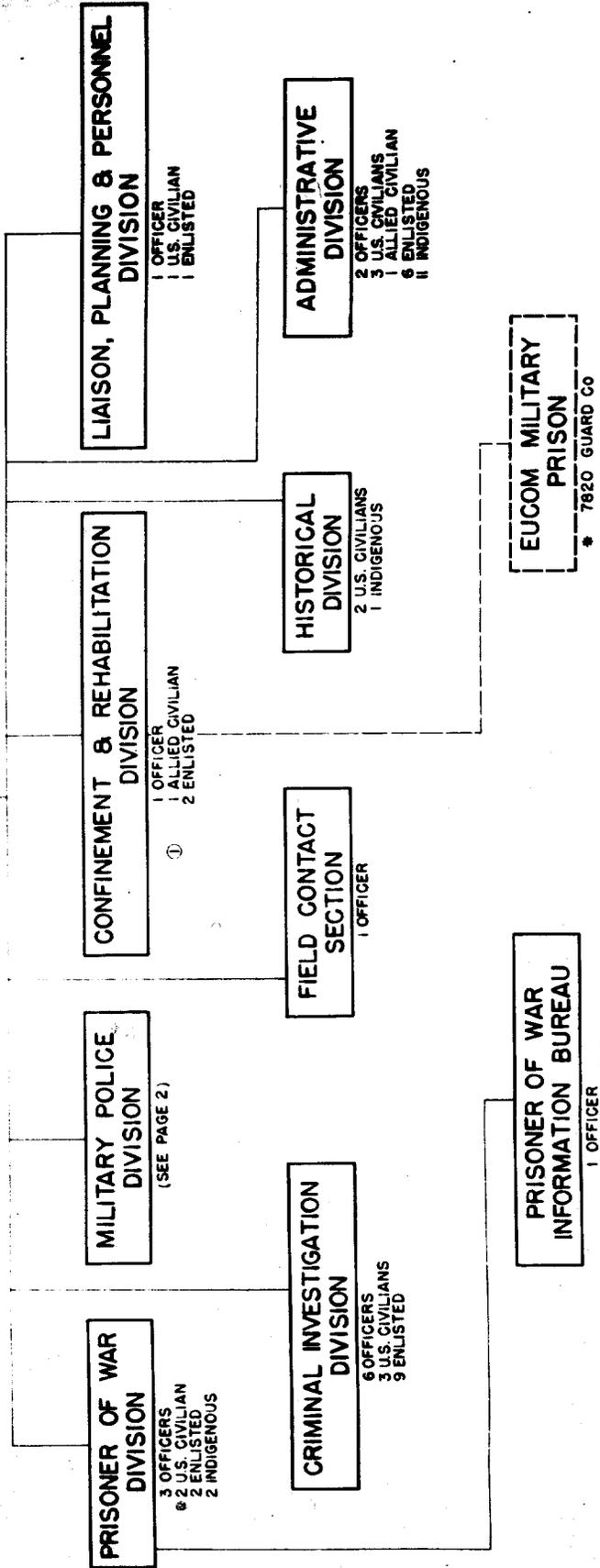
personal traits, characteristics, manner of performance of duty, morals, character, and any other factor tending to assure reasonable adaptiveness. It was further recommended that men whose past records of conduct and performance indicated unadaptability be returned with minimum delay to the United States, where, under favorable conditions, it was felt that 50 to 70 percent of the undesirables could be continued in the service. Similar rigorous examinations were recommended for Negroes prior to movement from the United States as oversea replacements. Thus it was hoped to improve the caliber of Negro personnel in the European Command, and to reduce the high percentage of involvement of Negro soldiers in serious incidents.

(71)

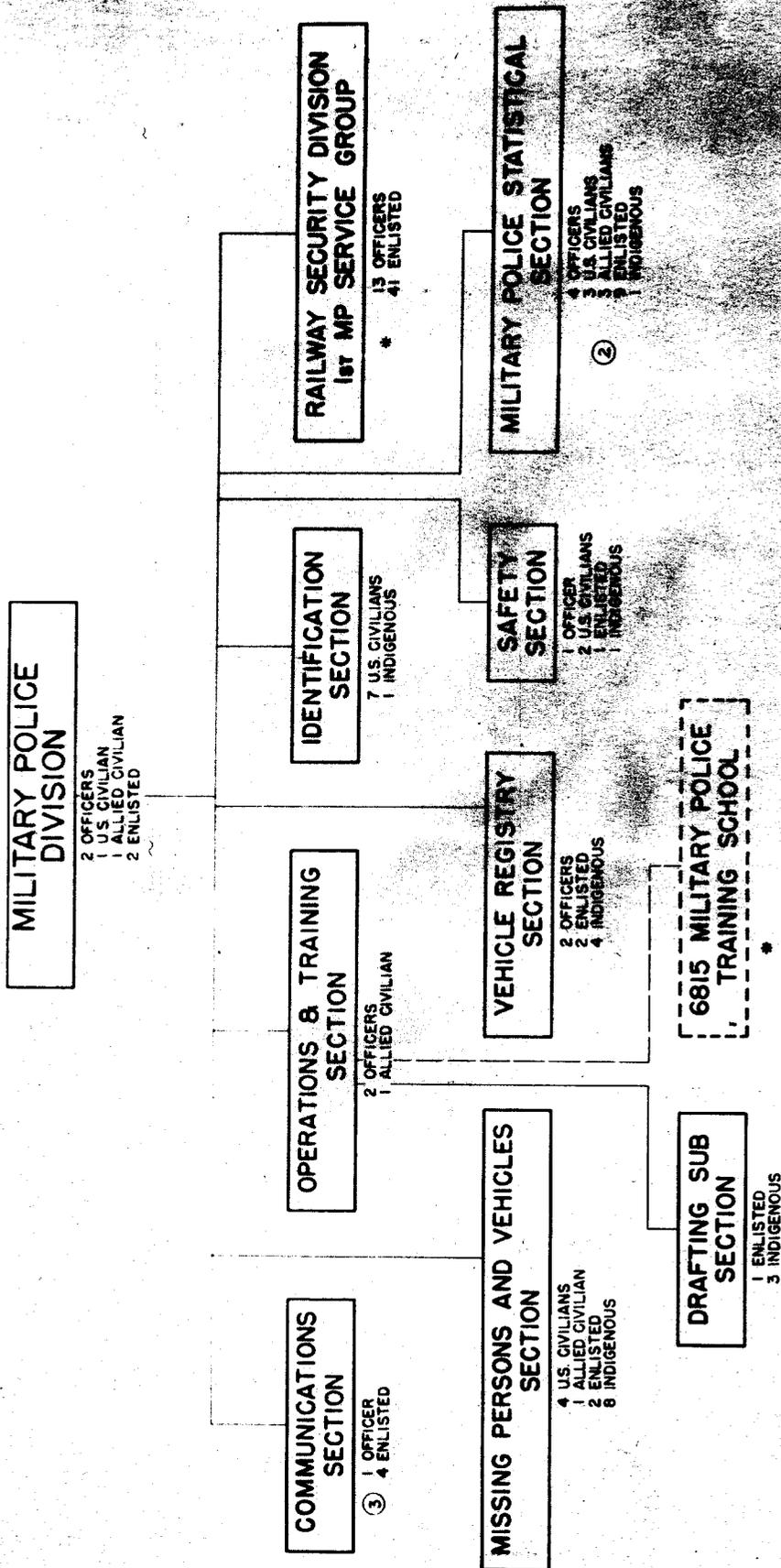
**EUROPEAN COMMAND
PROVOST MARSHAL**
1 BRIGADIER GENERAL

DEPUTY
1 OFFICER

EXECUTIVE
1 OFFICER
1 U.S. CIVILIAN

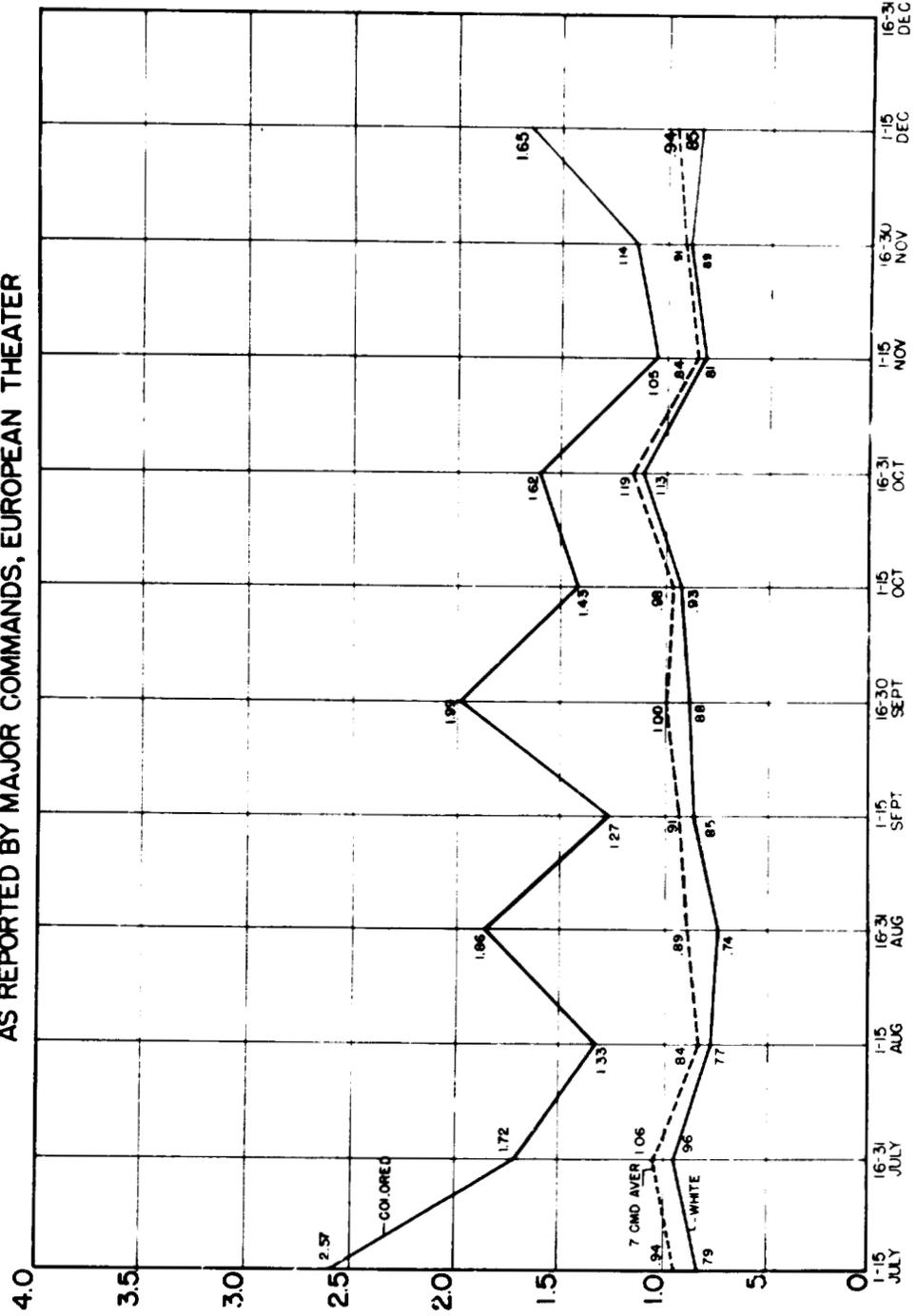


* ATTACHED OPM FOR OPERATIONAL CONTROL ONLY
① 1 ENLISTED SPACE REMOVED 2 SEPTEMBER



* ATTACHED OPM FOR OPERATIONAL CONTROL ONLY
① OFFICER AND 2 ENLISTED SPACES REMOVED 2 SEPTEMBER
② 2 ENLISTED SPACES REMOVED 2 SEPTEMBER
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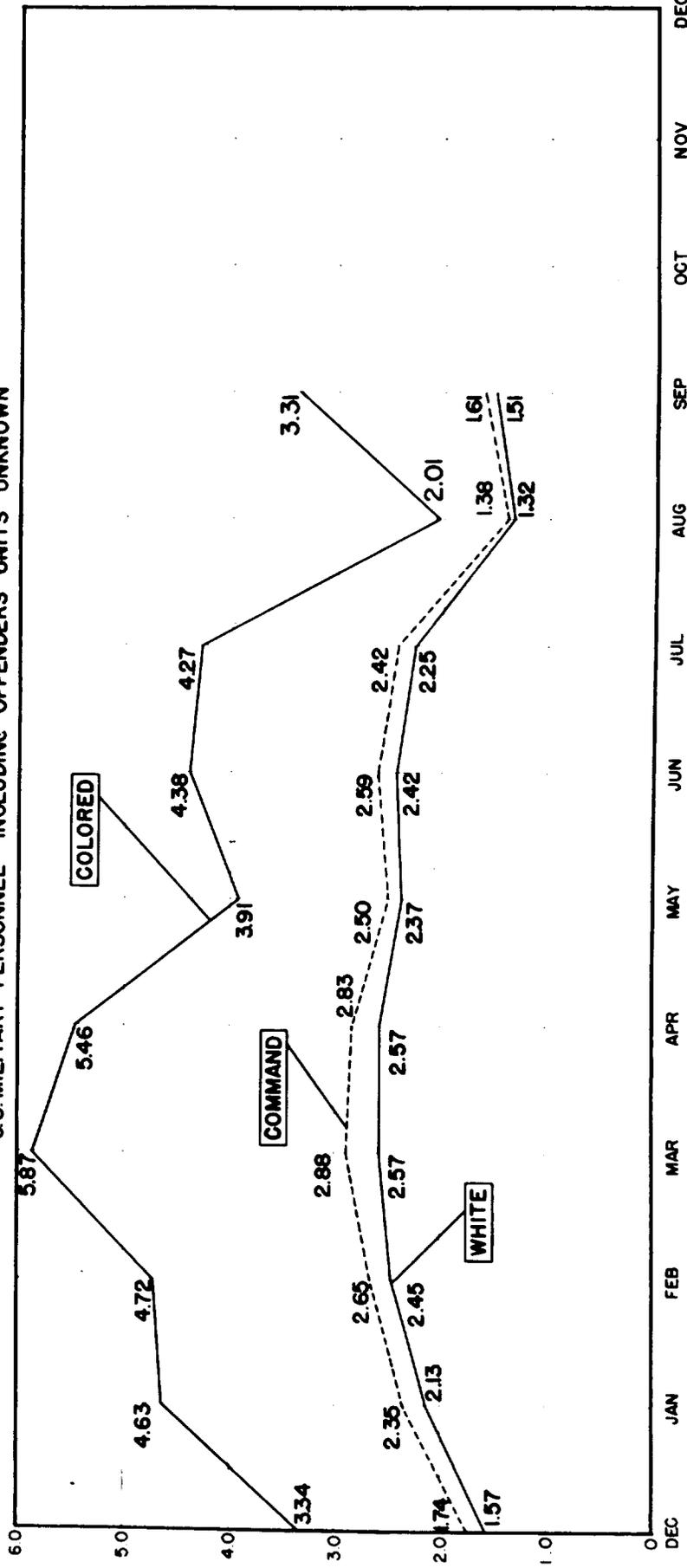
REF-STR-RI-CAT E D
SERIOUS INCIDENT RATES
 RATE PER THOUSAND MEN-U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL
 AS REPORTED BY MAJOR COMMANDS, EUROPEAN THEATER



SERIOUS INCIDENT RATES EUROPEAN COMMAND ALLEGED CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY

PER THOUSAND TROOPS

U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL - INCLUDING OFFENDERS UNITS UNKNOWN



- 19 47 -

SOURCE: ORIGINAL SERIOUS INCIDENT REPORTS

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

PREPARED BY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL
EUCOM

30 SEPTEMBER 1947

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. See chart I and Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 2, 15, 29.

2. GO 88, US Constabulary, 28 Aug 47; EUCOM T/D 313-1251, 1 Sep 47; Hq, EUCOM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 27, 43, 44; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Aug 47, file AG 322 COT-AGO, subj: "Organization of the 7820 Guard Company."

3. Staff Memo No 83, EUCOM, 9 Oct 47, subj: "Disbandment of Office, Chief Military Labor Service"; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 2.

4. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 11, 17.

5. Ibid, pp 17-19.

6. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Oct 47, subj: "Increase in Civilian Personnel Authorization," OPM to OPOT, and minute 2 of same; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 20.

7. TOD 303-1422A, 2 Sep 47, OPM; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 20.

8. Civ Pers Action Request, WD form 72, OPM, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Aug 47, to Hq Comd, EUCOM, Civ Pers; Hq, EUCOM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 20-21 and appendix "B".

9. MGR, Tit 15, C2, par 641.3 15 May 47; cable SC-22402, 11 Oct 47, EUCOM, Dir of P&A, to major comds; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 20-21 and appendix "B".

10. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Aug, file AG 322 COT-AGO, subj: "Organization of the 7820 Guard Company"; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 43-44; cable SX-2831, 22 Sep 47, EUCOM to Dept of the Army; cable SX-87531, 20 Oct 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.

11. SOP 103, EUCOM, 31 Aug 47, subj: "Military Police on Railroad Passenger Trains."

12. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Jul 47, file AG 220.712 GPA-AGP-B, subj: "Outline Plan for 'Operation Creoles' "; IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 29 Jul 47, subj: "Operation Creole," OPM to Dir of P&A.
13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, MP School, 30 Oct 47, subj: "Computation of Total Enrollment and Graduates of School to Date," to OPM, EUCOM.
14. Cir 64, EUCOM, 1 Aug 47, subj: Reporting of Crimes, Offenses, and Serious Incidents," sec II; cir 69, EUCOM, 18 Aug 47, subj: same; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 48-49.
15. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 49-52; IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Jul 47, subj: "Weekly Report to Public Information Division," C TI&E to CO, 7700 TI & E Gp.
16. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Jun 47, subj: "Weekly Follow-up and Close-out of Reports of Serious Incidents," DC of S to OPM (copy in Statistical Sec MP Div, OPM, files); Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 52-53; interview with Capt L.P. McCuller, Chief, Statistical Sec, OPM, 7 Jan 47.
17. Interview with Capt L. P. McCuller, Chief, Statistical Sec, OPM, 7 Jan 47; cir 69, EUCOM, 18 Aug 47, subj: "Reporting of Crimes, Offenses and Serious Incidents"; see also charts III and IV.
18. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 55 and appendixes "B" through "G".
19. Ibid, p 57.
20. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 24 Dec 46, file AG 230 AGE-CAP; CPC 52, ND, 29 Aug 47, subj: "Federal Employees Loyalty Program"; CPC 1, Dept of the Army, 1 Oct 47, subj: same, and 2, 17 Oct 47, subj: same; Civ Pers Memo No 3, EUCOM 30 Oct 47, subj: same; Hq, EUCOM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 57; IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Nov 47, Dir of P&A to OPM, attn: Mr Baker.
21. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 59-60.
22. Ibid, pp 61-65.
23. Cir 124, USFET, 4 Sep 46, subj: "Vehicle and Traffic Code," as amended by USFET Cir 160, 2 Nov 46, sec 1; 14 Mar 47, sec I, and by EUCOM Cir 4, 26 Mar 47, sec VII; 31, 22 May 47, sec II; and 39, 27 May 47, sec IV.

24. Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 66-68.
25. Ltr, Hq, EUCCM, OPM, 10 Jul 47, file AG 451 (PMG), subj: "Consolidated Report of Lost or Stolen License Plates a/o Certificates of License."
26. Cir 62, EUCCM, 31 Jul 47, sec I; Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 70-71.
27. Hq, EUCCM, Weekly Directive, No 2, 22 Aug 47, sec V, subj: "Procedure for Reporting Apprehension of British Army Personnel."
28. Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 72-74.
29. SOP 72, USFET, 26 Nov 45, and C3, EUCCM, 11 Sep 47; Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 76-79.
30. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 30 Jan 47, file AG 611 GEC-AGO, subj: "Numbering and Marking of Highways in the U.S. Zone of Germany"; Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 79.
31. Cir 187, WD, 26 Jun 46, par II, sec 3; IRB, Hq, EUCCM, 31 Mar 47, OPM, Safety Sec, to Dir of P&A and Budget and Fiscal Div, and verbal approval by Dir of P&A and Budget and Fiscal Div, but verbal nonconurrence by Dir of OPOT, EUCCM.--as stated in telephone conversation with Lt Col R. W. Chutter, Chief, Safety Sec, OPM, EUCCM, 6 Jan 47; Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 77, 78.
32. AR 850-15, C6, 6 Aug 47; Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 78-79.
33. Ltr, Hq, EUCCM, 18 Jun 47, file AG 462 GSP-AGO, subj: "Paper Conservation Program"; Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 77, 79.
34. Cir 234, WD, 27 Aug 47, subj: "Army Safety Program Procedures"; Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 80.
35. Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 82-84.
36. Hq, EUCCM, AG, Casualty Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 15; OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 84.

37. TRO, No 1, EUCOM, amendment 2, 4 Apr 47; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 87; SOP 1, 1st MP Sv Gp, 28 Aug 47, subj: "Guarding U.S. Mail and Government Supplies in Transit by Rail in Occupied Germany"; GO 43, First Mil Dist, 19 Sep 47.

38. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 85; also supporting documents for same, vol XVII, p 36.

39. T/A 1032-B, EUCOM, 20 Jun 47; also, T/A 303-1032-C, 1 Sep 47; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 88, 91.

40. Cir 15, 1st MP Sv Gp, 8 Sep 47, sec I; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 88.

41. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 1st MP Sv Gp, 7 Oct 47, subj: "Special Seals for Military Government-Civil Affairs Shipments," to CCOT; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 95.

42. GO 43, First Mil Dist, 19 Sep 47; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 96.

43. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 96.

44. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 1st MP Sv Gp, 11 Aug 47, file 400.8, subj: "Food Ration for Personnel of the German Railway Police," approved by Dir of SS&P, EUCOM, 20 Aug 47; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 1st MP Sv Gp, 12 Aug 47, file 400.12, subj: "Procurement of Serviceable Clothing for German Railway Police," approved by Dir of SS&P, EUCOM, 27 Aug 47.

45. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 98.

46. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 26 Feb 47, file AG 383 JAG-AGO, subj: "Designation of Prisons for War Criminals"; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 23.

47. Ltr, WD, 29 Jul 47, file AGAM 250.3 (10 Jul 47), subj: "Policy Concerning Confinement in Post, Camp, and Station Guardhouses"; IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Aug 47, subj: same, OPM to AG Mil Pers Br, through Dir of P&A, EUCOM, and minute 2; IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Aug 47, subj: "Confinement of First Offenders," OPM to Dir of P&A.

48. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, 30 Nov 47, pp 29-30; OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 30.

49. Hq, EUCCM Mil Prison, Daily Status Reports, 1 Jul-30 Sep, on file in Conf Sec, Conf & PW Div, OPM, EUCCM; Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 23, 30.

50. Ltr, Hq, EUCCM, OPM, 21 Jul 47, subj: "Report on Survey of EUCCM Mil Prison," to Dir of SS&P; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 24, 27 Aug 47, par 29; OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 25-26; OPM Exec Div, Daily Diary, 6 Aug and 23 Sep 47.

51. Ltrs, Hq, First Mil Dist, 19 Sep 47, file AG 254, PIG to C in C, subj: "Acquisition of Spetting Farm, Landsberg/Lech"; Hq, First Mil Dist, 29 Sep 47, subj: same, to OPM; Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 27, 30; interview with Col G.B. Devore, Chief, Conf & PW Sec, OPM, EUCCM, 6 Jan 47.

52. Cable W-86867, 23 Sep 47, Dept of the Army to JA, EUCCM; memo, Hq, EUCCM, OPM, 29 Aug 47, subj: "Recommended Policy on Confinement of Female Offenders Other than Indigenous in EUCCM," to JA, EUCCM.

53. Cable WCL-24172, WD, 10 Jun 47; ltr, WD, PMG, 17 Jul 47, to Brig Gen W. E. Bergin, AG, EUCCM, 5 Aug 47, file 253, to PM, Second Mil Dist, subj: "Evacuation of Prisoners"; Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 28-29.

54. Cables C-21438, 29 Sep 47, MPOUSA to EUCCM; WCL-24201, 24 Sep 47, Dept of the Army, AG, to MPOUSA; Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 27, 29.

55. Interview with Capt. L. J. Zucker, Exec, and H. J. Kapsch, Adm of CI Div, OPM, EUCCM, 7 Jan 47; Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 31-32.

56. Interview with Lt Col W. A. Karp, Chief, CI Div, OPM, EUCCM, 7 Jan 47; Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 32, 39, also appendix "B", p 36.

57. Hq, EUCCM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 32-33.

58. Monthly Report of Offenses, Arrests from CI Detachments, Jul-Sep 47, to CID, OPM, EUCCM; CID Reports of Investigations, on file at CID, OPM, EUCCM; Hq, EUCCM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 34; ibid, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 33-39 and appendixes "A"- "C".

59. CID Reports of Investigations, on file at CID, OPM, EUCOM; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 33-39.

60. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 37.

61. Cable SC-30276, 5 Jun 47, to First Mil Dist et al.; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 100; ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, pp 109, 111.

62. Cable SC-19822, 18 Sep 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner, to CG, First Mil Dist.

63. Semimonthly Report of PW's (DEF) Civilian Internees, 16-30 Sep 47, from PW, US Constabulary, Second Mil Dis, and G-2 Sec, First Mil Dist (copy on file in PW Sec, Conf & PW Div, OPM, EUCOM).

64. Ibid; also interview with Capt O.R. Thompson, Asst C, PW Div, OPM, EUCOM, 6 Jan 47.

65. Ltr, OMCUS, 28 Jun 46, file AG 383.6, subj: "Disposition of Ex-POM Appearing in the American Zone without Proper Discharge Certificates"; Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 2 Jul 47, file 383.6 PMG, subj: "Instructions for PLE No 29, Dachau, Regarding Stragglers," sgd Col G. B. Devore, Chief, PW Div, OPM, EUCOM; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 102; IRS, French Liaison Mission to EUCOM, 22 Aug 47, subj: "Escaped POM from French Hands," on file in PW Sec, C & PW Div, OPM, EUCOM.

66. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 103.

67. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, PW Div, Daily Diary, 24 Sep 47, on file, PW Sec, Conf & PW Div, OPM, EUCOM; OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 105-6.

68. Cir 186, USFET, 31 Dec 47; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, PWIB, 29 Sep 47, file 383.6 (F-502), subj: "Certificates of Credit"; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 21, 5 Aug 47, par 2; cable W-85237, 29 Aug 47, PMGPW to USFA; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, OPM, 28 Oct 47, file 383.6 PMG, subj: "Duplicate Certificates of Credit," to PMG, Dept of the Army; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 105-6.

69. Cir 186, USFET, 31 Dec 46; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 105.

70. MGR, Tit 15, C2, par 641.3, 15 May 47; Civ Pers Action Request, 16 Jul 47, from Dir, PWIB, to Civ Pers, Hq, EUCOM; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 107-8.

71. Memo from Lt Col H. Y. Chase, C of Field Contact Sec, OPM, EUCOM, to Brig Gen A. G. Trudeau, D Dir of P&A, WD, GS, 22 Aug 47, subj: "Negro Personnel in the EUCOM"; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 110-112.

Chapter XVIII
CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES

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CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES

ORGANIZATION

1. Organization of the Office of the Chief of Special Services
on 1 July 1947.

a. The Office of the Chief of Special Services, a special staff division of Headquarters, EUCOM, was headed by Maj. Gen. (1) Alexander R. Bolling.

b. The Office consisted of a Chief, a Deputy, an Executive Officer, six branches, and the EUCOM Exchange System, and operated with a strength of 32 officers, 67 enlisted men, 420 United States and Allied civilians, and 43 German and displaced persons, exclusive of the EUCOM Exchange System. Of the 420 United States and Allied civilians,

all but 60 were employed in the field as hostesses, librarians, and Civilian Actress Technicians. The branches were Administration, Athletic, Entertainment, Recreation, Supply and Technical Information. Chart I accompanying this chapter depicts the organization of the Office of the Chief of Special Services. (2)

c. Five companies under the operational control of the Chief of Special Services assisted in the Special Services program. These were:

(1) The 1st Special Services Company with a strength of ten officers and eighty-nine enlisted men. It operated the three rest centers at Berchtesgaden, Chiemsee, and Garmisch.

(2) The 2d Special Services Company, consisting of five officers and ninety-two enlisted men, stationed in Heidelberg and Wiesbaden. It worked with the U.S. Constabulary and the Second Military District.

(3) The 3d Special Services Company, composed of three officers and ninety-nine enlisted men, operated the 7729th Special Services Entertainment Center at Assmannshausen.

(4) The 17th Special Services Company with 5 officers and 102 enlisted men, stationed in Munich. It operated with Negro troops in the First Military District.

(5) The 30th Special Services Company, consisting of one officer and fifty-four enlisted men, stationed in Vienna, worked with U. S. Forces, Austria. (3)

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

a. Two changes occurred in the internal organization of the Office of the Chief of Special Services during the period under review.

On 15 July, the Denmark Liaison Detachment, which operated under the control of the Tours Section, was dissolved and the operation of the Denmark tour was transferred to the American Express Company. The second change took place on 14 September, when the Inter-Allied Sports Section of the Athletic Branch was discontinued by direction of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. The need for such a section ceased with the discontinuance of all Inter-Allied athletic meets at European Command level, owing to transportation difficulties, a scarcity of hotel rooms, the problem of feeding visiting athletes, and the governmental expense of inter-Allied athletic events sponsored by the United States. Chart I also indicates these changes. (4)

b. The actual strength of officers, enlisted men, and locally recruited employees in the Office of the Chief of Special Services on 30 September was the same as at the beginning of July. The number of United States and Allied civilians employed, however, had decreased from 420 to 373. This decrease was possible because of the discontinuance of certain military establishments in the European Command. (5)

ATHLETIC PROGRAM

3. Sports Conferences.

Athletic conferences were held in various parts of the European Command. Four of the meetings were particularly significant. The first of these was the meeting of the Allied Forces Sports Council Program Committee, which was held in Bad Nauheim on 7 and 8 July under the sponsorship of the United States. At that session committee members, who included representatives from United States, Great Britain, France, The Soviet Union, and Luxemburg, prepared an athletic program for the fall and winter seasons. The Allied Forces Sports Council convened for the second time in Bad Harzburg on 6 and 7 August under the sponsorship of the British Army of the Rhine to ratify the athletic program prepared the month before. All nations which were represented at the meeting held in Bad Nauheim were again represented except the Soviet Union. In addition, the following nations sent delegates to the meeting: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Norway. Representatives from all major commands and the larger military posts of the European Command met in Bad Nauheim on 12 August to designate Class "A" and Class "B" football teams and to prepare a football schedule. Football officials met in Bad Homburg on 26, 27, and 28 August to discuss the 1947 football rules.

4. Athletic Competition.

Interest in sports at the European Command level was manifested by the large number of persons participating in various forms of athletics and by the large number of organizations competing in the eleven contests that were held in various parts of the European Command.

a. The first contest of the season was the WAC swimming meet sponsored by the First Military District at Bad Tölz on 8, 9, 10, and 11 July. Chart II accompanying this chapter indicates the large number of organizations which participated and the first and second place winners.

b. On 26 and 27 July the First Military District sponsored an archery and horseshoes contest in Garmisch. The archery and the single and double horseshoes games were won by the team representing USAFE. Second place winners were Second Military District in archery and double horseshoes, and U.S. Constabulary in single horseshoes.

c. The Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation sponsored a tennis tournament in Bremen, 6-10 August. The winners in the singles matches were 1st Lt. F. E. Mehner, Berlin Command, OLCUS, first place; and Capt. J. Ratliff, Headquarters Command, EUCOM, second place. In the doubles, Capt. O. Melendy and J. Whitehurst, both of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, were first and Lt. Col. H. Brooks and Pfc. W. English, U.S. Constabulary, were second.

d. U.S. Forces, Austria, held a WAC softball contest in Vienna, 10-17 August. At this meet, the Vienna Area Command WAC

Detachment was declared EUCOM champion by defeating Headquarters, Command, EUCOM, WAC Detachment by the score of 5 to 3.

e. In Nürnberg on 22, 23, and 24 August, the First Military District sponsored a swimming, diving, and water polo meet. First place in swimming and diving was won by the USAFE team, and second place was won by the U.S. Constabulary.

f. The track and field meet sponsored by the U.S. Constabulary in Mannheim on 30 and 31 August was won by that organization with a total of 175 points, while USAFE was the runner-up with 127 points.

g. At a softball tournament sponsored by Headquarters Command, EUCOM, in Frankfurt, 3-7 September, USAFE defeated U.S. Forces, Austria, by the score of 3 to 1 and was named EUCOM softball champion.

h. During the period 13-21 September, the 1947 EUCOM baseball championships were played in a series of six games. The 6th TC Truck Battalion was declared champion by defeating Erding Air Depot in four games of the six played.

i. Headquarters Command, EUCOM, sponsored a golf tournament in Frankfurt, 23-26 September. S. Sgt. C. E. Jennings, USAFE, was declared the winner in the amateur games, and Tec 4 C. R. Rotar, Headquarters Command, EUCOM, was named champion in the professional class.

j. In Berlin, 22-27 September, Berlin Command, OMGUS, sponsored a badminton, tennis, and golf tournament. Chart III lists the winners
(7)
in the three contests.

5. Inter-Theater Sports.

A dual track and field meet was held between the EUCOM champions and the Mediterranean Theater champions at Mannheim on 6 September. EUCOM won the contest by defeating their opponents 140 5/6 to 13 1/6.

6. Inter-Allied Athletic Activities.

a. Three contests were sponsored by the Inter-Allied Forces Sports Council. The first a tennis match, was held at Ostend, Belgium, 20-24 August, and in accordance with an existing policy for all inter-Allied contests, scores were not computed. It was recorded, however, that Lt. Frank E. Mehner, Berlin Command, OMGUS, was eliminated in the semifinals. Countries which competed were the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia. A swimming meet was held in Usti, Czechoslovakia, 29-31 August, in which teams from the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Czechoslovakia competed. Records indicated that the United States won two third places, one fourth place, two fifth places, and two sixth places. The last and most outstanding inter-Allied athletic event of the season was the track and field meet held in the Olympic Stadium in Berlin on 13 and 14 September. Competing were teams representing the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Czechoslovakia, and there were approximately 35,000 spectators in attendance. Chart IV, accompanying this chapter,

indicates the first, second, and third place winners in each of the contests held.

b. In August a representative of the Athletic Branch, Office of the Chief of Special Services, was sent to the British Zone on temporary duty in August to teach the principles of basketball to British instructors. (8)

ENTERTAINMENT

7. Motion Pictures.

The 16 mm. and 35 mm. films released by the Army Motion Picture Service continued to provide the most popular form of entertainment. Features, short subjects, newsteels, and Army-Navy screen magazines were distributed by the Motion Picture Section of Special Services through film exchanges in Bad Nauheim, Mannheim, Stuttgart, Nürnberg, Munich, Regensburg, Hersfeld, Erlangen, and Salzburg. During the period under consideration, the film exchanges in Regensburg, Hersfeld, and Erlangen either closed or transferred to other cities, and arrangements were made to transfer one 16 mm. film print to the U.S. Military Mission to Iranian Gendarmerie, Iran, and one 35 mm. and one 16 mm. film print to Trieste United States troops. By the end of September, records indicated that the number of organizations exhibiting 16 mm. films had decreased from 198 to 160 and the

number of 35 mm. theaters had increased from 110 to 112. The number of prints of 35 mm. and 16 mm. film was reduced from six to four and from six to five, respectively. The number of prints received was 238 of 35 mm. and 326 of 16 mm. and the number of prints returned to the United States was 337 of 35 mm. and 471 of 16 mm. There were approximately 843,639 paid admissions at 35 mm. theaters and the total attendance at 16 mm. exhibitions was about 384,755. (9) On 1 July, an important change became effective in the rules governing attendance at showings of motion pictures. On that date, Headquarters EUCOM announced that persons whose admission was authorized at Army motion picture theaters could take German and Austrian guests to motion picture programs requiring an admission fee. As a result attendance at 35 mm. theaters rose from 434,574 in June to 648,832 in July.

8. Live Shows.

Other important parts of the entertainment program were soldier shows, radio programs, personal appearances of outstanding personalities, Allied and German entertainers, and musical programs.

a. All but nine of the enlisted strength of the 3d Special Services Company which operated the 7729th Special Services Entertainment Center at Assmannshausen were members of the various casts or were employed as advance agents. Directing all soldier shows and participating in them were thirty-four Civilian Actress Technicians (CAT's). In addition, a CAT formerly with the American Red Cross was

employed to assist in soldier shows and the radio programs. (10) One important change occurred in the soldier show program. On 22 August, Headquarters, EUCOM, announced that, since the object of soldier shows was to afford high caliber entertainment similar to that offered in the United States for small isolated units which ordinarily had insufficient facilities and means to obtain or produce entertainment for themselves, there would no longer be any price admission on soldier shows after 1 September. Priority in booking was listed as follows: Red Cross clubs, service clubs, theaters, hospitals, mess halls, and Class "B" clubs provided that there were no facilities for entertainment of the desired quality in the community or post and that no intoxicating liquor was served before and during the performance. (11) On 15 September the order of priority for booking soldier shows was changed to read: Class "A" clubs, theaters, hospitals, mess halls, and Class "B" clubs. (12) The number of soldier shows increased to sixteen, being five more than the number in operation on 30 June. Their title, the dates on which they were presented, the number of performances held and the total attendance at each show are listed in chart V, accompanying this chapter. (13)

b. The radio subsection of the Office of the Chief of Special Services presented radio programs through the American Forces Network, (AFN). Five programs were broadcast regularly. In addition, spot announcements were made and special broadcasts were planned when it was deemed necessary. Every Wednesday, during the period 1300-1330,

a record entitled "AFN Librarian" was transmitted by one of the Special Services librarians in Munich. On Sundays, during the period 1300-1330, AFN Frankfurt broadcast a program called "Special Services Radio Theater," It was a record made by either a soldier or civilian show performing in the vicinity of Frankfurt. A live show entitled "It's All Yours" was transmitted every Sunday in Bad Nauheim during the period 2000-2030. The cast consisted of twenty-two enlisted men who were musicians, two enlisted men who were vocalists, one CAT, and three specialists from AFN. This show was perhaps the most popular and, because of the great demands that came from all parts of the European Command it was placed on the road for personnel appearances on 6 July. "Special 15," a program featuring Special Services and EUCOM Exchange System news, went on the air from 0845 to 0900 hours on Saturdays beginning on 23 August. Also, when available, guest stars were interviewed. The Eagle Club in Wiesbaden sponsored a program entitled "Easy Listening" during the period 1530-1600 on Thursdays. The program featured enlisted men in an informal variety show which was formerly sponsored by the American Red Cross.

(14)

c. The Cultural Activities and Special Events Subsection (the Cultural Subsection prior to 11 July) of the Office of the Chief of Special Services procured outstanding personalities to perform gratuitously in the European Command. The first person to appear during the period under review was Rita Hayworth who appeared at Wiesbaden, Wetzlar, Giessen,

Marburg, Hersfeld, Fritzlar, Kassel, Fulda, Hanau, Frankfurt, Bad Nauheim, Kitzingen, and Nurnberg, during the period 30-June-7 July. During the period 31 July-17 August, a cast called "Berlin Express," consisting of Merle Oberon, Paul Lukas, Robert Ryan, Robert Coote, Charles Korvin, and Peter von Zerneck made several personal appearances in hospitals, Army clubs, and messes in Bad Nauheim, Frankfurt, and Friedberg. A quartet consisting of Don Budge, Bobby Riggs, Pauline Betz, and Sarah Cooks appeared at Bad Nauheim, Wiesbaden, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Berlin, Munich, and Garmisch during the period 7-14 August. On 14 August, Yehudi Menuhin played a concert in Munich. Chico Marx, Peggy Ryan, Jimmie Cross, and the Bobby Naret Band appeared in Bad Nauheim, Frankfurt, Munich, Garmisch, and Nurnberg, during the period 18-23 August. At Bad Nauheim, this group broadcast over AFN under the title "Thirty Minutes of Radio Fun." In addition, Miss Ryan was interviewed over AFN on the program "Special 15." Wallace Berrey visited clubs, messes, and hospitals in Bad Nauheim, Wiesbaden, and Berlin from 11 to 15 September. He was also a guest of Berlin Command Special Services at the inter-Allied track and field meet held in Berlin and was interviewed over AFN in (15). "Special 15."

d. Two important changes occurred in the Allied and German show program. On 23 July it was announced that rail transportation costs of all military and civilian personnel traveling on United States military duty trains and military coaches attached to German civilian

trains on show business would be borne by the EUCOM Civilian Show Fund. (16)

On 15 August it was announced that the cost of operating government motor vehicles used to transport civilian entertainers within any post would be charged to Special Services of that post at an hourly rate as specified in EUCOM Circular 68, 15 August 1947. (17) Twenty-four shows and a 20-piece dance orchestra from France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark, were employed at an average weekly cost of \$550.00 compared to to an average weekly cost of \$900.00 during the previous quarter. Fulda ceased being a booking center when the military post with headquarters in that city was discontinued on 1 September 1947. Berlin and Frankfurt ceased being booking centers when a poliomyelitis epidemic developed in the former city and when the military post with headquarters in the latter city was being reorganized. Booking centers listed on 30 September were Nurnberg (two bookings), Darmstadt, Munich, Bad Kissingen, Bremerhaven, Bremen, Bad Nauheim, Wiesbaden, Tegernsee, and Metzlar. As the period ended, a revised Standing Operating Procedure which governed the pay, messing, billeting, and post exchange privileges of Allied entertainers was under consideration. (18)

e. German shows and bands, unlike Allied shows and dance orchestras, were provided to units upon payment of a fixed sum for each performance. The price for each performance averaged \$93.00. (19) Sixty-three units and 5 bands were employed.

f. The music subsection of the Office of the Chief of Special Services continued to plan and supervise musical activities. The budget submitted for Fiscal Year 1949 totaled \$343,066.03. Two transfers of the four Special Services bands (TD/A units) were made. On or about 7 July, the 7764th Special Services Band, a Negro unit, was transferred from Headquarters, MUCOM, to the ["]Hurnberg Military Post. On or about 22 September, the 7766th Special Services Band was transferred from Assmannshausen to Bad Nauheim. It continued broadcasting "Its All Yours" over the AFN radio network. The other two Special Services Bands, the 7765th and 7767th remained in Gelnhausen and in Assmannshausen, respectively. Army bands (T/O & E units), stationed in various parts of the European Command numbered twenty-one. Arrangements were made with ONGUS for the manufacture of 2000 bugle call records by a German manufacturer. On 8 September, the 7701st MUCOM Band Training Unit was activated at Seckenheim. It was under the operational control of the Chief of Special Services and consisted of a faculty of two officers, one warrant officer, twenty-eight enlisted men, and twenty-three Germans. Enrollment for the first class consisted of sixty-five white
(20)
and thirty Negro students.

RECREATION

9. Service Clubs.

Special Services accepted control of sixteen Red Cross clubs, the first to be transferred under a policy established by the War Department in April. Other service clubs were in localities where they were most needed, keeping within the number of clubs and hostesses authorized, which were 85 and 298, respectively. Four clubs, the Whistle Stop and the Journey's Inn at Bremerhaven, the Air Corps Club at Schweinfert, and the RTO lounge in Frankfurt, were closed. Meanwhile, the club at Amberg was transferred to Regensburg and the one at Gelnhausen was transferred to Headquarters Command, EUCOM. The hostess stationed at the Eibsee Hotel in Garmisch was transferred to Berlin and the American Graves Registration Command hostess in Fontainebleau and Versailles was not replaced when the incumbent returned to the United States in September. In all, there were sixteen hostesses whose contracts terminated and sixteen Red Cross supervisors were employed to replace them. In addition, a requisition was placed with the Office of the Chief, Recreation Branch, Washington, D.C., for forty hostesses to arrive in the European Command on or about 1 November and for an additional fifty hostesses to arrive on or about 1 December. Also, Special Services requested additional funds to employ a total of 353 hostesses by 1 December so as to allow an average of four hostesses for each club.

By 30 September, there were 203 hostesses, 68 clubs, and one RTO lounge in the European Command and records indicated that there was an attendance of approximately 2,703,505 at service clubs during the three months under review. (21)

10. Rest Centers.

The three rest centers at Berchtesgaden, Chiemsee, and Garmisch, all in southern Germany, continued to operate for the convenience of EUCOM, USFA, and USAFE personnel and their dependents. Although figures are not available on the number of persons visiting the three centers, quotas allotted to EUCOM and USAFE for the three months period at Berchtesgaden (including Chiemsee) and Garmisch recreational areas were 711 and 985, respectively.

11. Tours.

The number of fares sold to persons participating in the various tours totaled 7,316, compared to 14,417 during the preceding three months. Reasons suggested for this decrease included the ease of individual travel by car and rail and the maneuver exercises held in the European Command which curtailed the normal granting of leaves and furloughs. Reservations for travel on the Rhine in Hitler's yacht also decreased in July when a charge of \$100 for each trip was imposed. On 1 July the price of the Paris tour was raised from \$63.50 to \$66.40; the price of the Riviera tour was raised from \$125.00 to \$153.50 First

Class; and the price of the London tour was raised from \$117.00, to \$121.00, First Class. In late August, the price of the Riviera tour was again raised to \$127.10, First Class. On 15 August a week-end bus tour to Luxemburg for \$34 was started. Two new week-end tours were started on 29 August. One went to Paris and cost \$26.00. The other went Czechoslovakia and cost \$26.00. On the same date, the other Czechoslovakian tour dropped Karlovy Vary from its itinerary and departed from Nürnberg on Fridays rather than Tuesdays. The price of the tour remained at \$98.00. The Belgium-Luxemburg tour, which was started in May, was discontinued on 16 September because of the small number of tourists participating. The Switzerland tour, costing adults \$49.90 for seven days and all personnel \$15.00 for a week-end, and the Denmark tour costing \$54.50 continued to be popular. (22)

12. Manual Arts.

a. Representatives of the Manual Arts Section visited thirty-one manual arts shops in various parts of the European Command to give whatever assistance might be needed. The Chief of the Manual Arts Section held schools in Bad Nauheim, Marburg, Munich, and Nürnberg. Instructors in manual arts in those localities were given lessons in the nomenclature and use of tools and they were told what material was available and how to use it. (23)

b. On 21 July a contest in amateur photography for military personnel was announced. The announcement stated that: (1) a contest in pictures representing the mission and duties of the Army, the Army

off duty, foreign countries and peoples, and objects in general would be held at post level between 12 and 22 September; (2) a jury consisting of the post commander, an enlisted man photographer (preferably from the Signal Corps) an American civilian, one local professional photographer, and a representative of the press would judge the contest; (3) winning photographs from all post would be judged for the best in Frankfurt between 1 and 12 November; (4) prizes would be awarded; and, (5) the winning pictures would be sent to Washington for further competition. (24)

The following month, however, competition at post level was changed to 1-12 October. At the same time, the prizes were announced as being eight Leicas and four Kodak Retina 3c cameras. (25)

c. On 8 September EUCOM announced an arts and craft contest under the joint auspices of the Manual Arts Section, EUCOM Special Services, and the American Red Cross. The announcement stated that: (1) the contest would include drawing, modeling, linoleum block or silk screen prints, wood work, and metal work; (2) United States military and civilian personnel and their dependents were eligible to enter the contest; (3) a jury of three judges consisting of one officer, one enlisted man, and one United States civilian would judge the elimination contests held in service clubs and Red Cross clubs between 20 and 30 October; (4) the EUCOM finals would be judged by three persons, appointed by the Chief of Special Services and the American Red Cross director of clubs, in Bad Nauheim between 20 and 30 November,

and, (5) tour certificates in the amount of \$500 would be given as prizes.
(26)

d. Facilities of the manual arts shops continued to be available to the German Youth Activities program and the number of shops increased from 96 to 100 by 30 September. The separate acts of participation in manual arts was approximately 201,371 during the three months under review.
(27)

13. Library Service.

Early in July, the Chief of the Library Section held a conference with the Audit Agency, EUCCM, to discuss the confusion which existed in the accountability for library books. As a result a circular which governed Special Services libraries was published on 12 September. It classified all libraries under control of Special Services as field libraries, except twenty which were designated by name as permanent libraries. Thereafter, the methods used in maintaining the records of each type library were clear, because this subject was well covered in Army regulations. During the month of July, a meeting of all USAFE librarians was held in Bad Niesse to discuss: the change of most of their libraries to field libraries, the transfer and reassignment of librarians, and the transfer of surplus library property to other governmental agencies. A semiannual library report was submitted to the War Department. Statistics indicated that 536,607 books were on hand and that \$335.63 was spent on books, other supplies, and salaries which

represented an expenditure of \$2.53 per capita. Of the approximately 1,200 cases of books in storage in July, 1,011 cases were declared beyond salvage value and they were sold for pulp; 36 cases were distributed in various parts of the European Command; and 365 Japanese-English and Chinese-English dictionaries were returned to the United States and arrangements were made to send the balance of books to the Information Control Division, in Vienna, Bremen, Berlin, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, and Munich. A request for \$30,425 from the Central Welfare Fund to spend on books, newspapers, and magazines during the first quarter of 1948 was approved. In addition, a budget of \$159,083.25 to pay the salaries of seventy-one librarians and to buy library supplies during the second quarter of 1948 was approved, except the sum of \$4,950 which had been requested for book ends, which was disapproved on the ground that they would be supplied by the Germany economy. Records indicated that 92,984 books were drawn from libraries; attendance at libraries numbered 255,047. On 30 September there were 238 organized libraries and 11 bookmobiles containing a total of 435,806 (28) books.

SUPPLY

14. Procurement.

Activities of the Procurement and Distribution Section were numerous. The sum of \$764,796.66 was designated in July for items to be bought in Denmark, Italy, and the United States. Furniture bought from Denmark for delivery in August included 986 writing desks and 716 library tables at a total cost of \$30,000. A contract was signed with Sears Roebuck & Company for 65,000 yards of drapery material, 146 rugs, and 1,600 card sets, costing \$101,666.72. Christmas and New Year decorations costing approximately \$13,000 were ordered from various sources in the United States. Grim, Schmidt & Company, Augsburg, Germany, agreed to supply 10,000 sets of noise makers for New Year. Invitations for bids on bookcases, chairs, and rugs were extended to Belgian, Danish, Italian, Swedish, and American manufacturers. Arrangements were made with the Chief of Ordnance for use of ammunition for recreational purposes.

(29)

15. Fiscal.

The two Special Services funds, the Welfare and General funds, were transferred from the Guaranty Trust Company to the American Express Company in Frankfurt. The latter fund was transferred to a General Fund account in the Welfare fund in August. It was a special

sum given Special Services by the Army Exchange Service in 1945. Two appropriated sums were received, one amounting to \$5,000 for Special Services, U.S. Forces, Austria, to be used in the purchase supplies, and the other amounting to \$31,000 to pay librarians. The Central Welfare Fund Board disapproved a request for \$308.10 to buy furniture for Bad Kissingen by explaining that this post would close shortly. It approved, however, a request for \$42,968.40 to purchase furniture to be used elsewhere in the European Command and made a grant of \$400 for the Air Forces Service Command, Berlin. On 9 September, the EUCOM Civilian Show Circuit Fund paid the Central Welfare Fund one-half of the \$200,000 that it had borrowed from this fund to finance civilian shows. Arrangements were made for the American Graves Registration Command to pay Special Services personnel employed by it from its own appropriated funds. During the period under review, the Office of the Inspector General made its annual inspection of Special Services funds. (30)

16. Transportation.

The main accomplishments of the Traffic and Depot Section of the Office of the Chief of Special Services were: (1) to obtain eighty box cars from the Rail Transportation Office, Bielefeld, to transport the furniture bought in Denmark; (2) to arrange necessary details with the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and Special Services supply depot, Blexen, to ship 133 tons of surplus equipment to the

United States; and, (3) to initiate a survey of a kaserne at Budinggen to be used as another supply depot. At the end of September, fifteen carloads of equipment were expected from the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.
(31)

1 July 1947

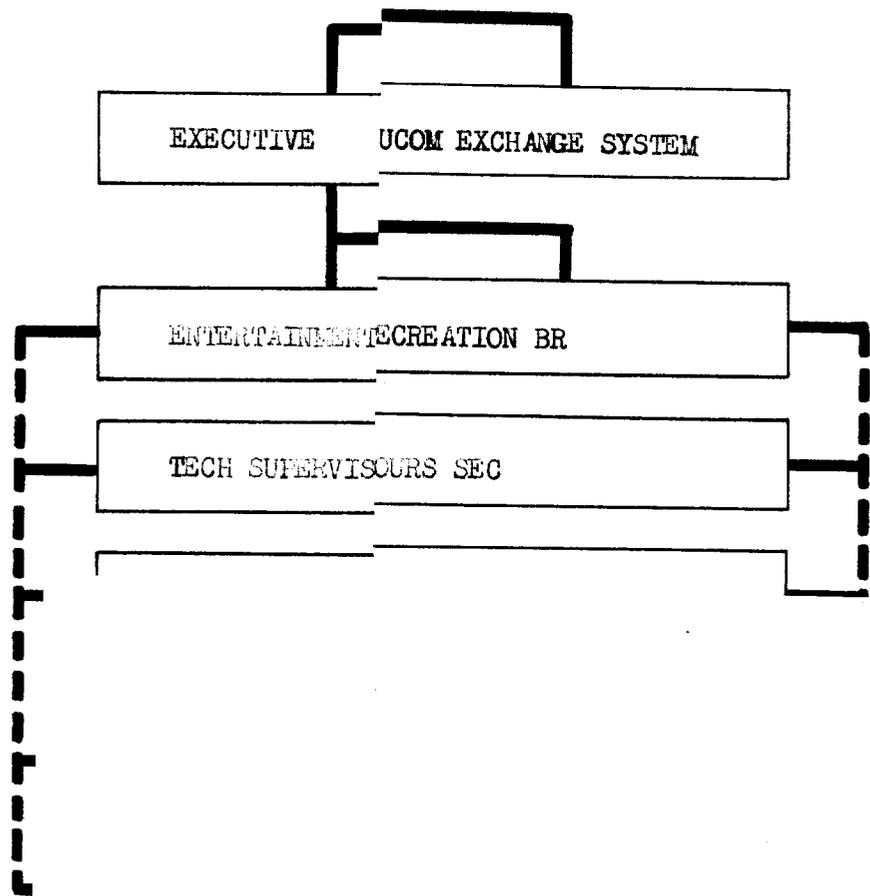


CHART II

RESULTS OF THE FINALS
WAC 1947 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>
<u>100-Meter Free Style</u>			
Glasser, Doris	7704th WAC Detachment	1-32-9	1
Parks, Dorothy	First Military District	1-33-1	2
<u>50-Meter Breast Stroke</u>			
Abbott, Elenor	Giessen Depot	53-6	1
Shaffer, Jane	7704th WAC Detachment	59-5	2
<u>200-Meter Free Style Relay</u>			
	First Military District	3-04-2	1
	7704th WAC Detachment	3-06-4	2
<u>50-Meter Free Style</u>			
Parks, Dorothy	First Military District	35-8	1
Abbott, Elenor	Giessen Depot	41-3	2
<u>Diving</u>			
Shaffer, Jane	7704th WAC Detachment	51.8	1
Harbin, Emily	68th Signal Sv Co	36.6	2
<u>50-Meter Back Stroke</u>			
Putzel, Josephine	68th Signal Sv Co	46-5	1
Johnson, Bonnie	Erding Air Depot	48	2
<u>150-Meter Medley Relay</u>			
	7704th WAC Detachment	2-40-1	1
	68th Signal Sv Co	2-56-9	2

CHART III

BADMINTON, TENNIS, AND GOLF TOURNAMENT
BERLIN, GERMANY, 22-27 SEPTEMBER 1947

		<u>Winners</u>	<u>Runners Up</u>
BADMINTON:	Singles:	Tec. 5 P. Kingdon, 772d Signal Co	2d Lt C. Zunker 7758 Audit Det.
	Doubles:	Tec. 5 P. Kingdon, 772d Signal Co 2d Lt C. Zunker, 7758th Audit Det.	S. Sgt. R. Obenhouse, U.S. Constabulary School Cpl. Janice Minnich U.S. Constabulary School
TENNIS:	Singles:	2d Lt. E. Horsey, ASA, Frankfurt	1st Lt. A. Amizich, PT, 387th Sta. Hosp.
	Doubles:	2d Lt. E. Horsey, ASA, Frankfurt. Tec. 3 M. Cole, 7704th MAC Det. Frankfurt	1st Lt. A. Amizich, PT, 387 Sta. Hosp 1st Lt. B. Crew, ANC
GOLF:	Amateur:	1st - S. Sgt. C. E. Jennings, USAFE 2d - Sgt. J. E. Case, Hq Comd, EUCOM 3d - 1st Lt. S. Calser, US Constab.	
	Professional:	1st - Tec. 4 C. R. Rotar, Hq. Comd, EUCOM 2d - Tec. Sgt. F. C. Canausa, USAFE 3d - Sgt. G. E. De Rosia, USAFE	

CHART IV

ALLIED FORCES SPORTS COUNCIL

BELGIUM
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
FRANCE
GREAT BRITAIN
GREECE

LUXEMBOURG
NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
POLAND
U.S.S.R.
U.S.A.

AFSC 807
17 September 1947

SUBJECT: Results of Allied Forces Sports Council Track and Field Meet.

TO : All Members, Allied Forces Sports Council.

Herewith results of the AFSC Track and Field Meet, 13-14 September 1947, Berlin, Germany.

EVENT	NAME	NATION	TIME
110 m. Hurdles			
1	Larsen	Denmark	15.7
2	Derrien	France	15.8
3	Harris	USA	15.9
200 m. Run			
1	Holst-Sorensen	Denmark	1:53.9
2	Biny	France	1:55.2
3	Drouhard	France	1:55.7
100 m. Dash			
1	Kleyn	Netherlands	10.7
2	Maddocks	Great Britain	10.8
3	Payne	USA	11.0
400 m. Run			
1	Berger	USA	49.6
2	Castel	France	49.9
3	Le Louargant	France	50.1

EVENT	NAME	NATION	TIME
5000 m. Run			
1	Smart	Great Britain	15:17.6
2	Labidi	France	15:22.3
3	Theys	Belgium	15:44.3
400 m. Relay			
1		Great Britain	43.1
2		France	43.2
3		USA	43.4
400 m. Hurdles			
1	Andre	France	54.0
2	Larsen	Denmark	56.2
3	Pope	Great Britain	57.2
200 m. Dash			
1	Kleyn	Netherlands	21.9
2	Payne	USA	22.0
3	Crapet	France	22.3
1500 m. Run			
1	Barthel	Luxembourg	3:55.3
2	Frieden	Luxembourg	4:00.6
3	Grouen	Netherlands	4:00.8
1600 m. Relay			
1		France	3:19.7
2		Denmark	3:23.9
3		USA	3:24.6
Pole Vault			
1	St. Jernild	Denmark	3.79 m
2	St. Jours	France	3.79 m
2	Puckrick	USA	3.79 m
2	Walters	USA	3.79 m
Running High Jump			
1	Wichols	USA	1.83 m
2	Hansen	Denmark	1.85 m
3	Coles	USA	1.80
3	Travandon	France	1.80 m
3	Van Haver	France	1.80 m

EVENT	NAME	NATION	TIME
Shot Put			
1	Giles	Great Britain	13.75 m
2	Perkin	USA	13.62 m
3	c.d. Nel	Netherlands	13.60 m
Javelin			
1	Chynoweth	USA	58.42 m
2	Hines	USA	58.10 m
3	Garner	Great Britain	54.80 m
Running Broad Jump			
1	Libert	Belgium	6.96 m
2	Kahn	Great Britain	6.70 m
3	Crapet	France	6.70 m
Discus			
1	Kintzinger	Belgium	41.48 m
2	v.d. Nel	Netherlands	41.38 m
3	Guillier	France	40.90 m
Hop, Step & Jump			
1	Dencker	Denmark	13.886 m
2	Goldsmith	Great Britain	13.740 m
3	Reuge	France	13.705 m
Hammer Throw			
1	Margot	France	42.40 m
2	Dumbrowski	USA	42.20 m
3	Slootman	Netherlands	40.86 m

FOR THE ALLIED FORCES SPORTS COUNCIL:

R. T. FINN
Col., FA
Chairman

CHART V

SOLDIER SHOWS

<u>Title</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Performances</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Double Trouble	3 Jul thru 23 Sep	60	15,725
Once Over Lightly	3 Jul thru 23 Sep	64	12,890
Swingtime Fiesta	3 Jul thru 23 Sep	54	11,645
Who's On First	13 Aug thru 23 Sep	25	3,926
Free and Easy	3 Jul thru 23 Sep	60	11,108
Strictly Ad Lib	3 Jul thru 23 Sep	65	12,314
Hi Neighbor	3 Jul thru 23 Sep	62	10,765
Sound Off	3 Jul thru 23 Sep	63	14,583
Here's How	6 Aug thru 23 Sep	34	7,804
Hey Rube	10 Sep thru 23 Sep	9	1,465
Tournabout	3 Jul thru 23 Sep	61	17,289
Fascinatin' Rhythm	3 Jul thru 23 Sep	58	10,016
On The Loose	22 Sep thru 23 Sep	2	850
It's All Yours ^(a)	23 Jul thru 16 Sep	23	12,600
Wham ^(b)	9 Jul thru 2 Sep	41	10,374
High Time ^(c)	13 Aug thru 9 Sep	<u>24</u>	<u>3,215</u>
Totals		705	156,569

(a) A radio show except that it toured the European Command for personal appearances from late July to 16 September.

- (b) The cast was made up of members of the 17th Special Service Company stationed in Munich. The Show was taken off the road for revision during the period 30 August-37 September.
- (c) Taken off the road about 10 September and renamed "Hey Rube."

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Roster of Key Officers, 1 July 47.
2. Interview with Lt Col W. H. Nelson, Hist Of of Sp Sv, EUCOM, 19 Nov 47; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
3. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, sec VII.
4. Interview with Lt Col W. H. Nelson, Hist Of of Sp Sv, EUCOM, 19 Nov 47.
5. Ibid.
6. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid; interview with Miss Marie Gallagher of Sp Sv, EUCOM, 20 Nov 47.
9. Interview with E. W. Beaudry, Chief Motion Picture Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 24 Nov 47; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, sec VIII.
10. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, sec IV.
11. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 2, 22 Aug 47.
12. Ibid, No 6, 19 Sep 47.
13. Interview with S Sgt Helen Albright, Live Shows Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 27 Nov 47; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, sec IV.
14. Interview with S Sgt Lamboidghini, Radio Subsec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 25 Nov 47; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, sec V.
15. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, sec VI.

16. Cir 57, EUCOM, 23 July 47.
17. Cir 68, EUCOM, 15 Aug 47.
18. Interview with Maj F. W. Merker, Chief of Allied Shows, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 25 Nov 47; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, sec III.
19. Ibid.
20. Interview with 1st Lt N. A. McNeil, Chief of Music Subsec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 2 Dec 47; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Sec XI.
21. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 20 Jun 47, file AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, subj: "Quotas for Recreation Areas, Garmisch and Berchtesgaden," and interview with Tec 3 Serena E. Armitage, Rest Centers Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 26 Nov 47.
22. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Sec on "Tours."
23. Ibid, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, sec IV.
24. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Jul 47, file AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, subj: "Army Photography Center for Military Personnel."
25. Ltr, EUCOM, OCSSS, 12 Sep 47, subj: "Information on Army Photography Center."
26. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Sep 47, file AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, subj: "Arts and Crafts Contest for U.S. Military and Civilian Personnel."
27. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, sec IV.
28. Ibid, sec IX.
29. Ibid, sec XIV.
30. Ibid, sec XIV; interview with Miss Vivian Oliver, Fiscal Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 1 Dec 47.
31. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, sec XIV.

Chapter XIX

EUCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM

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ORGANIZATION

1. Organizational Changes.

a. During the quarter beginning 1 July 1947, various revisions occurred in the organization of EUCOM Exchange System (EES). The major changes were in the following divisions:

(1) Executive Division: Military Personnel Section of Personnel Division was transferred on 1 August 1947 to Administration Branch of Executive Division, in order to afford closer liaison between the Adjutant of the 7739th EES Group and the Executive Officer of EES, who also served as Chief of the Executive Division.

(2) Intelligence Division: This new division, activated on 15 September 1947, was formed from Intelligence Branch of Executive Division.

(3) Merchandise Division: Buying offices in London, Prague, Vienna, Milan, Florence, Stockholm, Stuttgart, and Munich were closed on 25 August 1947. The remaining offices under the Buying Supervisor--Headquarters Procurement, Reference and Sample Library, Continental Procurement, and Automotive Procurement--were grouped into the Market Resources Branch. The Depot Merchandise Distribution Branch was established at the Ansbach Depot.

(4) Operations Division: Establishment of the centralized depot at Ansbach necessitated a number of changes in this division. The Supply Branch at Ansbach was activated on 15 August 1947, and practically all warehousing personnel were transferred to Ansbach. A depot System Liaison and a Traffic Coordinator were established on 1 September 1947. The Warehousing and Movements Branch was inactivated at the same time. The Engineering Branch was activated on 10 September 1947, consisting of the Engineering Section and the Equipment and Maintenance Section of Equipment Branch. The District Liaison Branch was inactivated on 11 September 1947, as a result of plans to close out district offices by 1 November 1947 and to establish two regional offices.

b. Key personnel of the Exchange System remained the same during the quarter under review as at the close of the second year of

(2)
the occupation.

POLICY MATTERS

2. General.

Recommendations and decisions on matters of policy were made for the first time during the quarter under review by the EUCOM Exchange Council, which had replaced the former Board of Directors of Army Exchange Service. The Council also discussed various recommendations of the Non-commissioned Officers' Committee, whose first meeting was held in July. (3) Major policies affecting all, or a wide sphere of EES activities were: close of some exchange activities and expansion of concessionaire operation, the question of Army support, rationing and conditions of sale, transportation problems, and the publication of a standing operating procedure covering all phases of EES operations. Policies regarding the reduction of inventories, and the operation of the Ansbach Depot are covered below in the sections on merchandising and operational activities.

3. Turn-over of Activities to Concessionaires.

In July the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, issued a verbal directive stating that as many activities as possible were to be given over to concessionaires in order to save on operational costs. To facilitate the turn-over, the Exchange Council recommended the making of arrangements

whereby Military Government would release coal to concessionaires.

Authority was also sought and granted for a noon-day meal for concessionaire employees. In addition, arrangements were made for insurance for concessionaires taking over such activities as laundry and dry-cleaning plants. By 30 September 1947, all barber shops, beauty shops, and shoe-shine stands had been turned over to concessionaires or military units, or had been closed. Other activities were scheduled to be turned over by 31 December 1947. All possible activities were to be turned over to German concessionaires. Exceptions to this policy was to be referred
(4)
to the EUCOM Exchange Council for decision.

4. The Question of Army Support.

a. As a result of command directives and policy classifying EES as a nonappropriated fund activity, EES was deprived of certain services and facilities furnished by the Army, resulting in increased operational costs. The withdrawal of military telephone service resulted in decreased efficiency in contacting subordinate installations as well as substantial charges. Another drain on finances was the necessity for EES to provide many of its own guards at installations. The failure to
(5)
allocate the necessary transportation also hampered operations.

b. At the August and September meetings of the Exchange Council, proposals were made and discussed to the effect that EES should not be deprived of Army support where such arrangement increased operational costs and where civilian facilities comparable with Army support were not

available. In view of the facts that under Army regulations the Exchange System is described as an adjunct of the Army; and that EES is officially designated as a military unit, the 7738th EES Group, and is a part of Special Services Division, EUCCOM, an administrative service of the Army, it was felt that EES should be entitled to the same military support as other units. As a result, recommendations were made that EES be considered a part of the military structure rather than a non-appropriated fund agency in the same category as the Coca Cola Company, the International Refugee Organization, the American Red Cross, and similar nonappropriated fund activities. Comments of the Commander in Chief, EUCCOM, on this recommendation had not been received by 30 September 1947. (6)

5. Rationing and Conditions of Sale.

a. Most items with the exception of tobacco products were sold unrationed. Other major exceptions continued to be automobiles and Leica and some other types of amateur cameras--all of which were sold by the lottery method. The sale of certain baby foods were restricted to dependents with children and of some items of women's clothing, to females. Despite the program to reduce inventories, the Exchange Council decided that a reasonable limit on the purchase of any item was essential. Post exchange officers and managers were authorized to forbid or limit purchases of any item in excess of normal needs. Thus it was hoped to ward off any increase in black marketing. In this connection, the Intelligence Division and Legal Branch of EES

were of the opinion that black marketing was on the decrease among the occupation forces, due in part to the ban on importation of cigarettes and in part to expanded activities of Investigations Branch. (7)

b. Plans for the sale of lottery items by means of waiting lists were drafted and approved by the Exchange Council. By the end of the period under review, these had not yet received the Commander in Chief's approval. (8)

6. Transportation.

During the quarter under review, the question of additional transportation facilities for EES was studied. At the end of the period EES still lacked 39 percent of its vehicle requirements, which made difficult the solution of the distribution problem. The purchase of new cargo vehicles was regarded as not feasible in view of the financial condition of EES. Army vehicles continued to be rented when available, but it was considered that Army-owned vehicles might be withdrawn from EES use at a later date. The Exchange Council therefore recommended that the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement be instructed to furnish additional vehicles on a rent-free basis, or failing approval of this, the Exchange Officer, EUCOM, be authorized to expend \$500,000 for purchase or lease of additional vehicles. The Commander in Chief withheld approval of the recommendation, but directed further explorations of the problem by the Director of Services, Supply and Procurement with appropriate EES officials. (9)

7. Preparation of a Standing Operating Procedure.

The preparation of a revision of Standing Operating Procedure No. 25, covering all phases of EES operations, was completed at the end of September 1947, but various sections which had been written in February were being reviewed before publication. It was planned to publish this Standing Operating Procedure as a technical operating guide rather than as a command directive, and to supplement by command directives those portions which required action by post commanders. (10)

PERSONNEL

8. Numbers Employed.

At the end of July 1947, total personnel employed by EES had increased to 28,039, of which 124 were military, 2,447 were United States civilians, 460 were Allied and neutral civilians, and 25,008 were locally recruited civilians. At that time, a 15 percent reduction in the number of locally recruited employees was ordered. This reduction was accomplished by 31 August, when another 10 percent decrease was ordered, to be accomplished by 30 September. Early in September budgetary rules stated a maximum percentage allowable for salaries and wages in each department, and managers of post exchanges were directed to adhere to these limitations. Since many of the locally recruited employees given notice had not actually been released from the pay roll

by 30 September, the second decrease was not reflected in the figures
(11)
reported for that date, as tabulated below.

SUMMARY OF MES PERSONNEL ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1947

	<u>C</u>	<u>EM</u>	(a) U.S. <u>Civ</u>	(b) Allied- <u>Neutral</u>	(c) German <u>Indig.</u>	(d) Other <u>Indig.</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Hq, EUCOM Exchange System	7	4	603	220	420	9	1,263
Distribution Office	5	3	37	6	15	3	69
Depots	7	2	233	37	1,613		1,892
Post Exchanges	<u>38</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1,628</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>16,853</u>	<u>1,294</u>	<u>20,002</u>
Totals	57	11	2,501	450	18,901	1,306	23,226

- (a) Civilian employees of United States nationality.
- (b) Civilian employees of Allied or neutral nationality.
- (c) Civilian employees of German nationality.
- (d) Civilian employees of other nationalities.

During the period under review, 133 United States and Allied civilian employees were recruited, but total separations in the same categories were 321, making a net reduction of 188. Recruitment of Allied personnel was discontinued on 31 July. Military personnel was reduced from 222 on
(12)
1 July to 68 on 30 September 1947.

9. Conditions of Employment.

a. A new standardized employment contract form affecting all employees, to be put in effect as contracts expired, was approved by the Exchange Council and the Judge Advocate and was in the process of

adoption at the end of the period under review. Upon recommendation of the Exchange Council and the Commander in Chief, the intercontract leave policy for United States employees was clarified to conform to regulations applying to civil service personnel. (13)

b. The job classification survey continued throughout the quarter ending 30 September, but was not completed. In addition, the construction and computation of a new wage scale for EES employees was in progress, based on an operating budget for each division. Bonuses or higher ratings were planned in cases where fewer persons than allowed in the Table of Organization were carrying satisfactorily the extra work load. (14)

10. Employee Relations.

During the quarter ending 30 September, the Employee Relations Branch adopted the policy of giving exit interviews to all employees leaving the EUCOM Exchange System. Only 2 percent of employees separated complained of poor food, and only 1 percent were dissatisfied with billets. Principal reasons for separation of employees were: marriage to German nationals, furtherance of education, desire to enter business, and desire to be with their families. The personnel turn-over rate for the period was 2.68 percent. Employees were encouraged to discuss their problems with counsellors. (15)

11. Field Training.

In the quarter under review, members of the Field Training Branch of Personnel Division who were responsible for training employees and orienting them regarding merchandise and equipment instructed 7,610 locally recruited and 450 United States and Allied civilian employees, and made visits to twenty-five stations. Special courses for all merchandising and operational personnel were given, varying in length from forty-five minutes for barbers to six hours for store managers. Extensive research into the stories behind the articles for sale was conducted and the information was presented in the form of "Merchandise Information Sheets" to salesgirls and other employees. Up to 30 September, 6000 of these sheets, giving the stories on glassware, china, perfumes, etc., had been reproduced both in English and German. (16)

12. Morale of German Employees.

a. The morale of German employees was improved with the adoption of the new German wage scale. Under the new monthly wage rate, wages were generally higher than at the old hourly rate. Although job classifications remained the same, the new rate followed the pattern on which individuals were paid in Germany before the occupation. Such factors as age, married status, number of children, and location of the employee's home were all taken into consideration when determining the salary.

b. At the EES Headquarters in Bad Nauheim, 117 of the 420 Germans working there lived in billets provided for them at Ziegenburg. Most of these employees had accompanied EES when Headquarters had moved from Höchst to Bad Nauheim. The morale of the employees living at Ziegenburg was not high, as food was poor and transportation to Bad Nauheim, except to and from work, was not provided, allowing little possibility for recreational activity.

c. To aid in morale building, a counsellor for German employees was appointed early in September. His duties were to discuss the problems of, and give advice to, individual employees. (17)

MERCHANDISING

13. Merchandising Plan.

In line with inventory reduction policy, a merchandising plan was developed by the Exchange Council and Exchange Officer, and approved in September by the Commander in Chief. To establish a minimum inventory to meet the EES mission, the following lines of merchandise were approved for continued sale:

- a. "Must" Items. Items which must always be in stock in all post exchanges.
- b. "Essential" Items. Items recommended by the Exchange Officer, EUCOM, to be handled on the same basis as "must" items, to

provide a balanced service.

c. "Desirable" Items. Items to be carried in minimum quantities to extend EES services whenever such action does not endanger the financial structure.

d. "Luxury" Items. Items for immediate turn-over, procurement of which represents a low investment and which does not endanger the financial structure.

It was proposed to give effect to the plan primarily through control of purchases by means of a budget system allocating procurement funds.

The budget was to be predicted upon a stock control system reflecting the turn-over of each item of merchandise. (18)

14. Stock Levels and Reduction of Inventories.

a. The major problem confronting the Exchange Council in July was the urgency of reducing inventories. In addition to the plans previously adopted for inventory reduction, such as clearance sales, bulk disposal of surpluses, and cancellation of orders, the Exchange Officer was given authority, upon recommendation of the Exchange Council and approval of the Commander in Chief, to mark down merchandise for bargain sales as deemed necessary. Store managers and exchange officers were allowed to continue the practice of marking down specific items of merchandise which had been on their shelves for an undue length of time. In cases of large quantities of stock in excess of 60-day levels of supply, merchandise was to be transferred to the

Ansbach Depot for reissue or for disposal in bulk. Transfers of merchandise were also authorized between different post exchanges and branches of EES. (19)

b. Stock levels on 30 September, as tabulated below, revealed extreme cases of overages and shortages: (20)

EXAMPLES OF STOCK LEVELS ON 30 SEPTEMBER

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity on hand</u>	<u>Number of Weeks' Supply</u>
Lighter Fluid	ea	1,151,700	52
Chewing Gum	pkg	24,000,000	32
Palmolive Lather Shave Cream	tubes	189,200	74
Men's pocket combs	ea	85,500	8
Cookies, Fig Bars	boxes	920,000	8
Roll Film - 116	ea	256,869	127
Roll Film - 620	ea	355,587	36
Leica Cameras	ea	-	-
Padlocks, all types	ea	132,488	52
Light Bulbs	ea	-	-
Bed Sheets - Class "A"	ea	-	-
Playing Cards	pkg	445,493	253
Shoes, Ladies	pr	12,153	6
Scarfs, Wool, Ladies	ea	6	-
Overcoat, Field	ea	35,000	1,206

c. Improvements in the control of merchandise made or projected during the quarter under review included: (21)

(1) A revised Pre-Print Inventory, broken down by districts, exempt post exchanges, and depots, which was furnished to EES Headquarters once a month. This afforded a clear picture of merchandise available throughout the entire EES, and assisted in

effecting more complete and more equitable distribution.

(2) A Unit Stock Control to enable each exchange manager to have at all time a complete check on quantity and location of all merchandise.

(3) A Basic Check List, providing a further system of item stock control, designated for physical check by post exchanges of each item before requisitioning, and listing information on previous sales and other pertinent data.

(4) A Budget Plan, enabling each department manager to know exactly how much merchandise he could afford to buy each month.

d. As a result of the various measures taken, receipts of merchandise declined heavily during the quarter under review. On 30 September, the pipe line from New York was almost empty, and current receipts represented requisitions for "must" and "essential" items which were placed following the limitations on procurements put into effect during the spring. On 17 October, outstanding purchase orders and requisitions amounted to a contingent liability of \$7,800,000, or somewhat less than an average month's sales. The drop in receipts of merchandise, while sales continued at high levels, was reflected in a decrease in the inventory. The actual physical reduction in the inventory up to 25 September from the high point of 31 May amounted to about \$7,951,241, or about 10 percent of the May figures of \$79,089,235, while the reduction on the books amounted to \$18,751,241, or 23.7 percent. The latter figure was the result in large part of the devaluation of the inventory through Council action by \$10,000,000,

which amount, beginning in July, was applied directly against the balance sheet inventory figure. Books of tickets exchangeable for gasoline and oil were also dropped from the inventory figure, resulting in a further decrease of approximately \$800,000. (22)

15. Procurement.

a. Compliance with the order for inventory reduction necessitated an almost complete discontinuance of one of the most interesting phases of EES operation--the Continental buying offices. Buyers in these offices had procured many essential and most of the so-called "luxury" items on post exchange shelves, among which were crystal and jewelry from Czechoslovakia, linens and lingerie from Italy, perfumes and silk from France, watches from Switzerland, and china from Bavaria. In the beginning, huge purchases had been made, resulting in many overstocked items, particularly unpopular brands of perfume. With the decision to stock only "must" and "essential" items came the closing of eight of the eleven Continental buying offices: Vienna, Prague, London, Florence, Milan, Brussels, Stuttgart, and Stockholm. The Munich office was placed under the European Manufacturing Program. Only the Paris and Berne procurement offices existed on 30 September as district buying offices, and these had been greatly curtailed in staff and funds for procurement. Procurement was continued mainly of operational supplies; resale items were purchased in limited quantities only. The Paris office reduced its staff from eighteen employees to four; Berne

(23)

from twenty to four.

b. The closing of buying offices raised the problem of canceling orders and contracts on the grounds of "overstocked depots" and "inventory reduction." Some manufacturers did not deem this sufficient reason for contract cancellation. The Chief of Market Resources Branch (formerly Buying Supervisor) visited the Ministry of Trade in each country, explaining to them the necessity for cancellations, which also included cancellations in the United States. in vastly larger sums than in Europe. On the whole, European countries cooperated, although the status of some of their firms was affected. Small firms in Sweden, depending on every order, were not forced to cancel, nor were some Swiss firms that had borrowed money and purchased raw materials. Certain contracts were amended instead of being canceled, substituting items in short supply for well-stocked items, such as ladies' watches on contracts covering mens' watches, the latter having been already well stocked in post exchanges. Altogether, a total of approximately \$2,000,000 in European orders and contracts was canceled. The following tabulation indicates the drop in Continental procurement during the quarter under review:

(24)

DOLLAR VALUE OF MERCHANDISE DELIVERED FROM
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

<u>Country</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Switzerland	\$853,672.26	\$272,744.48	\$528,066.77	\$1,654,483.51
Czechoslovakia	107,345.89	16,264.31	Off. closed	123,610.20
Germany	312,308.75	169,180.19	158,637.17	640,126.11
France	148,399.33	38,628.83	31,932.31	218,960.47
Belgium	215,123.59	2,301.32	Off. closed	217,424.91
Denmark	68,697.00	63,146.71	103,000.00*	234,843.71
Austria	39,082.48	18,191.03	Off. closed	67,273.51
Sweden	218,882.20	23,657.10	" "	242,539.30
Italy	46,225.40	30,510.35	" "	76,735.75
United Kingdom	3,103.74	2,081.90	" "	5,185.64
Netherlands	<u>39,000.00</u>	<u>Off. closed</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>39,000.00</u>
Totals	\$2,061,840.64	\$636,706.22	\$821,636.25	\$3,520,183.11

(*) This figure is for food and extremely quick moving commodities.

c. In addition to cancellations in Europe, wholesale cancellations on orders and contracts in the United States were made. Exceptions were a few essential items like new cars, antifreeze, cigarettes, certain necessary toilet goods items, special automobile parts, and equipment for EES installations. Most of the United States supplies had not met shipping dates, which afforded an acceptable reason for cancellations. Altogether, United States contracts totaling \$9,200,000 were canceled.

16. European Manufacturing Program.

In keeping the new merchandising policy, the European manufacturing program was curtailed. Plans were made to limit the program

to the manufacture of essential items. Some raw materials such as rayon yarn, raw silk, and crude rubber were turned over to the Surplus Property Disposal Branch; other raw materials were not to be replaced after stocks on hand were used up. The china, the silver, and woolen cloth programs were scheduled for discontinuance early in 1948. New manufacturing projects were undertaken only to salvage scrap material and unsaleable merchandise. Examples of these projects were the manufacture of peanut brittle from the oversupply of peanuts in EES stocks, and the manufacture of paper bags from scrap paper. Approximately 150,000 beer carrying cartons had been delivered by the end of September and 100,000 more had been ordered. (26)

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

17. Activities in Operation.

Until centralization became effective, the number of exchange outlets was expanding without regard to the necessity for justifying such outlet either on the basis of essential service or profitable operation. During the quarter under review, when the retrenchment program was put into full effect, many activities were turned over to concessionaires, as noted above. At the same time all exchanges were ordered to close or consolidate all installations that were not opera-

ting profitably. Consequently, between 15 August and 30 September, retail stores declined from 246 to 217; snack bars from 275 to 225; and soda fountains from 267 to 206--these activities having been most numerous and having required the most personnel to operate. Activities in operation on 30 September are shown in the following list:

<u>Post Exchange Overhead</u>	<u>EES Operated</u>	<u>Concessionaire Operated</u>
Offices	21	
Warehouses	21	
Display shops	14	
<u>Post Exchange Stores</u>	217	
<u>Food and Beverage Activities</u>		
Breweries	14	
Bakery, doughnut plants	22	
Ice cream plants	35	
Beer bars	14	
Snack bars	225	
Soda fountains	206	
<u>Valet Service Activities</u>		
Laundry, dry cleaning plants	24	27
Shoe repair plants	6	10
Tailor shops	32	79
Pick-up points	44	2
<u>Other Activities</u>		
Barber shops		178
Beauty shops		57
Bowling alleys	17	
Flower shops	1	
Garages	57	26
Juke boxes	158	

<u>Other Activities (cont'd)</u>	<u>EES Operated</u>	<u>Concessionaire Operated</u>
Merchandise repair shops	21	21
Photo finishing plants	8	5
Portrait studios	7	11
Shoeshine stands		20
Taxi services	1	

The above activities were located in twenty community post exchanges, (27) comprising four districts and four exempt areas.

18. Ansbach Depot.

a. The Ansbach Depot, activated on 25 May 1947, was further developed during the quarter under review to take the place of four former EES Depots. The Bremerhaven Depot was closed on 15 August, Mannheim was closed on 25 June, Schierstein was scheduled for closing on 30 October, and the Aschaffenburg Depot became primarily a collecting and disposal point of surplus property. Of the net usable space at Ansbach, 87 percent was in use on 30 September 1947, storing approximately 21,000 tons of merchandise. The depot employed 1,571 persons, of whom 3 were officers, 200 were United States and Allied civilians, (28) and 1,368 were Germans.

b. In addition to storage, receipt, and issue of merchandise, many other EES activities were reassigned to the Ansbach Depot. By 30 September, equipment and merchandise repair shops, automotive parts salesroom, and central motor transport service were already installed there. Headquarters staff concerned the distribution and paper control (29) of merchandise was scheduled to move to the depot by 1 November 1947.

c. Because of scattered locations of the warehouse buildings and the large area covered by the Depot, problems of insurance, fire prevention, and security made necessary various additions and modifications to the buildings and grounds. The demolition of numerous unusable buildings, the construction of a reservoir for fire fighting, fire-walls, an all-weather drainage system, a security fence, a perimeter lighting system, and the boarding of windows was undertaken. An additional security measure was the use of a larger number of guards. As a result insurance coverage was increased during the period from \$1,250,000 to about \$8,000,000 to be eventually increased to about \$15,000,000 upon completion of the above-mentioned projects. (30)

d. Other construction at the depot was designed for the improvement of the rail and switching facilities. Five thousand feet of roadbed excavation with drainage were completed and 3,500 feet of track were installed. Pending completion of the rail spurs which were about 40 percent complete on 30 September, the operational efficiency of the depot was severely handicapped. (31)

INTELLIGENCE

19. Activation.

On 15 September 1947, the Intelligence Branch of the Executive Division was activated as the Intelligence Division. Reasons for the change were the peculiar nature of its work and its expected rapid expansion in working personnel. As part of the Executive Division, the Branch often had encountered difficulty because of administrative channeling and in keeping confidential investigations conducted for the Chief of Special Services and the Exchange Officer from becoming public. In addition the Branch had been directed to plan for the replacement of control and guard duties handled by the Societe Generale de Surveillance. The plan called for an additional work force of about 400. To avoid an unwieldy branch in the Executive Division and to facilitate the performance of its work, the Intelligence Division was formed. The new division was subdivided into three Branches: Investigations, Safety
(32)
and Security.

20. Investigations Branch.

The Investigations Branch was divided into two sections, a Criminal Investigations Section and a Special Investigations Section. The latter was created to handle investigations which did not necessarily involve criminal dealings. In the quarter ending 30 September

approximately 250 investigations were performed and some \$20,000 worth of merchandise was recovered. Through its reports \$5,263.34 was recovered by way of insurance. Outstanding cases investigated included:

(a) The breaking of a ring of German employees at the Schierstein Depot which had been removing EES merchandise from that installation. Approximately \$15,000 worth of the merchandise was recovered by the investigators.

(b) The theft of a truck load of watches by an EES truck driver. With the cooperation of Criminal Investigation Detachments of the Provost Marshal's Office, a large portion of the watches and the truck were recovered and the driver was apprehended.

(c) A million dollar contract made by EES with an automobile company.

(d) The procurement of food in Sweden.

(e) The purchase of excessive quantities of perfume. (33)

21. The Safety Branch.

The Safety Branch was principally concerned with the work carried on previously by the Safety Section, namely, technical consulting and inspecting. Through recommendations set forth in the inspections, reports, and command letters, the Branch was effective in making a considerable reduction in fire insurance premiums. (34)

22. The Security Branch.

The Security Branch comprised an Internal Security Section and a Shipment Security Section. The function of the Internal Security Section was to make surveys and recommendations relative to the improvement of internal security of all EES installations. The newly created Shipment Security Section was expected to be assigned the task of handling the guarding service for all EES merchandise in transit. The Security Branch made twenty-five surveys during the period under review and aided in reducing pilferage at fixed installations by
(35)
about 40 percent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND POLICIES

23. Fiscal.

Chart II shows the progress of EES during the quarter ending 30 September 1947. The net worth of the organization remained at about the same level during the three months, while total assets and total liabilities decreased by about \$12,000,000 each. Total assets were subdivided into inventories and liquid assets, the latter comprising "cash on hand," "accounts receivable," and other assets. Current liabilities included among others, accounts payable and notes payable. Deferred liabilities included notes payable to Army Exchange Service,
(36)
New York, and unadjusted and other deferred items.

24. Sales.

Total direct sales in the amount of \$32,701,152 for the quarter ending 30 September showed an increase of about 13 percent over the previous quarter. This increase was attributed in large measure to the "PX Pete" sale during July. Monthly sales to each ration card holder averaged \$61.38 for each of the three months. The following table shows the proportion of total quarterly sales by month and category:

TOTAL DIRECT SALES FOR QUARTER ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 1947

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Totals for Quarter</u>
Merchandise sales	\$8,328,279	\$7,249,496	\$7,609,028	\$23,186,821
Cost Dept sales	1,575,234	1,620,945	1,300,242	4,496,421
Automobile sales	803,062	864,160	403,662	2,070,884
Brewery sales	644,491	631,113	409,167	1,684,771
Other sales	<u>417,825</u>	<u>404,765</u>	<u>439,655</u>	<u>1,262,255</u>
Totals	\$11,768,891	\$10,770,479	\$10,161,754	\$32,701,152

Cost Department sales for September showed a decrease as compared with July and August sales, partly due to the decline in the number of activities and partly to the turn-over of some activities to concessionaires. Brewery sales in September reflected a somewhat normal seasonal decrease when related to July and August, while the decline in automobile sales for the same month were due to delays in shipments from the United States.

(37)

25. Net Profit.

Net profit for July amounted to \$618,073; for August, \$728,290; for September, \$ 368,647; and for the quarter, \$1,175,010. This compared favorably with the earnings of \$1,513,783 for the second quarter of 1947. The percentage of net profit in relation to total sales was 5.25 for July, 6.75 for August, and 3.80 for September. (38)

26. Losses.

Figures on losses are shown in the following table:

LOSSES

Short shipments	\$65,172	\$72,932	\$29,544
Hidden shortages	53,753	11,368	15,785
Damages	39,557	25,108	23,373
Burglary, theft, pilferage	15,675	19,961	12,825
Spoilage and losses	17,959	13,600	15,168
Outdated publications	<u>4,872</u>	<u>20,636</u>	<u>6</u>
Totals	\$196,988	\$163,605	\$96,701

The above losses were written off the books as unrecoverable items.

Although Stars and Stripes took over the sale of publications on 1 July 1947, outdated issues were not accepted from EES, and were written off as losses. Losses in September were more than 50 percent lower than in July. (39)

27. Financial Policies.

During the quarter under review, Budget Branch of the Comptroller's Office was active in the establishment of management controls over inventories, costs, and expenses. The Audit Branch carried out extensive audits of EES installations and procurement accounts. Upon recommendation of the noncommissioned Officers' Committee and approval of the Exchange Council, the Audit Branch initiated the practice of preparing monthly condensed financial statements for posting in post exchanges. This policy was adopted to help eliminate many of the prevalent misconceptions among patrons concerning EES profits. To avoid tying up of funds in foreign banks for the purpose of paying foreign vendors for outstanding obligations, all such funds were withdrawn and deposited with the American Express Company, which took over
(40)
the function of paying vendors.

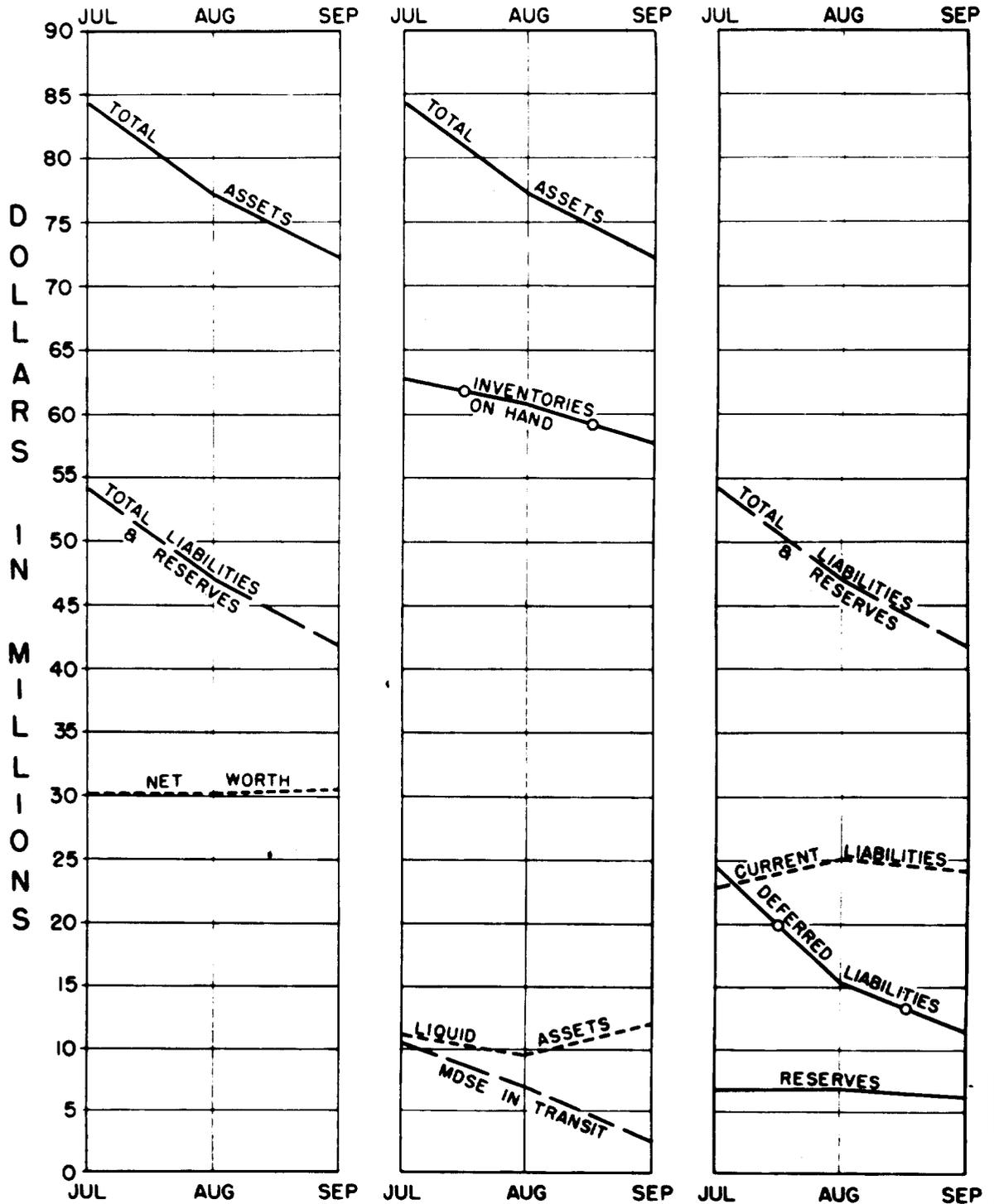
28. Outlook.

At the time the retrenchment program began in the spring of 1947, EES was carrying an overloaded merchandise inventory totaling more than \$78,000,000, including not only articles of "necessity and convenience" but also gift, souvenir, luxury, food, household, and children's items, some of which were decidedly undesirable. Since retrenchment began, and particularly in the quarter under review, inventories were reduced, organization was streamlined, operations were more effectual, and operating costs were lowered. With the formation of the Exchange

Council as the policy-making group, with centralization, with the new merchandising policy, and with the simplified operational plan, prospects were good for better service to the occupation forces. (41)

CHART II EUROPEAN COMMAND EXCHANGE SYSTEM

1947



FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Organizational Chart, 30 Sep 47, Hq, EES: EES Office Bulletin, No 32, 26 Aug 47; No 37, 12 Sep 47; No 40, 20 Sep 47; EES TM No 41, 11 Oct 47; EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 25, 3 Sep 47; Stars and Stripes, 2 Nov 47.
2. Interview with Dorothy C. Razelle, EES Historian, 2 Dec 47, Bad Nauheim.
3. Cir 48, EUCOM, 27 Jun 47; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 June 47, p 20; 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 4.
4. Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 29 Jul 47, par 14; 26 Aug 47, par 3; 26 Sep 47, par 10; EES, Operational Bulletin, No 3, 3 Sep 47; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Quarterly Rpt to DC of S, 30 Sep 47.
5. Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 26 Sep 47, par 9.
6. Ibid; 26 Aug 47, par 14; 26 Sep 47, par 9; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 10-11.
7. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 29, 30 Sep 47, par 7; Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 26 Aug 47, par 11; 26 Sep 47 p 6.
8. Hq, EUCOM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 13; Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 26 Sep 47, par 5.
9. Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 26 Aug 47, par 14; Agenda for EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting for Sep 47, par 1.
10. Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 26 Aug 47, par 15; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 14.
11. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 15-16.
12. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 8.
13. EES TM No 36, 16 Sep 47; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, pp 16-17.

14. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 16-17.
15. Ibid, p 18.
16. Ibid, p 19; also supporting documents for same exhibit III, subj: "History of Glassware."
17. Ibid, pp 20-21.
18. Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 29 Jul 47, pars 5, 13; 26 Aug 47, par 5; memo from C-in-C, EUCOM, to President, EUCOM Exchange Council, 18 Sep 47, tab II; Agenda for EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting for Sep 47.
19. Ibid; Stars and Stripes, 12 Sep 47.
20. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Mdse Div, Quarterly Progress Rpt, 30 Sep 47.
21. Ibid; EES TM No 30, 8 Sep 47.
22. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Quarterly Rpt to DC of S, 30 Sep 47, p 3, quoted in Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 30; also interview with Mr. Stiles, EES, Comptroller's Office, 2 Dec 47, Bad Nauheim, and telephone conversation 11 Dec 47; Balance Sheets, Jul, Aug, and Sep 47.
23. Memo from C-in-C, EUCOM, to President, EUCOM Exchange Council, 18 Sep 47; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 31-34.
24. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 36-37.
25. Ltr, 2 Jul 47, from Chief, EES, EUCOM, to Chief AES, New York, subj: "Confirmation of Telephone Conversation this Hq/your Office 24 June," in EES, Mdse Div, files; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 38.
26. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 40-41.
27. Ibid, p 42; Quarterly Rpt to DC of S, 30 Sep 47.
28. GO No 5, AES, Jun 47, in EES Central Files; AES Office Bulletin, No 2, 30 Jun 47; Opr Div, Quarterly Progress Rpt, 30 Sep 47, on file in Management Br, Exec Div, EES.

29. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 48.
30. Ibid, p 46.
31. Ibid, p 47.
32. EES Office Bulletin, No 37, 12 Sep 47.
33. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 51-54.
34. Ibid.
35. Ibid.
36. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Balance Sheets, Jul, Aug, and Sep 47, exhibits A to each.
37. Ibid: interview 2 Dec 47, and telephone conversation, 11 Dec 47, with Mr Stiles, Comptroller's Office, EES, Bad Nauheim; Hq, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 55-60.
38. Ibid.
39. Ibid.
40. "Condensed Balance Sheets," 25 Aug 47; "Comparative Profit and Loss Statements," 25 Aug 47, being exhibits VI and VII, to Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47; see also ibid, p 72; Minutes of EUCOM NCO Committee Meeting, 26 Jul 47, subj: "Financing."
41. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 72.

Chapter XX

CHIEF OF CLAIMS

Chapter XX
Chief of Claims

1. Organization of the Office Chief of Claims.

The Office of the Chief of Claims, a special staff division of Headquarters, EUCOM, was headed by Lt. Col. Alfred B. Jaynes. Assisting Colonel Jaynes were: Darrel L. Hodson, Deputy Chief of Claims and Director of Claims Commissions; Maj. Philip M. Wilson, Executive and Personnel Officer; William N. Byers, Director of Claims Investigating Service; Capt. John R. Vaughn, Personnel Claims Commissioner; Maj. William A. Pierce, Administrative Officer; and James W. Pennybaker, Fiscal and Control Officer. ⁽¹⁾ Chart I accompanying this chapter indicates the complete organization. The authorized and actual strength of the Office of the Chief of Claims

in July 1947 was four officers, four enlisted men, nine United States
(2)
and Allied civilians, and two German employees.

2. Organization of Field Units.

a. Claims Office Teams under the Director of Claims

Investigating Service serving the occupied territory were: COT 7722, Wiesbaden, Germany; COT 7723, Berlin, Germany; COT 7724, Bremen, Germany; COT 7727, Stuttgart, Germany; and COT 7728, Munich, Germany. Claims Office Teams 7721, Salzburg, Austria, and 7726, Karlsruhe, Germany, were concerned only with claims arising in Allied and liberated areas.

b. Claims Commissions under the Director of Claims

Commissions serving the occupied territory were: Commissions 16 and 19, Stuttgart, Germany; Commissions 21 and 22, Munich, Germany; and Commission 23, Berlin, Germany. The Foreign Claims Commissions which adjudicated only claims arising in Allied and liberated areas were: Commissions 16, Karlsruhe, Germany, and 43, Wiesbaden and Karlsruhe, Germany, both three-man commissions; Commissions 171, 259, and 290, Karlsruhe, Germany and Commission 287, Wiesbaden, Germany, all one-man commissions.

c. Claims Section of U.S. Forces, Austria, was a special staff section of that headquarters, but operated under the direct supervision of the Office of the Chief of Claims, EUCOM.

d. The Claims Service in the field had a combined strength of 277 persons including 35 officers, 27 enlisted men, 108 United States and Allied civilians, and 107 locally recruited employees. (3)

3. Changes in Organization.

a. Darrel L. Hodson, Deputy Chief of Claims and Director of Claims Commissions, was succeeded by Maj. Philip M. Wilson on 22 September 1947. Maj. Oscar M. Fair was succeeded as Personnel Claims Commissioner by Capt. John R. Vaughn on 21 August 1947. (4)

b. Claims Office Team 7722 was moved to Wiesbaden, Germany from Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, (5) and Claims Office Team 7726 was moved from Paris, France, to Karlsruhe, Germany, on 1 July 1947. (6)

4. Responsibilities, Duties, and Functions of the Office of the Chief of Claims.

The Chief of Claims investigated and disposed of all claims involving the United States, and supervised and inspected Claims Office Teams and Claims Commissions. The Deputy Chief of Claims and Director of Claims Commissions was responsible to the Chief of Claims for the operation and supervision of all claims commissions in the European Command, and the maintenance of uniformity in decisions and procedures in the adjudication of claims by Claims Commissions. The Director of Claims Investigating Service supervised the operations of the Claims Office Teams and formulated plans and policies for investiga-

tion and disposition of all claims in favor of and against the United States. The Executive and Personnel Officer initiated action to secure policy on all operational matters, conducted research, drafted directives, handled all correspondence involving established policy, and coordinated assignment and movement of Claims Office Teams personnel. The Administrative Officer supervised administrative matters pertaining to all office personnel, equipment, and supplies; maintained official records and files; and controlled transportation facilities authorized for the office. The Personnel Claims Commissioner received and considered all claims of military and civilian personnel and dependents in the European Command, and the Fiscal and Control Officer maintained all fiscal records, prepared budget estimates and advised on all fiscal aspects of current problems. (7)

5. Functions of Claims Office Teams.

a. Claims Office Teams serving the occupied territory were responsible for the investigation and for the preparation and submission of claims to Claims Commissions after preliminary investigation by local German authorities. All claims arising in Germany were handled under the provisions of letter, 18 April 1946, file AG 150 GAP-AGO, subj: "Claims Against and in Favor of the United States Arising in Germany and Austria."

b. Claims Office Teams serving Allied and liberated areas investigated claims against the United States arising in France, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland before submitting them for final disposition to Foreign Claims Commissions. All claims arising in these countries were handled according to the provisions of Army Regulations 25-90.

6. Functions of Claims Commissions.

a. Foreign Claims Commissions adjudicated all claims arising in Allied and liberated countries after investigation by the Claims Office Teams and, upon approval, authorized payment from appropriated funds. The one-man commissions could adjudicate claims up to \$500. The three-man commissions were empowered to adjudicate claims for sums over \$500, but claims of from \$2,500 to \$5,000 required the further approval of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and claims above \$5,000 (8) required the final approval of the Department of the Army.

b. Claims Commissions in Germany adjudicated claims against and in favor of the United States arising in Germany except claims filed by member of the U.S. forces. Claims of foreign nationals residing or traveling in Germany were frequently adjudicated by these commissions when payments were not authorized from appropriated funds. All payments authorized by the Claims Commissions in Germany were made from indigenous funds chargeable to Germany as part of the cost of the occupation. (9)

c. The Personnel Claims Commission handled all claims against the United States by military and civilian personnel under the provisions of AR 25-100 and claims of dependents under AR 25-25. The Personnel Claims Commissioner was authorized to adjudicate all claims of less than \$1,000, while all claims over \$1,000 were referred
(10)
to the Judge Advocate General for decision.

7. Principal Problems of the Office of the Chief of Claims.

a. In an effort to reduce the accumulation of undecided claims arising in Germany, Technical Instructions 26, "Simplification of Procedure for Processing Claims in Germany," was issued on 14 July 1947. These instructions did away with the necessity of translating the claim and supporting documents into English in the cases of claims of RM 1,000 or less, if a complete and accurate summary was prepared in English. These instructions also authorized the forwarding of claims investigated and prepared under the directive of 18 April 1946 to Claims Commissions without review by the team director. As a result of these simplifications the handling of claims was expedited and it was anticipated that all Teams and Commissions would be working on a current basis by January
(11)
1948.

b. The Office of the Chief of Claims was confronted with a shortage of qualified personnel to handle and adjudicate claims to be paid from indigenous funds. To relieve this, a request was submitted to the Department of the Army to extend the oversea duty of qualified
(12)
officers.

8. Change in Policy as a Result of Austrian Agreement.

As a result of an agreement reached between U.S. Forces, Austria, and the government of Austria on 21 June 1947, the former was relieved of all responsibility respecting claims arising from 9 April 1945 through 30 June 1947. ⁽¹³⁾ All claims arising after 1 July 1947 were adjudicated by Foreign Claims Commission 16 in Karlsruhe, Germany, and all payments were made from appropriated funds.

9. Operations.

a. On 1 July 1947, the Claims Office Teams had 2,830 claims arising in the occupied territory on hand for investigation, and 1,754 new cases were received by 30 September 1947. Forwarded to the Claims Commissions for adjudication were 2,201 cases, and 927 were transferred ⁽¹⁴⁾ to other agencies or otherwise closed. The Claims Commissions serving the occupied territory acted upon 1,859 claims, allowing or partially allowing 1,643. Of the 1,643 claims allowed or partially allowed, 1,181 resulted from traffic incidents, 1 from aircraft, 106 from the operation of the Army, 311 from depredations, and 44 from miscellaneous incidents. The dollar value of the claims allowed was \$650,018.31, of which \$450,694.97 was from traffic incidents alone. Table I indicates the number, types, and value of claims handled ⁽¹⁵⁾ by the Claims Commissions.

b. The Claims Office Teams serving Allied and liberated areas had 1,417 claims on hand for investigation on 1 July 1947. Three hundred and forty-seven new cases were received by 30 September 1947. Five hundred and ninety-four cases were forwarded to the Foreign Claims Commissions for adjudication, transferred to other agencies, or otherwise closed. (16) Foreign Claims Commissions acted upon 632 cases, allowing or partially allowing 514 amounting to \$81,358.15. Of the 632 cases acted upon by the Commissions, 477 resulted from traffic incidents, amounting to \$75,181.46. Table II indicates the claims adjudicated by the Foreign Claims Commissions. (17)

c. When Claims Office Team 7722 moved from Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, to Wiesbaden, Germany, there were a few tort claims arising in Czechoslovakia still to be disposed of. These claims were handled by the Wiesbaden office and were completed during the period under review. (18)

d. In April 1946 the Claims Service completed the investigation of 176 claims of Swiss nationals against the United States resulting from incidents of crash-landings or similar events involving United States aircraft. Upon completion of these investigations the Claims Service initiated investigations of claims resulting from mistaken bombings of Zurich, Basel, Schaffhausen, and other Swiss cities. At the end of September this investigation was not yet complete, pending receipt of final reports from Swiss authorities. Ultimate payment of claims resulting from aircraft incidents and mistaken bombings will require Congressional appropriation of funds. (19)

e. The Personnel Claims Commission had 189 claims on hand on 1 July 1947 and received an additional 276 by 30 September 1947. Fifty-one military and civilian personnel claims were approved during this period, totaling \$14,494.81. Thirty-eight dependents' claims were approved, amounting to \$11,927.56. ⁽²⁰⁾ Approximately 75 percent of the personnel claims resulted from theft or loss of baggage, 20 percent from damage to household goods, and 5 percent from postal ⁽²¹⁾ losses.

Table I

ACTION BY CLAIMS COMMISSION IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

1 July 1947 through 30 September 1947

Type of Claim	Number Allowed (a)	Number Disallowed (b)	Percentage (c)	Amount Allowed Dollar Value	Amount Disallowed Dollar Value
Traffic	1,181	155	71.87	\$450,694.97	\$485,939.84
Aircraft	1	1	0.11	440.00	767.76
Operation of the Army	106	6	6.02	12,954.26	7,659.51
Depredations	311	36	18.67	107,044.52	185,452.04
Miscellaneous	44	18	3.33	33,884.56	71,533.72
Totals	1,643	216	100.00	\$650,018.31	\$751,352.87

(a) Includes claims partially allowed.

(b) Only claims fully disallowed.

(c) Represents the portion of the total number of claims allowed and disallowed which fall into the various types.

Table II

ACTION BY CLAIMS COMMISSIONS IN ALLIED AND LIBERATED AREAS

1 July 1947 through 30 September 1947

Type of Claim	Number Allowed (a)	Number Dis-allowed (b)	Forwarded to Commander in Chief or JAG (c)	Amount Allowed	Amount Disallowed
Traffic	374	97	6	\$75,181.46	\$103,165.77
Aircraft	0	0	0		
Operation of the Army	0	0	1		
Depredations	20	7	0	1,398.87	1,459.66
Miscellaneous	120	6	1	4,777.82	2,765.77
Totals	514	110	8	\$81,358.15	\$107,391.20

(a) Includes claims partially allowed.

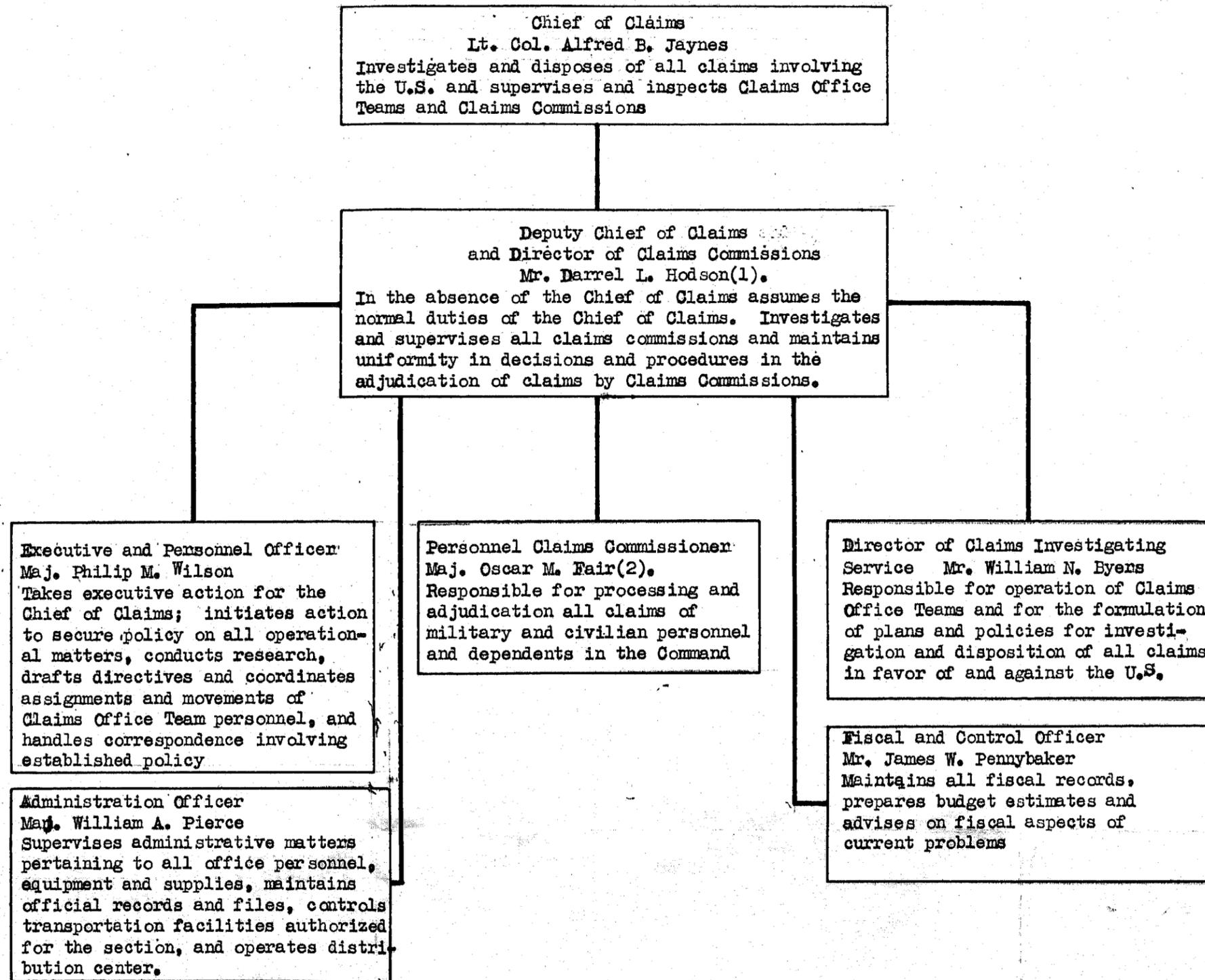
(b) Only claims fully disallowed.

(c) Claims from \$2,500 to \$5,000 to Commander in Chief, EUCCM.
 Claims above \$5,000 to Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army.

CHART "A"

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS
FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

1 JULY 1947



1. Succeeded by Maj. Philip M. Wilson 22 September 1947
2. Succeeded by Capt. John R. Vaughn 21 August 1947

Adapted from Functional and Organizational Chart, Office of the Chief of Claims, EUCCOM.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, OCC, Personnel Card File.
2. Hq, EUCOM, OCC, Strength Report, July 1947.
3. Ibid.
4. Hq, EUCOM, OCC, Personnel Card File.
5. Cable SX-5302, 2 Jun 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to First Military District.
6. Cable SX-5804, 23 Jun 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to Second Military District.
7. Hq, EUCOM, OCC, Functional and Organization Chart.
8. Interview with Maj Philip M. Wilson, Deputy Chief of Claims and Director of Claims Commissions, 13 Nov 47.
9. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 18 Apr 46, file AG 150 GAP-AGO, subj: "Claims Against and in Favor of the United States Arising in Germany and Austria;" Interview with Maj George M. Urban, adm off, 4 Feb 48.
10. Interview with Capt John R. Vaughn, Personnel Claims Commissioner, 19 Nov 47.
11. Hq, EUCOM, OCC, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 1.
12. Ibid, p 2.
13. "Agreement Between United States Forces in Austria and the Federal Government of Austria," sgd Leopold Figl, Federal Chancellor for Austria, and Geoffrey Keyes, Lt Gen, USA, Commanding U.S. Forces in Austria, 21 Jun 47. (Copy filed with Office of the Chief of Claims, EUCOM).
14. Hq, EUCOM, OCC, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, exhibit "C".
15. Ibid, exhibit "B".

16. Hq, EUCOM, OCC, Incident and Claims Report for Period 1 Jul 46-30 Sep 47, filed with Fiscal and Control Officer.

17. Hq, EUCOM, OCC, Consolidated Report of Cases for July through September 1947, filed with Fiscal and Control Officer.

18. Hq, EUCOM, OCC, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 2.

19. Hq, Western Base Section, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 46, action on claims; and interview with William W. Byers, Director of Claims Investigating Service, 10 Nov 47.

20. Hq, EUCOM, OCC, Monthly Report to Judge Advocate General, Washington, DC, filed with Personnel Claims Commissioner.

21. Interview with Capt. John R. Vaughn, Personnel Claims Commissioner.

Chapter XXI

CHIEF, DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS SERVICE

Chapter XXI
CHIEF, DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS SERVICE

ORGANIZATION

1. Organizational Status.

The organization of the Dependents Schools Service remained substantially unchanged during the third quarter of 1947. The 7755th Dependents Schools Detachment continued to function as the administrative unit for the establishment and maintenance of schools for minor dependents in the U.S. Zone. It was attached to Heidelberg Military Post, but was under the operational control of the Director of Personnel and Administration, EUCOM, and subject to the staff supervision of Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, for administrative purposes. The

Detachment was a small one, being authorized only one colonel as commander of the Detachment and Chief, Dependents School Service; one major as fiscal officer; one captain as supply officer; and one staff sergeant as supply sergeant. ⁽¹⁾ The staff operating the dependents' schools consisted, for the most part, of United States civilians.

2. Key Personnel.

Col. James P. Murphy continued as Chief, Dependents School Service, throughout the third quarter of 1947. F. L. Miller joined the Dependents Schools Service during the quarter and became Assistant Director of Education and Elementary School Supervisor.

CLOSE OF FIRST ACADEMIC YEAR

3. Accreditation.

On 28 June, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools placed the American dependents secondary schools located in Heidelberg, Munich, Erlangen, Frankfurt, and Berlin on its accredited list, entitling these schools and their graduates to the privileges associated with accreditation of schools located in the territory in which the Association operated. This accreditation resulted from an inspection of the high schools by Dr. Virgil M. Rogers.

4. Commencement.

Graduation exercises were held on 9,10, and 11 July in Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Berlin, and Munich--the high schools of Erlangen and Munich combining their programs. Approximately one hundred students received their diplomas, a total of sixteen year-credits or thirty-two term-credits being required for graduation. No eighth grade graduation exercises were held, but a certificate of graduation was issued in response to numerous requests.

5. Formal Close of Schools.

All schools closed on 11 July, and senior teachers and superintendents reported in Heidelberg to Richard Meyering, Acting Director of Education in the absence of Virgil R. Walker, on 12 and 13 July. All administrative matters, registers, and inventories were checked in at Headquarters, Dependents Schools Service, bringing the first academic year to an official close. Teachers remaining with the Service were granted leaves of absence from 12 July to 3 August. On 4 August, they reported for duty at Heidelberg, and proceeded to draft plans for the coming year under the supervision of the Assistant Director of Education and Supervisor of Secondary Education, Mr. Meyering.

THE SECOND ACADEMIC YEAR

6. Orientation Conference.

An orientation conference was held in the New University Building, Heidelberg, on 29 August and 2 and 3 September 1947, attended by almost all of the old and new teachers and principals. New civil service contracts were signed, and the teachers were then briefed on administrative and curriculum problems. Mr. Meyering had prepared a large number of study outlines and general informative material for the new teachers, who thus benefited from the experiences of the past year. F. L. Miller, supervisor of Elementary Education, briefed the teachers on the planning for the elementary school program.

7. Plans for Academic Year of 1947-48.

Plans drawn up for the operation of schools during 1947-48, were generally similar to those of the preceding year. It remained the policy of the Dependents Schools Service to establish a school in every community having at least ten pupils of elementary age. Because of the limited budget, it was planned to recruit qualified teachers for the small schools from the wives of members of the occupation forces resident in the community. Secondary schools were planned for Berlin, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich, and Nürnberg, which were the centers of secondary school populations and geographically most accessible to the surrounding areas. This called for the discontinuance of the high school

at Erlangen and the opening of one at Nürnberg. Only a limited kindergarten program could be operated, owing to the small funds available for this purpose. Tuition charges were to be reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00 for enlisted grades 1 through 4, and from \$8.00 to \$4.00 for officers, warrant officers, and civilians. These were to be the charges for the first two children, only half these amounts being charged for each additional child in the same family. It was planned to reopen schools on 8 September 1947 and to close them on 4 June 1948, with a Christmas recess from 19 December 1947 to 4 January 1948. Teachers' conferences were planned for November 1947 and March 1948.

8. Location of Schools.

Thirty-two elementary schools reopened on 8 September in the following locations:

Augsburg	Grafenwohr
Bad Kissingen	Heidelberg
Bad Nauheim	Höchst
Bad Tölz	Karlsruhe
Bamberg	Kassel
Bremen	Kaufbeuren
Bremerhaven	Landshut
Darmstadt	Mannheim
Erding	Munich
Erlangen	Nürnberg
Frankfurt	Oberpfaffenhofen
Freising	Regensburg
Fürstenfeldbruck	Sonthofen
Fritzlar	Stuttgart
Garmisch	Wiesbaden
Giessen	Würzburg

Schools were opened or reopened at Landsberg, Marburg, and Schweinfurt on September 15; at Degerndorf and Eschwege on September 22; at Fulda

on September 26; and at Straubing on 29 September. A teacher was sent to Bayreuth, but there were not sufficient children to warrant the opening of a school. An additional grade school was scheduled to open at Hanau on 13 October 1947. The school in Berlin was planned and ready for operation, but the opening was indefinitely postponed, because of an epidemic of infantile paralysis among the German population. The majority of the teachers of the Berlin school were temporarily assigned to duty with other schools. On 30 September, thirty-nine elementary schools and five high schools were in operation. A survey was made of the high school population in the Bremen Enclave and in Wiesbaden, and it was planned to open additional high schools in those locations, upon approval of the necessary budget adjustments.

9. Enrollment and Statistics on Teachers.

a. Monthly student population figures for the school year of 1946-47 became available during the quarter under review. Average enrollment ranged from 1,415 in October 1946 to 2,977 in March 1947, and down again to 2,800 in July 1947. There was an average of 1,999 elementary pupils and 428 high school pupils. During the first academic year, 107 teachers had been employed for the 37 elementary schools and 31 for the five high schools. Kindergartens had been provided in five communities. Approximately sixty Germans were employed to teach the German language in all grades.

b. An increase in enrollment was noted at the opening of the fall term. The school population on 19 September was 3,361, including 136 Kindergarten pupils. On 30 September, there were five superintendents, forty-one teaching principals, and sixty-eight teachers. In addition, forty wives of members of the occupation forces were employed as teachers and paid from nonappropriated funds.

10. Civilian Personnel Authorization.

The civilian personnel authorization for the Dependents Schools Service, effective 18 September 1947, was 170 employees, consisting of 135 United States civilians paid from Department of the Army appropriated funds; 5 Allied or neutral civilians, also paid from appropriated funds; and 30 Germans or displaced persons, paid from the Germany economy. (2)

11. Procurement of Teachers.

At the beginning of the period under review, teachers who were terminating their contracts with the Dependents Schools Service were preparing for return to the United States. Concurrently with these operations, teachers were being recruited in the United States by the Director of Education, Mr. Walker, and the Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Mr. Orford. After an interview with Maj. Beryl Simpson of the Welfare Branch, Personnel and Administration Division, Department of the Army, who had been working on a world-wide program for

the education of minor dependents of Army personnel, visits were made to fourteen different colleges and universities to interview candidates for posts with the Dependents Schools Service. Difficulties were experienced in obtaining superintendents with the required qualifications owing to the salary offered, \$5,000 per annum, which was low in comparison to salaries currently offered in the United States. Three superintendents finally agreed to accept positions. The required quota was filled in all field except physical science, a total of sixty-five persons being hired. Arrangements were made for the selected teachers to sail on 15 August 1947.

BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS

12. Closing of Accounts of Fiscal Year 1947.

Fiscal operations at the beginning of the third quarter of 1947 were complicated by the fact that, although the fiscal year of 1947 had come to a close at the end of June 1947, schools did not close until 11 July owing to the fact that they had been late in opening. In addition, books and other supplies ordered from the United States during the last two months of the fiscal year had not yet been received on 30 June 1947. Therefore certain expense accounts for the first school year could not be closed until after the beginning of the

new fiscal year. To cope with this situation, and with the approval of the Director of Personnel and Administration, EUCOM, contracts for teachers returning to the United States were terminated on 11 July and the teachers were paid up to their original dates of termination, including travel expenses to the United States. Supplies, not in excess of \$22,500 ordered during Fiscal Year 1947 but not received until Fiscal Year 1948, were charged to the first school year.

13. Tentative Budget for Nonappropriated Funds.

Although advised that appropriated funds might be available for the dependents' schools program in 1948, a nonappropriated fund budget of \$600,000 had been prepared and approved in May by Headquarters, EUCOM. The necessary funds were to come from allocations from the Class VI Liquor Fund, totaling \$400,000, supplemented by a balance from the 1946-47 year of operations, and by tuition fees amounting to \$100,000. In accordance with this budget, new contracts were signed with 5 superintendents, 106 instructors, and 3 nurses. Other employees including dependent teachers were to be paid on a daily basis.

14. New Financial Basis for Dependents Schools.

Early in July 1947, a conference was held in Washington by the Director of Education and the Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Dependents Schools Service, EUCOM, with representatives of the Personnel and Administration Division; Services, Supply, and Procurement Division; Welfare Fund; Office of The Adjutant General; Office of the Budget

Director; and the Overseas Branch of Civilian Personnel Division. At this conference the possibility of the allotment to the dependents' schools in the European Command of appropriated funds to the extent of \$400,000 was considered. On 29 August, the provisions of Public Law 271 relating to expenses incident upon the operation of schools for American children went into effect. (3) The War Department made available funds amounting to \$451,000 for Germany and \$39,000 for Austria to be used for the purchase of supplies and equipment and payment of civilian personnel during Fiscal Year 1948. New budgets therefore had to be prepared for both appropriated and nonappropriated funds, and the teaching staff had to sign new contracts giving them civil service status. Existing contracts were terminated on 28 August, and replaced by new ones on the following day. Teachers who had not yet received their full salary under the first year's contract were paid the balances due them in lump sums. Approximately 250 contracts were handled by the Fiscal Officer during the quarter under review.

15. Tuition Fees.

a. Tuition fees collected during the quarter amounted to \$62,802.45, making a total of \$154,828.45 for the year. An estimated \$7,000 remained outstanding from two posts on 30 September 1947. The consolidation of communities into military posts and exempted stations raised some questions as to responsibilities for collection of tuition. A further difficulty occurred owing to the delay in the appearance of a

EUCOM directive fixing the tuition fees for July at eleven-thirtieths
(4) of the normal tuition. A full month's tuition had been collected
for July on some posts, making refunds necessary.

b. A new EUCOM directive on tuition fees for the school year
1947-48 stated that fees would be payable quarterly in advance, and were
to be collected by an officer appointed by the military post commander.
(5) Rates were to be substantially lower than for the preceding year. The
tuition for each of the first two pupils in one family was fixed at
\$3.00 a month for enlisted men of the first three grades, and \$4.00
for officers, warrant officers, and civilians. The tuition for each
additional pupil in one family was fixed at \$1.50 and \$2.00 respectively.

16. The Revised Budget.

On 16 September 1947, a study submitted to the Chief of Staff,
EUCOM, recommended that, due mainly to increased enrollment, a supple-
ment to the Dependents Schools Service Budget be approved in the amount
of \$82,000, and that the allocation of funds from the Officers and
Noncommissioned Officers Fund, EUCOM, be recised, in view of the
allocation of appropriated funds. These requests were approved. The
revised budget for the school year 1947-48 provided Department of the
Army appropriations in the amount of \$451,000, estimated receipts from
tuition at \$45,000, and provided for the use of the surplus from Fiscal
Year 1947 of \$165,000. It was estimated that only \$21,000 would be
needed from nonappropriated funds. The pay for all persons paid from

appropriated funds was to be increased, due to their civil service status, and allowances were made for additional personnel in view of the unexpected increase in enrollment. Allowances were made for forty-nine school plants, and for instructional materials for distribution by the Calvert system for approximately 120 children in isolated communities.

EDUCATION PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS

17. Supply.

a. Difficulties experienced in obtaining supplies, especially textbooks, were largely overcome by the third quarter of 1947. Many of the American firms approached had had only limited supplies of the required texts, most of which had already been contracted, and the delay in shipment overseas caused temporary shortages. Books ordered in June 1947 were arriving throughout the quarter, and any shortage would in the future be only temporary. (6)

b. An inventory completed early in July showed that 238 different textbooks, totaling 5,005 volumes, and 308 Troop Information and Education books, totaling 26,108 volumes, were in stock. New school materials began to come in around 1 July, and during the next three months, 18,708 text-books--about twenty tons of printed material--and 4,000 pounds of miscellaneous school materials were received. By

20 September 80 percent of all books on hand had been distributed to the various schools, together with considerable quantities of stationary.

18. Health Education.

The teaching of health and safety was emphasized through a school health education program, in cooperation with the school nurses. Mrs. Anne H. Smith, Director of Nurses, planned to expand the program during the school year of 1947-48 by an increase of nurses in the field and by a systematic application of experiments successfully made during the year 1946-47. Her annual report showed that 2,429 physical examinations had been made during the school year 1946-47, revealing 944 defects. Immunizations were complete for 2,406 children, and incomplete for 680. Memorandums for school health rules were distributed to teachers, parents, and pupils; and a chart was prepared showing the integration of the health program into the educational program.

19. German Language Instruction.

Special attention was given to the orientation of pupils in their German environment, and they learned to interpret many of the social and economic problems with which they came in contact. Classes in German were taught by native Germans in all grade and high schools as part of the regular school program. Alfred W. Beerbaum, supervisor of the German Department, in an annual report for the year 1946-47, discussed the problems arising from the teaching of German in all

grades, and his recommendations for improvements were incorporated in a guide to the study of German. It was recommended that the German courses include, besides language instruction, an introduction to German literature, history, geography, social studies, art, and music. Letters of orientation were also prepared for American and German teachers for the school year 1947-48, in addition to two bulletins on methods of teaching German.

20. Music.

Under the direction of Wilfred G. Clelland, the program for teaching music gave every child the opportunity to enjoy singing and to obtain instruction in music from a local teacher or a special music teacher. During the period between the two school terms, Mr. Clelland prepared courses of study for music in all grades and all types of schools, and acquired and distributed the necessary supplies for these courses.

21. Visual Aids.

Also Mr. Clelland's responsibility, the Visual Aids Program did not become effective until late in the school year 1946-47, due to difficulties in obtaining materials. **During** the summer, however, more maps, posters, picture books, films, and film strips became available. The Coca Cola Company lent visual aid material on the different industries of the United States, and the Corps of Engineers printed maps for use by the pupils and for display purposes.

22. Libraries.

Over 16,000 library books had already been procured during the school year 1946-47. During the third quarter of 1947, about 4,500 books, especially reference books for high schools, were received. High school libraries were also provided with Special Services book collections. Miss Marion Hoch, who had been responsible for the supervision of library services for the Dependents Schools Service, left the organization on 12 August. The library was left in charge of a staff of Germans whom she had trained, who handled the inventories at the end of the school year and received the new books.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

N.B. Except as otherwise indicated, the source of information used in this chapter was the Report of Operations of the Dependents Schools Service for the third quarter of 1947.

1. T/D 303-1200, EUCOM, 1 Sep 47.
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 18 Sep 47, file AGL(5)8.47-2000-10363-K0021, subj: "Civilian Personnel Authorization."
3. Memo 850-475-1, WD, 14 Aug 47, subj: "Dependents' Schools in Occupied Areas."
4. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 18 Jul 47, file AG 352 GAP-AGO, subj: "Dependents Schools Tuition Fees."
5. Ltr, Hq, 7755th Dependents Schools Det, 1 Oct 47, subj: "Dependents' Schools Tuition Fees for the School Year 1947-48"; Hq EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 7, 26 Sep 47, sec VI.
6. Statement of Gen Huebner and Maj Gen Bevans to Congressmen of House Armed Services and Appropriations Committee, 15 Sep 47.

Chapter XXII
WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

Chapter XXII

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

1. Office of the Staff Director.

a. Functions. On 16 August 1947, Lt. Col. Kathleen McClure entered upon her second year as Staff Director of the Women's Army Corps in the European Command. (1) Assigned to the Office of the Director of Personnel and Administration as the chief of branch charged with the regulation and coordination of policy relating to the WAC, she retained responsibility for the following functions: (1) making recommendations to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and appropriate staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM, on all matters relating to the WAC; (2) giving advice in the formulation of plans and policies pertaining to the personnel, training, and supply programs of the European Command; and (3) making continuous inspections of WAC units for the purpose of gaining information upon which to base recommendations and of assisting

commands to which WAC units were assigned in the interpretation of the directives, policies, and procedures of the Department of the Army and the European Command. (2)

b. Staff Changes. Capt. Sue Lynch, Deputy Staff Director since March 1947, returned to the United States to become WAC Staff Director of the Second U.S. Army, (3) and was succeeded on 23 September by Capt. Edith A. Ayers, former Assistant Executive Officer of the Public Information Division. (4) Maj. Helen Hazel Hart, who formerly directed the WAC of the Sixth U.S. Army, arrived from the United States in July and was assigned as WAC Staff Director, First Military District. (5)

c. Briefing of Congressional Committees. During September 1947, the members of three Congressional committees touring the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria were briefed on the WAC by the Staff Director. The committees also consulted with the Deputy Commander in Chief and the Director of Personnel and Administration with respect to the purpose served by the WAC in the occupation and the need for legislation to integrate women, other than nurses and medical specialists, into the Regular Army. The committees so briefed included the House Armed Services and Appropriations Committee, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, (6) and the Senate Armed Services Committee.

d. Visitors from the Department of the Army. Visitors to the Office of the Staff Director from the Department of the Army during the third quarter of 1947 included the following: Capt. Lillian Tombacher, Services, Supply, and Procurement Division; Maj. Selma Herbert,

Legislative and Liaison Division, escort officer for the Senate Appropriations Committee touring Europe; and M. Sgt. Mary H. Lutz, The Adjutant General's Office, acting as the courier responsible for delivering the Regular Army officer appointment list of about 6000 names to Headquarters, EUCOM. Previous appointment lists had been brought to the European Command by colonels. (7)

e. Staff Inspection Visits. During July and August, the Staff Director visited the following WAC detachments for the purpose of making inspections and of discussing personnel, training, and supply matters: Headquarters, First Military District, Bad Tölz; Headquarters, 2d Constabulary Brigade and 98th General Hospital, Munich; 7708th War Crimes Group, Freising; and 43d European Air Depot, Erding. Staff visits to the detachments at Vienna, Salzburg, Oberammergau, and Sonthofen were made by Captain Lynch prior to her departure to the United States. Also, proposed billets of the 7708th War Crimes Group Detachment at Freising and for WAC students at the Darmstadt Quartermaster School were inspected and approved by the Deputy Staff Director in July. (8)

2. WAC Stations.

Between 1 July and 30 September 1947, WAC strength in the European Command consisted of about 2000 women, housed in 16 detachments located in Germany and Austria as follows: 7704th WAC Detachment and 68th Signal Service Company, Frankfurt; Headquarters, EUCOM (Chief, Special Services Division), Bad Nauheim; Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary,

Heidelberg; U.S. Constabulary School, Sonthofen; Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary and Second Military District, and 98th General Hospital, Munich; Headquarters, First Military District, Bad Tölz; 7708th War Crimes Group, Freising; European Command Intelligence School, Oberammergau; 7792s WAC Detachments, Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Austria, Vienna; Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Austria, Salzburg; 7782d Special Troops Battalion, Berlin; 17th Major Port, Bremerhaven; Headquarters, USAFE, Wiesbaden; and 43d European Air Depot, Erding. Wacs stationed at Wiesbaden and Erding were assigned to the Air Force. (9) Each detachment within the European Command maintained the minimum strength of fifty members prescribed under Department of the Army policy, except the Oberammergau and Bad Nauheim units which had special authorization to have only thirty-five members each. (10)

3. Range of WAC Assignments.

Throughout the Quarter under review, Wacs were assigned to occupation activities at each major command headquarters, the two general hospitals within the U.S. Zone, communications, the intelligence and Constabulary schools, supply installations, the war crimes trials, Special Services Headquarters, and staging areas at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. In these assignments, the enlisted women served as administrative assistants, stenographers, clerk-typists, file clerks, and statisticians, and performed certain technical and professional duties. (11) Approximately 10 percent of them were employed by the Medical Corps as medical laboratory technicians, dental technicians, dental assistants, physiotherapists, X-ray technicians, and hospital librarians.

The Signal Corps employed another 10 percent as teletype and telephone operators, switchboard supervisors, cryptographers, and cable clerks. The WAC officers were assigned to varied duties in company supervision, general administration, technical training, finance, transportation, and professional work. (12) In September 1947, Capt. Irma Nunes, 7708th War Crimes Group, was appointed as the first woman ever to act as chief prosecutor in a war crimes case, and was assigned to present the Allied case against five defendants charged with violations of the laws and usages of war and the mistreatment of inmates under their jurisdiction (13) at the Flossenbürg Concentration Camp.

4. Strength.

Requests from the major commands for additional Wacs constantly exceeded allowable quotas; while replacements could not be obtained from the United States in sufficient number to reach even the authorized strength. (14) Arrivals during August and September sufficed, however, to counterbalance the continuing departures of officers and enlisted women who had completed their oversea duty tours, so that the actual strength declined only from 1,978 (15) to 1,929 (16) in the course of the quarter. The July strength of 1,978 was distributed geographically as follows: U.S. Zone, Germany, 1,528; U.S. Sector, Berlin, 157; Land Bremen, 89; and U.S. Zone, Austria, 204. (17) Officers and enlisted women were allotted to major commands on the basis of the following authorized quotas, established on 21 July 1947: (18)

<u>Command</u>	<u>Officers and WO's</u>	<u>EW</u>	<u>Total</u>
Headquarters, EUCOM	38	315	353
Headquarters Command, EUCOM	15	135	150
U.S. Constabulary and Second Military District	45	235	280
U.S. Forces, Austria	20	185	205
Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)	40	145	185
First Military District	29	210	239
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	5	85	90
American Graves Registration Command, European Area	2	-	2
Chief Surgeon	5	170	175
Chief Signal Officer	11	180	191
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	<u>30</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>370</u>
Totals	240	2,000	2,240

5. Requisitions and Replacements.

a. Officers. On 1 July 1947, requisitions for ninety-seven WAC officers to be assigned in the European Command were pending in the War Department. These included a requisition placed in May 1947 in coordination with the Central Officers Assignment Branch of the Division of Personnel and Administration, in which replacements were requested for seven specific jobs and for forty-one jobs in which Wacs could be substituted for male officers; two requisitions dispatched during the same month for thirty-four junior officers and one major in MOS 2162; and a request for fourteen officers placed in June 1947. On 17 June, the War Department announced that fifty WAC officers would arrive at Bremerhaven in August and September, against a total of eighty-three requested in the combined requisitions for May; and in July it

announced that fourteen could be expected in October and November against the June requisition for that number. A request for five additional officers placed in July was disapproved, and an August requisition for twenty-seven officers remained unconfirmed at the end of the quarter under review. Despite predictions from Washington, however, actual arrivals prior to 30 September totaled only 23--14 in August and 9 in September--as compared with 155 requisitioned and 69 approved for shipment since May 1947. (19)

b. Enlisted Women. On 20 July 1947, 69 enlisted women arrived in the European Command in partial fulfillment of a requisition for 200 submitted to the War Department in May. Requests dispatched in June and July for 99 and 189 women, respectively, were disapproved in their entirety, and an August requisition for 276 women was approved for only 1. In view of the Congressional decision to terminate the WAC, AUS, effective 30 June 1948, it appeared unlikely that further bulk shipments of enlisted women would be made from the United States, pending action on current legislation to integrate women into the Regular Army. At any rate, future requisitions were to be for enlisted "personnel," the assumption being that the Department of the Army would determine the occupational specialties applicable to enlisted women, and make its allocations in the light of availability. (20)

6. Suspension of Reenlistments.

In view of the scheduled termination of the WAC, AUS, volunteers for reentry into the service after 29 August were required to volunteer

"for the duration of the WAC, AUS, or for 12 months, whichever is
earlier," instead of "for the duration of the war plus six months,"⁽²¹⁾
as had been required since June 1946.⁽²²⁾ On 30 September, however,
WAC reenlistments were suspended altogether.⁽²³⁾

7. Support of Legislation for Continuation of the WAC.

Strong representations concerning the integration of the WAC into the Regular Army were made to members of the visiting Congressional committees by officials of Headquarters, EUCOM, in September 1947. Fortified by demands for Wacs from all of the major commands, EUCOM representatives held that no adequate provision existed for filling the positions to be left vacant with the projected exodus of the WAC, AUS, from Europe in the spring of 1948. If, however, the desired legislation to establish the WAC, RA, failed of passage in Congress, it was probable that an endeavor would be made to replace 50 percent of them with Department of the Army civilians and the remainder with enlisted men. Following is a series of characteristic questions posed by the visiting Congressmen with respect to the performance of Wacs in the European Command, together with the answers⁽²⁴⁾ supplied by EUCOM spokesmen.

EXTRACTS FROM CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFINGS
Headquarters, EUCOM, September 1947

Civil Service and the WAC

Cong. Smith

1. Q. Are Wacs doing work that civilians could do? If the WAC is not made a part of the Regular Army, would you bring Civil Service people in?
 - A. Civilians could do most of the work that Wacs are doing but the Wacs are generally much more efficient. Wacs are subject to military control and work when and where required. They are in the Army because they like the spirit of group life and common effort toward a common goal: therefore, they are not particularly concerned with personal likes and dislikes. Wacs usually do a good job wherever they are and, in most jobs suitable for Wacs, will outperform enlisted men by a wide margin.

War Department civilians (civil service) are usually difficult to use because of the multitudinous rules, regulations, and restrictions on their hours of work, pay, and job assignment. Also if they do not like an assignment or working conditions, or if they just want a change of scene, they quit, making a high turnover rate. If Wacs are not made a part of the Regular Army, this Command will probably endeavor to replace 50 percent of them with War Department civilians and the remainder with enlisted men.

Cong. Eberharter

2. Q. How many women civilian employees are there in the European Command?
 - A. We have an allowance of a little over 9,000. We are slightly understrength on account of failure to recruit them at home to bring over here. We are very much handicapped by the Civil Service contract which limits the time they come over for. A great many came over to see Europe and then go home when their contract expires. It keeps us in a constant state of turmoil. If we don't get this legislation we will have to start discharging these women in April, and where we will get the necessary technicians to do the job, I don't know. They are highly skilled women, . . . they are no administrative problem and no discipli-

nary problem.

Cong. Bennet

3. Q. How much more expensive is it to maintain a WAC stenographer than a civil service one? Is it any more expensive?
- A. Actually not. In fact, there are many factors that enter into it. The cost for the Zone is taken up by the Army in figuring total costs. In this Zone I would say it's approximately the same. It is a little less because we have Wacs in groups-- group living, etc.

Enlisted Men and Wacs

Cong. Johnson

4. Q. Could you fill positions that Wacs are now occupying with men if allowed to increase the number of men in the Army?
- A. Positions that Wacs are now occupying could be filled by men if men were available and if the men possessed the proper skills. Enlisted men qualified as stenographers, dental assistants, physiotherapists, telephone and switchboard operators, and business-machine operators, are very scarce and therefore to replace the Wacs by men would necessitate a considerable decrease of efficiency in these specialized positions.

Usually these technical skills were learned by the Wacs prior to enlisting in the Army and usually they require a considerable period of training or apprenticeship. Aside from the extensive schooling required, Wacs possess a much greater aptitude than men for many of these skills.

Other Personnel and Wacs

Cong. Gary

5. Q. Do you have any German personnel able to help you in these jobs?
- A. We employ lots of Germans, but most of the work the Wacs do is highly classified. We have found that we can take a German stenographer, and in a short time if she knows fundamental English we can convert her to take English dictation.

The small amount of overhead required for a WAC detachment, such as the company commander, first sergeant, supply sergeant, mess sergeant, etc, makes for a duplication. However, the increased efficiency of Wacs far outweighs the slight cost in overhead personnel.

Statistics

Cong. Cannon

11. Q. What is the marital status of the Wacs?
A. We have about four or five weddings a month, on the average.
12. Q. What percentage are married?
A. Approximately 15 percent are married.
13. Q. Are they living with their families--that is living separately from the general quarters?
A. If they are married to first-three-graders, officers, CAF-7 or above civilians, they are entitled to quarters, and are then living off the military posts with their husbands; otherwise they are living in the billets with other enlisted women.
14. Q. Are they all volunteers?
A. They are all volunteers. In fact, everyone here is a re-volunteer. As of 1 October last year, every enlisted woman was given an opportunity to be separated from the service.
15. Q. Is the pay and allowance for quarters identical with that of the Army?
A. Yes.
16. Q. What are the average ages of the Women?
A. For the enlisted women it is 28; for commissioned women it is 33.
17. Q. What is the youngest age?
A. That would be 22. Recruitment stopped on V-J Day, at which time the age limit was 20.

Regular Army

Cong. Smith

18. Q. There is much talk about making the WAC a part of the Regular Army, and I am wondering what will happen if it is not made part of the Regular Army.
- A. If Wacs are not made part of the Regular Army, this Command will probably endeavor to replace 50 percent of them with War Department civilians and the remainder with enlisted men.
- Q. I would be interested in a comment concerning the value of the Wacs.
- A. It is essential that the WAC be continued in the Regular Army. I think that the WAC is a credit to America. They are doing a wonderful job. As to discipline, we have no disciplinary problems . . . I have not had occasion to try, nor more than slightly reprimand, members of the WAC. The Wacs in the Occupation Army have proved as well as they did in wartime that they are invaluable in the mission the Army has to perform.
20. Q. Would you recommend that the Wacs be continued in the Regular Army.
- A. Yes.

Wacs and the GYA

Cong. Ellsworth

21. Q. I was wondering as you spoke of the work of the WAC with the youth movement if it would not be psychologically better if the women working in it were not in military uniform. One of our difficulties with the German population is their desire for military uniform. I was wondering to what extent your work with the youth has a military aspect.
- A. Psychologically the German youths heed the teachings of military personnel. Therefore, having WACS in the GYA program impresses the boys and girls with the importance of the work. Civilian women are making important contributions to GYA. There again, the stability of a military person permits continuity in the GYA program. There are no military aspects to the GYA program itself.

A great deal depends on location. At Marburg, for instance, which is a college town, they have excellent German secretaries, but Bremen, which is a seaport, does not have the same number. It depends on the location. Here in Frankfurt we are running stenography schools to teach Germans how to take American dictation.

Strength

Cong. Harris

6. Q. May I inquire if you are short in WAC personnel here?
- A. Yes, we have a crying demand at all times from all our headquarters. I believe that General Huebner or General Bevans will state that we have constant demands. We cannot get as many as we would like to use. At the moment we are short approximately 200 in the Command.
7. Q. What is the WAC strength . . . ?
- A. At the present time there are 198 officers and 1,731 enlisted members of the WAC in EUCOM . . .

Cong. Ellsworth

8. Q. You've got 2,000 Wacs in the Theater. Purely out of curiosity, what is the ratio of officers to enlisted personnel?
- A. We have 200 officers and approximately 1,800 enlisted.
9. Q. Does the same policy on personnel apply to them?
- A. These 200 WAC officers are not just for the purpose of running the enlisted Wacs. The actual number of WAC personnel is very small, but there are Signal Wacs, Quartermaster Wacs, etc. In other words, few Wacs run the Wacs.

Cong. Smith

10. Q. Will you tell us whether the WAC is part of the Army strength or part of the civilian strength?
- A. All Wacs, officers and enlisted women, are part of the Army strength. They replace male personnel on a one-for-one basis.

8. WAC Participation in GYA.

WAC participation in the German Youth program had, from the beginning, received favorable comments from high officers, including the former Theater Commander, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney. (25) At first, most of this participation had taken place during off-duty hours on a voluntary basis. As the program advanced, it appeared increasingly advisable to have Wacs assigned to it on a full-time basis to assist in girls' activities and to correlate the girls' and boys' program. Civilian women residing within the European Command were making important contributions to this phase of occupation activity on a volunteer basis, but experience demonstrated that young Germans were by nature more receptive to the leadership of military personnel than of civilians, and that the stability of a military service permitted a continuity in the re-education effort which was not assured under volunteer auspices. On the basis of this reasoning, each major command and military post was informed on 3 September 1947 that it would receive an additional WAC officer whose full-time duty would be to assist the local German Youth Activities Officer by organizing, developing, and supervising girls' activities and by fostering interest among the wives and daughters of members of the occupation forces in this phase of the youth program. By the end of September, a WAC officer, and in some cases enlisted women as well, had been assigned to each headquarters and post in this capacity. (26)

9. Athletics.

a. Change in Policy. WAC participation in athletic events was restricted to softball, basketball, volleyball, and tennis, badminton, and golf (conducted as one tournament), under the terms of a EUCOM directive published on 29 August 1947. This resulted, in effect, in the discontinuation of WAC swimming matches, ice-skating events, and ping-pong tournaments, which had figured in athletic schedules during previous seasons. The new directive also prescribed that each detachment could enter only one team in any single event, in order to equalize the chances of small units playing against large detachment, such as the one in Frankfurt. Temporary duty was authorized for the attendance of selected competitors at championship matches in the approved sport. (27)

b. Events. The last EUCOM WAC swimming championship match was held at Headquarters, First Military District, Bad Tölz, from 8 to 11 July, with thirty-six officers and enlisted women participating. The softball championship games were played in Vienna from 10 to 17 August. Taking part were 138 Wacs comprising teams from Wiesbaden, Erding, Bad Tölz, Munich, Vienna, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Berlin, Sonthofen, Bremerhaven, and Freising. The 7792 WAC Detachment, Vienna, won the championship in a final game played against the 7704th Detachment, Frankfurt. From 22 to 27 September, the combined tennis, badminton, and golf championships were conducted in Berlin, with eighty-two participants representing all sixteen WAC detachment of the U.S. Zones. (28)

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Appointed 16 Aug 46; see Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 36, 27 Aug 46, remarks of AC of S, G-1.
2. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, tab G.
3. WAC ETO News, Oct 47, p 1.
4. EUCOM Press Release No 531, 23 Sep 47.
5. WAC ETO News, Aug 47, p 3.
6. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, report of Office of WAC Staff Director; Report of Congressional Briefing, 15 Sep 47, files of Office of WAC Staff Director.
7. WAC ETO News, Aug 47, p 3.
8. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, report of Office of WAC Staff Director; WAC ETO News, Aug 47, p 1; ibid, Oct 47, p 1.
9. Information Sheet on Wacs in Occupation Army, p 1, files of Office of WAC Staff Director.
10. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Jul 47, file AG 322 (WAC) GPA-AGP-B, subj: "Authorized WAC Personnel for Major Commands in European Command."
11. Information Sheet on Wacs in Occupation Army, p 1, files of Office of WAC Staff Director.
12. Report of Congressional Briefing, 15 Sep 47, files of Office of WAC Staff Director.
13. WAC ETO News, Nov-Dec 47, p 1.
14. Report of Congressional Briefing, 15 Sep 47, files of Office of WAC Staff Director.
15. Hq, EUCOM, Forecast of Mil Pers Strength, compiled by P&A from MUS figures, 1 Jul 47.
16. Report of Congressional Briefing, 15 Sep 47, files of Office of WAC Staff Director.

17. Hq, EUCOM, Forecast of Mil Pers Strength, compiled by P&A from MRU figures, 1 Jul 47.
18. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Jul 47, file AG 322 (WAC) GPA-ACP-B, subj: "Authorized WAC Personnel for Major Commands in European Command."
19. IRS's Hq, EUCOM, Office of WAC Staff Director to Adm Officer, P&A, 1 Jun, 1 Jul, 1 Aug, 2 Sep, and 1 Nov 47, subj: "Monthly Historical Report."
20. Ibid.
21. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 3, 29 Aug 47, sec VI.
22. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Jun 46, file AG 340 GAP-AGP, subj: "Reenlistment of Discharged Members of Women's Army Corps."
23. EUCOM Press Release No 424, 20 Aug 47.
24. Report of Congressional Briefing, 15 Sep 47, files of Office of WAC Staff Director.
25. "Report of Visit to WAC Detachments in the European Theater," by Mrs. Genevieve Forbes Herrick, correspondent, to National Civilian Advisory Committee for WAC, Dec 46, AG 322 (WAC).
26. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander-in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 25, 3 Sep 47, p 8.
27. WAC ETO News, Oct 47, p 5.
28. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, report of Office of WAC Staff Director; WAC ETO News, Aug 47, p 2; ibid., Oct 47, p 4.

Chapter XXIII

CHIEF OF TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Chapter XXIII

CHIEF OF TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

ORGANIZATION

1. Organization and Functions.

The Chief of Troop Information and Education (TI & E) continued to exercise operational control over three agencies--the 7700th TI & E Group, American Forces Network (AFN), and Stars and Stripes.

a. The 7700th TI & E Group was composed of two branches, Headquarters and Operations. The first was charged with the responsibility for general administration, personnel administration, supply, and transportation. The Operations Branch was charged with the responsibility for the coordination of the activities of its five sections: Attitude Research, Education, TI & E Bulletin, TI & E Staff School, and Unit Publications.

b. The Chief of Public Information, acting through the Chief of TI & E, continued to establish broad lines of news policy for Stars and Stripes and AFN. AFN was responsible for providing information, education, and entertainment for the U.S. forces in the U.S. Zone of Germany and operating a radio network. Stars and Stripes continued to publish a daily and Sunday newspaper with a supplemental weekly magazine, Weekend.⁽¹⁾

2. Relationship of TI & E to General Staff.

The Office of the Chief of TI & E continued to operate as a special staff division under the general staff supervision of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training.

3. Change of Location.

The 7700th TI & E Group moved in August from the La Garde Kaserne in Bamberg to the Mähringen Kaserne, about five miles from Stuttgart. The various sections were moved at intervals. The Supply Section moved on 21 August 1947, and the depot followed on 29 September. The Operations Branch moved on 16 August, followed by the U.S. Armed Forces Institute (USAFI), and other TI & E activities during the last week of August. Activities were interrupted for a period of one week during the transfer. The TI & E Bulletin Section moved also on 16 August, but no time was lost in publishing the Bulletin, as two issues were prepared ahead of time. The Bulletin continued to be printed by the Frankfurter Rundschau in Frankfurt, with galley and page proofs

being prepared at the Stuttgarter Neue Zeitung printing establishment in Stuttgart, and transported to the Frankfurter Rundschau for final press run. All personnel had moved from Bamberg to Stuttgart by 30 August.
(2)

4. Key Personnel.

During the period under review, key personnel included: Col. Otis McCormick, Chief of TI & E; Lt. Col. William T. Evans, Executive Officer; Col. John A. Adkins, Jr., Commanding Officer, 7700th TI & E Group; Lt. Col. Thomas McK. Tarpley, Executive Officer and Adjutant, 7700th TI & E Group; Maj. William E. Rigel, Chief of AFN; Lt. Col. William G. Proctor, Chief of Stars and Stripes.

EDUCATION SECTION

5. Army Education Centers.

a. Because of further reduction in funds, no United States civilians were recruited in the United States for service in Army Education Centers during the period under review. The employment of enlisted men, War Department civilians in off-duty time, dependents of members of the occupation forces, and locally recruited Germans and displaced persons was emphasized.
(4)

b. In addition to Army Education Centers at posts and subposts,

three special Army Education Centers were operated at Frankfurt, Munich, and Nürnberg. Each Center was staffed by one superintendent and four instructors.⁽⁵⁾ A twelve-week special training course for two Negro battalions was set up at Grafenwohr. Seven literacy training schools, with a total enrollment of 1,110 students, were also in operation.

c. The staff of the Army Education Centers consisted of four administrators, two zone superintendents, three superintendents for special Army education,⁽⁶⁾ and fourteen instructors.

6. USAFI Policy and Enrollment.

The current policy of maintaining coordination between Education Centers and USAFI, as well as the advice offered by the education supervisors and TI & E officer to students, resulted in an increase in the USAFI enrollment. During the period under review 3,574 new students were enrolled, bringing the total USAFI enrollment to 15,179 in correspondence and self-teaching courses.⁽⁷⁾

TI & E STAFF SCHOOL

7. Policy.

The TI & E Staff School continued to assist the Troop Information program by training personnel, giving them background information and assisting them in the field, encouraging and facilitating discussion

among military personnel, and increasing their comprehension of the problems of the military occupation. The biweekly Staff School was reopened on 14 July 1947, after a six-week period of recess. The school also emphasized training in selecting leaders and conducting successful discussions. By invitation, these classes were attended by students from the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, as well as by a few
(8)
British and French students.

TI & E BULLETIN SCHOOL

8. Publication of the TI & E Bulletin.

The mission of the TI & E Bulletin Section remained unchanged during the period under review. Nineteen thousand copies of the Bulletin were printed during the quarter, being approximately the same number of
(9)
copies as were printed during the preceding quarter.

9. Fund, Supply, and Personnel Problems.

Because the first request for funds was granted in a reduced amount, a second request was drafted emphasizing the need for the original amount requested, in order to meet current printing obligations. Lack of skilled personnel and shortages of technical supplies, especially
(10)
photographic equipment, hampered the operations of the Section.

ATTITUDE RESEARCH SECTION

10. Research Studies and Reports.

The major task of the Attitude Research Section was to prepare final reports on surveys conducted during the previous quarter. Among the surveys completed were: "Soldiers Opinion Concerning the Stars and Stripes in the European Command," and "Soldiers Opinion Concerning the Army's Assistance to the German Youth Program in the European Command." Others submitted to the Chief of Staff were: "Soldier Opinion Concerning the Behavior of American Troops in Germany" and "Attitudes of Enlisted Men in the European Command toward the Army's Court-Martial System." Among the surveys in progress at the end of September were a study on the reaction of troops to the Germans, which was being coordinated with Surveys Branch, Information Control Division, OMGUS; and a study on moral trends. The Section operated below its authorized strength. It encountered difficulties in obtaining technically trained personnel. A loan of personnel from the agency or unit requesting a survey was recommended in order not to fall behind the work schedule. (11)

UNIT PUBLICATIONS SECTION

11. Publication Activities.

During the period under review, nineteen unit newspapers,

including one newly founded, were published. Four ceased publication, however, leaving a total of fifteen newspapers in operation at the end of September. All posts in the U.S. Zone, with the exception of the Darmstadt, Nurnberg, and Regensburg Posts, had one or more unit publications. The Darmstadt Military Post had plans to start a newspaper (12) early in October 1947.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

12. Introduction.

a. On 4 July 1947, AFN began its fifth year of broadcasting.

b. There was no physical change, during the third quarter of 1947, insofar as broadcasting facilities were concerned. The four studio stations of Frankfurt, Munich, Bremen, and Berlin, each with its own transmitters, continued to function. As before, additional transmitters were located at Stuttgart, Bayreuth, and Bremerhaven and a short wave station was located at Ismanning, near Munich.

c. During this quarter, the average strength of AFN was as follows: (13)

Officers	6
Warrant Officers	1
Enlisted Men	106
U.S. Civilians	33
Allied Civilians	9
Germans and Displaced Persons. . .	162

13. Policy of Economy.

a. In June, General Clay decided that AFN stations should operate on an 18-hour, rather than a 20-hour, daily schedule. He ordered that operations be maintained from 0600 to 2400 hours and that operations between 2400 and 0200 hours be discontinued. The Armed Forces Radio Service contributed about fifty hours of broadcasting material each week. The remaining time was occupied by local programs and events originating with each outlet station (Munich, Bremen, or Berlin), or by programs originating from AFN Headquarters in Frankfurt. The cut in broadcasting time resulted in economies in regard to power costs, the life of valuable tubes, and in personnel. Apparently, these reduced operations affected the listening audience in neighboring countries more than the audience within the occupied zone. The midnight program, for example, had been very popular in Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and other countries. (14)

b. Other economies were likewise instituted. United States civilians at each station were reduced from six to five. Enlisted personnel was reduced by eleven at Bremen, ten at Berlin, and twenty-one at Munich. During this period, the short operation program that had been tried in Bremen in June was also adopted for the Munich and Berlin stations. The radio stations at Bremen, Berlin, and Munich originated about six hours of programs each day, but received the other twelve hours through AFN-Frankfurt. The six hours originating at each station were devoted largely to news, matters of local interest, and

dance rebroadcasts. AFN officials felt that the short operation program
(15)
was successful and resulted in considerable economy.

14. The Broadcasting of Special Events.

Many special events were covered by AFN during this period. German Youth Activities, excerpts from the Salzburg Festival, EES automobile lotteries, football games in the United States received through short wave, European Command boxing championships, and the Schmeling-Vollmer boxing match were but a few of the special events
(16)
covered by AFN.

STARS AND STRIPES

15. Retrenchment Policies.

a. Economy was increasingly emphasized during the third quarter of 1947. On 19 May, General Clay ordered that the Stars and Stripes become completely self-supporting. It could, if necessary, raise the price of Stars and Stripes from five cents to ten cents per copy. If necessary, Weekend could be eliminated, and the number of
(17)
pages published in the Stars and Stripes reduced.

b. While the Stars and Stripes did not increase the price per copy, the subscription price was raised from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per month. Weekend sales were separated from those of Sunday's Stars and Stripes,

so that the sale price of the latter could be reduced from ten cents to five cents, and a separate charge could be made for the former. Other economies included the elimination of the United Press domestic file, the Associated Press European file, and the Associated Press feature service. This reduction was expected to result in a saving of \$33,000 annually. Of this expense, \$17,000 had been chargeable to the Stars and Stripes and \$16,000 to AFN. A saving of \$6,000 was made by the elimination of one cable editor from the New York Bureau of the Stars and Stripes. Of this amount, half had been charged to the Stars and Stripes and half to AFN. (18)

c. In accordance with this economy move, Colonel McCormick recommended that the Stars and Stripes cease free delivery of the paper to hospital patients as soon as newsstands were established in each hospital unit. The Stars and Stripes had been delivering free copies to hospitals since 1943. It was now felt, however, that since partial pay facilities had been set up in all hospitals, the Stars and Stripes should be put on sale at hospital newsstands rather than delivered to the patients free of charge. This free delivery had resulted in a loss to the Stars and Stripes of approximately \$2,500 monthly. (19) The discontinuance of the free delivery of the newspaper to hospitals upon the installation of newsstands was approved by the Deputy Chief of Staff on 12 July 1947.

16. Policy Changes.

a. In the middle of July, General Huebner suggested to the

Chiefs of Public Information and of TI & E that, in accordance with General Clay's wishes, the Stars and Stripes publish material that might publicize the good side of the American soldier in the occupation. It was suggested that stories of the mission of military government, the tactical occupation forces, and the changes in soldier conduct through training and leadership might furnish worth-while feature articles. (20)

In the middle of August, the Stars and Stripes announced that, beginning on 31 August 1947, the Sunday edition of the paper would contain sixteen pages and would have at least the two center pages devoted to the items desired by Generals Clay and Huebner. (21)

b. Beginning on 8 August, transmission of the sports file by Signal Corps installations was facilitated. Loops had been installed from the New York Bureau to Commercial Cable and Western Union in New York, and a line put in to WAR in Washington.

c. The four-page comic supplement was eliminated and the comics rearranged on two pages for the first time on 6 July. A poll conducted on a comic to replace Flash Gordon resulted in 326 votes for the Katzenjammer Kids, 219 for Henry, and 3 to retain Flash Gordon.

d. Stock market prices were discontinued in early August because of transmission difficulties and a news story and a weekly financial summary were substituted.

e. During the third quarter of 1947, Stars and Stripes became the distributing agency for newsprint for unit publications. Requisitions from authorized units were to be honored and shipped from warehouses.

f. "Weekly News Roundup" appeared for the first time on 17 August.

g. The Stars and Stripes Journalism School opened on 4 August with twenty-four soldiers taking the course. Thirteen German editors and reporters enrolled in the school on 12 August. This school was led by Wayne Jordan, University of Maine professor, on duty in the European Command for a three-month period. (23)

h. Early in September, the fiscal month of the Stars and Stripes was changed to end on the 9th of each month rather than the 30th. This change was intended to aid subscribers who were short of funds at the end of the month. (24)

i. During this period under review, the German Personnel Office at Pfungstadt made arrangements with offices of the military posts at Munich, Augsburg, Nürnberg, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, and Frankfurt to take over the preparation of pay rolls for all Germans and displaced persons employed by the Stars and Stripes district offices in those areas. These pay rolls were checked and certified at Pfungstadt and then returned with the money to the district offices for payment. Cooperation with the district offices improved considerably. The German Personnel Office at Pfungstadt also received weekly strength reports from all district offices, making possible the maintenance of an accurate record of all Germans and displaced persons employed by the Stars and Stripes throughout Germany and Austria. (25)

17. Strength.

Strength of the Stars and Stripes at the beginning and end of the period under review was as follows:

	<u>1 July</u>	<u>30 September</u>
Officers	2	2
WO	1	0
EM	33	35
U.S. Civilians	104	102
Allied Civilians	27	26
Germans and Displaced Persons:		
paid from Stars and Stripes funds	849	1,044
paid from appropriated funds	120	133

18. Supply of Newsprint.

The acute shortage of newsprint experienced during the second quarter of 1947 was solved by a new contract with the Haindl Mills in Augsburg.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, TI & E, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
2. Ibid, pp 6-7.
3. Hq, EUCOM, TI & E, Supply & Trans Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47,
pp 3-4-5.
4. Ibid, p 10.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Hq, EUCOM, TI & E, USAFI-Education Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep
47, pp 12-13.
8. Hq, EUCOM, TI & E Staff School and Field Liaison Uni, Opr Br,
Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 1-2.
9. Hq, EUCOM, TI & E, Bulletin Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47,
p 1.
10. Ibid, p 2.
11. Hq, EUCOM, TI & E, Attitude Research Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30
Sep 47, pp 1-2.
12. Hq, EUCOM, TI & E, Unit Publications Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30
Sep 47, p 1.
13. Hq, EUCOM, AFN, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid.
17. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, PID to DC of S, 20 May 47, sgd Eyster.
18. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, Chief, TI & E, to C of S thru PID, 5 Jun 47.

19. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Jul 47, Chief, TI & E, to C of S, subj:
"Complimentary Copies of the Stars and Stripes to Hospitals,"
sgd Col Otis McCormick.
20. Memo from Lt Gen C.R. Huebner to PID, I & E Div, 17 Jul 47.
21. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 19 Aug 47, Chief, TI & E, to DC of S.
22. Hq, EUCOM, S & S, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sept 47.
23. Ibid.
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid.