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The **THIRD YEAR**

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VOLUME IV

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OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES

1947-1948

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HISTORIAN EUROPEAN COMMAND

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EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

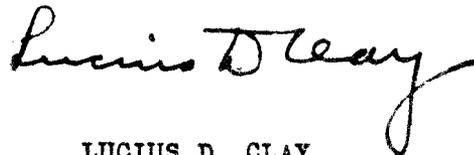
TO : All concerned

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

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

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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.

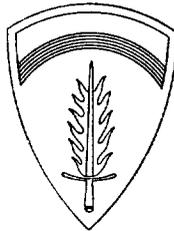


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Commander-in-Chief

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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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European Command
(Per Ltr 25 Apr. 51)*

HISTORICAL DIVISION
EUROPEAN COMMAND
FRANKFURT - AM - MAIN, GERMANY
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Chapter XXIV
CHIEF, CHEMICAL CORPS

Chapter XXIV

CHIEF, CHEMICAL CORPS

1. Organization and Key Personnel.

a. During the quarter from 1 July to 30 September 1947, the organization of the office of the Chief, Chemical Corps, remained much the same as it had been at the end of June. ⁽¹⁾ Directly under the Executive Officer was the Executive Branch divided into two sections: Personnel, headed by 2d Lt. William C. Little who was on detached service from Hanau; and Administration, Mail, and Records, headed by John J. Liscinsky. Lt. Col. Roland P. Fournier was executive officer and also responsible for the Training Branch. The Supply and Fiscal Branch continued under Lt. Col. Warren S. LeRoy, who was also acting as head of the Technical Branch. Lt. Col. Donald E. Yanka commanded the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot. There were no executive officers of the branches. On 3 July the offices were moved from the Holzhausen Schule in Frankfurt to the main Headquarters Building in the same city.

b. At the beginning of the quarter under review Col. Horace M. Woodward, Jr., was Chief, Chemical Corps, but he was replaced on 15 July 1947 by Col. Milton T. Hankins who had been Chemical Officer of USAFE. Colonel Woodward stayed on as deputy chief until 6 August when he left for the United States. (2) Prior to his relief, Colonel Woodward made a routine inspection of the Hanau depot.

2. Personnel Problems.

a. The shortage of trained personnel seriously hampered all the activities of the Office of the Chief, Chemical Corps. Even though the service was small and the activities restricted, the Chief, Chemical Corps, had certain command and staff responsibilities in common with all other chiefs of technical services, and the authorized strength had been previously reduced to such a point that it was impossible to carry out assigned missions. Major activities were being supervised by officers with other primary duties or by officers on detached service from the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot. Such dual responsibilities did not produce satisfactory results and, at the close of this period, no action had been taken on a request for additional personnel and no information was available as to the status of the request. Only eighteen persons, including five Germans, were employed in the Office of the Chief, Chemical Corps. At Hanau there were 110 persons aside from the Germans. Most of the 213 Germans working there were employed during the quarter in rehabilitation work. It is obvious that such a small organization would have difficulty

in accomplishing assigned work even though the functions of the Chemical Corps were reduced to a minimum.

b. On 19 September 1947, the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement called a meeting at which all the services were directed to prepare studies of the personnel situation and the functions of their offices, with a view to effecting a 25 percent reduction in strength. The Chemical Corps prepared a justification showing that no function of the office could be transferred to another agency and that a personnel reduction on a percentage basis would actually result in only an insignificant saving so far as the over-all plan was concerned, but a serious loss to the Chemical Corps itself. A possible reduction of 14 percent was shown, but even that reduction, it was pointed out, would reduce the efficiency of operations and result in further neglect of duties that were already suffering from lack of personnel.

3. Training.

Practically no training activities were carried on by the Chemical Corps. The duties of the Chief of the Training Branch should have included frequent technical inspections of all subordinate commands, but it was not possible for the Executive Officer, who had been given the additional responsibility of acting as Chief of the Training Branch, to absent himself from the main office in order to carry out these duties. A request for an officer suitable to fill the position was submitted to Headquarters, EUJCOM, but no action was taken during this quarter. Training was limited to the following of directives by units, and some courses

at the Hanau laboratory. Five Chemical Corps members were authorized to attend courses conducted by divisions other than the Chemical Corps: two attended a drill sergeants' course conducted by the U.S. Constabulary; one, a Quartermaster Unit Supply Course; and two, a Transportation Corps course.

4. Technical Functions.

The functions of the Technical Branch were delegated to the Supply and Fiscal Branch, but the chemical laboratory established at the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot did such analytical work as was within its capabilities. Because of the demands of his supply activities, the Chief of the Supply Branch had little time to give to investigating technical and intelligence targets. A request was submitted to the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement on 25 September for an officer qualified to serve as head of this branch, but no officer was available for assignment during this quarter. The Laboratory Division at Hanau conducted language and chemistry classes for its American and German personnel and three more chemists were added, so that there were nine qualified American and German technicians assigned to the laboratory by 30 September with the company commander of the 63d Chemical Base Depot and Maintenance Company, Capt. Serge Tonetti, supervising operations.

5. Supply Functions.

a. General. The Supply and Fiscal Branch was chiefly occupied with the disposal of surplus United States property and of captured

enemy chemical material. Reserve stocks of chemical supplies and equipment had been established. The excess required in the United States was documented, a great deal had been shipped, and the rest was ready for shipment. Special inspections of all military posts were made during the period, and action was taken to establish stocks, up to the authorized levels, of chemical supplies and equipment on each post. Supply levels were also computed for training ammunition for the EUCOM Military Police school and the heavy mortar company of the 26th Regimental Combat Team. Requisitions were placed for these supplies, to be obtained from the United States.

b. Disposal of Surplus Property. Most of the surplus chemical material, 165,741 long tons, had already been shipped to the United States or other Theaters, turned over to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC) or OMGUS, or destroyed. During the period under review, only fifty-one tons were disposed of. Eleven tons were donated to OMGUS for the German economy and forty tons were destroyed or abandoned. Only 370 tons, out of a total of 68,980 tons, remained for shipment to the United States, and 570 tons remained on declarations to OFLC out of a total of 50,340 disposed of through that agency. The items remaining were chemical items that had all been on declaration in excess of 150 days. It was proposed to OFLC that a certificate of "nonsaleability" be drawn up, after which the property could be withdrawn from declaration to OFLC and turned over to OMGUS for conversion to useful civilian products. OFLC did not concur in this plan, however, and a modified version was

adopted. Certain items considered nonsaleable were no longer declared to OFLC, but were turned over immediately to OMGUS; those already declared, however, continued to be available for disposal by OFLC. (3)

c. Disposal of Captured Enemy Material. All captured enemy material of Classes II and IV, totaling 8,729 long tons, had been turned over to OMGUS for disposition and the records closed. Of the Class V material previously turned over to OMGUS, 17,980 long tons remained to be disposed of at the beginning of July. During the quarter, 7,650 long tons were demilitarized under the supervision of OMGUS and converted into useful civilian products, but this rate was considered unsatisfactory and additional methods of disposal were sought. Approximately 8,600 additional long tons were declared to be excess to the needs of the units having the material in their possession. Some consideration was given to a plan for burying the ammunition in an abandoned Bavarian salt mine, but this plan was discarded due to the danger of contaminating the water supply in the adjacent area. Eventually the ammunition was placed in deep trenches, covered with diesel oil or other inflammable material, and burned. With the addition of this method it was expected that all ammunition would be demilitarized by 1 May 1948. One serious accident occurred at St. Georgen during disposal operations when a mustard filled land mine exploded on 12 September, killing six German workmen, seriously injuring nine more, and slightly burning fifteen. There were no American casualties. An investigation was made by Colonel Yanka, Hanau Chemical Corps Depot Commander.

6. Hanau Chemical Corps Depot.

The Hanau Chemical Corps Depot had been established in April 1947 and little was accomplished before 30 September except the general improvement and expansion of the depot. The number of locally recruited employees increased from 153 to 213 between June and October, and the authorized strength of 260 could have been met if housing facilities for displaced persons had been available. Deficiencies in military and United States and Allied civilian personnel continued to exist in spite of repeated requests for additional staff. A new functional chart for the depot was submitted and approved by the Chief, Chemical Corps, on 25 July. The new plan renamed the sections and made a few changes in the organization.⁽⁴⁾

a. The Administrative and Personnel Section was renamed the Administrative Division and assigned some new functions. Some reporting functions were taken over from the Operations Division, including the preparation of depot property records. Fiscal functions were taken over from the Stock Control Division and German Youth Activities were taken over from the 63d Base Depot and Maintenance Company.

b. The Stock Control Division, formerly the Depot Supply Section, lost all operational functions. This necessitated the transfer of the Storage and Inventory Officer to the Operations Division and left two sections, the Stock Records Section and the Reports and Statistical Section. The Division continued to perform certain operational functions

of the supply section of the Office of the Chief, Chemical Corps, in addition to the regular depot functions.

c. The reorganization had little effect on the Operations Division, except that the transfer of the Storage and Inventory Officer did away with any possible duplication of functions or responsibilities. Activities during the quarter were all toward general improvement in the appearance of the depot and the greatest problem was the shortage of German labor.

d. The principal change made in the Maintenance Division by the reorganization was the addition of the responsibility for the motor pool. Two sections were established, the Classes II and IV Base Chemical Maintenance Shop and the Motor Pool, the latter being charged with first and second echelon maintenance of its own vehicles and the former, of other Chemical Corps vehicles. The Division's chief activity was the preparation of gas masks for sale as surplus. Up to 1 July, 36,000 had been prepared for sale and 4000 were added to this total before the end of September. By that time also, work was being done on gas masks originally repaired in France. Satisfactory progress was being made, but it was impossible to meet the weekly schedule due to the inexperience of the work force. This difficulty was expected to rectify itself in the following month.

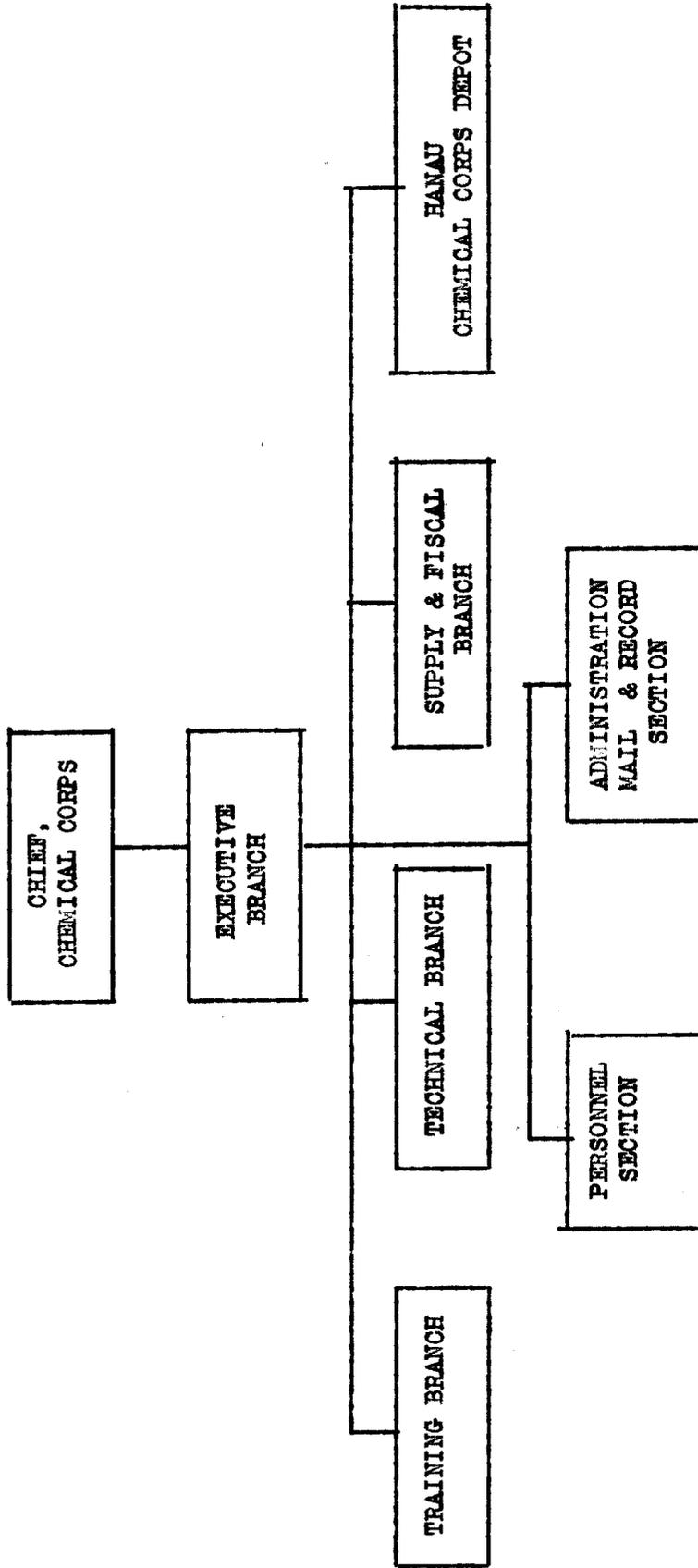
e. The reorganization added one function, ammunition surveillance, to the chemical research and analysis already being done by the

Laboratory Division. The main activities of the Laboratory however, were work on the physical plant and training of the personnel (English for the Germans, technical German for the enlisted men, and chemistry for all), begun during the last week of July. Several drums of unknown substances were analyzed for the depot and a report was prepared for the Chief, Chemical Corps, on mustard gas and mustard thickeners.

f. The new plan delegated responsibility for the agency formerly known as the Depot Division to the 63d Chemical Base Depot and Maintenance Company and designated it "Assigned Troops" on the chart. The Company continued to administer all its officer and all enlisted men assigned to the Depot. The Company was relieved of responsibility for the motor pool and German Youth Activities.

Chart I

ORGANIZATION
CHEMICAL CORPS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

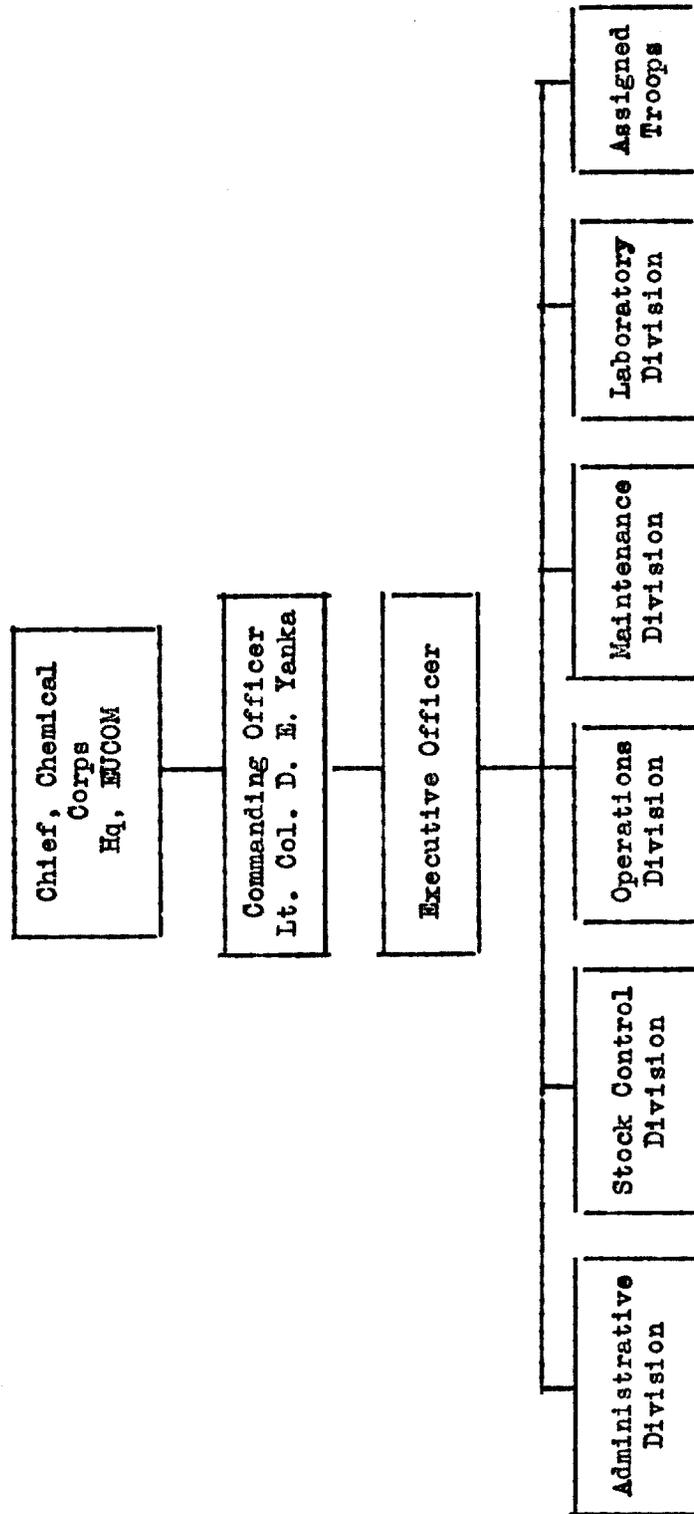


30 September 1947

Chart II

**ORGANIZATION
HAWAII CHEMICAL CORPS DEPOT**

25 July 1947



FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

N.B. This chapter is based, when not otherwise indicated, upon Hq, EUCOM, Chief, Chemical Corps, Rpt of Cpr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.

1. See chart I.
2. GO 72, EUCOM, 1 Jul 47; Hq, EUCOM, Chief, Cml Corps, Office Orders, Nos 13 & 14, 15 Jul 47.
3. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 19 Dec 47, file CML 000.4, subj: "History of the Chemical Corps for the Period 1 July to 30 September 1947," C, Cml Corps, to C Hist.
4. See chart II.

Chapter XXV

CHIEF ENGINEER

Chapter XXV
CHIEF ENGINEER

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Organization and Key Personnel.

a. All operations of the Corps of Engineers in the European Command during the quarter under review were guided by the Chief Engineer, Brig. Gen. D. G. Shingler, and his deputy, Col. C. P. Hardy. Located in Frankfurt am Main, the Office of the Chief Engineer comprised six divisions-- Administrative, Fiscal, Construction, Planning and Control, Supply, and Military. With the exception of the Fiscal and Supply Divisions, each division was in turn subdivided into several branches. The Administrative Division contained the following branches: Military Personnel, Civilian Personnel, Office Service, and Personnel Services; the Construction Division contained an Engineering and Operations Branch (renamed the Construction Branch toward the end of the quarter) and a Real Estate Branch; and the Military Division contained a Troops Branch and an Intelligence

Branch. The Planning and Control Division consisted at the outset of Planning Branch, Information Branch, and Control Branch, the last of which had been eliminated by 30 September and replaced by two branches-- the Field Survey Branch and the Operational Analysis Branch.

b. The principal executives of the Office of the Chief Engineer, in addition to Col. Hardy, included Lt. Col. C. A. Rust as Executive and Administrative Control Officer and the chiefs of divisions. The Administrative Division was headed by Lt. Col. H. H. Fisk; the Fiscal Division, by 1st Lt. F. J. Whittle; the Construction Division, by Col. A. J. McCutchen; the Planning and Control Division, by Lt. Col. W. S. Everett until 24 September and then by Lt. Col. J. L. Hunter; the Supply Division, by Col. E. P. Ketchum until 29 August and then by Lt. Col. J. T. Peffenberger; and the Military Division, by Col. B. H. Elliott.

2. Functions.

The Functions of the Chief Engineer and those of the several divisions of his office were as follows:

a. As adviser to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and his staff, the Chief Engineer established basic plans and policies for over-all engineer activities and commanded Engineer technical service installations and units. He advised on requirements, procurement, allocation, and salvage of engineer materials; on technical training of engineer troops; on design, construction, and maintenance of military structures (except signal); on surveying and mapping; and on requisitioning and

derequisitioning of real estate and the settlement of occupancy claims. The Chief Engineer was responsible also for fire fighting and fire prevention; operation of utilities; collection and dissemination of engineer intelligence; protection against insects, rodents, and vermin; destruction of enemy fortifications; establishment of requirements and distribution of solid fuels; and control of German survey organizations.

b. The Construction Division was responsible for technical supervision over engineer construction, utilities functions, packing and crating of household goods, and recording and disposal of real estate; for recommendations concerning requests for major construction projects; for recommendations on the hire and use of contract labor by the Corps of Engineers; and preparation of standard designs for static installations in the European Command. The Construction Division was also responsible for supervising the program of destroying enemy war installations; for making recommendations concerning troop movements from the point of view of the availability of accommodations; for carrying into effect Department of the Army real estate directives; and for conducting negotiations for settlement of residual real estate commitments of the U.S. Government arising prior to 1 April 1947 in World War II in liberated countries in Western Europe.

c. The Planning and Control Division operated an advisory and consulting service for all the other divisions of the Office of the Chief Engineer in developing estimates of budgetary requirements and plans for

the utilization of engineer installations and troop and labor service units. It coordinated the publication of engineer operational plans and prepared special studies at the request of the Chief Engineer. The Division's activities included also the maintenance of engineer operational maps and statistical data covering all phases of engineer activities in the European Command, operation of a drafting service, and handling of information and public relations matters for the Chief Engineer.

d. Staff functions relating to the activation, organization, distribution, and reorganization of engineer installations and troop and labor service units were vested in the Military Division. This division maintained data on strengths, composition, and assignment of all elements of the Corps of Engineers; recommended revisions in Tables of Organization and Equipment of Engineer units; supervised the training of military personnel and Germans assigned to engineer installations; and prepared training directives and assigned student quotas to the European Command Engineer School. The Division was responsible for engineer intelligence activities, including investigation of German industrial and research processes, interrogation of German scientists, and preparation of intelligence studies. It was also responsible for the production and storage of maps and for operating the European Command Engineer School and the Engineer Intelligence and Survey Center.

e. The Supply Division was responsible for the following engineer supply activities: determination of engineer supply requirements,

including solid fuels; procurement, storage, maintenance, salvage, and packing of engineer supplies; apportionment and allocation of engineer supplies; accounting for engineer supplies; disposal of excess supplies; including enemy engineer war material; technical training of units performing engineer supply and maintenance functions; and recommendations regarding specifications for engineer supply and maintenance installations.

f. The Fiscal Division was charged with recommending engineer fiscal policies and procedures; maintaining budgetary control of engineer funds and supervising their economical use by major commands, military posts, and engineer installations; keeping the commercial accounts of engineer installations and the Office of the Chief Engineer; establishing engineer fiscal accounts; and recommending cost accounting procedures.

g. The Administrative Division was charged with the coordination of all administrative work in the Office of the Chief Engineer and engineer installations directly under the Chief Engineer.

3. Organizational Changes.

No major organizational change took place during the three-month period under review, other than the inactivation on 31 August of the Engineer Residual Real Estate Liquidation Team, attached to the American Graves Registration Command in Paris, and the assumption of its duties by the Office of the Chief Engineer.

ENGINEER TROOPS--EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

4. Headquarters, EUCOM.

a. Engineer troops and installations in the European Command were under the technical supervision of the Chief Engineer and, with several exceptions, were assigned to major commands for operations, under the immediate control of the Engineer of the respective command or military post. The excepted units and installations, carrying out functions of a Command-wide nature, were kept under the direct operational control of the Chief Engineer. Troop assignments, as set forth in the following paragraphs, are based upon a troop list of 5 September 1947.

b. Troop units functioning directly under the Office of the Chief Engineer--with an average strength of 1,826 officers and enlisted men, aided by some 5000 locally recruited workmen--consisted of the following: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 597th Engineer Base Depot, with station at the engineer base depot in Hanau; 96th Engineer Base Depot Company, with station at the engineer subdepot in Fürth; 97th Engineer Base Depot Company, with station at the subdepot in Bremen; 81st Engineer Depot Company, with station at the subdepot in Mannheim; 82nd Engineer Depot Company, with station at the subdepot in Gelnhausen; 614th Engineer Base Equipment Company; 785th Engineer Heavy Shop Company; 756th Engineer Parts Supply Company; 969th and 970th Engineer Maintenance Companies; 93d Engineer Service Detachment (Pipeline and

Refrigeration); 7725th Engineer Depot Augmentation Detachment; 1st Engineer Service Detachment (Intelligence and Survey); 25th Engineer Map Depot Detachment; 66th Topographic Company (Corps); 7709th Engineer Base Reproduction Detachment; 69th Transportation Truck Company (Heavy); Headquarters, 1143d Labor Supervision Company; Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 7710th European Command Engineer School; and engineer field procurement teams in Munich, Nürnberg, Stuttgart, Heidelberg, and Wiesbaden.

c. The number of engineer troops under operational control of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, during the months July through September averaged 631 and the number of locally recruited workmen, 7,767. Engineer units included Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 556th Composite Service Group; 716th Depot Company; 45th Dump Truck Company (SP); 609th Light Equipment Company; 501st and 506th Utilities Companies; and Utilities Detachments numbered 518 through 523.

5. The Military Districts.

Units assigned to the First and Second Military Districts were engaged chiefly in repair and maintenance of roads, bridges, railroads, and railroad bridges; construction of accommodations for troops and dependents; clearance of inland waterways; repair and maintenance of hospitals; construction and repair of storage facilities; maintenance of pure water supply; forestry operations; and operation of post utilities and provision of fire protection at vital installations.

a. Under operational control of the First Military District were about 1,130 engineer troops in July and August and 1,045 in September. Skilled and unskilled labor totaled approximately 8,360. Military units included the 1st Engineer Combat Battalion (less Company "B"), the 40th and 41st Engineer Dump Truck Companies (SP), and the 4th Engineer Supply and Maintenance Platoon.

b. The Second Military District employed an average of 1,687 engineer troops during the first two months of the period under review and an average of 1,928 during the last month. Workmen employed averaged a little over 10,000. Nine troop units were assigned to the District, consisting of Company "B" of the 1st Engineer Combat Battalion; Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 555th Engineer Composite Service Group; 547th Engineer Construction Battalion (C); 43d, 44th, and 52d Engineer Dump Truck Companies (SP); 3d Engineer Service Detachment; 500th Engineer Supply and Maintenance Platoon; and 502d Engineer Utilities Company.

6. U.S. Air Forces in Europe.

Some 1,350 engineer troops were assigned to Headquarters, USAFE, on construction and repair of Air Force installations. Another 280 were engaged in activities other than construction, such as labor supervision, maintenance and operation of depots, and operation of utilities at Air Force posts. An average of 9,313 workmen were employed on both construction and other jobs. Troop units under operational control of

USAFE were the 831st, 837th, 850th, and 862d Engineer Aviation Battalions; the 902d Engineer Air Forces Headquarters Company; Headquarters and Headquarters Service Company, 924th Engineer Aviation Group; and the 2175th Engineer Aviation Maintenance Company.

7. Office of Military Government for Germany. (U.S.)

Four Engineer units were assigned to OMGUS in the U.S. Sector of Berlin, comprising a military strength of 692 and a civilian labor strength of 4,389. The four units were: the 252d Engineer Construction Battalion; Headquarters and Headquarters Company; 8th Engineer Construction Group; Headquarters, 596th Engineer Service Company; 581st Engineer Supply and Maintenance Company; and 579th Engineer Utilities Company.

8. U.S. Forces, Austria.

Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Austria, employed ten Engineer units during the quarter having an average military strength of 607 and a civilian labor strength of 1,647. Military units were: the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments of the 522d, 523d, and 524th Engineer Service Battalions; the Headquarters of the 88th, 586th, and 592nd Engineer Service Companies; the 640th Engineer Service Company; and the 578th, 582d, and 583d Engineer Utilities Companies.

9. Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

The Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation employed an average of 186 engineer troops and 2,982 civilian workers. The 535th Engineer Service

Battalion was assigned to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation during this period.

10. Employment of Engineer Troops.

a. The disposition of engineer troops in the European Command for the quarter ending 30 September 1947, by type of employment, was on the average as follows: construction and utilities, 3,654; supply and maintenance, 1,804; post engineering activities, 692; administrative and supervision, 614; headquarters duties, 170; miscellaneous operations, such as labor supervision and procurement, 193; training, 144; and topographical and intelligence, 84.

b. Engineer labor units assigned to major commands included two guard labor service companies, one dump truck labor service company, one maintenance labor service company, and ten construction labor service companies. Supervised by headquarters of military supervision companies (generally consisting of one or two officers and from seven to ten enlisted men), the number of men in the labor companies totaled some 2,900.

11. Training.

a. Training of both troops and locally recruited civilian workers in engineer subjects was given on the job and at the European Command Engineer School. The latter, located in Murnau in southern Bavaria, was commanded by Col. W. N. Thomas, Jr., until August, and then

by Col. W. C. Bennett, Jr. Engineer units also filled student quotas set aside at other schools, such as those established by the Chief of Ordnance, Chief Quartermaster, the Chief of Troop Information and Education, and the Constabulary, and at the Grafenwohr Training Center where unit training was conducted. Although hampered somewhat by the reorganization and inactivation of a number of Engineer units, the quality of training improved over the previous quarter.

b. Negro Engineer units, all of which had been inactivated and reorganized into one battalion of three lettered companies--the 547th Engineer Construction Battalion (C)--underwent training on a company rotational basis so that each company received a full month's training every third month.

c. The European Command Engineer School, under direct operational control of the Chief Engineer, had a student capacity of 202 enlisted men and 200 Germans and displaced persons employed by Engineer units. Courses included training as mechanics, carpenters, draftsmen, construction equipment mechanics, Diesel mechanics, refrigerator mechanics, welders, blacksmiths, electricians, fire fighters, air compressor operators, crane and shovel operators, dozer operators, road grader operators, painters, plumbers, utilities repairmen, riggers, supply clerks, and demolition specialists. The course for demolition specialists was discontinued as a regularly scheduled course on 15 August owing to lack of interest on the part of Engineer units, but was made available whenever

a sufficient number of students requested it. A special course in cost accounting, not a part of the regular school program, was offered during the third quarter of 1947. Germans and displaced persons employed by Engineer units, in addition to being trained as construction and refrigeration equipment mechanics, fire fighters, and stock clerks, were taught household and depot-type packing as well as crating, rigging, and handling of heavy loads.

d. During the quarter, 322 soldiers and 146 Germans and displaced persons employed by Engineer units were graduated from the school.

12. Post Engineer Training Teams.

To provide the various branches of post engineer organizations with technical instruction in their functions and to promote uniformity in post engineer activities, a post engineer training team was formed by the Chief Engineer to make a circuit of Army posts in the European Command. The team was composed of specialists in real estate, solid fuels, construction and utilities, cost accounting, engineer supply, repair, and maintenance of engineer equipment, and fire prevention. By the end of September all Army posts in the U.S. Zone proper, as well as the posts of Vienna and Berlin, had been provided with technical instruction by this team.

ENGINEER SUPPLY AND INSTALLATIONS

13. Levels of Supply.

a. The quantity of engineer items required to support the occupation forces was called the troop disposition level, a figure representing the tonnage available until a certain date. Accordingly, any change in the date or a substantial change in the occupational troop basis required a recomputation of this level. On 30 September 1947, the Office of the Chief Engineer operated on a disposition level to include support to the occupation forces until the year 1951, marking a change from the previous level computed for 1 July 1949.

b. For expendable Class II supplies a 30-day maintenance level was authorized to each military post and exempted air station to cover its expendability based on average strength. Post engineers were authorized to draw on depot stock up to the authorized levels.

14. Requirements and Procurement.

Requirements for Class IV construction materials were submitted by major commands to the Hanau base depot six months before the quarter in which the supplies were to be used. Requirements for Class IV maintenance supplies were met on the basis of 30-day allowances, materials being shipped from depots to military posts and exempted air stations. All requirements for construction and maintenance supplies were consolidated by the Office of the Chief Engineer and those that

could not be met from depot stocks were procured in either occupied territory or Allied and neutral countries. Only items adjudged indispensable and available neither in depot stock nor by local procurement were requisitioned from the United States.

a. Procurement in Germany consisted of headquarters and field procurement. Headquarters procurement involved long-range wholesale buying to meet Zone-wide requirements. Field procurement, on the other hand, involved local purchase by unit purchasing and contracting officers from available stocks in the hands of German dealers. Only one purchasing and contracting officer was authorized for each post. Such purchases were usually made to meet immediate needs. Field procurement generally had to have the approval of the Office of Military Government of the Land where the purchase was being made. Headquarters procurement was under the direct jurisdiction of the Office of the Chief Engineer, which had teams located in Bavaria, Württemberg-Baden, Hesse, and Bremen. Quarterly requirements for construction materials were submitted by major commands to the Office of the Chief Engineer, where they were consolidated and submitted to OMGUS. Based on estimated availability of raw materials, productive capacity, and manpower, Military Government published quarterly engineer production assignments for production in each of the four Länder of the U.S. Zone of Germany. The Chief Engineer's procurement teams placed orders with German manufacturers up to the full production assignment made by OMGUS, and arranged for the shipment of the supplies to major commands or to engineer depots in accordance with shipping

instructions from the Hanau Engineer Base Depot.

b. Procurement for Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Austria, by the Office of the Chief Engineer was established on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. Purchases for that command of engineer supplies from the German economy had to be covered by transfer of appropriated funds from U.S. Forces, Austria, to the European Command to cover dollar expenditures made by the Chief Engineer in buying the raw materials used by the German manufacturers in producing the desired items.

c. There was a change in policy regarding procurement of spare parts for refrigerators, heating plants, and stoves of foreign make. Because of the great variety of makes and models used by the Army in Germany, the earlier practice of purchasing spare parts in quantity and storing them in engineer depots was abandoned and post engineers were given authority to purchase the parts from local wholesale dealers whenever the need for them arose at each post.

d. Procurement of engineer materials and services in the European Command during the three months under review amounted to \$3,484,519. Of this sum, contracts let by the Office of the Chief Engineer amounted to \$929,563, while those let by the major commands and their subordinate units amounted to \$2,554,956. Of the total spent by the Chief Engineer only \$1,309 were spent on services; of the total spent by major commands and their units, \$2,165,008 were spent on services. Engineer supplies procured from sources outside Germany were

paid for out of appropriated funds, but were negligible during the quarter.

15. Engineer Depots.

The European Command engineer base depot was located in Hanau and depots in Firth, Mannheim, Gelnhausen, and Bremen served as sub-depots. Troops in the U.S. Sector of Berlin were served by the Berlin Engineer Depot and U.S. Forces, Austria, by the Linz Engineer Depot. The Hanau Depot was designated a permanent installation. The other depots were designated nonpermanent installations to be closed when all their supplies and equipment were moved to Hanau. The consolidation of engineer supplies in the Hanau depot progressed to the extent that, by the end of September, only 19,000 long tons remained to be moved from the subdepots. A quantity of engineer supplies--amounting to 3000 tons--was moved to Germany from Italy as a part of the closing out of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

16. Other Engineer Installations.

In addition to the supply depots just discussed, all of which except the depots in Berlin and Linz were under the operational control of the Chief Engineer, there were in the occupied areas a number of engineer maintenance installations, construction material supply points, and solid fuel storage and reconsignment points.

a. Engineer construction material supply points were located in Munich, under operational control of First Military District, and in Mainz-Kastel, under operational control of Second Military District.

Solid fuel storage and reconsignment points, under the operational control of the Office of the Chief Engineer, were located in Rheinau, Aschaffenburg, Kassel, and Hof. Hof served as a reconsignment point for briquettes from the Soviet Zone of Germany.

b. Engineer field maintenance installations, besides the Hanau base shop, were located in the following cities in Germany and Austria; Munich, controlled by First Military District; Mainz-Kastel, controlled by Second Military District; Frankfurt, controlled by Headquarters Command, EUCOM; Landsberg, controlled by USAFE; Bremerhaven, controlled by Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; Berlin, controlled by OMGUS; and Linz, controlled by U.S. Forces, Austria.

c. The following German plants were engaged in the repair of unserviceable engineer equipment needed in the European Command, all under the jurisdiction of the Chief Engineer: Daimler-Benz, in Uhingen-Göppingen, rebuilding cranes; Kraeble Bros, in Backnang, rebuilding tractors, rollers, and graders; F. M. A. Polkorny, in Frankfurt, rebuilding air compressors; Beinhorne Electrical Shop, in Hanau, repairing electric motors; Sabel and Scheurer, in Oberursel, manufacturing flat motor bearings; Vulcan Diesel plant, in Bremen, repairing tractors used in the Bremen and Berlin areas; Karl Wolfe, in Göppingen, rebuilding starters, fuel pumps, generators, carburetors, magnetos, and Diesel fuel injector pumps; Daimler-Benz, in Stuttgart, supplying spare parts; Alfred Teves, in Frankfurt, supplying piston rings; Karl Schmitt, in

Fulda, rebuilding electrical equipment; and the Fritz Leitz machine works, in Oberkochen, used as a rebuild shop.

17. Surplus Property.

By 30 September 1947 all surplus engineer stocks in France and Belgium had been turned over to the governments of those countries. In Germany, 24,231 long tons of property, with a cost value of \$15,848,463, were declared surplus and turned over to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner through its teams located in Hanau, Bremen, Mannheim, and Fürth. Supplies set aside for return to the United States totaled 25,626 long tons.

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND PROBLEMS

18. Engineer Construction.

a. Engineer construction activities included new construction, such as warehouses at Hanau, Giessen, Griesheim, and Rhein-Main air base and a shopping center on Frankfurt Military Post, and rehabilitation of housing in Berlin, Munich, Stuttgart, and Frankfurt. Other construction involved improvement of ordnance rebuild plants in Gmund, Esslingen, Aalen, and Weiblingen and the ordnance depot in Kassel. Projects for the rehabilitation of housing were advanced at the end of September to 80 percent of completion in Frankfurt and 89 percent in the other cities.

Construction at the Hanau Engineer Depot and the Quartermaster Depot in Giessen attained 75 percent of completion, and at the Griesheim Ordnance Depot, 97 percent. The principal Air Force construction projects were at the Rhein-Main air base, which was advanced to 83 percent of completion, and the Wiesbaden air base, which was advanced to 88 percent completion.

b. Progress on major construction projects, in number of man-hours worked and to be worked, is tabulated below.

STATUS OF ENGINEER CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

30 SEPTEMBER 1947

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Man-hours worked</u>	<u>Man-hours to be worked</u>
Rhein-Main Air Base	4,500,000	900,000
Giessen QM Depot	2,400,000	800,000
Frankfurt Housing rehabilitation	2,400,000	500,000
Stuttgart " "	2,100,000	200,000
Berlin " "	1,700,000	250,000
Munich " "	1,500,000	500,000
Wiesbaden Air Base and Post	1,800,000	300,000
Ordnance rebuild plants	1,000,000	550,000
Hanau Engineer Depot	1,150,000	350,000
Griesheim Ordnance Depot	1,000,000	500,000
Munich Hospital	900,000	500,000
Bremerhaven Staging Area	400,000	100,000

c. The number of man-hours worked during the months under review was:

July	8,700,000
August	8,300,000
September	<u>8,900,000</u>
Total	25,900,000

19. The Engineer Labor Force.

Categories of laborers used by the Army engineers, their distribution by major commands, and the types of operations on which they were employed for each of the three months in the third quarter of 1947 are tabulated below.

THE ENGINEER LABOR FORCE

<u>Category</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>
Military	6,751	6,751	6,733
Hired German workmen	22,305	22,425	21,520
German contract workmen	18,372	19,320	15,276
Displaced Persons	2,546	2,466	2,999
Prisoners of war and civilian internees	647	643	215
U.S. and Allied civilians	<u>150</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>133</u>
Totals	50,771	51,773	46,876
Employed by USAFE	12,292	12,983	11,046
" " First Military District	11,057	11,042	10,357
" " Second " "	10,617	11,810	10,258
Employed by Hq Comd, EUCOM	6,106	6,156	6,413
" " HPOE	1,893	1,922	1,917
" " USFA	2,405	1,771	1,640
" " OMGUS	<u>6,401</u>	<u>6,089</u>	<u>5,245</u>
Totals	50,771	51,773	46,876
Employed on military posts and camps	8,116	6,979	6,404
In command and service schools	648	490	479
In hospitals	523	500	426
Employed on depot construction	3,232	3,556	4,500
" in equipment repair shops	649	634	629
" " special installations	201	162	85
" " utilities	453	301	284
" on bridges	269	—	6
" on USAFE technical projects	803	801	841
" maintenance jobs	28,162	30,162	26,745
" railroads	98	62	24
" in headquarters duties	54	97	8
" miscellaneous jobs	<u>7,563</u>	<u>7,260</u>	<u>6,445</u>
Totals	50,771	51,773	46,876

20. Real Estate.

Real estate activities of the Office of the Chief Engineer consisted of requisitioning property for use of the U.S. forces and supporting agencies, derequisitioning property, settling damage claims involving the use and occupancy of real estate, and turning over fixed surplus installations to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. Real estate holdings in Germany on 1 July numbered 23,586 requisitioned or confiscated properties, representing a monthly rental of RM 8,101,334. These figures did not change substantially during the period under review.

21. Demolitions.

a. Demolitions by Army engineers were confined largely to German fortifications and military installations. All priority II fortifications which had not been destroyed prior to 1 August 1947 and were required for use by U.S. Army or military government agencies were at first deferred from destruction for as long as they were needed. As a result of resurveys conducted in August, however, certain installations were found to be no longer entitled to deferments and a sharp rise took place in the number of fortifications demolished in September.

b. Permanent fortified land constructions, other than fundamental defensive construction on main routes, were 85 percent deferred and 15 percent destroyed in August and 50 percent deferred and 95 percent destroyed by the end of September. Installations for V-1, V-2,

and other V-weapons were about 90 percent deferred and 10 percent destroyed in August and 5 percent deferred and 95 percent destroyed by the end of September. Fighter control and radar installations surplus to Allied needs were about 73 percent deferred and 27 percent destroyed in August and 27 percent deferred and 73 percent destroyed by the end of September. Base and operational airfields surplus to Allied needs were about 24 percent deferred and 76 percent destroyed in August and 15 percent deferred and 85 percent destroyed by the end of September. Antiaircraft installations were about 96 percent deferred and 24 percent destroyed in August and 3 percent deferred and 97 percent destroyed by the end of September. Of military and public air raid shelters about 74 percent were deferred and 26 percent destroyed in August and 20 percent deferred and 80 percent destroyed by the end of September. Underground and surface centers of communications and relay stations surplus to authorized German civil and Allied requirements were 96 percent deferred and 4 percent destroyed in August and 4 percent deferred and 96 percent destroyed by the end of September. Military scientific research centers and testing ground were 21 percent deferred and 79 percent destroyed in August and 9 percent deferred and 91 percent destroyed by the end of September. Firing ranges surplus to Allied needs were about 63 percent deferred and 37 percent destroyed in August and about 32 percent deferred and 68 percent destroyed by the end of September. War material depots surplus to Allied needs were about 57 percent deferred and 43 percent destroyed in August and about 12 percent deferred and 88 percent

destroyed by the end of September.

c. The average for all priority II projects was 76 percent deferred and 24 percent destroyed in August and 19 percent deferred and 81 percent destroyed by the end of September.

22. Intelligence.

Engineer intelligence specialists surveyed all remaining captured enemy material dumps for equipment of interest to engineer and intelligence agencies. The dumps were then turned over to OMGUS. Requests for engineer intelligence investigations were received by the Office of the Chief Engineer from numerous agencies. Intelligence reports and documents received by the Chief Engineer from liaison agencies totaled 7,680. Documents shipped to the United States numbered 6,783.

23. Maps.

a. Mapping and map reproduction for the European Command was carried out by the 7709th Engineer Base Reproduction detachment and the 66th Engineer Topographic Company (Corps).

b. Topographical work was done by the 66th Engineer Topographic Company (Corps), which was engaged in revising certain sheets of the GSGS 4507 and 4414 series and in several similar projects. The company printed 112,350 maps and 75,280 miscellaneous types of impressions during the third quarter of 1947.

c. Several German agencies were engaged in compiling and

revising the GSGS 4414 series of maps and completing the 1:100,000 administrative maps of the U.S. Zone. These agencies, operating until the end of August under the Chief Engineer and thereafter under OMGUS, were the Hauptvermessungsämter (HVA's) XI and XIII and the Landesaufnahme (LVA).

d. Engaged in a long term project of trigonometric adjustment of the Central European Net was the Land Survey Office, located in Bamberg. A German agency, it was the only one remaining under the control of the Chief Engineer. Technically it operated under the 1st Engineer Service Detachment (Intelligence and Survey).

e. Map distribution in the European Command was carried out by the 25th Engineer Map Depot Detachment from its depot in Mulheim. During the quarter, close to 511 tons of maps, or 10,215,000 maps, were distributed and about 13 tons were received. The maps received came chiefly from the reproduction detachment, topographic company, and Headquarters, British Army of the Rhine. There were on hand in the map depot at the end of September a little more than 2,200 tons of maps.

24. Engineer Fiscal Matters.

a. The Chief Engineer was entrusted with a number of budgetary and fiscal responsibilities. Among them was the responsibility of preparing quarterly and annual budget estimates covering engineer operations, of controlling budgetary suballocations, and of guiding the expenditure

of funds by engineer purchasing and contracting officers.

b. By the end of September accounts were closed for the current quarter and monthly reports were submitted to the Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director as prescribed by European Command regulations. Ledger accounts pertaining to completed allotments, both obligations and expenditures, were removed from the active ledgers for filing in the inactive ledgers.

c. A revision of the existing cost accounting procedure was established. The procedure, a European Command adaptation of the cost accounting system used by the Army in the United States, contained the following innovations: single entry accounting and additional feature accounting for construction of all facilities; breakdown of cost of labor by categories such as United States civilians, Allied and neutral civilians, displaced persons, internees, and German civilians; and inclusion of additional feature accounting of such items as claims and real estate.

d. The financial side of engineer support provided to the International Refugee Organization in its operations in Germany was worked out on a reimbursement basis whenever supplies and equipment furnished that organization had to be bought out of appropriated funds.

Chart I

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER
EUROPEAN COMMAND

1 July 1947

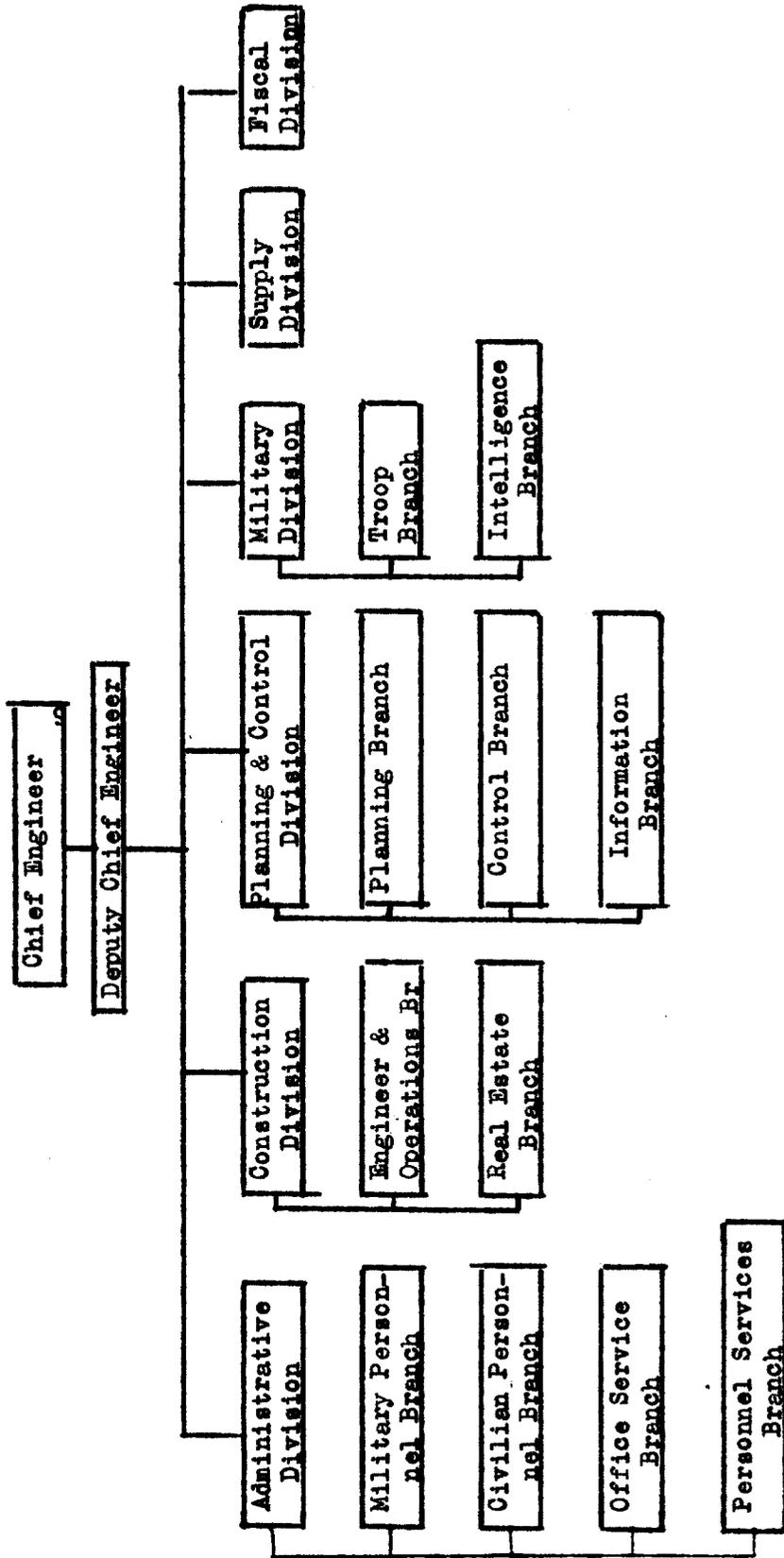
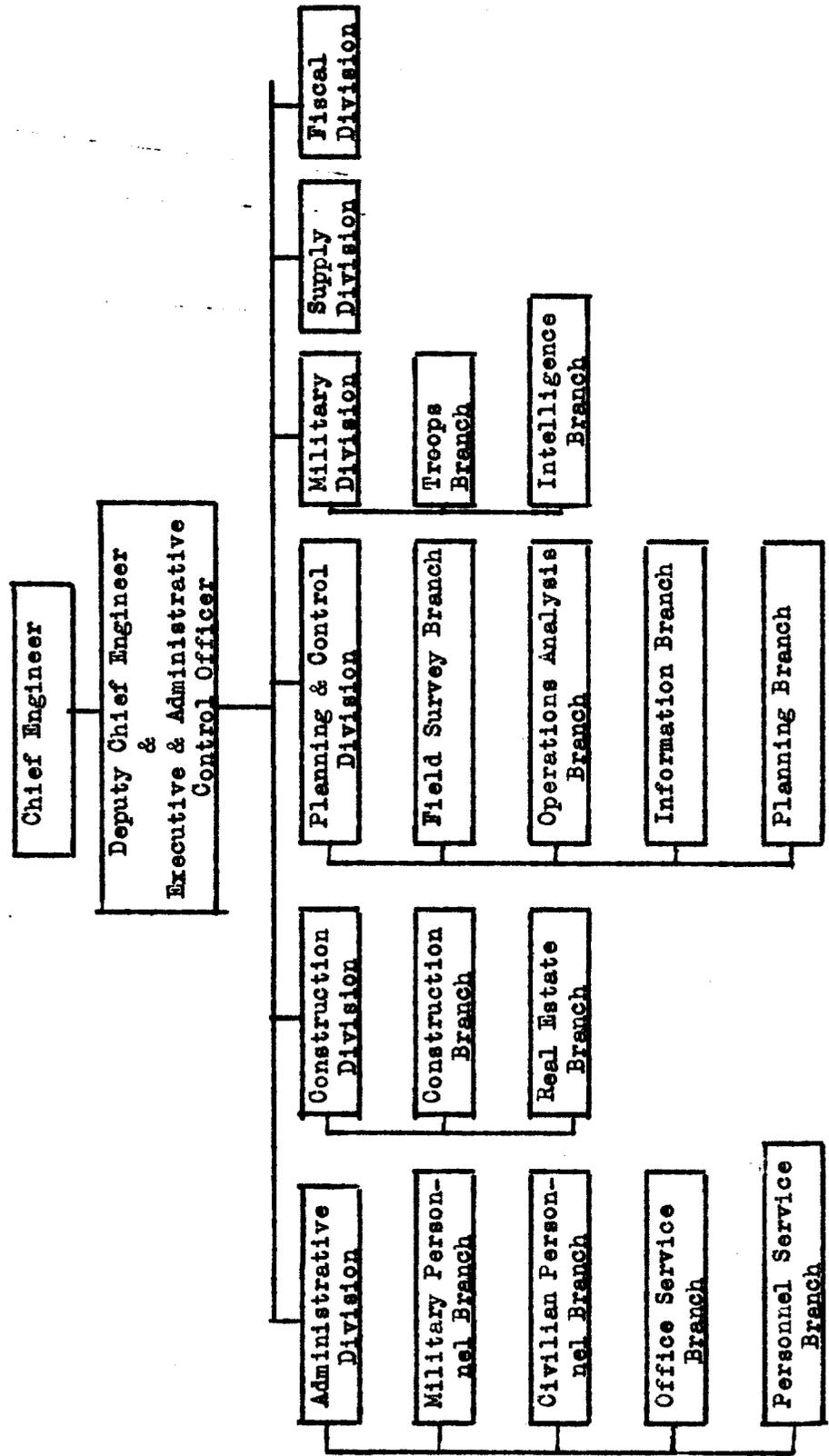


Chart II

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER
EUROPEAN COMMAND



FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

N.B. This manuscript is based on the Report of Operations submitted by Chief Engineer, EUCOM, 1 July-30 Sep 1947 and engineer troop lists for the same three-month period.

Chapter XXVI

CHIEF SURGEON

Chapter XXVI

CHIEF SURGEON

ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON

1. Organization and Principal Executives.

a. Formulation of medical policies and medical operations in the European Command were vested in the Chief Surgeon, Brig. Gen. Edward A. Noyes. Located in Frankfurt am Main, the Office of the Chief Surgeon, in addition to the Offices of the Deputy Chief Surgeon, the Executive Officer, and the Assistant Executive Officer, was organized in eleven major divisions, most of which were in turn organized in two or more specialized branches. The divisions, all of which, with the exception of the Medical Supply Division, retained the same internal organization throughout the period under review, were the following: Administration, Personnel, Hospitalization and Evacuation, Operations, Professional Service, Preventive Medicine, Dental, Veterinary, Nursing, Medical Supply, and Medical Records.

b. Leading members of the Chief Surgeon's staff were: Col. Abner Zehm, Deputy Chief Surgeon, and Col. Gouverneur V. Emerson who succeeded him in that position on 1 August; Col. Bryan C. T. Fenton, Executive Officer; Capt. Charles F. McAller, Jr., Assistant Executive Officer; Capt. Cecil H. Hayes, Chief of the Personnel Division; Lt. Col. Richard R. Brady, Chief of the Hospitalization and Evacuation Division, who succeeded Col. Emerson in that position; Lt. Col. Ronald F. Kirk, Chief of the Operations Division; Col. Percy E. Duggins, Chief of the Professional Service Division; Lt. Col. Hartwin A. Schulze, Chief of the Preventive Medicine Division; Col. Marhl H. Welch, Chief of the Dental Division; Col. Harold E. Egan, Chief of the Veterinary Division; Lt. Col. Louise Fitzgerald, Chief of the Nursing Division; Lt. Col. Eugene Cooper, Chief of the Medical Supply Division; and William G. Goode, Chief of the Medical Records Division. The total staff, at the end of September, consisted of thirty-one officers, one warrant officer, fifty-five enlisted men and women, twenty-four American and Allied civilians, and twenty-three Germans.

2. Personnel Administration.

All personnel problems pertaining to officers and enlisted men and women assigned and attached to installations coming under the direct operational jurisdiction of the Office of the Chief Surgeon were a responsibility of its Personnel Division, as was also the responsibility of requisitioning and executing administrative procedures pertaining to all categories of civilian employees--whether American, Allied, or

German--employed by Medical Department units and installations in the European Command. Liaison was maintained with the medical representatives in the Central Officers' Assignment Section of the Office of the Director of Personnel and Administration, Headquarters, EUCOM. Fifteen officers and thirty-six enlisted men and women and their dependents departed to the United States during the period 1 July-30 September 1947. (1)

3. Administration of Enlisted Men.

Training of Medical Department enlisted men assigned to the Office of the Chief Surgeon in medical technical subjects offered problems that were solved satisfactorily during the quarter under review. Assigned to and billeted by the 7702d Service Battalion (the Headquarters Command unit servicing enlisted men and women working at Headquarters, EUCOM), where medical training facilities and personnel did not exist, these Medical Department troops were unable to comply with current training directives. In August, the problem was solved when a suggestion by the Chief Surgeon to have all enlisted men assigned to his Office transferred to the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt, where the proper training facilities existed, was approved by the Deputy Commander in Chief. This transfer in no way interfered with the bulk non-Table of Organization allotments for the 97th General Hospital. The enlisted men from the Office of the Chief Surgeon constituted an augmentation to the hospital's staff and were designated the "Enlisted Detachment of the Office of the Chief Surgeon, Headquarters, EUCOM," which was organized

according to Table of Distribution No. 303-1457 and consisted of one warrant officer and forty-nine enlisted men. Liaison between the Chief Surgeon and the Commanding Officer of the 97th General Hospital concerning the discipline, training, and administration of the men of his detachment was maintained by an officer of the Operations Division.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE

4. Distribution of Responsibilities.

a. The Chief Surgeon was responsible to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, for the maintenance of the health of the forces comprising the European Command; for maintaining technical supervision over the medical service; for establishing preventive medicine procedures and supervising professional treatment and sanitary measures; for determining the desirability of hospital sites; for recommending Medical Department personnel requirements and assigning medical troop units, including recommendations for activations and inactivations; for making recommendations concerning the adequacy of rations supplied by the Chief Quartermaster; for coordinating and supervising hospitalization and evacuation; and for supervising the medical service provided to displaced persons and civilian internees. In addition to the above responsibilities, the Chief Surgeon had under his direct operational command general hospitals, medical depots, the European Command Medical Department Training Center,

the European Command Medical Laboratory, and Medical Department troop units assigned to these installations.

b. Commanders of major commands--American Graves Registration Command; U.S. Constabulary; Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; OMGUS; U.S. Forces, Austria; USAFE; and the First and Second Military Districts--were in turn responsible for the various phases of the medical service within their commands.

c. The medical operational chain of command was in three echelons: the first consisted of troop unit medical service to troops and of dispensary service on Army posts; the second, of hospitalization provided by fixed hospitals on a regional basis; and the third, of specialized treatment in general and in certain station hospitals. Commanders of medical units, other than those operationally responsible direct to the Chief Surgeon, were responsible to the commanding generals of the major commands to which they were assigned.

5. Policy as to Provision of Medical Services.

The U.S. Army medical and dental services in the European Command were, according to established policies and procedures, primarily for the benefit of the armed forces and were not rendered to others to the detriment of the armed forces. (2) For personnel other than those comprising the armed forces, surgery was performed and medical and dental services were provided when sufficient facilities were available. Normal dispensary service and emergency medical, surgical, and dental

treatment were provided to all persons assigned and attached to military posts and their dependents.

TROOPS

6. Enumeration of Units.

Medical Department units serving in the European Command as of
(3)
30 September 1947 were the following:

a. The 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt and the 98th General Hospital in Munich, commanded by Col. A. B. Jones and Col. J. F. Bohlender, respectively, and assigned to the Office of the Chief Surgeon; the 319th Station Hospital in Bremerhaven, commanded by Col. J. B. Herman and assigned to Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; the 387th Station Hospital in Stuttgart, commanded by Col. J. D. Gardner and assigned to Stuttgart Military Post; the 279th Station Hospital in Berlin, commanded by Col. F. T. Chamberlin and assigned to OMGUS; the 385th Station Hospital in Nürnberg, commanded by Lt. Col. R. W. Pullen and assigned to Nürnberg Military Post; the 130th Station Hospital in Rohrbach, commanded by Lt. Col. G. K. Arnold and assigned to Heidelberg Military Post; the 388th Station Hospital in Giessen, commanded by Col. P. E. Keller and assigned to Wetzlar Post; the 120th Station Hospital in Bayreuth, commanded by Lt. Col. R. S. Angerson and assigned to Nürnberg Military Post; the 317th Station Hospital in Wiesbaden, commanded by Col. L. E. Griffis

and assigned to USAFE; the 110th Station Hospital in Vienna, commanded by Lt. Col. C. W. Sargent and assigned to U.S. Forces, Austria; and the 124th Station Hospital in Linz, commanded by Lt. Col. D. E. Donke and assigned to U.S. Forces, Austria. The two units of the 57th Field Hospital were located in Wurzburg and in Glasenbach, Austria.

b. Medical General Dispensaries of the "GA" type were the 1st, in Darmstadt; the 5th, in Kaufbeuren; the 6th, in Munich; the 7th, in Bad Tölz; the 8th, in Karlsruhe; the 9th, in Bremen; the 13th in Mannheim; the 15th, in Hanau; the 24th, in Bad Mergentheim; the 25th, in Kassel; the 450th, in Vienna; the 536th, in Garmisch; the 539th, in Augsburg; and the 540th, in Sonthofen. Medical General Dispensaries of the "GB" type were: the 2d, in Frankfurt; and the 10th, in Berlin; The 341st Medical Dispensary of the "GC" type was located in Paris, France, serving the American Graves Registration Command. The 4th Medical Laboratory, operating as the European Command Laboratory directly under the Chief Surgeon, was located in Heidelberg. It was commanded by Lt. Col. J. C. Lind.

c. Other Medical Department troop units included the 633d Medical Clearing Company (SECP), station in Ludwigsburg; the 30th Medical Depot Company, at the Weinheim medical supply depot; the 33d Medical Depot Company, at the Fürth medical depot; the 90th Hospital Train Unit; the 781st, 782d, and 783d Dental Operating Detachments "EH"; the 91st Dental Prosthetic Detachment (Mobile) "BH"; and the 253d,

255th, and 264th Medical Detachments "IA". Still other units were the 288th Medical Mess Detachment "AH"; the 167th, 168th, 483d, 487th, and 488th Veterinary Food Inspection Detachments "DD"; Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 7713d Medical Department Training Center; 621st and 622d Prophylactic Detachments "MA"; and Headquarters Detachment, 525th Prophylactic Platoon "AQ."

7. Training.

Training programs for Medical Department enlisted men were conducted at the Medical Department Training Center in Nürnberg, the 4th Medical Laboratory in Heidelberg, and the 97th and 98th General Hospitals. At the Training Center, operating in the 385th Station Hospital, in addition to basic military, medical, and technical subjects, a course of five weeks' duration was given noncommissioned officers to teach them leadership and methods of instruction and to acquaint them with their responsibilities. One hundred and thirty-five noncommissioned officers (4) were graduated from the course during the quarter under review. On-the-job courses of instruction of eight and twelve weeks' duration as medical and surgical, X-ray, laboratory, and pharmacy technicians were given at the 97th and 98th General Hospitals on a quota basis for the staff of major commands not having adequate training facilities of their own. (5) Advanced training for laboratory technicians in bacteriology, serology, chemistry, pathology, parasitology, and animal pathology was offered at the 4th Medical Laboratory in courses of two weeks' duration. These courses were for enlisted men and selected Germans employed by

(6)
medical units. Plans were laid during the period under review to resume courses in the maintenance of technical medical equipment at the Fürth medical depot, which had been suspended during the summer months, and arrangements were made for the resumption, in October, of post-graduate training for medical officers at the Medical School of Vienna. (7)
This training program had also been suspended during the summer months.

8. Eligibility to Hospitalization.

In addition to United States military personnel, the following categories of persons were authorized hospitalization: members of the U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; officers and employees of the U.S. Public Health Service; dependents of members of the occupation forces; merchant seamen; prisoners of war and persons undergoing internment or kept in military custody or confinement; employees of the American Red Cross; Allied and neutral nationals employed by the European Command; representatives of foreign governments; employees of the International Refugee Organization and other officially recognized welfare organizations in United States areas of control; and displaced persons employed by military units or installations who were normally furnished medical attendance in facilities especially provided for their care, or in civilian institutions as a charge against the occupied country in which they were located.

9. Special Treatment.

Station and general hospitals ordinarily provided hospitalization

for persons located in the vicinity of the hospitals. Certain hospitals in the European Command were provided with the necessary equipment and staffed with qualified personnel to provide for the care of diseases and injuries requiring treatment of a highly specialized nature not available in other station and general hospitals. The hospitals that had Drinker respirators permanently installed were the 97th and 98th General Hospitals and the 279th, 319th and 385th Station Hospitals. The two general hospitals were designated as special centers for the treatment of female patients. Psychotic and psychoneurotic patients were hospitalized in locked wards in station and general hospitals in each area until transfer could safely be made to the 317th Station Hospital in Wiesbaden, which was the principal center for neuropsychiatric patients. The 120th Station Hospital was the center for the treatment of acute infectious hepatitis, the 98th General Hospital for the treatment of neurosurgical patients, and the 387th Station Hospital for the treatment of orthopedic cases.

10. Capacity of Hospitals.

a. In order to reduce the number of authorized hospital beds and to make a reduction in Medical Department officers and enlisted men, a number of medical unit reorganizations, activations, and inactivations were made. A number of station hospitals were replaced by dispensaries (8) to meet medical commitments to sparsely populated communities. In Nürnberg, the 385th Station Hospital, of 500-bed capacity, was reorganized

into a 350-bed hospital and the 317th Station Hospital in Wiesbaden, of 250-bed capacity, was reorganized into a 150-bed hospital. On the other hand, the 500-bed 319th Station Hospital in Bremerhaven was reorganized into a 600-bed hospital and Berlin's 279th Station Hospital was enlarged from a 250-bed unit to one of 350 beds. Inactivated were the 115th Station Hospital of Augsburg; the 386th Station Hospital in Kassel; the 62d Field Hospital, which functioned in three units, one each at Garmisch and Lessum in Germany and Glasenbach in Austria; the 4th General Dispensary in Berlin; the 414th Medical Collecting Company with station at Fulda; and Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 59th Medical Battalion, with station at Munich. Activated were the following general dispensaries, all of the "GA" type: the 24th, in Bad Mergentheim; the 25th, in Kassel; the 536th in Garmisch; the 539th, in Augsburg; (9) and the 540th, in Sonthofen.

b. The authorized number of hospital beds on 30 September was 5,350 in the occupied areas of Germany and Austria and 30 provisional beds at the 341st Medical Dispensary in Paris. Patients totaled 3,647, amounting to a bed occupancy of 68 percent.

c. Hospitals for the care and treatment of displaced persons numbered forty-nine, with a bed capacity of 9,891. The total number of patients at the end of September was 6,729. One hospital, having a bed capacity of 900, was operated for civilian internees in Dachau. (10)

11. Central Hospital Fund.

The Central Hospital Fund, EUCOM, supervised by the Hospitalization and Evacuation Division of the Office of the Chief Surgeon, had, on 1 July, a balance on hand of \$31,345.74 and on 30 September a balance of \$30,794.79. Receipts during the three-month period were \$699.05 and expenditures \$1,250.00. The Hospital Fund was transferred from the London branch of the Chase National Bank to the Frankfurt branch
(11)
of the American Express Company.

EVACUATION

12. Policy on Evacuation of Patients.

a. Army dispensaries admitted only patients who needed three to five days of hospitalization. Medical care requiring up to 120 days of hospitalization was provided in field, station, and general hospitals. Patients whose hospitalization would probably exceed 120 days were evacuated to the United States, except patients whose lives would have been jeopardized had they been evacuated and key persons whose services were required in the European Command and who could be returned to duty within a reasonable time after 120 days.

b. The evacuation policy with regard to dependents was not rigidly enforced. Every effort was made to have these patients remain with their sponsors in the European Command.

13. Classification of Patients for Evacuation.

Patients to be evacuated to the United States were classified by disposition boards in the following classes: IA--"strict" mental patients; 1B--security mental cases; 1C--open ward mental patients; II--hospital litter patients; III--hospital ambulatory patients; IV--troop class patients; and V--pregnancy patients. Class IA patients were major psychotics requiring security accommodations aboard ship and train and locked ward accommodations at the ultimate destination. Class 1B patients required security accommodations aboard ship and train, but could be accommodated in an open ward at the ultimate destination. Class 1C patients, chiefly psychoneurotics, were accommodated in open wards enroute and at the ultimate destination in a manner similar to troop class patients. Class II patients were those who could not go to mess or lavatory. Class IV patients were those whose physical disabilities did not prevent them from caring for themselves in an emergency and who required only minor medical attention. Class V consisted of pregnancy cases of less than seven months' gestation. Patients of more than seven months' gestation were kept in the European Command for delivery.

14. Procedures in Evacuation of Patients.

a. The boarding of patients awaiting evacuation to the United States was carried out by the 97th and 98th General Hospitals and the following station hospitals: 110th in Vienna, 120th Bayreuth, 279th

in Berlin, 319th in Bremerhaven, and 317th in Wiesbaden. The 120th was limited to the boarding of hepatitis patients and the 317th, of neuro-psychiatric patients.

b. Evacuation to the United States was carried out by sea and air. Patients for return by sea were held, pending transportation, at the 319th Station Hospital in Bremerhaven, to which they were moved from their respective hospitals by hospital trains. Patients for return by air were held at the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt, to which they were moved either by train or plane depending on their condition. Hospital trains and ward cars attached to regular passenger trains were used to transport patients from hospital to hospital. There were 904 patients evacuated to the United States by sea during the period under review, and 272 by air. Patients moved by train included: 20 neurosurgical to the 98th General Hospital, 81 mental to the 317th Station Hospital, 281 hepatitis to the 120th Station Hospital, 635 orthopedic to the 387th Station Hospital, and 781 of all categories to Bremerhaven for shipment to the United States. One hundred and sixty-seven patients were moved by air from various hospitals to the 97th General Hospital for evacuation by air to the United States. One hospital ship plied between Bremerhaven and the United States during the period--the USAT Charles A Stafford. Hospital trains in use in the European Command were: one steam train of sixteen cars with a capacity of 112 litter patients; two two-coach Diesel auto-rail trains, each with a capacity of thirty litter and thirty-two ambulatory patients;

two one-coach auto-rail ambulances, each with a capacity of twelve litter and six ambulatory patients; and four ward cars, each with a capacity of thirty litter patients.

HEALTH OF THE COMMAND

15. General.

The rates of admission to hospitals for all diseases remained relatively constant during the period, and were generally between 760 and 780 per thousand per annum. (12) Communicable diseases, including the venereal diseases, accounted for approximately 50 percent of the admissions for disease. Admissions for injuries also remained nearly constant, showing an incidence rate of from about seventy-five to seventy-eight per thousand per annum. (13) With a few exceptions the health of the European Command was excellent.

16. Poliomyelitis.

Of the respiratory diseases only poliomyelitis constituted a problem. There was an outbreak of the disease among the civilian population in Berlin and in Austria. In Berlin the disease started in the Soviet Sector and gradually spread to the other sectors, so that by the end of September 1,600 people were infected and some 120 deaths had occurred. Only one American soldier was afflicted with the disease and he died on the second day of hospitalization in an "iron lung."

Valuable assistance was given the European Command in combatting the disease by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in the United States through the loan of the services of Drs. Thomas Gucker and Albert Sabin. In all of Austria there were 470 and 960 infantile paralysis cases in the months of July and August, respectively. There were 144 cases in the first three weeks of September. In the U.S. Zone of Germany, exclusive of Berlin, there was no unusual incidence of the disease, the case rate being less than 10 percent of that in Berlin. In the entire European Command there were eleven cases of poliomyelitis--seven military and four civilian. Control measures to prevent the spread of the disease included a ban on all tonsillectomies until the end of October, since it had been established that about 1 percent of poliomyelitis cases have occurred after tonsillectomies, and being invariably of the bulbar type were uniformly fatal. Good personal hygiene and public health measures were recommended. Common sense precautions which individuals might take, such as avoiding unnecessary travel--specially of children--to areas of high poliomyelitis incidence and keeping children from attending public gatherings and from bathing at public beaches and in pools, lakes, ponds, and rivers, were publicized on the radio and in newspapers.

17. Diarrhea.

Of the gastro-intestinal diseases, common diarrhea was on the increase during the summer months, subsiding in September when the

weather became more moderate. The cases were mostly scattered throughout the European Command, although there were a few mild local outbreaks in Stuttgart, Nürnberg, Marburg, Giessen, and Augsburg. Of these, the outbreak in Augsburg was the most severe and involved forty-eight men of the 35th Constabulary Squadron in one episode and ninety men of the 2d, 42d, and 68th Constabulary Squadrons in another episode a week later. In both cases the cause was traced to bad hamburgers consumed at a EUCOM Exchange System snack bar. The snack bar, operated by the First Military District for the 2d Squadron was, as a result, closed.

18. Hepatitis.

Infectious hepatitis was on the increase during the summer months, reaching its apex for the first nine months of 1947 in September. Persons taken with the disease came from all parts of the European Command. There was no localization of the disease. Epidemiological questionnaires revealed no common source but revealed a higher incidence among persons who had been on duty in Europe more than four months. Research in the clinical aspects of the disease were conducted by Dr. H. T. Gardner of the Yale University Medical School at the Infectious Hepatitis Center of the 120th Station Hospital in Bayreuth. Dr. Ross L. Gauld of the Army Medical Center, was studying the various modes of spread of the infection.

19. Smallpox.

Smallpox accounted for only one patient during the quarter

under review--a soldier of the 488th Quartermaster Depot Company stationed in Wels, Austria.

20. Scabies.

The incidence of scabies was on the downgrade. The highest rate for the quarter was about eighteen per thousand per annum in mid-July.

21. Venereal Disease.

a. Weekly venereal disease rates for the forces of occupation and for the white and Negro components were as follows:

Component	July				August					September			
Total European Command	169	237	230	254	227	245	216	223	229	213	200	206	207
Total White	136	201	178	201	185	195	168	183	177	164	157	168	175
Total Negro	467	612	768	790	658	778	735	675	816	760	662	695	549

b. The monthly syphilis-gonorrhoea ratio for the quarter was:
 (16)
 1: 2.9 for July; 1: 2.5 for August; and 1: 2.2 for September.

22. Immunization.

Steps in the program to have all persons in the European Command immunized in accordance with standing regulations took several forms. One was to notify post and major commanders of immunization deficiencies among individuals from their commands arriving at Bremerhaven for return to the United States with a view to having these commanders include

immunizations in their post clearances. Another step was a letter by the Chief Surgeon, EUCOM, to surgeons of subordinate units calling their attention to the fact that a considerable proportion of persons had not completed their diphtheria immunizations and to take steps to remedy
(17)
the situation.

23. International Quarantine.

Quarantine activities for air traffic into and out of the United States areas of occupation were carried out in accordance with international sanitary conventions. During the summer epidemic of cholera in Egypt special precautions were taken, since the European Air Transport Command operated regularly scheduled flights to Egypt. All flights to that country were canceled until plane crews and passengers could be immunized against cholera. When flights were resumed, people departing for Egypt from airfields in the United States areas of occupation were required to have cholera immunizations completed and to have been briefed on personal precautions. Incoming passengers were required to have evidence of cholera immunization on the International Certificate of Inoculation. When no evidence could be produced, they were placed in quarantine for five days and were released only when there was no evidence of
(18)
the disease.

OTHER SERVICES

24. Sanitation.

a. The number of fixed water supplies approved for use of the U.S. forces in Germany and Austria rose to sixty-two, as compared with fifty-three on 30 June 1947.

b. Insect and rodent control measures were directed chiefly on the post level. Although trained engineer personnel to carry out such a program was sorely lacking, inspections of post installations by representatives of the Office of the Chief Surgeon and consultations with the Office of the Chief Engineer led to some post engineers taking adequate steps to control insects and rodents. Sanitary investigations of the principal Quartermaster Corps Class I Depot in Giessen and the Civil Affairs-Military Government supply depot near Mannheim revealed major rat infestations and damage to stock. Reports made to the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement recommended corrective action, such as ratproofing of buildings, provision of adequate dunnage, and systematic poisoning. Missions for the aerial dispersal of insecticides were flown over areas that could not effectively be covered by ground control methods.

c. Following unfavorable reports of sanitary conditions in many snack bars throughout the European Command, immediate inspection of every snack bar by Medical Department officers was ordered by the Deputy

Commander in Chief in August, reports to be sent direct to the Office of the Chief Surgeon. A snack bar found in an unsatisfactory sanitary condition was ordered inspected again within a week and, if still found unsanitary, was ordered closed until such time as it met all Army sanitary standards. Of 228 bars inspected about 28 percent were found in a generally unsatisfactory condition. Major deficiencies were: inadequate dishwashing facilities, inadequate insect and rodent control, unsatisfactory storage and preparation of food, and unsatisfactory disposal of waste. When follow-up inspections were carried out at intervals of one week, considerable improvement was found; but persisting deficiencies in twenty-eight snack bars, or in a little over 12 percent of the total in the European Command, forced their closing.

25. Professional Service.

a. September was the first month of a four-month period in which more than 75 percent of all medical officers in the European Command were returned to the United States. Of some three hundred replacements, all but twenty (6 percent) were graduates of the Army Specialized Training Program with fifteen months' or less of internship. Only about 25 percent of the replacements had as much as ninety days' training in one or another of several special fields. Thus, chiefs of most of the medical and surgical services had to be selected from among the younger group of doctors. The policy was to place a number of the young medical officers in one of the general hospitals or specialty centers for a brief period of supervision and evaluation before making permanent assignments.

b. The extent of surgical service in all hospitals in the European Command is illustrated by the following figures: 2,473 persons were admitted for general surgery; 1,370, for orthopedic surgery; 144, for ophthalmologic surgery; 466, for otolaryngologic surgery; 109, for neurosurgery; 50, for surgery on miscellaneous specialties; and 1,831, for gynecology and obstetrics, including 774 deliveries. There were 4,345 elective operations performed and 2,119 emergency operations.

c. Total hospital admissions for medical service numbered 11,362 or 58 percent of admissions for all causes. The venereal disease contributed 3,913 hospital patients in a total of 8,173 infections. More than half of those hospitalized had syphilis. Other hospitalizations included 3,489 for internal medicine; 1,307 for communicable diseases; 924 for dermatology; 612 for neuropsychiatry; 661 for pediatrics; and 456 for miscellaneous ailments.

(20)

d. Dental service was concentrated in a smaller number of clinics owing to a greater concentration of troops. There were 179 dental officers on duty on 1 July and 154 on 30 September, which was ten officers short of the number authorized in the occupational troop basis. Fifteen of the dental officers on duty were naval reserve officers. Dental supplies, both expendable and nonexpendable, were adequate. Some equipment, however, was not. An example was air compressors, lacking in some dental clinics. Several 12-gallon and 40 gallon tank compressors therefore had to be issued to clinics on a priority schedule drawn up

by the Dental Division of the Office of the Chief Surgeon and approved
(21)
by the Supply Division.

e. On 30 September the strength of the Army Nurse Corps in the European Command was 407. During the quarter, twenty-five nurses were transferred to the Mediterranean Theater of Operations and eighteen were returned to the United States, marking a loss of forty-three nurses.

(1) From 1 July to 31 August, 143 nurses applied for appointment in the Regular Army Nurse Corps, and eight dieticians and one physical therapist applied for appointment in the Women's Specialist Corps. Examinations were conducted at the European Command Screening Center at the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt. The time for submitting applications was extended to 30 September and the Screening Center prepared for reopening on 13 October. The total number of applications, including those received during the month of September, was 153 for appointment in the Nurse Corps, eight as dieticians, two as physical therapists, and one as occupational therapist..

(2) Fifty-four former Regular Army nurses made application for appointment in the Regular Army under provisions of War Department Circular No. 133. Of this number, fifty-two were appointed: one in the grade of major, twenty-one in the grade of captain, and thirty in the grade of first lieutenant. Twenty-eight nurses had by the end of September made application for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

f. The European Command had a veterinary service for the inspection of food and the care of animals. Meat and dairy hygiene inspections accounted for the larger part of veterinary activities. A big problem in food hygiene was the excessive breakage of eggs, with consequent development of mold. There were also cases of mold growth on meat products and other deteriorations on account of poor refrigeration and slow train movements. Corrective measures taken included attaching freight cars containing food to fast freight and passenger trains, frequent reicing of refrigerator cars, and prompt unloading of food cars. As a result the egg loss in September was 8 percent of the total shipped as against 12 to 15 percent in August. The care of animals presented no problem from the point of view of preventive medicine. A lack of cargo ships resulted in an unusually large accumulation of dogs at the pet staging area in Bremerhaven.

CHART I
 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON, EUROPEAN COMMAND

1 July 1947

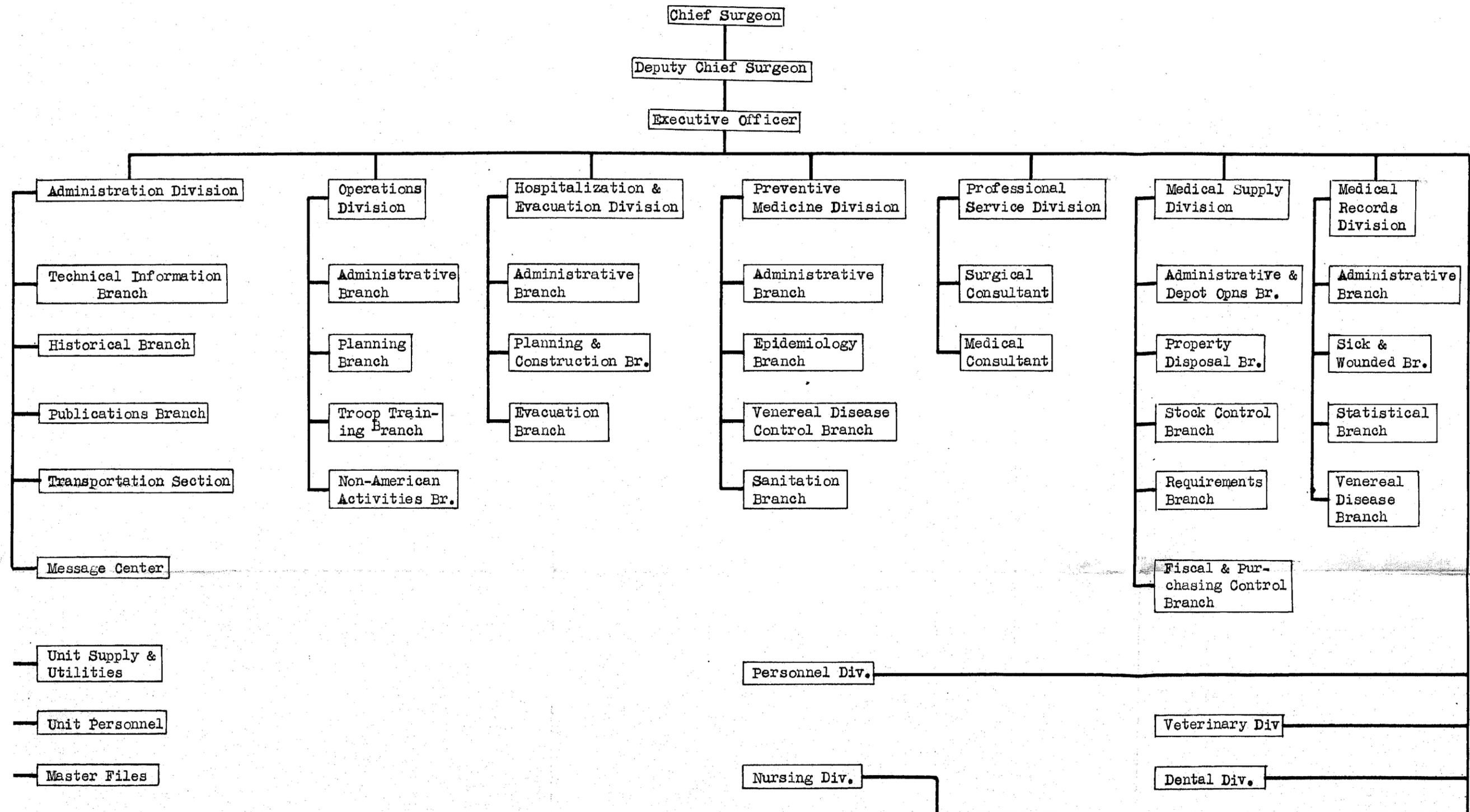
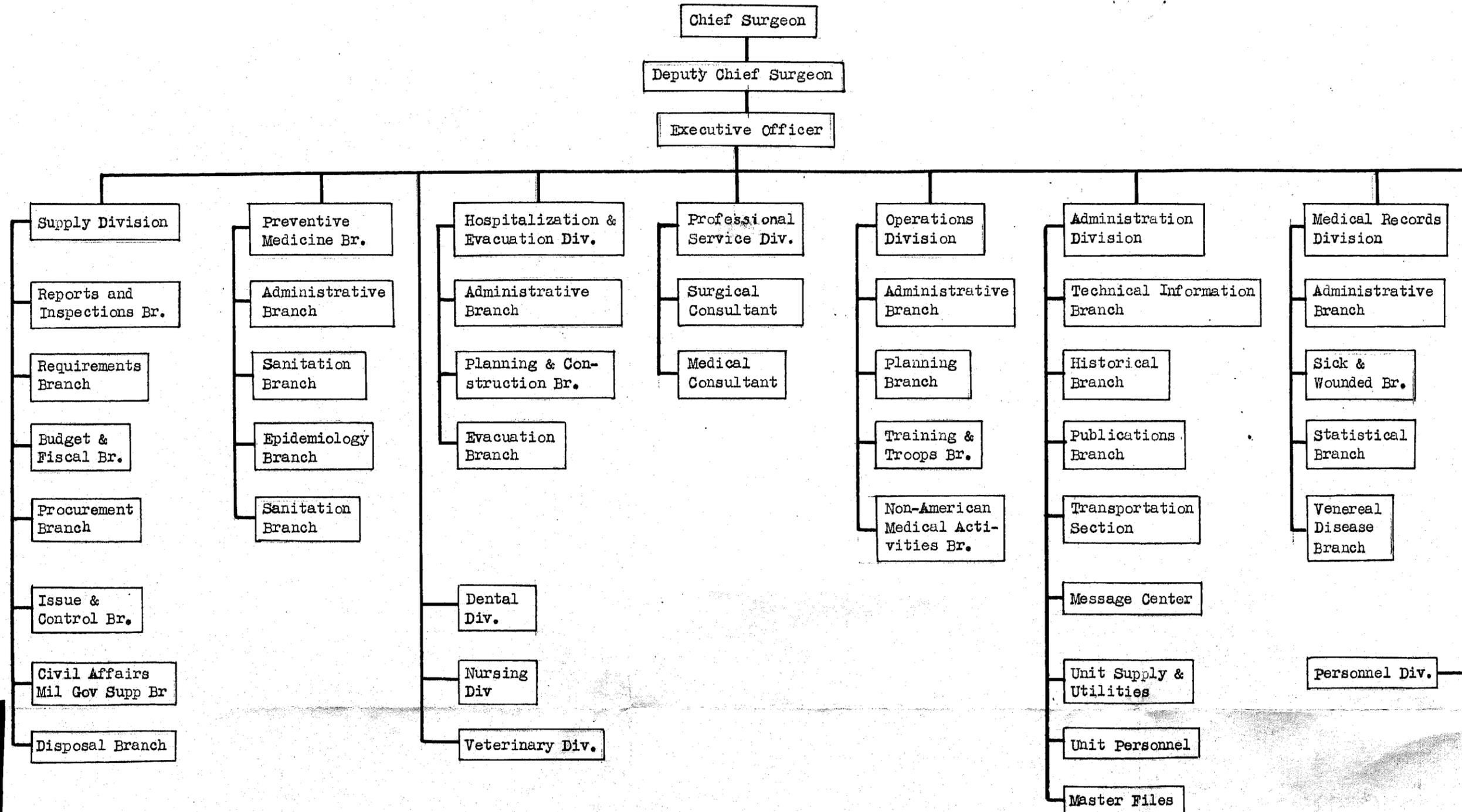


CHART II
 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON, EUROPEAN COMMAND

30 September 1947



FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, OCS, Adm Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
2. Cir Letter No 3, Hq, EUCOM, OCS, 1 Jul 47, subj: "Medical Policies and Procedures."
3. Hq, EUCOM, OCS, List of Medical Dept Units in European Command, 1 Oct 47, file 319.26 Oprs.
4. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, OCS, 23 Jun 47 and 28 Jul 47, file MCH-353-Op, subj: "Medical Department Training Center, Noncommissioned Officers' Course."
5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, OCS, 3 Sep 47, file MCH-353-Op, subj: "On-the-Job Training."
6. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, OCS, 2 Jul 47, 28 Jul 47, and 28 Aug 47, file MCH-353-Op, subj: "Advanced Training for Laboratory Technicians."
7. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, OCS, 25 Sep 47, file MCH-353-Op, subj: "School for Medical Department Maintenance Technicians"; ibid, 3 Sep 47, subj: "Postgraduate Training for Professional Personnel."
8. Hq, EUCOM, OCS, Opr Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
9. Ibid, incl 1.
10. Hq, EUCOM, OCS, Opr Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
11. Hq, EUCOM, OCS, Hospitalization & Evac Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 2-5.
12. Hq, EUCOM, OCS, Preventive Medicine Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 1 and incl 1.
13. Ibid, incl 2.
14. Ibid, incl 3.
15. Ibid, incl 4.
16. Ibid, pp 2-4.
17. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, OCS, 8 Sep 47, file MCH 720.3 PM, subj: "Diphtheria Immunization."

18. Hq, EUCOM, OCS, Preventive Medicine Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 5.
19. Ibid., pp 6-7.
20. Hq, EUCOM, OCS, Professional Service Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 3, 6-7, and attached statistical reports.
21. Hq, EUCOM, OCS, Dental Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
22. Hq, EUCOM, OCS, Nursing Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
23. Hq, EUCOM, OCS, Veterinary Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.

Chapter XXVII
CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

Chapter XXVII
CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

ORGANIZATION

1. Principal Executives.

The quarter ending on 30 September 1947 witnessed no significant change either in the structure of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance or in its key personnel. (1) Brig. Gen. E. L. Ford continued as the Chief of Ordnance. On 16 July 1947, Col. C. W. Reed, former Chief of the Personnel and Management Division, succeeded Col. E. L. Cummings as Deputy Chief of Ordnance. Maj. A. G. Johenning was designated as Adjutant on 24 July 1947. At the beginning of the quarter under review, the six divisions of the office were directed by the following chiefs: Maj. R. M. McMahon, Ammunition; Lt. Col. H. H. Haas, Budget and Fiscal; Col. M. E. Wilson, Maintenance; Col. C. W. Reed, Personnel and Management; Lt. Col. W. R. Huber, Procurement; and Col. G. C. Eddy, Supply. Col. J. S. Walker relieved Colonel Reed as Chief of the Personnel and Management

Division when the latter became Deputy Chief of Ordnance. No other change in division chiefs occurred during the course of the quarter. The civilian staff of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance numbered eighty-four United States, forty-nine Allied, and eighty German employees. The military staff of the office included forty-four officers and forty-nine enlisted men as compared to the authorized strength of forty officers and fifty-two enlisted men.

2. Military Personnel.

On 1 July 1947, the various ordnance installations were assigned 270 officers and 3,150 enlisted men, which figures represented an understrength of 20 officers and 200 enlisted men. By the end of the period under review, actual troop strength under the Chief of Ordnance numbered 272 officers and 2,812 enlisted men, and the authorized troops strength was 280 officers and approximately 3000 enlisted men. On 25 September 1947, the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training approved a plan whereby troops assigned to ordnance installations would be reorganized from Table of Organization and Equipment units to detachments operating under Tables of Distribution and Allowances. Thus, the several companies assigned to each installation were to be inactivated and replaced by one detachment composed of bulk allotment personnel. Upon becoming effective on 20 October, the reorganization would reduce the number of units under the Chief of Ordnance to twenty-one, render surplus 296 enlisted spaces, eliminate much unnecessary administrative

(2)

work, and permit more efficient use of troops by installations commanders.

3. The Labor Force.

At the beginning of the period under review, ordnance installations employed a total of 243 United States civilians, 42 Allied civilians, and 17,329 German and displaced persons. The Planning Branch of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance conducted a complete survey of all installations to determine the workload of each depot and the number of persons required for its efficient operation. As a result, the Chief of Ordnance recommended that the authorization of 15,875 locally recruited workers be increased by 3,450. The Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement approved an increase of 2,450 workers, thus raising the ordnance allotment to 18,325.⁽³⁾

4. Ordnance Installations.

Under the direct command and operational control of the Chief of Ordnance were the ordnance field installations. Chart II lists all installations of the Ordnance Service which were operating on 1 September 1947, together with the commanding officer of each installation and the division responsible for its supervision.

INSTALLATIONS

5. Ordnance Schools.

The Training Branch of the Personnel and Management Division

administered the training program and supervised the operation of the three schools of the Ordnance Department. The mission of the EUCOM Ordnance School at Eschwege was to train officers and men in maintenance and supply methods, enlisted men as automotive and armorer specialists, and company grade officers as motor and supply specialists. The EUCOM Ordnance Supply School at Griesheim for German civilian employees graduated 201 students during the period under review. At the EUCOM Motor Maintenance School at Esslingen, a more specialized course of instruction was inaugurated to supplant the course in general automotive mechanics. Of the 375 students who reported at the school, 290 were graduated.

6. Supply Installations.

Under the Chief of the Supply Division were the ordnance depots at Griesheim, Mannheim, Nordenham, and Kitzingen, and the Nordenham subsidiary depot at Lübberstadt. The Supply Division was further responsible for the supervision of the Ordnance Scrap Collecting Point at Rothenbach the vehicle parks at Nürnberg and Büttleborn, and the vehicle reserve park at Illesheim.

a. Griesheim Depot. Prior to 21 August 1947, the Griesheim Ordnance Depot directed the administration of the Mannheim and Nordenham depots and the Ordnance Procurement Center at Ober Ramstadt. In August however, the Chief of Ordnance assumed administrative as well as operational control of those installations. (4) On 4 August 1947, Col. Thomas K. Vincent relieved Lt. Col. Ralph L. Bowerman as commanding officer of

the Griesheim Ordnance Depot. Toward the end of the period under review, the branches being consolidated under seven divisions as shown in Chart (5) III. Functions of the Griesheim installation were to receive, store, and issue Classes II and IV supplies of Standard Nomenclature List groups "A" through "G", and to maintain the command reserve of such parts and supplies; to ship excess supplies to the United States; to conduct the EUCOM Ordnance Supply School for German civilians; to provide permanent base maintenance for fire control equipment; and to afford facilities for branches of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance which were located at the depot. In addition, the Griesheim depot was the permanent surplus property disposal point for ordnance Classes II and IV supplies. More than 900 Polish displaced persons served in the five labor service companies which were assigned to the depot. The release of 58,000 square feet of warehouse storage space and of 20,000 square feet of outside storage space to the German economy necessitated the rewarehousing of some stock in other places.

b. Mannheim Depots. On 21 July 1947, the storage and issue of supplies of Standard Nomenclature List groups "H" through "N", became the responsibility of the Mannheim Ordnance Depot, which received 4000 long tons of those supplies from the Giessen installation during August and September. A temporary turn-in point for excess vehicles, the Mannheim depot was also the permanent surplus property disposal point for Classes II and IV supplies, including vehicles.

c. Nordenham Depot. The mission of the Nordenham Ordnance Depot was to receive, store, and issue Classes II, IV, and V supplies; to store and dispose of scrap metal obtained from captured enemy materials; and to serve as a disposal point for surplus property. Approximately 60 percent of the 92,000 long tons which comprised the stock was declared as surplus to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. The L bberstadt Ordnance Depot, a subsidiary of the Nordenham installation, became the depository for tires and tubes on 21 July 1947. By the end of the period under review, the L bberstadt depot contained 1, 645 long tons of tires. This depot demilitarized ordnance captured enemy material at Stubben until 28 August 1947, when the project was transferred to OMGUS. The L bberstadt installation was further charged with shipping to the United States aluminum ingots received from plants which operated under OMGUS. (6)

d. Kitzingen Depot. A permanent base maintenance shop for general-purpose vehicles was in operation at the Kitzingen Ordnance Depot, commanded by Lt. Col. H. Quaintance. The depot received vehicles from using units or field maintenance shops for direct issue, for shipment to the Illesheim Vehicle Reserve Park, or for disposal as surplus. The Kitzingen installation classified and reclaimed automotive parts received from other depots.

e. Vehicle Parks. It was planned to close out the N rnberg Park by shipping excess items to the United States, and by shipping

vehicles destined for the command reserve to the Illesheim Vehicle Reserve Park or to ordnance shops for necessary repairs. The Illesheim Park was a surplus disposal point as well as a storage depot for vehicles to be kept for the command reserve. At the end of the quarter the Böttleborn Vehicle Park became a subsidiary of the Ober Ramstadt Tire Rebuild Shop for the classification and storage of tires.

f. Rothenbach Scrap Collecting Point. The Ordnance Scrap Collecting Point at Rothenbach segregated ordnance scrap, demilitarized Classes II and IV material, shipped excess material to the United States, and served as a surplus disposal center.

7. Maintenance Installations.

a. Kassel Shop. On 15 July 1947, Lt. Col. Robert E. L. Masters replaced Lt. Col. Fred L. Smith as commanding officer of the 74th Ordnance Battalion, which directed operations of the Kassel Ordnance Shop. The Kassel installation provided base maintenance facilities for armored cars, trucks, and heavy wreckers; classified and reclaimed parts from such vehicles; and served as a disposal point for surplus vehicles and vehicle subassemblies. The combat vehicle park at the shop was scheduled to be closed when its stock was disposed of by shipment to the United States or by demilitarization.

b. Butzbach Shop. The Butzbach Ordnance Shop was used as the permanent base maintenance installation for small arms, artillery, track-laying vehicles, and 2½-ton trucks. (7) Like the Kassel installation, the

Butzbach shop served as a temporary collecting point for combat vehicles. Commanding officer during the period was Lt. Col. H. S. Thurber.

c. Ober Ramstadt Tire Shop. The 425th and 430th Tire Repair Companies operated the Ober Ramstadt Tire Rebuild Shop, which rebuilt and retreaded as many as 800 tires a day. The shop also salvaged non-repairable tires and tubes and it operated on a 24-hour schedule, with three shifts of eight hours each. Maj. Shelton C. Till commanded the organization. The Supply Division shipped the repaired tires and tubes to the various supply depots. As a by-product the shop manufactured rubber parts, of which a shortage existed in the command. (8) The former subsidiaries of the Butzbach Shop at Kassel and Ober Ramstadt came under the direct jurisdiction of the Chief of Maintenance in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance on 21 August 1947. (9)

d. Esslingen Base Maintenance Center. Lt. Col. A. M. Tenney commanded the Ordnance Base Maintenance Center at Esslingen. Besides conducting the Ordnance Motor Maintenance School for German employees, the Ordnance Base Maintenance Center commanded and controlled eight subsidiary installations: the Heilbronn and Bad Cannstadt Vehicle Parks, and rebuild shops at Esslingen, Büblingen, Schwäbisch Gmünd, Waiblingen, Neckarsulm, and Aalen. The two vehicle parks were temporary disposal points for surplus vehicles pending sale by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. Approximately one-third of the nine thousand vehicles stored at the Bad Cannstadt park were declared surplus during

the quarter under review. The Esslingen shop dismantled 1,923 vehicles of which 655 were scrapped and 1,274 rebuilt. In July the Esslingen plant marked with appropriate ceremonies the completion of the 10,000th jeep to be rebuilt at that shop. The permanent base maintenance installation for semitrailers was the Boblingen shop, which rebuilt 407 such vehicles during the period under review. (10) The rebuild shop at Schwabish Gmund rebuilt 835 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks, produced 65,469 spare parts, and demilitarized 47,496 tons of small arms. At Waiblingen, the permanent base maintenance shop, a total of 831 trucks, ambulances, and weapons carriers were rebuilt. Base maintenance was performed at the Neckarsulm rebuild shop, on motor-cycles, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks, buses, air compressors, battery chargers, and similar types of ordnance equipment. It rebuilt 177 motorcycles and 307 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks and converted 123 buses during the quarter under review. Reconstructed at the Aalen shop were 310 truck-tractors and 20 semitrailers, for which 177 spare parts were reclaimed by spray welding as well as chrome and bronze plating.

e. Friedberg Shop. Formerly a subsidiary installation of the Ordnance Base Maintenance Center, the Friedberg Ordnance Rebuild Shop became a major installation on 21 August 1947. Its mission was to receive sedans direct from Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation for maintenance, storage, or issue. The Friedberg shop exercised command and operational control of the ordnance rebuild shops at Rüsselsheim and Stuttgart. The Rüsselsheim installation issued parts for Opel sedans and performed base maintenance on all makes of sedans except Fords and Mercedes Benz,

which were handled at the Stuttgart shop.

f. Karlsfeld Depot. The Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot, was a disposal point for surplus trailers and power train assemblies. It repaired engines and power train assemblies and subassemblies, and issued parts and supplies for such equipment. On 6 August 1947, it completed work on the 20,000th General Motors truck engine to be rebuilt at that installation. The only subsidiary of the Karlsfeld depot was the Ordnance Rebuild Shop at Nürnberg, which produced engines for jeeps. On 30 September 1947, the Nürnberg plant discontinued operations, its functions being absorbed by the Karlsfeld depot. The Karlsfeld installation rehabilitated its first jeep engine on 29 August.

8. Ammunition Depots.

a. Münster Depot. The Münster Ammunition Depot maintained the 60-day tactical reserve of ordnance and engineer Class V supplies, which amounted to approximately 10,000 tons of ammunition. It reconditioned Class V reserves and renovated ammunition as required. During the period under review it received for storage 501 tons of ammunition from the United States, shipped 365 tons of captured enemy material to Amstetten for disposal by OMGUS, and demilitarized 350 tons of such ammunition. Depot personnel derusted and repainted 3,360 rounds of 60-millimeter mortar ammunition and reconditioned 5,050 containers for different types of ammunition. Approximately 30,000 hand grenades were refused. Maj. Charles B. Byram was commanding officer.

b. Bamberg Depot. Command training requirements of ordnance and command training and reserve requirements of engineer Class V supplies were stored at the Bamberg Ammunition Depot, which was also the salvage point for such material. Under operational control of the Bamberg installation, the Oberdachstetten Explosive Depot stored and shipped surplus Engineer explosives. Both the major depot and its subsidiary disposed of captured enemy ammunition. At the end of September it was proposed to close the Oberdachstetten Explosive Depot as soon as its stocks could be disposed of, but instructions had not yet been received from the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. Lt. Col. George C. Masters commanded the Bamberg Depot.

9. Ober Ramstadt Procurement Center.

a. The only installation controlled by the Procurement Division was the Ordnance Procurement Center, with headquarters at Ober Ramstadt, Germany. The 60th Ordnance Group, under command of Lt. Col. W. J. Darmody, operated the installation. During the quarter under review the center obtained delivery of ordnance items and parts to the value of about \$1,427,380.

b. The Procurement Center directed the six field procurement teams, procured in Germany all items classified as headquarters procurement, assisted post procurement officers in obtaining ordnance items, and maintained records and reports on all items procured. It undertook no procurement outside Germany. Procurement teams were stationed in

Stuttgart, Munich, Nürnberg, Frankfurt, Kassel, and Bremen. They conducted surveys of plants which might be used in manufacturing ordnance parts, placed requisitions for items as requested by the Supply Division, and established production control to expedite deliveries.

c. The production goal of eight thousand batteries monthly was not met by the end of the period, but considerable progress was made toward that end. (12) Chart IV shows the value of batteries and spare parts procured during each month from March to September.

PROBLEMS

10. Automotive Maintenance.

a. After surveys on automotive maintenance were instituted throughout the European Command on 1 February 1947, inspection teams of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance observed considerable improvement. Chart V records the progress made in the period under consideration. The condition of the engines received for rebuilding at the Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot reflected the improvement in maintenance. Of the total number of engines received at the depot in the quarter, 86 percent could be economically rehabilitated, whereas in January 1947, only 60 percent of the engines arrived at the depot in repairable condition. It was estimated that the longer life expectancy for engines resulting from improved maintenance methods would reduce occupation costs by two million

reichsmarks a month. Another result of the improvement in preventive maintenance was to lengthen the wear cycle of automotive equipment from five to eleven months.

b. During the period under review, maintenance teams inspected nine military posts. Inspections by representatives of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance revealed that only sixteen of the fifty-one field maintenance installations in the European Command were adequately prepared for the winter. Cooperation of district and post commanders was requested to correct deficient heating and lighting conditions and to expedite the necessary repairs. On 25 September 1947, a survey of requirements for heating units resulted in the allocation of 100 Air Corps blower-type units, on which delivery to field maintenance shops was expected by 15 October.

c. The fifteen base maintenance installations were inspected by teams comprised of representatives from the Maintenance, Supply, and Personnel and Management Divisions, who studied technical, supply, and administrative problems in an effort to determine the necessary corrective action. The shortage of spare parts for vehicles continued to handicap the maintenance program. Information received from the United States indicated that war stocks were depleted and that replacements were difficult to procure. Items of which a shortage existed included tires, batteries, sealed beam headlight units, brake fluid, paint, and shock absorbers.

d. The number of U.S. Army vehicles authorized in the European Command was 54,823 on 20 September 1947 as compared with 70,044 in the preceding April. At the end of the period under review, the allotment of vehicles was being revised with a view to further reductions. By 1 January 1948, when new licenses would be issued on all vehicles, it was anticipated that the authorization would not exceed 45,000 vehicles. The proposed reduction in the number of vehicles would considerably lighten the work of maintenance installations and render less critical the shortage of machine parts and supplies. (13)

11. Problems of Supply.

a. During the quarter under review, the Supply Division approved the issue of 5,482 vehicles and 13,946 items of small arms and fire control equipment. Of the 10,088 vehicles requested, requisitions for 2,676 were refused. The number of unfilled requisitions for vehicles increased from 2,077 on 30 June to 3,937 on 30 September 1947. Fifteen hundred combination arms racks were procured in Germany for issue to major commands and military posts. The Supply Division released 212 interdepot shipping orders transferring command reserves of ordnance supplies to the desired locations. The consolidation of depot stocks was scheduled for completion by 1 January 1948.

b. The Chief of Ordnance declared as surplus to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner 237,000 tons of ordnance material, of which 16,293 tons were delivered. On 30 September approximately

144,420 tons of ordnance supplies remained for declaration to the disposal agency, and an additional 3,450 tons were awaiting delivery.

c. Shipped to the United States during the period were 32,382 tons of excess ordnance supplies, making a cumulative total of 313,000 tons returned by the Chief of Ordnance. It was anticipated that the remaining 5,490 tons of excess stocks would be shipped by the target date of 1 January 1948.

d. The following list shows ordnance items which were in short supply, together with the supply level on hand and requisitions (14) made to relieve the shortage.

Items	Current Status	Requisitions Made for Procurement in:	Deliver Schedule
Switch Dimmer, Truck, $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4x4	Due out 0	US 7,425	No date fixed
	On hand 1,796 Shortage to make 60-day level 1,704	Germany 4,400	No fixed schedule
Switch Dimmer, Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	Due out 419	US 12,598	No data available
	On hand 0 Shortage to make 60-day level 3,613	Germany 14,700	Planned weekly delivery schedule: 750
Batteries, Truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton and over	Due out 3,903	US 18,171	No data available
	On hand 0 Shortage to make 60-day level 15,975	Germany 18,800	Planned weekly delivery schedule: 825
Batteries, Sedans & Trucks less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	Due out 828	US 15,661	No date fixed
	On hand 7,590 Shortage to make 60-day level 6,165	Germany 16,700	Planned weekly delivery schedule: 2,071

Items	Current Status	Requisitions Made for Procurement in:		Delivery Schedule	
Sealed Beams, Trucks, 2½-ton, 6x6	Due out	5,618	US	29,864	1 Nov 47 Planned Weekly schedule: 250
	On hand	0			
	Shortage to make 60-day level	9,218	Germany	40,000	
Sealed Beams, Trucks, ¼-ton, 4x4, & Tractor, 4-to 5-ton	Due out	0	US	19,812	19,000 en route on 13 Aug 47, expected 1 Oct 47 No fixed sched- ule
	On hand	340			
	Shortage to make 60-day level	6,291	Germany	40,000	
Enamel, syn- thetic, OD Gloss	Due out	1,454	US	13,845	1 Nov 47 No fixed sched- ule
	On hand	297			
	Shortage to make 60-day level	5,157	Germany	4,500	
Tires, 600x16, all types & plys	Due out	464	US	38,751	Limited quan- tities en route 1 Jan 48. Tire rebuild, expected monthly delivery sched- ule: 6,431
	On hand	0			
	Shortage to make 60-day level	17,123	Germany	26,725	
Tires, 750x20, all types & plys	Due out	15,566	US	51,129	1 Jan 48 Tire rebuild, expected monthly delivery schedule: 8,600
	On hand	0	Germany	51,600	
	Shortage to make 60-day level	51,231			

e. During the quarter under review 5,627 long tons of Classes II and IV ordnance supplies were shipped to the European Command from the United States, most of which had been requisitioned between January and May 1947.

CHART 1

**HQ EUCOM
OFFICE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE**

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL MILITARY & CIVILIAN		AM		ALLED		GEN	
MIL	AM	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	GER
1 BRIG GEN							
7 COLS							
9 LT COL							
9 MAJ							
7 CAPT							
4 LTS							
3 WO							
28 GR 1-3							
24 GR 4-7							
TOTAL	92 MIL	84 AM	49 AL	60 GER			

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE
BRIGADIER GENERAL E. L. FORD
1 AV

DEPUTY CHIEF OF ORDNANCE
COL E. L. CUMMINGS
1 AV

AMMUNITION - DIVISION

CHIEF MAJ M. L. SIMKINS
4 MIL 9 AM 3 AL 2 GER

MISSION: RESPONSIBLE FOR PROCUREMENT, STORAGE, DISTRIBUTION, AND STAFF SUPERVISIVE SERVICES IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND, INCLUDING THE MANAGEMENT OF AMMUNITION STOCKS AND THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR REPLENISHING STOCKS AND FURNISHING AMMUNITION TO THE FIELD OF AND THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION. ALL AMMUNITION AND ORDNANCE ISSUES ARE REPORTED TO THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE AND PROCURED THROUGH THE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS OF THE DIVISION. THE DIVISION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACQUISITION, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMMUNITION TO THE FIELD OF AND THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION. THE DIVISION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACQUISITION, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMMUNITION TO THE FIELD OF AND THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION.

BUDGET & FISCAL DIVISION

CHIEF LT COL F. KEMBLE JR.
2 MIL 1 AM 1 AL 1 GER

MISSION: RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL FISCAL AND PERSONNEL MATTERS AFFECTING ORDNANCE SERVICES IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND, INCLUDING THE MANAGEMENT OF AMMUNITION STOCKS AND THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR REPLENISHING STOCKS AND FURNISHING AMMUNITION TO THE FIELD OF AND THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION. ALL AMMUNITION AND ORDNANCE ISSUES ARE REPORTED TO THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE AND PROCURED THROUGH THE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS OF THE DIVISION. THE DIVISION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACQUISITION, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMMUNITION TO THE FIELD OF AND THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION.

MAINTENANCE - DIVISION

CHIEF COL M. E. WILSON
19 MIL 19 AM 4 AL 2 GER

MISSION: RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INITIATION AND FOLLOW-UP OF MAINTENANCE MATTERS AND POLICIES RELATIVE TO THE EUROPEAN COMMAND, INCLUDING THE MANAGEMENT OF AMMUNITION STOCKS AND THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR REPLENISHING STOCKS AND FURNISHING AMMUNITION TO THE FIELD OF AND THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION. ALL AMMUNITION AND ORDNANCE ISSUES ARE REPORTED TO THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE AND PROCURED THROUGH THE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS OF THE DIVISION. THE DIVISION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACQUISITION, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMMUNITION TO THE FIELD OF AND THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION.

PERSONNEL & MANAGEMENT DIVISION

CHIEF COL C. W. REED
24 MIL 18 AM 8 AL 39 GER

MISSION: MANAGES ALL MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS INCLUDING TRAINING, INSTALLATION, AND MANAGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMAND, INCLUDING THE MANAGEMENT OF AMMUNITION STOCKS AND THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR REPLENISHING STOCKS AND FURNISHING AMMUNITION TO THE FIELD OF AND THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION. ALL AMMUNITION AND ORDNANCE ISSUES ARE REPORTED TO THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE AND PROCURED THROUGH THE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS OF THE DIVISION. THE DIVISION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACQUISITION, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMMUNITION TO THE FIELD OF AND THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

CHIEF COL W. R. HUBER
4 MIL 2 AM 4 AL 5 GER

MISSION: RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROMULGATION AND FOLLOW-UP OF MAINTENANCE MATTERS AND POLICIES RELATIVE TO THE EUROPEAN COMMAND, INCLUDING THE MANAGEMENT OF AMMUNITION STOCKS AND THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR REPLENISHING STOCKS AND FURNISHING AMMUNITION TO THE FIELD OF AND THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION. ALL AMMUNITION AND ORDNANCE ISSUES ARE REPORTED TO THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE AND PROCURED THROUGH THE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS OF THE DIVISION. THE DIVISION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACQUISITION, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMMUNITION TO THE FIELD OF AND THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION.

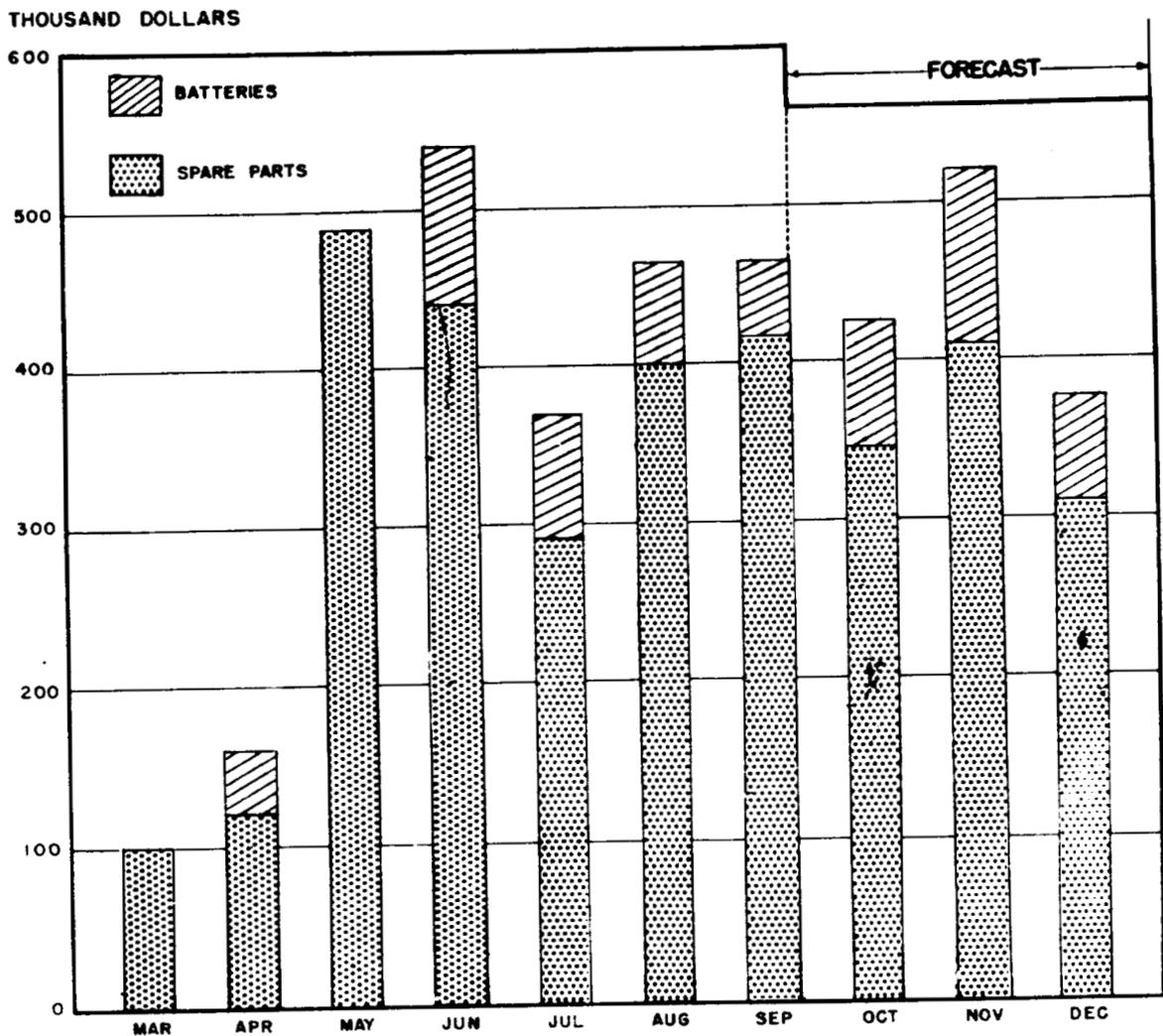
SUPPLY DIVISION

CHIEF COL G. G. EDDY
37 MIL 33 AM 29 AL 11 GER

MISSION: RESPONSIBLE FOR STOCK CONTROL, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMMUNITION, INCLUDING THE MANAGEMENT OF AMMUNITION STOCKS AND THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR REPLENISHING STOCKS AND FURNISHING AMMUNITION TO THE FIELD OF AND THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION. ALL AMMUNITION AND ORDNANCE ISSUES ARE REPORTED TO THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE AND PROCURED THROUGH THE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS OF THE DIVISION. THE DIVISION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACQUISITION, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMMUNITION TO THE FIELD OF AND THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION.

PROCUREMENT OF AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES IN GERMANY

This chart covers deliveries made on procurement of automotive supplies, contracted for by Office Chief of Ordnance.



COMMENT :

The decrease in procurement during July is due mainly to factories complete or partial closure during that month because of vacations. Future production is limited by shortages of raw material, fuel, and transportation, resulting in decreased Q&QE production allocations.

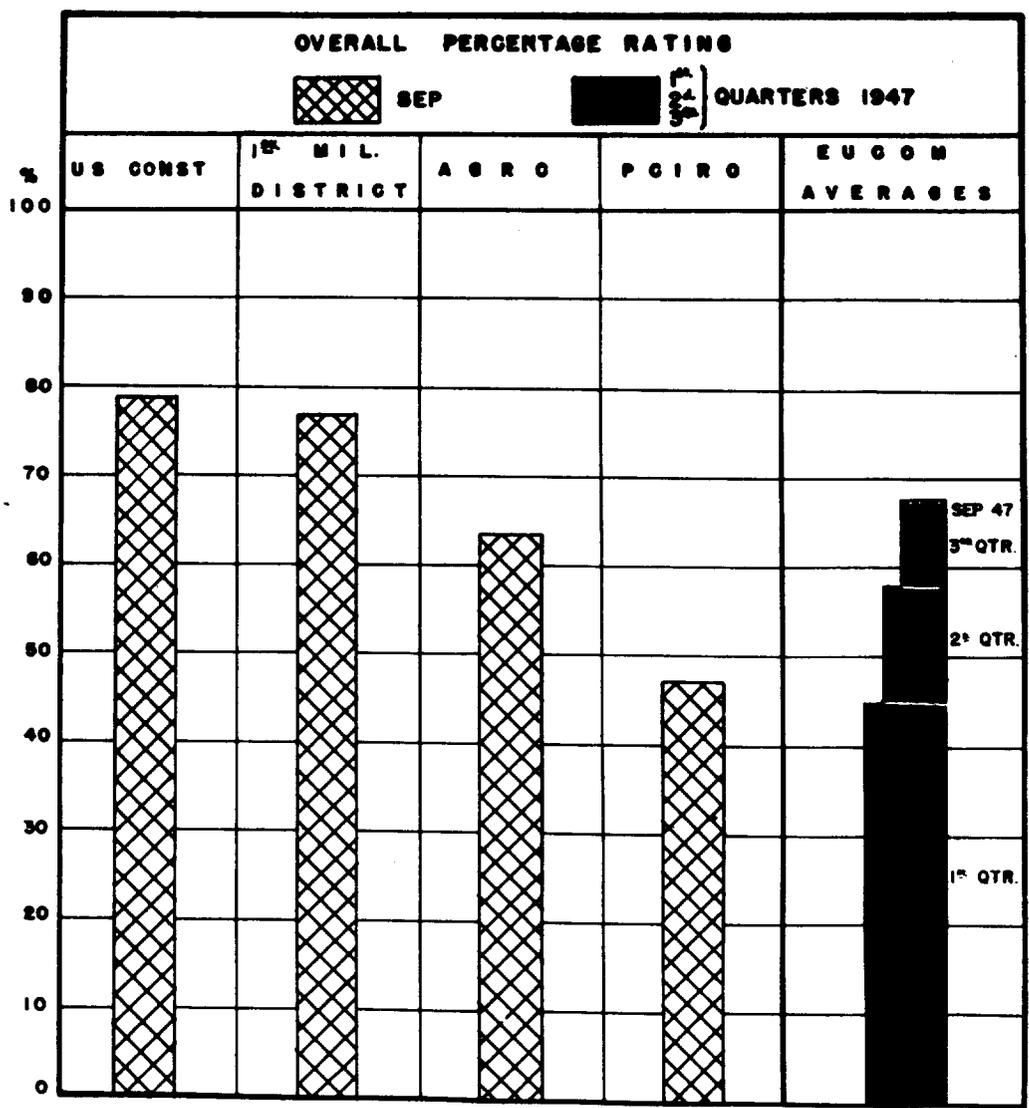
REFERENCES:

QUARTERLY STATUS OF PROCUREMENT REPORT (OFFICE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE)

COMMAND INSPECTIONS OF AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE

Overall percentage rating covers inspection of the following items
 a. Preventive maintenance services d. Shop operation
 b. Motor Pool administration e. Shop supply
 c. Maintenance training f. Condition of vehicles

Percentage rating is scored as follows:
 Superior 90 - 100%
 Excellent 80 - 89.9%
 Very Satisfactory 70 - 79.9%
 Satisfactory 60 - 69.9%
 Unsatisfactory 59.9 or below



REFERENCE: S, S & P EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE BRANCH.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. See Chart I. Although dated 15 April 1947, chart I depicts the organization continuing during the period under review.
2. Hq, EUCOM, OCO, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
3. Ibid.
4. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Aug 47, file AG 322, GDS-AGO, subj: "European Command Technical Service Organization."
5. Hq, EUCOM, OCO, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, appendix I, Hq, 54th Ord Base Depot.
6. Hq, EUCOM, OCO, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Nordenham Ord Depot.
7. Ord Cir 2, EUCOM, Apr 47, Cl, 16 Jul 47.
8. Ibid.
9. See incl 1 to ltr cited in footnote 4 above.
10. Hq, EUCOM, OCO, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, annex "M", Ord Base Maintenance Center.
11. Ord Cir 2, EUCOM, Apr 47, Cl, 16 Jul 47.
12. Ord Cir 53, EUCOM, 22 Oct 47, annex "P".
13. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P Div, Presentation to the District and Post Commanders, 26 Aug 47, pp 11-12.
14. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
15. Hq, EUCOM, OCO, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.

Chapter XXVIII

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

Chapter XXVIII

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Organization of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster.

The organizational plan of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster which had been instituted on 1 June 1947 remained in effect throughout the three-month period ending 30 September 1947. Brig. Gen. Milton O. Boone continued as Chief Quartermaster with his headquarters in the Elizabethan School at Frankfurt. Responsibility for formulating policies and controlling their execution continued to be vested in the three groups which composed the Office of the Chief Quartermaster.

2. The Executive Group.

Together with the Chief Quartermaster and his deputy, Lt. Col. Charles P. Bellican, the following officers comprised the Executive Group: Lt. Col. Hardin B. McDill, EUCOM Food Service Supervisor; Maj. Henry G.

Metzger, Chief, Office Service; Lt. Robert B. Keller, Administrative Assistant; and other special assistants. Lt. Col. McDill succeeded Lt. Col. Patrick H. Buckley as food supervisor early in July. As staff adviser to the Chief Quartermaster on the Command Food Service Program, he instituted measures for avoiding the wastage of food and for improving food service; prepared studies on the types, quantities, and quality of food required for efficient mess management; and coordinated the training of food service personnel. The food service supervisor maintained his offices at the European Quartermaster School at Darmstadt. The Chief, Office Service, operated the message center, the motor pool, and the central files in the Office of the Chief Quartermaster; he also supervised the maintenance of the office building, controlled the issue of office supplies, and supervised the reproduction of necessary papers (1) for the Chief Quartermaster.

3. The Planning Control Group.

In addition to his duties as Deputy Chief Quartermaster, Lt. Colonel Bellican served as Chief of the Planning Control Group. This group maintained liaison with the general staff of the European Command on plans and procedures which related to the Quartermaster Corps; coordinated quartermaster activities with the general staff as well as with the major field installations; and directed the work of the finance, training, personnel, and intelligence organizations of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster. Under the Chief of the Planning Control Group were the chiefs of the Plans, Policy, Coordination Policy, Personnel and

Training Policy, Fiscal Policy, and Technical Intelligence Policy Sections.

4. The Depot-Installations, Supply, and Procurement Control Group.

Lt. Col. John D. Edmunds continued as Chief of the Depot-Installations, Supply, and Procurement Control Group. He supervised operations, advised the field agencies of the policies and practices established by the Chief Quartermaster, and coordinated field procurement and supply operations. This group was subdivided into four policy groups: Depot-Installations, Supply, Procurement, and Scrap Disposal. (2)

5. Personnel Changes.

a. The following table indicated the numbers of civilian employees and military personnel assigned to the Office of the Chief Quartermaster and the European Quartermaster Depot at the end of each of the three months under review.

<u>Category</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
U.S. Civilians	199	186	190
Allied Civilians	58	55	54
Indigenous Civilians	13,813	12,298	12,391
U.S. Military	<u>3,218</u>	<u>3,152</u>	<u>3,125</u>
Totals	17,288	15,691	15,760

b. Table of Organization strength of all Quartermaster units stationed in the European Command totaled 4,466 in July, 4,457 in August, and 3,889 in September. Five Quartermaster units were inactivated during the month of August. These were: the 436th, 437th, and 438th QM

Gas Supply Companies; the 575th QM Railhead Company, and the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 628th QM Battalion. The 7770th European Quartermaster Mortuary Service was organized as a non-Table of Organization unit to replace the two graves registration platoons which had operated the mortuary service prior to their inactivation in September 1947. (3)

OPERATIONS

6. The European Quartermaster Depot.

a. The European Quartermaster Depot at Giessen furnished supplies and equipment to the military and civilian personnel of the European Command who were located north of a direct line extending from Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, to Ulm, Germany. In the accomplishment of this mission, the depot received and shipped approximately 342,037 tons of quartermaster supplies including subsistence, petroleum products, general supplies, clothing, and equipage. An additional 127,464 tons of supplies were moved during the quarter to facilitate the receipt of incoming goods and to provide improved storage space for supplies on hand.

b. The project of consolidating roughly 60 percent of all quartermaster reserve stocks at the Giessen installation continued throughout the quarter, with completion scheduled for July 1948. Transfer of reserve stocks to the desired location proceeded during the

period at an average rate of 11,000 tons monthly. At the beginning of the quarter under review, the European Quartermaster Depot contained 367,376 tons of supplies, of which approximately 186,402 tons were not required to maintain the reserve levels. By 30 September 1947, about 113,501 tons still remained to be incorporated with regular reserve stocks or to be declared as surplus property, and about 59,973 additional tons were awaiting shipment to Giessen from other depots. On 18 August 1947, the Quartermaster depot at Zirndorf near Munich was discontinued and derequisitioned after disposal of its 15,000 long tons of Classes II and IV supplies by transfer to the Giessen and Munich depots, to the United States, and to the Disposal Center Designate at Mannheim. Work was initiated in August on reconverting the Classes II and IV depot at Marburg as the central reclamation installation. Scheduled for completion by the end of 1947, the Marburg installation was to replace the two plants at Bamberg and Mannheim which had previously performed all quartermaster salvage and reclamation operations. Six of the thirteen installations which operated under the direction of the European Quartermaster Depot were scheduled to be discontinued in the consolidation program. The following table lists all subsidiary installations of the Giessen depot, together with the type and tonnage of stocks held by them and their status as a permanent or temporary installation. (4)

EUROPEAN QUARTERMASTER DEPOTS, 5 OCTOBER 1947

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Type of Stock & Service</u>	<u>Long Tons Stored</u>	<u>Probable Closing Date</u>
Hq, European QM Depot, Giessen	All classes of equipment repair.	150,632	Permanent
Frankfurt	Class I, Cold Stores . . .	2,144	Permanent
Mannheim	Class I, Cold Stores . . .	1,266	Permanent
Stuttgart	Class I, Cold Stores . . .	1,148	31 Oct 47
Nürnberg	Class I, Cold Stores . . .	1,109	Permanent
Marzfeld	Class I, Chill Stores . .	355	Permanent
Bamberg	Classes II & IV; Salvage Disposal Center Designate	42,713	30 Nov 47
Mannheim	Classes II & IV Salvage Civil Affairs Disposal Center Designate.	86,100	Indefinite
Marburg	Classes II & IV, Reclamations, Salvage	16,928	Permanent
Lemwerder	Classes II & IV.	24,337	30 Nov 47
Lemwerder	Disposal Center Designate.		Indefinite
Frankfurt	Class III, Petroleum, Oil, & Lubricants.	11,446	Permanent
Mannheim	Class III, Petroleum, Oil, & Lubricants.	135	30 Nov 47
Ladenberg	Dye Plant.		Permanent
Hq, European QM Sub-depot, Munich	Classes I, II, III, & IV Civil Affairs	146,697	Permanent
Munich	Class I, Cold Stores . . .	2,088	Permanent
Augsburg	Civil Affairs, to be transferred to OMGUS	5,635	Indefinite
Freiham	Class III, Petroleum, Oil, & Lubricants.	62,933	Permanent
Donauworth	Remount and Canine		Indefinite

c. Col. E. D. Ellis commanded the depot, aided by Col. F. L. Thorpe as executive officer and Maj. D. P. Tobin as adjutant. Col. A. L. Fulton was both commander of troops and director of administrative services.

7. The European Quartermaster Subdepot.

Logistical responsibility of the European Quartermaster subdepot at Munich was to supply all United States troops and Army employees, including those of U.S. Forces, Austria, who were stationed in United States occupied territory south of the Pilsen-Ulm line. During the quarter under review, the Munich subdepot received 81,115 tons of supplies, issued 96,832 tons, and rewarehoused 54,630 tons. The amount of closed storage space at the depot was increased by 155,509 square feet through rewarehousing of supplies, the rehabilitation of warehouses, and the completion of twenty-six canvas huts. Nineteen more such huts were under construction at the end of September. A Stock Control Liaison Unit was instituted on 22 September 1947 to effect coordination between the subdepot and the military posts which it served. Representatives of the liaison unit were scheduled to visit monthly each military post and exempted Air Force station, to insure compliance with current supply directives and to assist in the solution of problems. Efforts were concentrated on the consolidation of approximately 40 percent of Quartermaster Command Reserve Stocks at the Munich subdepot; by the end of September only 7,425 tons of supplies remained to be transferred. It was anticipated

that the project would be completed by 1 November 1947. Col. Edwin D. McCoy continued as depot commander. His executive officer, Lt. Col. H. P. R. Hansen, also served as director of the depot's Control and Planning Group.

8. The Quartermaster School Center.

a. After having been Acting Commandant of the European Quartermaster School Center at Darmstadt since 21 June 1947, Lt. Col. Charles H. Kirkland was officially designated as its Commandant on 30 September 1947. (5) At the same time the Acting Executive, Maj. Hugh Kevin, became Executive Officer. By the end of the quarter under review the strength of the school center had increased to 56 officers, 1 warrant officer, 277 enlisted men, and 365 students. The authorized cadre was 59 officers, (6) and 373 enlisted men. Complementing the military staff, ten United States civilians were employed as instructors and secretaries. German employees at the school center numbered 333 at the end of September. Besides training both Army men and German civilian employees in quartermaster procedures, the school center continued to operate the Field Service Division which supervised the preparation and serving of food.

b. Directly responsible to the Chief Quartermaster, the Command Food Service Officer supervised the work of the Field Service Division. To decrease the wastage of food while improving its preparation, the Field Service Division maintained five food service teams to survey Army messes throughout the European Command, with an additional

team surveying Class I Distribution Points and commissaries. During the quarter beginning 1 July 1947, the six teams prepared 800 cumulative reports on food installations, aided in the solution of individual food problems, and made on-the-spot recommendations for improving service at messes, commissaries, and distribution points. Anton Jedlicka, coffee consultant, conducted a survey of coffee roasting installations. Lt. Col. Patrick H. Buckley and Lt. Col. Hardin B. McDill represented the Office of the Chief Quartermaster at the Food Service Conference held by the Department of the Army in Washington, D.C., from 7 to 16 July.

c. The academic Division of the school center was composed of the Food Service Training Branch and the Technical Training Branch. Seven courses were offered by the Food Service Training Branch, which graduated 190 students during the quarter under review, while 180 students were enrolled in food classes at the quarter's end. The Technical Training Branch offered courses for administrative clerks, unit supply clerks, and station and depot supply clerks. On 18 July 1947, the Motor Vehicle Drivers' classes were discontinued after graduating a total of 192 students, 24 of whom completed the course in July. The Technical Training Branch completed plans for instituting courses to train dogs and their handlers for use as sentries. Fifty dogs arrived at the school center on 16 September for the first class, which was scheduled to begin on 6 October. Tentative plans provided for classes of six weeks' duration, each class training fifty dogs and twenty-five handlers to be used in

guarding vital installations. Estimates on the number of sentry dogs
(7)
required in the U.S. Zone varied from 500 to 1000.

SERVICES AND INSTALLATIONS

9. Service Installations.

Under the Chief of the Depot-Installations Policy Section was the Assistant for Installations, who was aided in turn by an Assistant for Mortuaries; an Assistant for Remount and Canine, Laundry, Dry Cleaning, and Reclamations; and an Assistant for Bakeries and Commissaries. The basic policies governing operation of those installations originated in the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, from which technical supervision of their activities was exercised. The actual operation of the installations, however, was the concern of quartermasters at lower echelons of the command.

10. The Mortuary Service.

The Assistant for Mortuaries was Maj. Sidney Lowenstern, who supervised the operation of mortuaries at Munich, Nürnberg, Frankfurt, Berlin, Bremen, and Vienna. An embalmer at Paris worked for the Army on a contract basis, and a mortuary was located in England at the Cambridge U.S. Military Cemetery. Regulations governing the disposition of
(8)
deceased persons of the U.S. Army were altered somewhat on 26 July 1947.

The new regulations published on that date limited facilities at government expense to members of the U.S. Army and its American employees.

The regulations authorized mortuary service for the following categories of persons on a reimbursable basis, if their remains were to be returned to the United States for interment and if sufficient Army materials were available: (1) dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Department of the Army; (2) United States citizens employed by government department or agencies other than the Department of the Army or by agencies working with the U.S. Army, such as the American Red Cross and International Refugee Organization; (3) members of the armed forces other than the Army; (4) merchant seamen on vessels of the U.S. Maritime Commission; and, (5) American employees paid from nonappropriated funds by organizations affiliated with the Army, such as the EUCOM Exchange System, Stars and Stripes, and the Dependents School Service. Regulations further stipulated that Allied and neutral nationals who were working with the U.S. Army or its agencies and were therefore removed from their country of residence would be prepared for burial by the European Command mortuaries, while the country of origin was made responsible for the evacuation and interment of such persons. During the quarter under review, the mortuaries prepared 166 bodies for burial as compared with 228 for the preceding three-month period. Capt. S. M. Newman, who directed the 7770th European Quartermaster Mortuary Service, maintained his headquarters at Frankfurt.

11. Canine and Remount Activities.

All horses and dogs were handled under the supervision of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster. The 348 horses authorized as mounts were assigned to U.S. Constabulary units, the Erding and Roth air depots, and the War Crimes Enclosure at Dachau. The 175 replacement horses were stabled at Berlin, Frankfurt, Augsburg, Bad Tölz, Heidelberg, and Vienna. Held at the Remount Depot at Donauworth were an additional 188 horses, of which 152 were scheduled for restitution to Hungary by OMGUS. The disposition of eighteen equestrian team horses, which ranged in value from two to eight thousand dollars each, had not been determined by the end of the period under review. The Greek Government received 800 mounts in the quarter as part of the assistance rendered to that country by the United States. Three hundred Schaeferhunde (German shepard dogs) were requested for shipment to the Donauworth depot, from which they were to be sent in groups of fifty to the Quartermaster School Center at Darmstadt for training as sentry dogs. This program was not yet under way at the end of September.

12. Commissaries, Bakeries, and Coffee Roasting.

a. The individual commands operated their own commissaries, which were supervised and inspected through the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, where policies were formulated on commissary management. During the quarter under review, two important changes were made in commissary procedures. First, on 16 July sales officers were required to obtain a clear Certificate of Audit covering each month of their

(9)
accountability from the Chief of Finance. Secondly, in an attempt to solve the problem of the many unpaid commissary accounts, provision was made for the monthly notification to Headquarters, EUCOM, of all delinquent accounts, together with the name, rank, serial number, and organization of the debtor. (10) In a further effort to obtain immediate payment, consideration was given to putting all such sales on a cash basis, but no definite decision was reached by the end of the period under review. Another commissary problem was occasioned by the large number of fresh eggs which spoiled in transit as a result of the warm weather and delays in shipping. To insure the proper shipment of eggs and other perishable produce in the European Command, placards giving full instructions for reicing were required to be posted on all refrigerator cars.

b. No fundamental changes occurred in the management of the thirty-eight bakeries of the command. The 1,418 locally recruited workers employed by the bakeries were supervised by 18 officers, 21 enlisted men, and 3 United States civilian employees.

c. Post commanders continued to operate their own coffee roasting installations, of which at least one was located on every military post.

13. Quartermaster Service Centers.

Progress continued in the establishment of quartermaster service centers, with a concomitant reduction in the number of German

plants used on a contractual basis. Shoe repair facilities were added to the centers at Munich, Garmisch, Nürnberg, Augsburg, Würzburg, Bamberg, Frankfurt, Ladenberg, and Stuttgart. The service center at Fulda was closed in July when Fulda was merged with the Wetzlar Military Post. The shoe repair installation at Kassel was also closed, and the Dietz Dry Cleaning Plant at Bad Kissingen was released for use by the German economy. The Marburg Reclamation Installation received all winter clothing for Constabulary units for distribution to the Wiesbaden, Dorheim, and Kassel service centers, where the necessary repairs were performed. Mobile laundry trailers at Ladenberg and Mannheim were declared excess and returned to depot stock. By the end of the period under review, the quartermaster service centers had almost completely replaced German plants in providing cleaning, laundry, and shoe repair facilities for enlisted personnel, hospitals, and organization except at Munich, where German plants continued to function under Army supervision.

CHANGES IN FUNCTIONS

14. Relief Assistance.

On 1 July 1947, when the International Refugee Organization replaced UNRRA as the organization responsible for the care of displaced persons, it became necessary for the Office of the Chief Quartermaster to furnish the same logistical assistance to the new agency as it had

previously extended to its predecessor. Employees of United States, Allied, and neutral nationality of the International Refugee Organization received mess and commissary privileges, paying for their food in dollar instruments. In accordance with the program of aid to Greece, the Chief Quartermaster shipped 160,000 gasoline cans to the Royal Greek Government during the quarter under review, in addition to the 800 horses previously mentioned. Other supplies were allocated for the use of Turkey, but no shipments were made to that country during the period under
(11)
review.

15. Gas and Oil Distribution.

On 4 August 1947, the Chief Quartermaster relieved the Chief of the EUCOM Exchange System of responsibility for the sale and distribution of gasoline and oil to owners of private motor vehicles licensed by the Provost Marshal for use in occupied areas. Under the technical supervision of the Chief Quartermaster, local commanders operated the quartermaster filling stations in their areas. The European Quartermaster Depot at Giessen continued to distribute gasoline and oil to the posts from the bulk storage installations located at Bremen, Frankfurt, and Frieham. Shipments of such products from the United States were adequate to maintain the authorized levels of 60 days' supply of gasoline and 180 days' supply of oils and lubricants. Chart II indicates the amount of gasoline issued and allocated during each of the three months under review. As a result of difficulties encountered during the winter of 1946-47, when weather conditions halted inland barge shipments, the maximum amounts of

petroleum products that could be handled at inland storage depots were scheduled for shipment. Shipments of excess products to the United States during the quarter under review included 2,260,170 gallons of jet fuel, 5,474 long tons of aviation oil, and 70,000 American manufactured gasoline cans. An additional 327,000 such cans were awaiting shipment at Bremerhaven on 30 September.

16. Supplies for the German Economy.

On 25 July 1947, OMGUS assumed responsibility for calling forward and issuing disposal instructions on supplies imported from the United States and destined for the German economy. On 5 September, the U.S. Element, Allied Control Authority, Austria, assumed a similar responsibility for supplies sent from the United States to aid Austria. The Chief of the Supply Policy Section transferred all pertinent records on such shipments of quartermaster stocks to the Economics Division of OMGUS or to U.S. Forces, Austria. Thus, by the end of the period under review, the Supply Policy Section called forward only supplies for the use of displaced persons. Quartermaster items issued on quantitative receipts for use in the German and Austria economies consisted primarily of food, clothing, and soap. On hand at the end of the period were approximately 20,000 tons of Classes I, II, and IV supplies being held for Civil Affairs or military government purposes at quartermaster depots in Giessen, Munich, Mannheim, Marburg, and Lemwerder.

CONTINUING QUARTERMASTER FUNCTIONS

17. Materials Handling Equipment.

Since assuming control of the maintenance of materials handling equipment on 15 April 1947, the Chief Quartermaster received a total number of 1,433 pieces of such equipment at the Base Maintenance Shop of the European Quartermaster Depot at Giessen. Of that total, 184 items had been repaired, 195 items had been reclaimed for serviceable parts, and 107 items had been returned to the United States by the end of September. The Giessen shop planned to reclaim approximately one-half of the remaining 947 pieces of equipment for their component parts and to repair the other half for depot stocks. A critical shortage of spare parts handicapped the repair program. To remedy the lack, about 241 tons of essential parts were ordered from the United States. By the end of September, however, the maintenance shop had received only 35 percent of the requisitioned tonnage. With an adequate supply of spare parts, it was anticipated that the rate of repair would increase from an average of forty-eight to sixty pieces of equipment monthly. The shop reclaimed unrepairable equipment at the monthly rate of one hundred pieces. The base maintenance shop required the submission of a report of survey on all materials handling equipment which evidenced cannibalization, abuse, or unnecessary mechanical defects. The Chief Quartermaster encouraged all commands to raise the standards of preventive maintenance. Measures planned to improve maintenance included

the dissemination of instructions in European Command maintenance and quartermaster circular letters, and the making of field surveys and a study of means of supporting unit maintenance facilities. (12)

18. The Disposal of Scrap.

a. The procedures involved in disposing of scrap were altered somewhat by a European Command directive of 7 July 1947, which provided a new form for the monthly reporting of sales, shipments, and inventories of scrap materials. (13) In accordance with this directive, instructions for disposing of all scrap which did not contain metal or rubber were issued by the Chief Quartermaster to military posts, Berlin Command of OMGUS, and Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. Upon request of the Chief Quartermaster, the Chief of Ordnance instructed the posts on the methods of disposing of metallic and rubber scrap. Post commanders administered the scrap collection program at installations within their respective areas, including those which were otherwise exempt from post jurisdiction. The Chief Quartermaster received monthly scrap reports directly from Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and Berlin Command. Reports from the posts were forwarded to the Chief Quartermaster from the headquarters of the First and Second Military Districts. A separate section of such reports recorded the amounts of scrap derived from captured enemy material. Under the direction of the Chief Quartermaster, post commanders were further responsible for collecting, segregating, and shipping all waste paper to the Papier Fabrik Gebrueder Palm at New

Kochen, Kreis Aalen, which was the installation designated to process waste paper for further use by the U.S. Army.

b. Of the estimated 232,430 tons of scrap in the European Command at the quarter's end, 231,173 tons consisted of metallic scrap and 1,257 tons, of nonmetallic scrap and waste material. On 30 September, 172,159 tons of metallic scrap had been sold and were awaiting delivery to purchasers, and 59,014 tons were still to be sold. During the period under review, fourteen German furnaces operating under the supervision of OMGUS processed 240 tons of aluminum scrap into 20-pound ingots for shipment to the United States. It was estimated that the Ordnance Service would generate a minimum of 275,000 tons of ferrous scrap by July 1948. At the end of the period under review, the Chief Quartermaster was compiling information on the accumulation of ordnance scrap in order to notify prospective purchasers of its location, condition, and probable date of sale. The Chief Quartermaster planned to advertise the scrap before it became actually available in order to
(14)
diminish the time required to negotiate sales.

19. Disposal of Surplus Property.

During the three-month period under review, sales of surplus quartermaster supplies amounted to 2,340 long tons, of which delivery was made on 220 tons. A total of 12,590 long tons of quartermaster surplus material was declared to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. The Chief Quartermaster removed all items of clothing

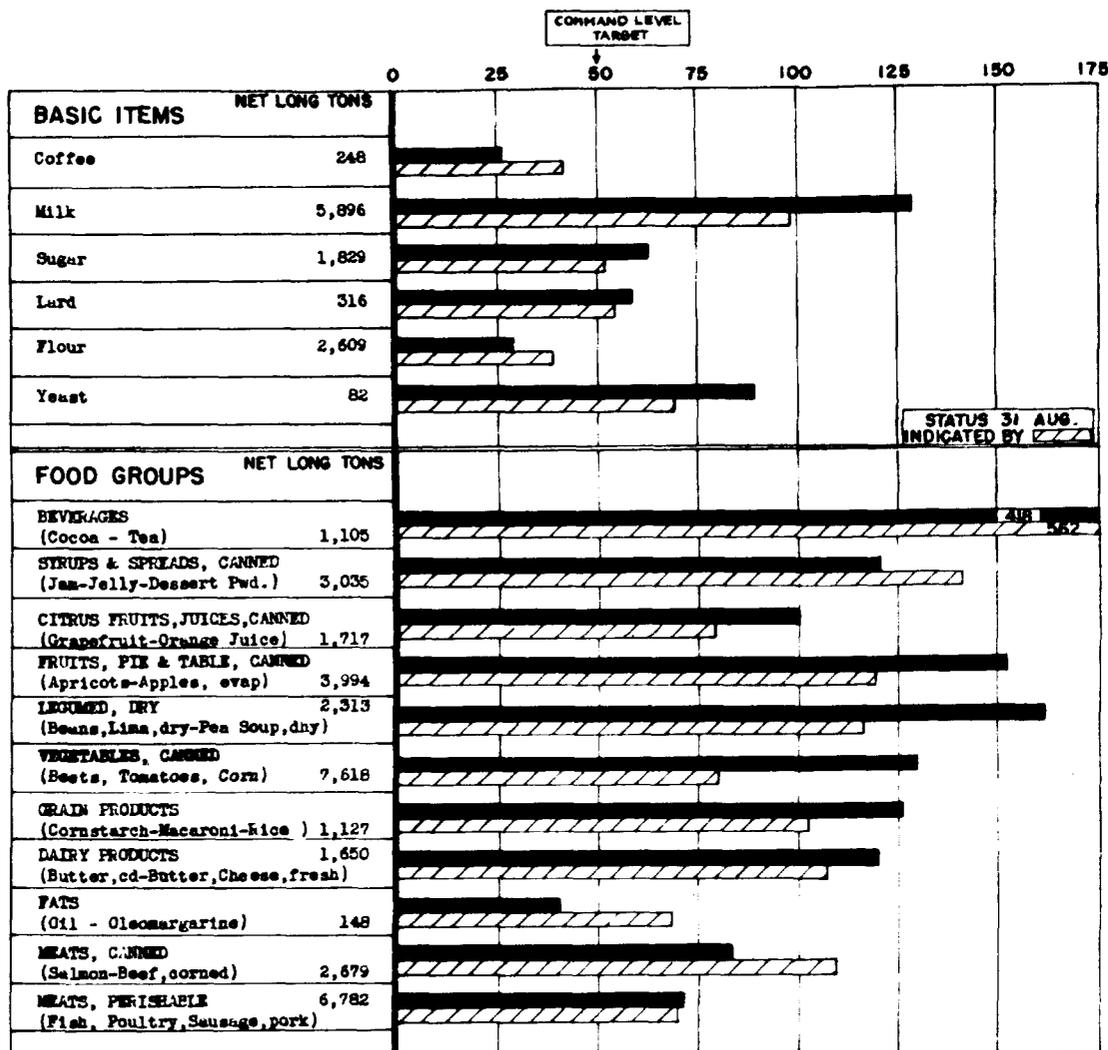
listed on surplus declarations, as OMGUS desired such supplies for use in the German economy. On 30 September 1947, the Chief Quartermaster had declared to the disposal agency a net cumulative surplus of 49,250 long tons, and surplus goods estimated at 27,290 long tons remained for declaration. The date for the disposal of all quartermaster surpluses was tentatively set at 30 June 1949. The Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner provided sales teams to dispose of quartermaster stocks at Mannheim, Lemwerder, Giessen, Munich, and Bamberg. Quartermaster stocks declared as surplus to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner were evaluated at approximately \$78,000,000 of which the (15) listings forwarded to the sales teams amounted to \$39,570,897.

BASIC SUBSISTENCE ITEMS AND FOOD GROUPS

Chart I

AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1947

This chart shows days of supply based on the rate of issue under current menus.



COMMENT:

Menus are periodically revised to meet troop preferences and to make greater use of food groups in long supply. Increase of days of supply of some items is caused by receipt of supplies from MFO and reduced requirements reflected on current menus, such as issue of stabilized cream for canned milk.

Note: 11,263 Long Tons of meat perishables shown for 31 August is corrected to 6,806 Long Tons.

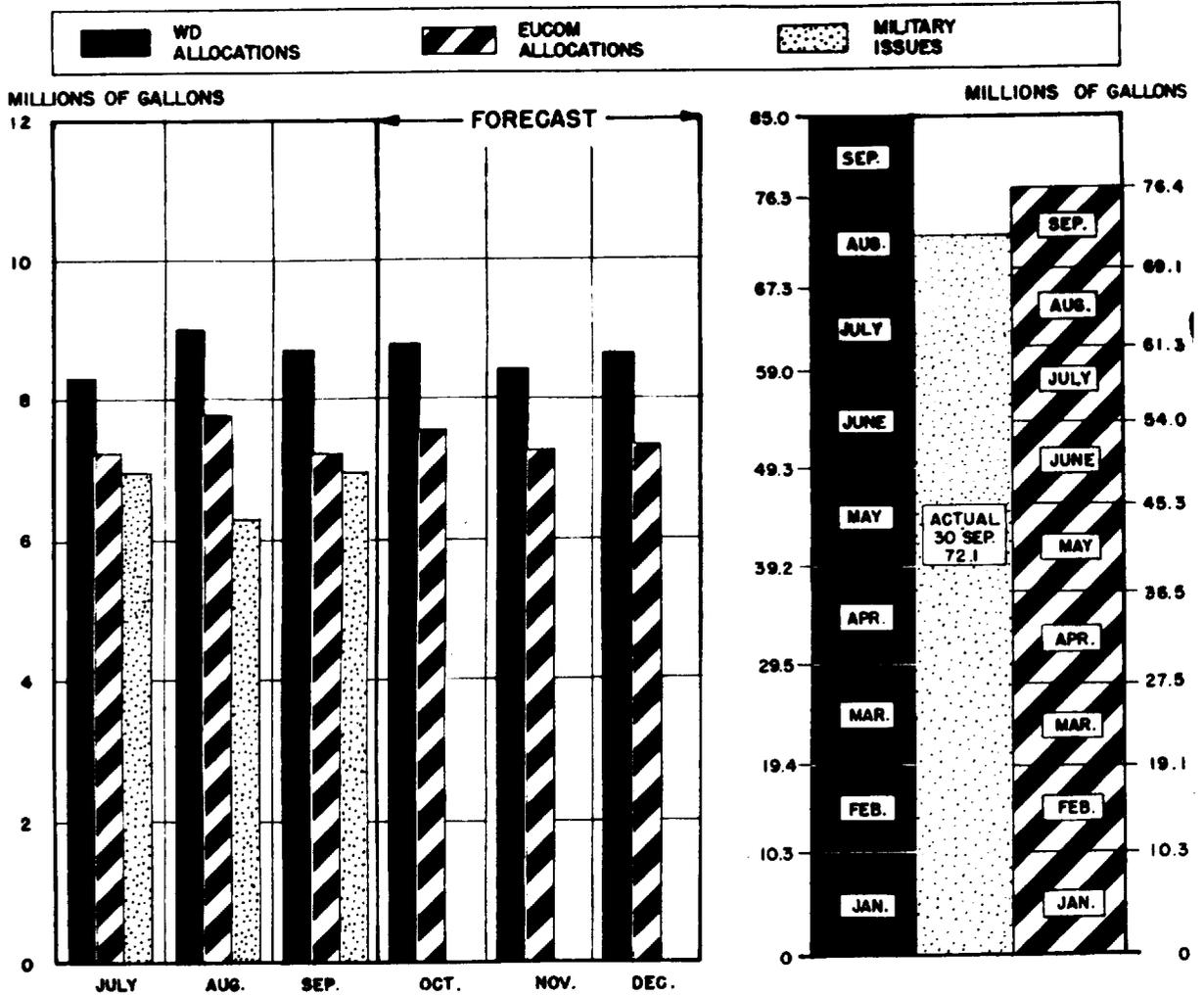
REFERENCES : OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

GASOLINE ISSUES

Chart II

AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 194

This chart compares military issues (less sales) with allocations set up by ANPB and Office Chief Quartermaster. Aviation gasoline is not included in this chart.



COMMENT:

Issues to date indicate a satisfactory condition in the control of gasoline consumption. EUCOM allocation figures for July and August have been adjusted, inasmuch as allocations and issues used by Engineers in construction jobs, previously shown, cannot be counted as military issues.

REFERENCES: OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, QMC, Organization and Procedure Manual, 15 Jun 47.
2. Ibid.
3. Hq, EUCOM, OCQM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 23.
4. Ibid. pp 83-85.
5. SO 1, OCQM, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47.
6. T/D 303-1050, EUCOM, 1 Sep 47, and T/D s-40-2-E, EUCOM, 18 Jul 47, T/O & E, 10147, 2 Oct 43 with C 1, 30 Oct 43.
7. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, OCQM, subj: "Dog Training Center," sgd John D. Edmunds, Lt Col, QMC, Chief, Depot-Installations, Supply & Procurement Control Group.
8. Cir 60, EUCOM, 26 Jul 47, subj: "Disposition of Deceased."
9. SOP 78, USFET, subj: "Sales Commissary Operation in the ET," 20 Apr 46, and C 9, 16 Jul 47.
10. Ibid., C 10, 18 Sep 47.
11. Hq, EUCOM, OCQM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 126, 127.
12. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 7 Jul 47, file AG 400.7 GSP-AGO, subj: "Reporting and Evacuation of Scrap and Waster Material."
14. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
15. Ibid.

Chapter XXIX

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

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CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

1. Role of the Chief Signal Officer.

The key to communications developments during the third quarter of 1947 is found in the EUCOM directive published on 26 April 1947, entitled "Responsibilities for Providing Telecommunications Service for the U.S. Zone of Occupation in Germany." ⁽¹⁾ This directive scheduled the steps to be taken in transferring most of the Chief Signal Officer's operational responsibilities to the German Main Administration for Communications and Posts and to the Chief, Communications Branch, OMGUS. A number of such transfers of responsibility took place during this period. On the whole, however, the functions of the Chief Signal Officer ⁽²⁾ remained as they were on 31 July 1947.

2. General Functions.

The general functions of the Chief Signal Officer were as follows:

a. Command of Signal technical service installations and units assigned thereto.

b. Advice to the Commander in Chief and his staff, establishment of basic plans and policies for, and technical supervision of signal activities pertaining to:

(1) Requirements for and allocation and assignment of troop units and technical specialists.

(2) Requirements, procurement, stock control, storage, issue, allocation, salvage, disposition, budgeting, and cost accounting of signal supplies and materials.

(3) Procurement, use, storage, maintenance, and salvage of signal equipment.

(4) Technical training of all signal personnel.

(5) Installation, maintenance, allocation, and operation of military signal communications systems, including normal signal dispatch service, and arranging for and allocation of equipment local fixed communications systems required by the European Command.

(6) Allocation of radio frequencies for all military requirements and control of amateur radio activities.

(7) Army Pictorial Service and all other photographic

activities except those of the Air Force.

(8) Procurement storage, and issue of Special Service and Troop Information and Education Service signal supplies and equipment. In practice the activities of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer continued to revolve about the specific tasks of maintaining military communications, providing pictorial and photographic services, procuring signal equipment, maintaining stocks of signal supplies, and obtaining and training military personnel for signal operations.

3. Specific Communications Functions.

In the field of communications the Chief Signal Officer had the
(3)
following functions:

- a. Technical supervision of military communications facilities in the European Command;
- b. Formulation and establishment of basic plans, policies, and procedures pertaining to the European Command signal communications network;
- c. Provision for the use of commercial communications facilities needed to augment the military communications network;
- d. Operation of the EUCOM Signal Center;
- e. Installation, operation, and maintenance of communication facilities for Headquarters, EUCOM, and other military and governmental

agencies on the Frankfurt Post;

f. Provision of Signal Messenger Service between Headquarters, EUCOM, and subordinate commands and installations;

g. Installation, operation, and maintenance of HF and UHF military facilities and other facilities as required.

4. Organization.

The Office of the Chief Signal Officer underwent few changes in organizational structure during this quarter. (4) Its main functions were carried on by the Fiscal Division, Communication Division, Army Pictorial Division, Supply and Procurement Division, and Personnel, Plans, and Training Division. The relations of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer to subordinate field units and installations are illustrated in the accompanying organization chart, dated 5 September 1947. The Theater reorganization plan put into effect during the spring of 1947 remained the basis for the organization of the European Command Signal (5) service.

5. Operational Policies.

Three policies established under the Theater reorganization plan of 1947 continued to guide signal activities. These policies called for maximum use of Deutschepost communications facilities, decentralization of operational responsibilities with respect to the European Command signal communications system, and centralized signal supply

(6)
and repair operations. The Chief Signal Officer supplemented these policies with standing operating procedures, standard operation instructions, and technical circulars.

a. Standing Operating Procedures. Three important Signal Standing Operating Procedures were published during this quarter. No. 46, "Signal Service for Military Posts," was published on 16 August to supersede No. 46 dated 9 April 1946. This publication defined the responsibilities of signal officers of military posts and the use to be made of Deutschepost facilities, and set forth rules governing provision of telephone service of classes A, B, C, and D. No. 40, reissued on 18 August, governed the "Provision and Use of Wire Communication Facilities for Military and Military Government Official Business in the European Command." A new publication, No. 18, defined the "Signal Operating Procedure for Strategic Air Command Global Flights." Its purpose was "to designate specific channels, methods, and procedures as a medium to provide expeditious communications between Headquarters, Strategic Air Command, Andrews Field, Maryland (HKIM), and units of that command at, or en route to, any part of the world." Four revisions of No. 70, concerning operation of the Signal Messenger Service, were issued.

b. Signal Operating Instructions. Signal operating instructions published during the quarter included two on "Long Line Wire Communications Facilities," issued on 20 August and 10 September. These instructions listed the long-line facilities remaining under the control

of the Chief Signal Officer pending the completion of transfers to the Deutschepost.

c. Signal Technical Circulars. The outstanding technical circular of the quarter was No. 16, "Accounting and Billing Records and Reports of Official Communication Facilities and Service Furnished to U.S. Military Forces in Germany by the Deutschepost," published on 19 September.

6. Transfer of Responsibilities to the Deutschepost.

a. During the first half of 1947 it was agreed by representatives of OMGUS and the Chief Signal Officer that extensive responsibilities, including control of specified communications and facilities, would be transferred to the Deutschepost over a period of several months. (7) Under this plan, long distance telephone switchboards and associated equipment controlled by the Chief Signal Officer were to be transferred during the period 15 April to 1 October 1947; Luftwaffe and United States constructed open wire lines were to be transferred on 1 October and 1 November, respectively, if certain provisos were met; decimeter systems were to be transferred on 1 August; and Cable FK-41 and the Fernamt Building in Berlin were to be transferred on 15 May.

b. At the end of September the following plans had been completed: (8)

Plan for transfer of responsibility for communications service to agencies other than military or military government.

Plan outlining arrangements for transfer of main line switches and facilities to the Deutschepost.

Plan for transfer of German-type decimeter systems to the Deutschepost.

Plan for check with OMGUS to insure that proper War Department authority is obtained for transfer of United States owned equipment.

c. At the same time, work on the following related plans was in progress:

Plan for a minimum wire communications network to meet military and military government needs.

Plan for transfer of plant records.

Plan for training of Deutschepost personnel in the use of facilities to be transferred.

Plan for ceasing to provide a noon meal (at switches only).

Plan for transfer of open wire lines and associated facilities.

7. Transfer of Luftwaffe Open Wire Lines.

The original directive providing for the transfer of responsibilities to the Deutschepost stated that Luftwaffe open wire facilities currently being used by USAFE would be transferred on 1 October 1947, provided that further study indicated that these facilities were not considered a war potential. (9) On 23 September results of this study were announced in a letter to the Commanding General, OMGUS. (10) This letter presented the conclusion that the extension and retermination of all circuits directly on local Deutschepost central office equipment

would eliminate the military value of the Luftwaffe network. It stated that such lines had already been reterminated on local Deutschepost central office equipment at Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, Regensburg, Ober Herzing (Munich), Mannheim, Stuttgart (Sillenbach), Nürnberg, and Neustadt. It recommended that the Deutschepost be directed to extend and reterminate all Luftwaffe open wire circuits at twenty-four additional locations, as soon as possible after completion of the transfer.

8. Transfer of United States Constructed Open Wire Lines.

The question of reimbursement for United States property had to be settled before the transfer of United States constructed open wire lines to the Deutschepost could be arranged. A War Department message of 17 September 1947 authorized this transfer, subject to its approval by the Joint Export-Import Agency as a charge against future German exports. The letter of 23 September to the Commanding General, OMGUS, stated that a list of items to be transferred would be forwarded to the Joint-Export-Import Agency for approval. The planners in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer assumed that the occupation forces would need to use circuits in most of these facilities even after the transfer had been completed.

9. Transfer of Decimeter Systems.

Operational control over the decimeter systems previously used by the Army was surrendered to the Deutschepost during this quarter. On 1 August, the station on Hill 880 near Frankfurt and the systems to

Bremen, Nürnberg, and Munich were transferred. Decimeter sites using captured motor vehicles were subject to military supervision until the transportation equipment was transferred on memorandum receipt. (12)

Stations at Breitsol, Schwanberg, Hagenbuchach, Nürnberg, Munich, Zugspitz, Geislingen, Heidelberg, and Mannheim were inspected finally by a representative of the Chief Signal Officer and responsibility was transferred to the Deutschepost in September. All military personnel were withdrawn from decimeter stations prior to the end of the quarter.

10. Training of Deutschepost Personnel.

It was the policy of the occupation authorities to train Deutschepost employees in the operation of communications equipment transferred to German operation. By the end of September, the Deutschepost staff had been trained in the operation and maintenance of inside plant equipment, except at Wiesbaden, and training in the maintenance of outside plant equipment was being planned. (13)

11. Services to Be Provided by the Deutschepost.

One measure agreed upon by the Chief Signal Officer and military government representatives to reduce military communications responsibilities was the future provision of communications for all accredited agencies, such as welfare agencies, news services and foreign missions, by the Deutschepost. Responsibility for telecommunications services for such organizations was transferred from the Chief Signal Officer to the Chief, Communications Branch, Internal Affairs and

Communications Division, OMGUS, on 1 July 1947. On 19 August a letter was sent to all the agencies concerned, explaining the responsibilities of the Deutsche Post and the policies governing the provisions of services, payment, and related matters. (14) A full list of the agencies concerned was published with the letter. Subsequently the question of class "A" telephone service for the British Consulate, Army Motion Picture Service, and American Red Cross was raised by Headquarters, First Military District. On 30 September the Chief Signal Officer advised the Signal Officer, First Military District, that the British Consulate was entitled to class "A" telephone service, except that charges would be made for international calls requiring expenditure of United States (15) appropriated funds.

12. Control of European Command Switchboards.

In an effort to reduce communications costs as well as to control the use of equipment and lines, the Communications Division assumed (16) control over all PBX switchboards at lower echelons in August 1947. No more switchboards could be installed by military posts without the (17) approval of the Chief Signal Officer. All wire installation projects consequently became an engineering responsibility of the Communications Division.

13. Construction and Installation of Communications Facilities.

a. Projects in Progress. At the end of September, major projects in progress included the following:

- (1) Installation of a 400-line automatic exchange with a

four-position dial assistance and toll switchboard at Nürnberg to serve the Nürnberg military Post Headquarters and Fürth Ordnance Center Area;

(2) Installation of a 1,200-line exchange with eleven positions of switchboard equipment at Wiesbaden to serve Headquarters, USAFE;

(3) Installation of twenty positions of toll switchboard equipment at Frankfurt to serve Headquarters, EUCOM;

(4) Installation of a broadcast circuit network to serve American Forces Network and Information Control Division, OMGUS;

(5) Rearrangement and rehabilitation of nine positions of switchboard associated with an 800-line exchange at Munich.

b. Projects Completed. Projects completed during the quarter included the following:

(1) Installation of six new positions, and a combined dial assistance and toll board at Rhein-Main Air Base, put into service on 29 August;

(2) Installation of six positions of TC-10 switchboard equipment at the Hanau Military Subpost to replace six separate switchboard installations, completed on 18 August;

(3) Installation of a new carrier station at Karlsruhe

for "C" carrier systems on United States constructed open wire lines terminating at Frankfurt, Mannheim, and Stuttgart, completed on 14 July;

(4) Installation (supervised) of 12-channel broadband carrier systems for operation on cable FK-504, Frankfurt-Kassel and Frankfurt-Jesberg, completed on 14 August;

(5) Installation of twelve positions of type F-16 switchboard at Frankfurt Switch, completed on 28 August;

(6) Installation of three additional positions of TC-10 switchboard at Fritzlar, completed on 2 September;

(7) Installation of MG-15 carrier system on United States constructed open wire line from Mannheim to Stuttgart, completed on 29 July;

(8) Installation of a 550-line exchange with twelve positions of switchboard for Constabulary Headquarters, Heidelberg, completed on 29 July.
(18)

14. Circuit Engineering.

Most of the circuit orders issued during the quarter covered the turning over of telephone and telegraph circuits to German control. Chart II indicates the work load of the Engineer Branch, Communications Division. Orders written during the quarter were as follows:
(19)

	<u>Telephone Circuits</u>	<u>Telephone Circuits</u>
July	1,021	205
August	1,266	98
September	864	96

The number of telephone and telegraph circuits controlled by the Office of the Chief Signal Officer increased in July, when control was extended over circuits of less than fifty kilometers. The approximate number of circuits controlled by Communications Division from October 1946 through September 1947 is shown in Chart III. Circuit engineering projects covered release of cable pairs to German control, upon completion of six carrier systems between Frankfurt and Karlsruhe; arranging for the move of Headquarters, European Air Transport Service, from Dotzheim to Wiesbaden; provision of an alternate route into Rhein-Main Air Base using cable (20) FK-56; and moves of Constabulary and Air Force units.

15. Teletype Service.

The European Command teletype network as it existed on 8 September 1947 is shown in Chart IV.

a. Requests for Teletype Circuits. Traffic requests for teletype circuits were issued by the Office of the Chief Signal Officer as follows: (21)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Dollar circuits provided	0	0	2
Dollar circuits ceased	4	0	0
Dollar circuits reterminated	0	0	0
Nondollar circuits provided	23	34	22
Nondollar circuits ceased	41	42	16
Nondollar circuits reterminated	0	0	0

A "dollar circuit" was one for which payment was made from appropriated funds.

b. Signal Center Traffic. Teletype messages handled by the main signal centers of the European Command totaled as follows: (22)

<u>Signal Center</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Hq, EUCOM	131,288	142,541	179,087
Heidelberg (Constabulary)	16,770	15,860	16,432
Hq, USAFE	18,694	17,394	22,594
Hq, Berlin Command, OMGUS	20,604	18,120	17,120
Bremen	13,676	13,728	13,182
Munich	21,086	20,150	23,530
Paris	13,602	15,626	15,860
Nürnberg	9,568	9,906	13,962
Stuttgart	7,702	7,514	7,046

c. Refiling by Commercial Facilities. Overloading of military circuits frequently made it necessary to refile teletype messages for transmission via commercial facilities. Throughout the European Command, messages refiled in this manner totaled 453 for July, 349 for August, and 497 for September. The estimated cost of this service was \$5,436 (23) for July, \$4,188 for August, and \$5,964 for September.

d. Revised Tape Relay Procedures. On 15 September the Chief Signal Officer dispatched a letter to all signal officers in the European Command, calling attention to War Department publications JANP 127, part VII, and circular 223, 15 August 1947, providing new tape relay procedures to become effective on 1 December 1947. On 29 September a representative of the Traffic Branch visited the European Command Signal School to confer with the commandant in regard to training courses

affected by the new operating procedures.

16. Telephone Service.

a. Frankfurt Switch. On 1 September, Frankfurt Switch became a toll office, and the Telephone Traffic Section undertook to supervise the switchboard for two weeks, in preparation for its official transfer to the Deuthepost on 15 September. All toll calls were ticketed, and operators were trained in new operating procedures so that records could be maintained efficiently and better use made of lines and equipment. (25)

b. Switchboard Traffic. The average number of telephone toll calls daily, based on weekly peg counts taken at the principal switchboards in the European Command, is shown below: (26)

<u>Switchboard</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Switchboard Positions</u>
Berlin	4,949	4,389	2,900	18
Frankfurt Switch	21,828	19,698	13,066	40
Kassel	3,407	3,413	2,340	8
Paris	5,267	4,731	4,869	14
Wiesbaden	no report	4,410	2,711	15

c. Speech Circuits Requested. Traffic requests for speech circuits were as follows: (27)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Dollar circuits provided	1	3	2
Dollar circuits ceased	6	8	3
Dollar circuits reterminated	1	4	-
Nondollar circuits provided	207	101	110
Nondollar circuits ceased	353	480	151
Nondollar circuits reterminated	320	363	117

d. Commercial Agencies. It was the policy of OMGUS to furnish the American Telephone and Telegraph Company without charge all services, supplies, and equipment necessary to the company's operation in the U.S. Zone of Germany. OMGUS was under agreement, however, to reimburse the U.S. Army for services, supplies, and equipment provided from Army sources. On 3 September 1947, the Chief Signal Officer informed the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, EUCOM, that the actual cost of services rendered to this company or operation of transatlantic telephone service in the European Command amounted to \$3,122.77 monthly. (28) New equipment installed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company made possible the placing of calls for the United States directly from homes and quarters located in the U.S. Zone. This new service was initiated in Frankfurt and Heidelberg on 11 August. (29)

17. Communications for Bipartite Agencies.

On 18 July an agreement was reached by representatives of OMGUS, the British PTT Director for the British Zone, and the Headquarters Signal Office, EUCOM, concerning local communications facilities for the Bipartite agencies. Installation of 200 additional cable pairs to the Reichsbank Building, and of 300 to the Allianz Building, for the use of the Bipartite agencies, was completed in September. (30)

18. Amateur Radio.

The Chief Signal Officer continued to exercise control over military operators of amateur radio stations in the European Command.

Licensed operators increased from 280 at the beginning of July to 303 at the end of September. (31)

19. The Signal Messenger Service.

Signal Messenger Service routes and procedures were carefully watched during this period, with a view to increasing efficiency and lessening costs.

a. Traffic. The following table shows the motor, air and train messenger service provided during the quarter: (32)

	<u>Mileage</u>			<u>Pouches</u>			<u>Messages</u>	
	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Air</u>	<u>Train</u>	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Air</u>	<u>Train</u>	<u>Reg.</u>	<u>Unreg.</u>
Jul	246,741	64,618	115,178	33,695	2,447	22,893	79,387	793,751
Aug	314,832	57,852	119,172	42,756	2,149	29,613	95,801	1,029,700
Sep	227,340	31,518	37,916	28,920	681	15,453	69,945	678,102

b. Revision of SOP No. 70. Standing Operating Procedure No. 70, "Signal Messenger Service," was revised to cover changes in functions and new limitations placed on signal messenger service traffic. Air, motor, and rail messenger routes and schedules were listed in SOI No. 22-8, published on 17 September.

c. Transfer of Route to Army Postal Service. On 20 August 1947, messenger service between Frankfurt and Paris was transferred from the Signal Messenger Service to the Army Postal Service. (33)

d. Survey of Message Centers. During September the Chief

Signal Officer conducted a survey of all signal message centers in the First Military District. The survey team submitted questionnaires to (34) obtain detailed information on local message center operation.

e. Report on Messenger Service Costs. A command letter requesting reports on Signal Messenger Service operations was prepared by the Chief Signal Officer and coordinated with the Adjutant General (Postal Branch), Chief of Ordnance, and the Chief Quartermaster. The reports, to be submitted in October, were to furnish an accurate basis (35) for estimating the cost of operating the Signal Messenger Service.

f. Changes and Reductions in Service. Week-end and holiday messenger service was discontinued on 1 August 1947, following coordination with signal officers throughout the European Command. This step was expected to reduce messenger travel approximately 25,000 miles monthly. Messenger traffic from Frankfurt to Bad Oeynhausen, the location of Headquarters, British Army of the Rhine, was transferred to the Bipartite Control Group on 10 July. At the same time, routes operated (36) by Signal Messenger Service were opened to Bipartite Control Group use. Reorganizations affecting the military posts of Frankfurt, Fulda, Kassel, Giessen, and Wetzlar were reflected in appropriate changes of routes and schedules.

20. Developments in Signal Supply.

The supply and procurement functions of the Chief Signal Officer were performed by the Supply and Procurement Division, located,

after August 1947, at the Signal Depot in Hanau. During September the division was reorganized and a Supply Liaison Section was established at Frankfurt. In addition to the Director and the Supply Liaison Section, the reorganized division consisted of the Supply Inspection Branch, and Surplus Property Branch. The authorized strength of the division (37) was reduced from eighty-seven to fifty-six.

a. Operating Depots. Signal depots were in operation at Hanau, Berlin, and Wels, Austria, to supply the military posts of their (38) respective areas. These depots were charged with the following functions:

(1) Receiving, storing, and issuing Classes II and IV signal supplies.

(2) Field and base maintenance on all types of signal equipment according to established priorities.

(3) Editing and filling approved requisitions based upon Tables of Organization and Equipment.

(4) Editing, approving, and filling properly prepared requisitions not based upon Tables of Organization and Equipment, except for controlled items.

(5) Editing and filling requisitions approved by the Chief Signal Officer for controlled items and not based upon Tables of Organization and Equipment.

- (6) Stock replenishment as necessary.
- (7) Safeguarding government property.
- (8) Preventive maintenance inspections of signal equipment in use by troops, according to policies established by the Chief Signal Officer.
- (9) Shipment of excess property to the United States as required by the Department of the Army.
- (10) Disposal of surplus property located at Hanau, according to established procedures.
- (11) Procurement of signal supplies from the German economy.

b. Stocks at Other Depots. The closing of depots at Bremen and Neu Auring required large shipments to the United States and to the Signal Depot at Hanau during July and August. (39) Following a survey of the Bremen Signal Depot on 10 July it was decided to ship to Hanau only critical items of signal equipment needed for Table of Distribution levels or for the filling of back orders, and to concentrate on shipping excess stocks to the United States. As a result of these shipments, the Bremen depot could be classed as strictly a surplus supply depot by 1 September. (40) A new inventory of stocks on hand at the Mannheim Signal Depot was under review at the end of September. Items currently on requisition from the United States, or back-ordered by the Hanau Signal

Depot, or needed by other services, were extracted, and the list of remaining items was to be turned over to the Surplus Property Branch, (41) Supply and Procurement Division.

c. Disposition of USAFE Common Item Stock. Supplies of common item signal stock no longer needed by USAFE were reviewed by Supply and Procurement Division for disposition as follows:

(1) Excess items at air bases to be shipped to Mannheim;

(2) Excess items at air depots to be disposed of as surplus;

(3) Excess items on the Signal Corps list for return to the United States to be returned by USAFE regardless of their location. (42) At a conference of representatives of the Air Force and the Chief Signal Officer held on 14 July it was estimated approximately 21,700 tons of common items were on hand for disposition. It was also agreed at this conference that the Air Corps would arrange for all shipments to the United States and that not more than about 1000 tons would be required (43) for European Command stocks. On 28 July the Commanding General, USAFE, was directed by Headquarters, EUCOM, to ship to the Chief Signal Officer all excess common signal supplies needed for the command reserve and to ship to the United States all those required, under War Department instructions, to be returned to the United States. In addition, some 15,000 tons of excess signal items were to be declared surplus.

d. AACS Requirements. Editing of a list of Airways and Air Communications Service requirements, covering 7,230 items, was completed during September. A total of 5,972 items required requisitioning from the United States, and it was anticipated that at least a month would (44) be needed to prepare these requisitions.

e. Requisitions and Delivery. Requisitioning procedures and delivery methods were under scrutiny throughout this quarter. In July the shipment of items from Hanau to the Frankfurt Military Post by truck was initiated, to speed delivery. To improve the delivery situation in the Second Military District, the Stuttgart Military Post plan of delivering Signal Messenger Service pouches and supplies by truck to all military government detachments on the post was recommended for adoption by other posts. In September the first steps were taken to have replenishment requisitions prepared at Hanau, rather than at the Frankfurt office. The Hanau Signal Depot was furnished estimates of 60-day stock levels for the 500 items in greatest demand and estimates for 5000 additional items were to be forwarded within the next six months. (45)

f. Shipments to the United States. A total of 4,053 tons of (46) excess equipment was shipped to the United States during September.

21. Procurement of Signal Supplies.

Procurement of signal supplies and equipment from German sources proceeded in spite of production difficulties. The value in reichsmarks of items accepted from the German economy is shown on a

monthly basis in Chart V. Chart VI shows the relation between emergency and planned procurement orders.

a. Acceptances During the Quarter. The Office of the Chief Signal Officer accepted quantities of 250 line items, valued at RM 257,296.12, in July; quantities of 123 line items, valued at RM 191,928.99, in August; and quantities of 69 line items, valued at RM 130,328.90, in September. These items included telephone central maintenance parts, vacuum tubes, wire and cable, paint sprayers, photographic paper and developers, resistors, condensers, coils, transmitters, relays, fuses, rectifiers, telephone switchboards, telephone desk sets, drawing instruments, switchboard lamps, pouch seals, reproducing needles, and an inter-communication set.
(47)

b. Production Assignments. Signal production assignments received from OMGUS and the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement for the third quarter of 1947 provided for mandatory production of certain signal items by German firms. The Chief Signal Officer was required to furnish tungsten and molybdenum to be used in electronic tubes and switchboard lamps, and wheat flour for the production of dry cell batteries.
(48)

c. Requirements for First Quarter of 1948. Consolidated signal requirements for items needed in the first quarter of 1948 were submitted to OMGUS through the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement. These items, consisting mainly of repair and maintenance parts

for European type equipment in use by the Army, had an estimated value
(49)
of RM 1,700,000.

d. Fuel and Power Requirements of German Firms. In anticipation of fuel and power shortages during the winter, the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement requested from the Chief Signal Officer a report on the fuel and power needs of firms working on Army orders. This report named 20 firms with requirements for 2,795 tons of solid fuels and 218,300 kilowatt hours of electric power monthly, whose production was essential to the signal procurement program. Twenty additional firms, whose production was considered very important, were also listed, with requirements for 60 tons of solid fuels and 22,900 kilowatt
(50)
hours of electric power monthly.

e. Power Shortage in Bavaria. An industrial holiday due to an acute shortage of electric power became effective on 28 August in Bavaria. Production of switchboard equipment, wire and cable, switchboard lamps, photographic bulbs, and seventy public address systems was
(51)
delayed by this power shortage.

22. Surplus Property.

Excess supplies were made available to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner by bulk declarations, a method which left with that office the main responsibility for cataloguing separate items. The first step in notifying a signal depot as to the property to be included in a bulk declaration was the "excess declaration notice," or

"EDN," sent to the depot by the Supply and Procurement Division, Office
(52)
of the Chief Signal Officer. Up to 24 September, 798 EDN's had been
(53)
transmitted to the Mannheim Signal Depot. A bulk transfer document
covering the portion of Open Wire Line 8209 located within France was
forwarded to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner during
this time, valuing the property at \$115,500. A master declaration cover-
ing 619 long tons of class 3 property at Neu Auring Signal Depot, valued
at \$522,895.80, was also forwarded.

23. Technical Intelligence.

Reports and materials shipped by the Chief Signal Officer to
the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories during this quarter included
the following:

- a. Forty-eight technical reports covering photography, radar,
optics, quartz clocks, and coaxial cables;
- b. One hundred fifty industrial reports covering various
phases of German commerce;
- c. Microfilms and photostats of rare textbooks dealing with
the magnetron electron microscope;
- d. A list of 110 sheets of microfilm data on meteorological
subjects;
- e. Information concerning magnetophone performance. (54)

Copies of a vacuum tube manual compiled by the Signal Corps, containing technical data on all types of European tubes, were forwarded to the Chief Signal Officer in Washington and the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories.
(55)

24. Fiscal Operations.

The Fiscal Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, received advices for the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1948, for both appropriated and indigenous funds, and was responsible for the approval of withdrawals and additional suballocations, liquidation of obligations for telecommunications services, and assistance in the development of fiscal policies.

a. Liquidation of Funds. During this quarter signal obligations were liquidated as follows:

(1) Fiscal Year 1948: \$2,942.82 to Switzerland for telecommunications billings.

(2) Fiscal Year 1947: \$9.17 for the purchase of tubes in England; \$1,824.38 in Swiss billings; \$680.10 for the purchase of photographic supplies from Kodak-Pathé, Paris.

(3) Fiscal Year 1946: \$25,880.40 for payment of Western Union for commercially refiled messages.
(56)

b. Obligations for Fiscal Year 1947. The total amount of

appropriated funds obligated by the Office of the Chief Signal Officer for the entire Fiscal Year 1947 was \$1,185,500.72. The total value of procurement and services obtained from the German economy during Fiscal (57) Year 1947 was RM 28,631,799.07.

c. Obligations during Third Quarter, 1947. The following obligations were made by the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, during (58) July, August, and September 1947:

\$	908.74	Purchase of tubes in France
\$	222.28	Purchase of minor maintenance parts from Bell Telephone of Antwerp
\$	2,999.70	Purchase of photo-flash bulbs from Philips, Eindhoven, Holland
\$	6,000.00	Telecommunication service in Switzerland
\$	40,000.00	Telecommunication service in France and Belgium
\$	10,000.00	Western Union Refile Messages
\$	25,000.00	International Toll Calls
\$	2,000.00	Telecommunication service in Holland
\$	48,000.00	Telecommunication service in Austria
\$	4,000.00	Telecommunication service in Czechoslovakia
\$	5,000.00	Telecommunication service in Denmark
\$	10,000.00	Telecommunication service in the United Kingdom (General Post Office)

d. Allocations and Withdrawals of Funds. Allocations and withdrawals of funds for signal purposes were as follows, for the first (59) quarter of Fiscal Year 1948:

Appropriated Funds

<u>Agencies</u>	<u>Allocations</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>
U.S. Forces, Austria	\$118,250.00	0
Office of the Chief Signal Officer	158,000.00	\$1,415.00
First Military District	10,797.00	0
Hq Comd, EUCOM	157,620.00	2,100.00
USAFE	5,975.00	0
OMGUS	17,366.00	0
American Graves Registration Command	41,373.00	0
Liaison Det Switzerland	2,000.00	0
Second Military District	11,513.00	0
Bremerhaven Port Of Embarkation	<u>10,675.00</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	\$533,569.00	\$3,515.00

Indigenous Funds

<u>Agencies</u>	<u>Allocations</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>
Office of the Chief Signal Officer	RM 2,600,000	RM 62,070
First Military District	1,445,615	0
Hq Comd, EUCOM	1,084,795	9,615
USAFE	577,000	0
OMGUS	1,803,156	0
Second Military District	2,539,470	1,200
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	<u>1,389,200</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	RM 11,439,236	RM 72,885

e. Status of Military Procurement. During July the Fiscal Division submitted to Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement a report on the status of military procurement for the second quarter of 1947. This report showed quantities valued at RM 162,230 delivered against orders placed in the previous quarter. (60)

f. Long Lines Communications Estimate. The cost of long lines communications facilities rented from France, Denmark, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia during the second quarter of Fiscal Year 1948 was

estimated on 13 August at \$55,335. This was an estimated reduction of
(61)
\$12,000 over the preceding quarter.

25. Signal Personnel.

The Personnel, Plans, and Training Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, was responsible for obtaining and training military personnel to maintain signal communications in the European Command.

a. Key Personnel. Key officers in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer were as follows during this period:

Chief Signal Officer:	Brig. Gen. J. V. Matejka
Deputy Chief Signal Officer:	Col. E. F. French (Acting 1 Aug-12 Sep)
	Col. F. T. Gillespie (12 Sep -)
Executive Officer:	Maj. H. E. Tabor (Acting 1 Jul-1 Aug) (Asst. 20 Aug)
	Col. W. M. Mack (20 Aug-22 Sep)
	Maj. Bryan Cowan (Acting 22 Sep)
	1st Lt. J. F. Thornley (Asst. 9 Jul-1 Aug)
Director, Communications, Division:	Col. E. F. French
Chief, Fiscal Division:	Lt. Col. Isaac Crapo
Chief, Supply and Procurement Division:	Col. W. M. Mack (1 Jul-1 Aug)
Director, Army Pictorial Division:	Lt. Col. W. W. Lindsay
Director, Personnel, Plans, and Training Division:	Col. R. G. H. Meyer

b. Strength. Officers and enlisted men assigned to the Office
(62)
of the Chief Signal Officer and Signal units numbered as shown below:

Status	July		August		September	
	Officers Enlisted		Officers Enlisted		Officers Enlisted	
Currently Assigned	527	4,912	513	4,890	498	4,747
	(by 31 Aug)		(by 30 Sep)		(by 31 Oct)	
Anticipated losses	25	66	13	48	18	24
	(1 Sep)		(1 Oct)		(1 Nov)	
Authorized	515	5,256	512	5,256	498	5,186
	(on 31 Aug)		(on 30 Sep)		(on 31 Oct)	
Anticipated shortages	13	410	12	414	18	463

c. Inactivation of WAC Unit. The 68th Signal Service Company (WAC) was inactivated on 1 September. Twenty spaces made available by this inactivation were transferred to U.S. Forces, Austria, and the remainder were added to the 7772d Signal Group. Thereafter the 7772d Signal Group contained one company of Wacs. (63)

d. Forecast of Enlisted Personnel. Authorized and actual Signal Corps enlisted strength for August, September, and October is shown in Chart VII, with figures forecasted for the three months following.

26. Training Activities. The European Command Signal School continued to fulfill its mission of providing technical training for signal and communications specialists of all units in the European Command.

a. Number of Students Trained. On 30 June the Signal School had an enrollment of 470 students, and a total of 2,939 graduates. Students enrolled and graduated during the period 1 July to 30 September

(64)

were as follows:

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Graduates during month	147	400	49
Total at end of month	3,086	3,486	3,535
New students	97	15	335
Enrollment at end of month	420	35	331

b. Special Courses. In addition to the regular courses in signal operations and procedures, the Signal School provided a four-week refresher course for communications officers of the 26th Regimental Combat Team, beginning 28 September; a four-week signal supply course, for twenty students, to begin 3 October and 1 November; and a cryptographic repairman's course, conducted by Army Security Agency for six students, beginning 14 August.

c. Assignment of Quotas. The Troops and Training Branch assigned quotas to the major commands, Army Security Agency, the 7772d Signal Group, and the 22d Signal Service Group, for classes at the European Command Signal School. Quotas assigned to signal personnel, for training at other specialist schools in the European Command, were allocated by Troops and Training Branch to specific Signal units.

d. The Signal Training Survey Team. The Signal Training Survey Team, established on 7 February 1947 to inspect all Signal and communications units in the European Command, made intensive surveys of the following units during this quarter.

July

Det, 7774th Signal Battalion (Darmstadt)
22d Signal Service Group (Hanau)
63d Signal Service Company (Bremen)
1st Platoon, 218th Signal Depot Company (Bremen)
Det 3, Co B, 7774th Signal Battalion (Bremen)
Det, 69th Signal Photo Service Company (Bremen)

August

7772d Signal Group
Signal Units in Austria

September

22d Signal Service Group (less 69th Signal Photo Co)
Co "A", 7774th Signal Battalion
Det 2, 69th Signal Photo Co
Stuttgart Post Signal Detachment
Wurgburg Post Signal Detachment
Bamberg Post Signal Detachment
Grafenwohr Post Signal Detachment
Co "B", 773d Signal Battalion
Nürnberg Post Signal Detachment
Det 4, 69th Signal Photo Company

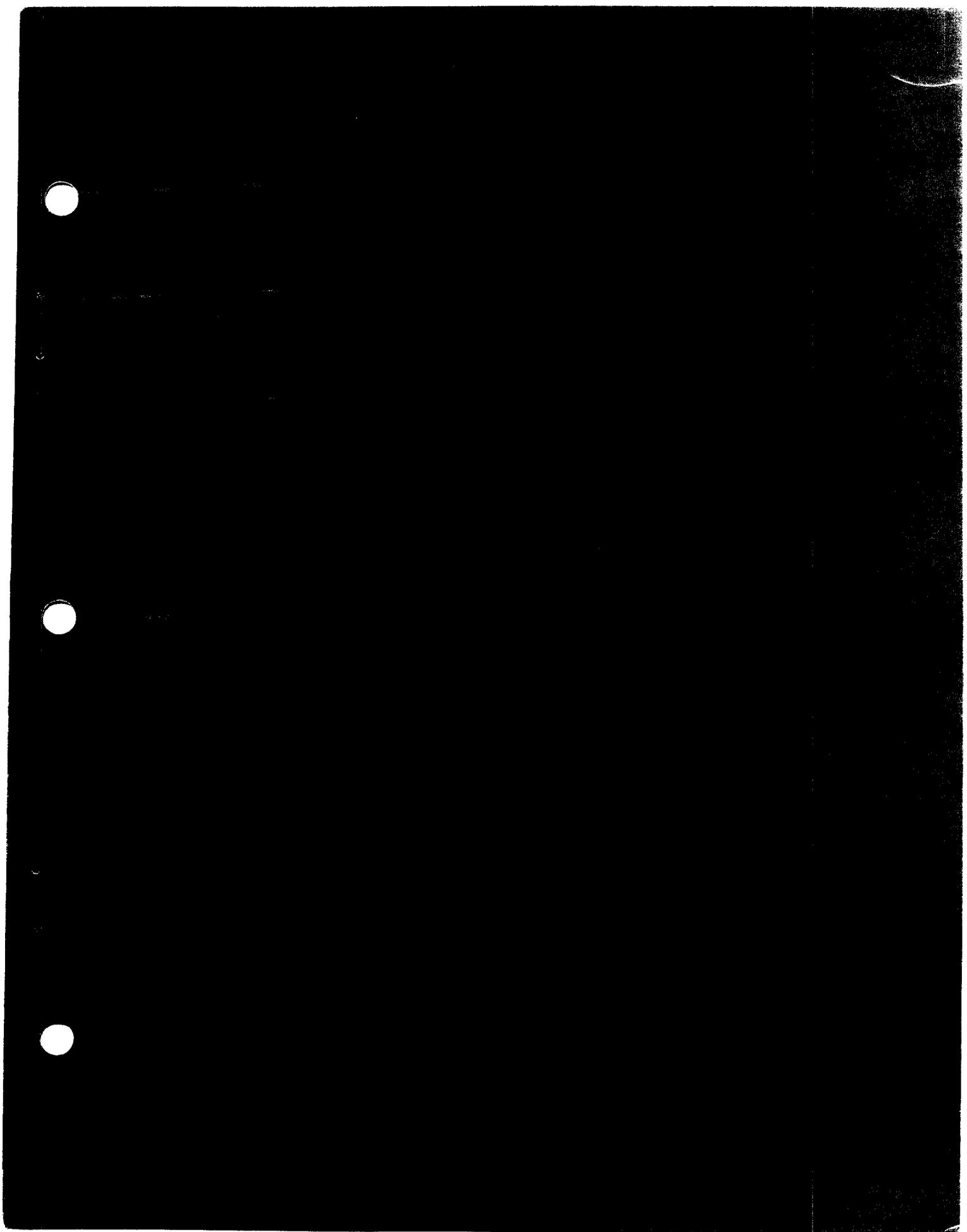
27. Army Pictorial Service. News photography, the lending of training films and film projectors, and inspection of photo service installations constituted the main work of the Army Pictorial Division during this quarter.

a. Motion Picture Coverage. Motion picture assignments numbered eighteen in July, eight in August, and seventeen in September. Ceremonies at the St. Laurent Cemetery, activities at the U.S. Constabulary School, and the Nürnberg Trials were the outstanding events covered by signal
(68)
motion picture photographers.

b. Still Picture Coverage. The program for the return of the war dead and the arrival and tour of Gen. Omar Bradley were fully covered by still pictures. Assignments totaled 277 in July, 343 in August, and 319 in September. Contact prints produced numbered 24,989 in July, (69) 14,014 in August, and 15,443 in September.

c. Training Films. Over 500 projectors were on loan to various units throughout the quarter. Showings of training films ranged from 11,355 in July to 7,845 in September, while attendance figures increased from 754,810 in July to 977,294 in September. (70) A training film program conducted by the 92d Ordnance MAM Company with the collaboration of the Signal Corps Central Film and Equipment Exchange, Friedberg, resulted in a marked improvement in the skills of German employees. (71)

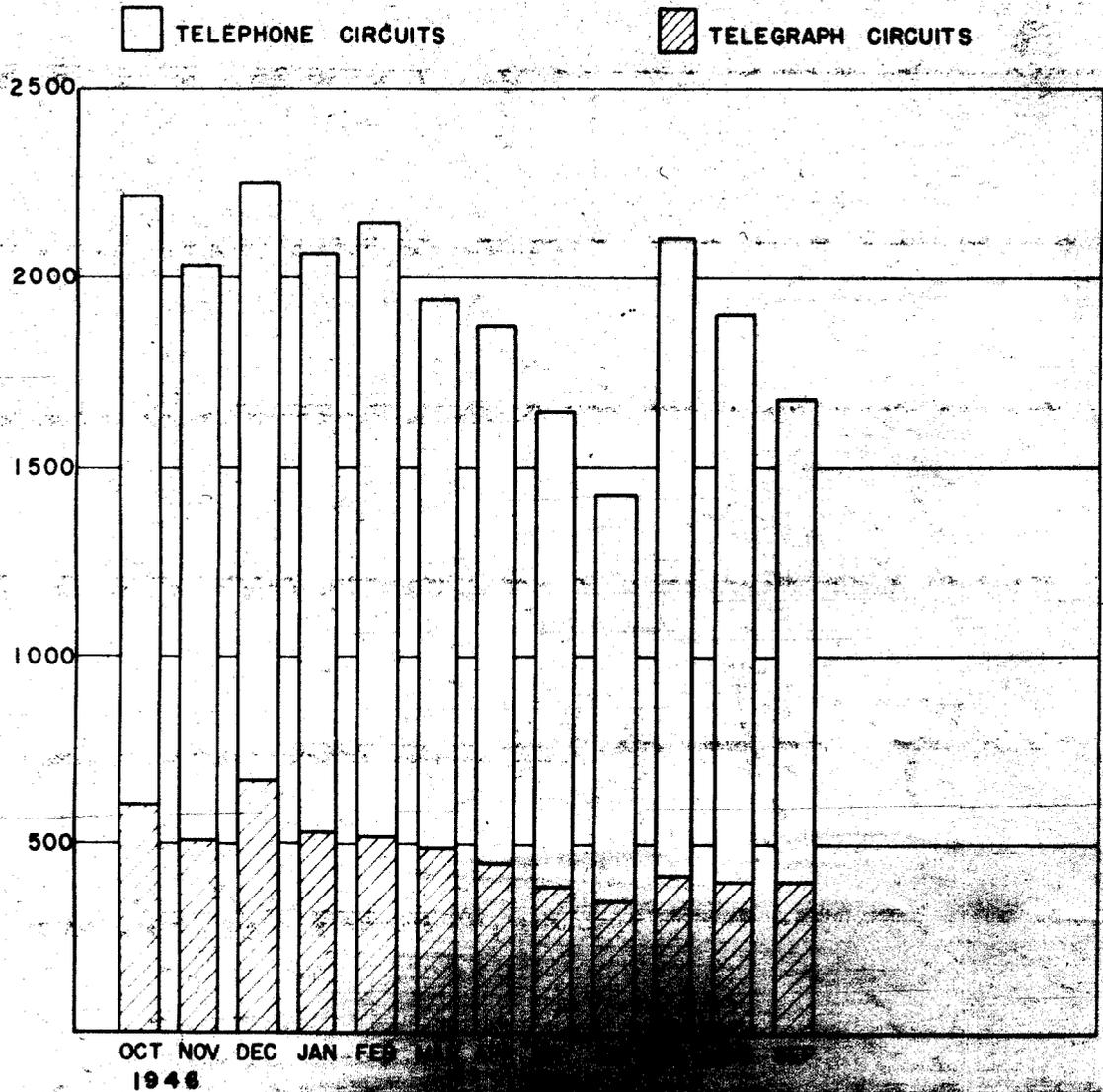
d. Inspections. Representatives of the Army Pictorial Division inspected the Central Film and Equipment Exchange at Friedberg; the Pictorial Section, Signal Branch, OMGUS, at Berlin; the Marburg Identification Unit, 69th Signal Photo Service Company; and detachments of the 69th Signal Photo Service Company at Bad Nauheim, Heidelberg, (72) Marburg, Nürnberg, Bremerhaven, and Munich.



RESTRICTED
CHART III

SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

**MILITARY LONG DISTANCE CIRCUIT
UNDER COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION CONTROL.**



NOTE: AS OF JULY FIGURES

CHART V

MONTHLY ACCEPTANCE RATE

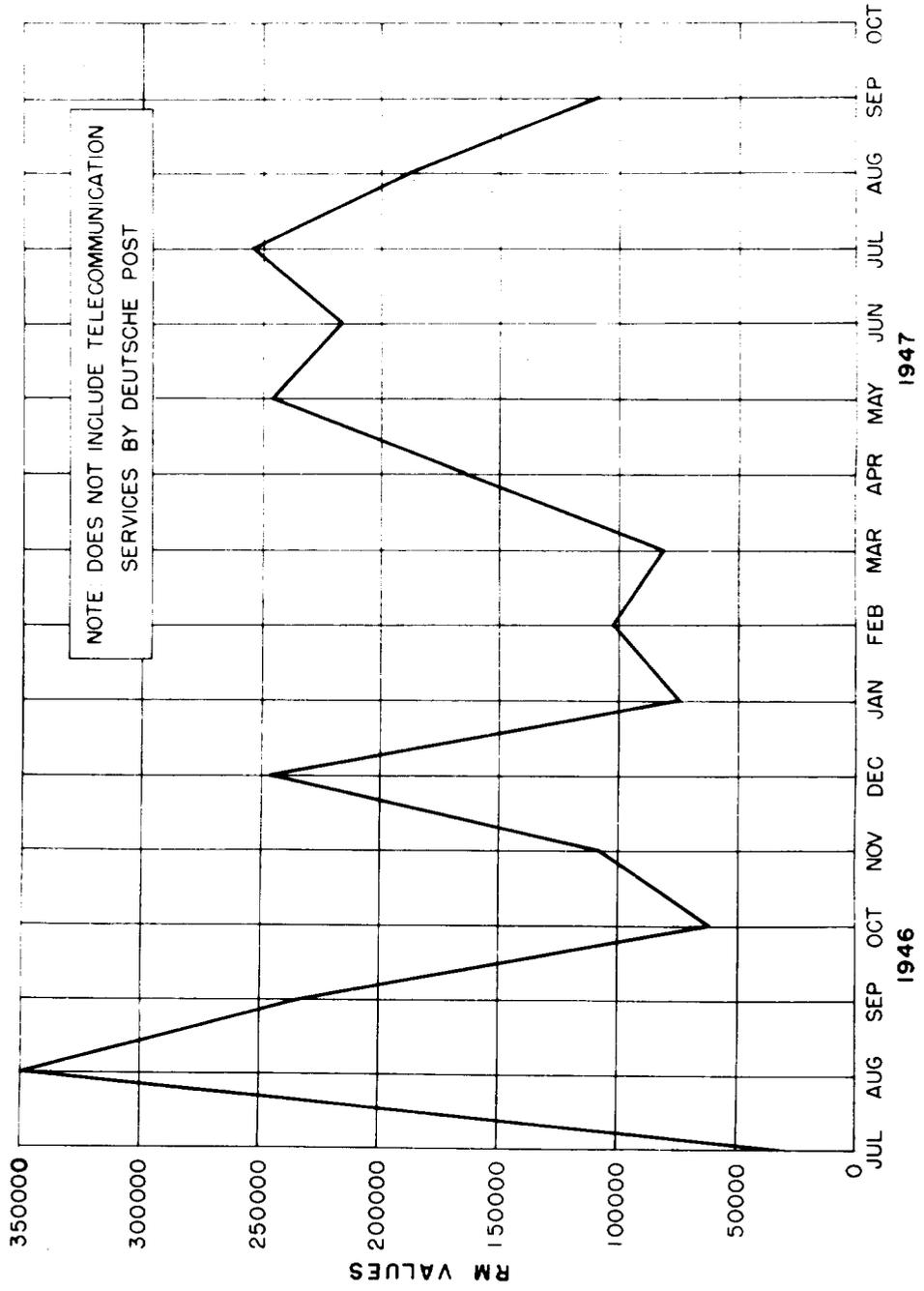
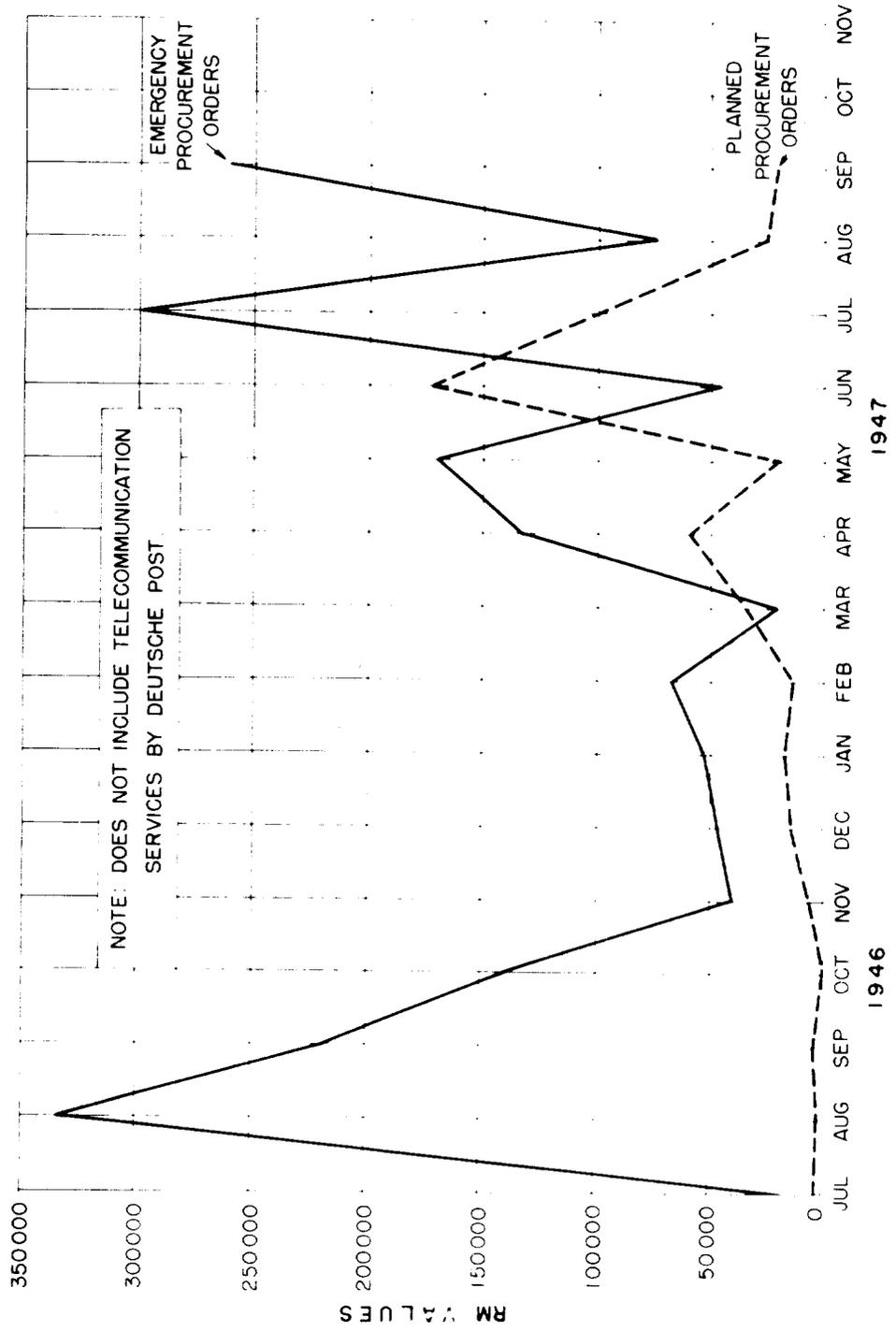
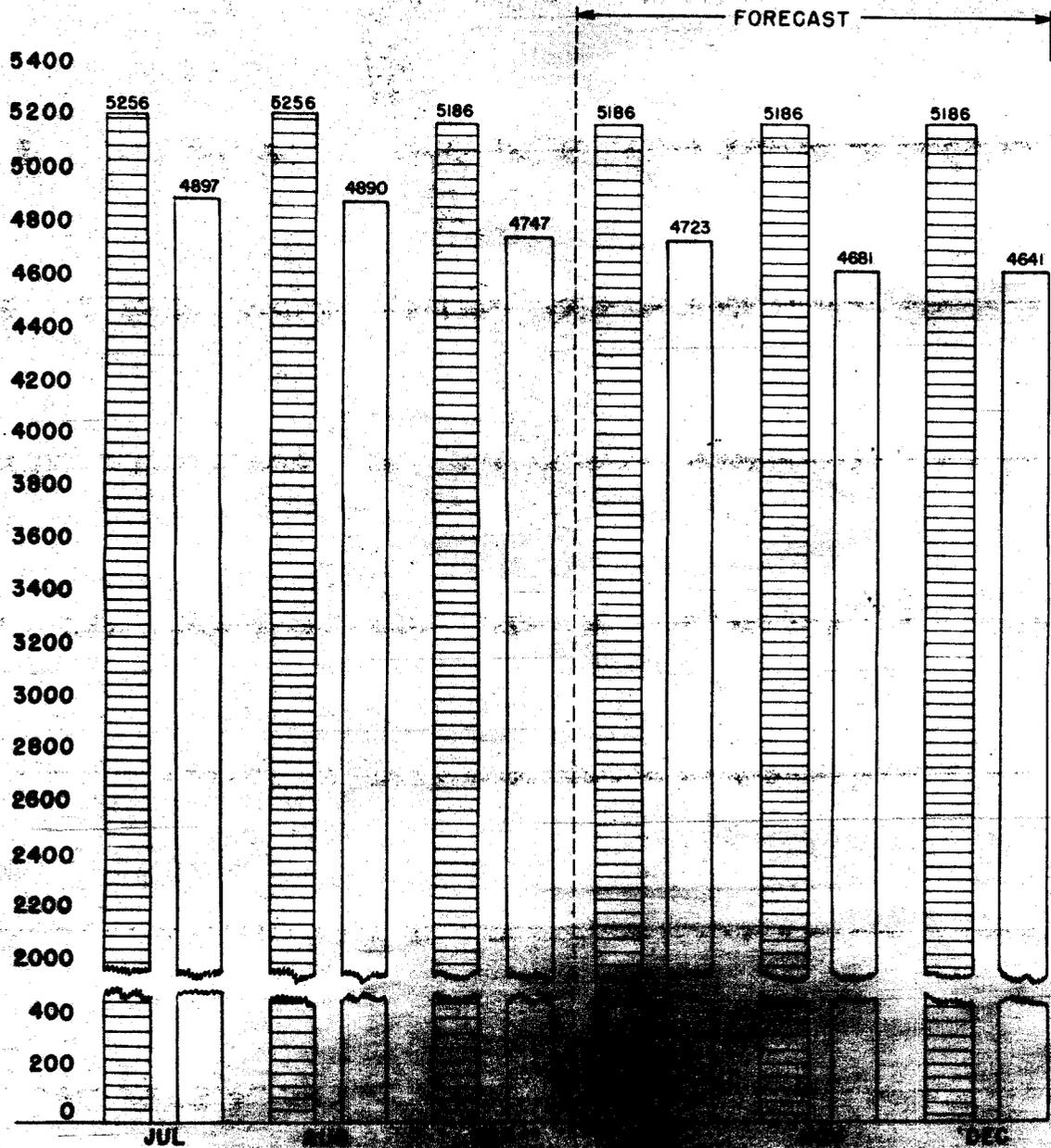


CHART VI

STATUS OF LOCAL PROCUREMENT



STATUS OF SIGNAL CORPS ENLISTED PERSONNEL



SOURCE : O/C SIG O REPORT BY
1 JULY - 30 SEP

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Apr 47, file AG 676 SIG-AGO, subj: "Responsibilities for Providing Telecommunications Service for the US Zone of Occupation in Germany."
2. Hq, EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47, p 36.
3. Hq, EUCOM, OC Sig O, Rot of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 5-6.
4. See Chart I.
5. Appendix G, Signal Plan to Annex No 2, to Plan for Reorganization of US Forces in the European Theater, 31 Jan 47, incl to ltr, Hq, EUCOM 5 May 1947, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, subj: "Plan for Reorganization of US Forces in European Command."
6. Ibid., pp 10-11.
7. Hq, EUCOM, OC Sig O, Rot of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, pp 1-6.
8. Ibid., 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 1-2.
9. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Apr 47, file AG 676 SIG-AGO, subj: "Responsibilities for Providing Telecommunications Service for the US Zone of Occupation in Germany."
10. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 23 Sep 47, file AG 676 SIG-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Open Wire Lines and Associated Facilities to the Administrative Department of Posts and Telecommunication."
11. Ibid.
12. Hq, EUCOM, OC Sig O, Rot of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 31.
13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 23 Sep 47, file AG 676 SIG-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Open Wire Communications Facilities to the Deutchepost."
14. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 19 Aug 47, file AG 311.2 SIG-AGO, subj: "Telecommunication Service Rendered by the Deutchepost."
15. Hq, EUCOM, OC Sig O, Rot of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 41-42.
16. Interview with Lt Col W. W. Sturdy, Comm Div, OC Sig O, 15 Jan 47.
17. Hq, EUCOM, OC Sig O, SOP 40, 18 Aug 47; see also SOI 21-5, 20 Aug 47.

18. Hq, EUCOM, OC Sig O, Rot of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 33-35.
19. Ibid, p 32.
20. Ibid, p 33.
21. Ibid, p 42.
22. Ibid, p 43.
23. Ibid, pp 42-43.
24. Ibid, p 39.
25. Ibid, pp 36-37; OC Sig O, Daily Journal, 15 Sep 47.
26. Hq, EUCOM, OC Sig O, Rot of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 42.
27. Ibid.
28. Ibid, p 41.
29. Ibid, pp 36.
30. Ibid, pp 48-49.
31. Ibid, pp 29-30.
32. Ibid, pp 45-48.
33. Ibid, p 46.
34. Ibid.
35. Ibid, p 47.
36. Ibid, pp 43-44.
37. Ibid, p 51.
38. Ibid, p 5.
39. Ibid, p 54.
40. Ibid, p 67.

41. Ibid., p 56.
42. Ibid., p 57.
43. Ibid., p 67-69.
44. Ibid., p 57.
45. Ibid., p 56.
46. Ibid., p 57.
47. Ibid., pp 60-61.
48. Ibid., p 60.
49. Ibid., pp 62-63.
50. Ibid., p 62.
51. Ibid., p 64.
52. Interview with Captain Roth, OC Sig O, 30 Jul 47.
53. Hq, EUCOM, OC Sig O, Rpt of Opr. 15 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 66.
54. Ibid., p 66.
55. Ibid., p 53.
56. Ibid., p 73.
57. Ibid.
58. Ibid.
59. Ibid., p 72.
60. Ibid., p 74.
61. Ibid., pp 37-38.
62. Adapted from ibid., pp 9, 11, 13.

63. Ibid., p 16.
64. Information from ibid., pp 16, 18, 22.
65. Ibid., pp 16-17, 21.
66. Ibid., pp 13-21.
67. Ibid., p 22.
68. Ibid., p 27.
69. Ibid., p 28.
70. Ibid., p 29.
71. Ibid., p 26.
72. Ibid.

Chapter XXX

CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION

Chapter XXX

CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION

1. Mission and Organization.

The third quarter of 1947 was unmarked by any major change in the mission and organization of the Office of the Chief of Transportation. With operating responsibilities for air transport vested in the European Air Transport Service (EATS) and the Air Transport Command (ATC), responsibility for motor transport delegated to subordinate commands, and the task of operating the railroads assigned to the Reichsbahn subject to the supervision of OMGUS, the Chief of Transportation was concerned in these fields only with coordination of military movements and formulation of policy. Control over the transportation by water of military cargo and personnel continued to be exercised by the Water Branch, Operations Division, and the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. The over-all mission of the Chief of Transportation was therefore to supervise and coordinate military movements and to establish policies governing transportation

required by the European Command for military purposes. Relationships with OMGUS, and with subordinate commands and lower headquarters, remained as previously established.

2. Key Personnel.

With the departure of Col. S. R. Browning for the United States on 1 July 1947, the post of Chief of Transportation was filled temporarily by Col. George E. Wrockloff, Deputy Chief, until 9 July, when the appointment of Col. Calvin DeWitt, Jr., became effective. Lt. Col. H. H. Heumann, formerly Chief, Control and Planning Division, was succeeded in that position by Lt. Col. George W. Barry. Col. Joseph T. Grant succeeded Col. Lloyd D. Bunting as Chief, Administration Division, and on 25 July, Lt. Col. W. B. Bunker succeeded Lt. Col. R. C. Tripp as Chief, Operations Division.⁽¹⁾

3. The Railroad Situation.

A grave shortage of freight cars continued to affect the transportation situation in western Germany throughout this quarter, making necessary the strict application of measures to secure prompt unloading of cars used to move military freight. The Army received only 90 to 95 percent of the cars it requested from the Reichsbahn, despite its first priority. Loss of workshops and machinery, absenteeism, shortage of labor, and lack of repair materials hampered the efforts of the Reichsbahn to maintain its rolling stock.⁽²⁾ Partly because of the inadequate repair program, cars on hand in the British and U. S. Zones totaled only

53 percent of the car requests presented by all users, as compared with 85 percent supplied the previous year. By contrast with the autumn of 1946, no major diversion of rail facilities was required in connection with the moving of winter food and fuel supplies for the civilian economy. Care was taken to schedule movements by services and commands so as not to interfere, however, with these special civilian requirements. (4)

4. Rail Freight.

a. The Transportation Corps release (TCR) system continued to serve as key to the control of military freight shipments. During the quarter, releases were issued by the Office of the Chief of Transportation as follows: (5)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number of TCR'S</u>	<u>Rail Cars Covered</u>
July	4,407	38,606
August	4,119	46,165
September	4,044	38,882

b. Tonnages estimated for rail movement during the period 1 August to 31 December 1947 covered military government imports, Army imports, returns to the United States, surplus property, scrap for disposal, and depot consolidation shipments. (6) Starting with 375,659 tons estimated for August rail moves, estimated totals rose to 496,875 tons for September, falling to 377,785 for October, 381,217 for November, and 369,527 for December.

c. The car situation in the European Command throughout the

(7)
quarter is indicated in the following table:

<u>Status of Cars</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Loaded	31,071	24,210	25,218	80,499
Unloaded	39,057	33,777	34,783	107,617
Reconsigned	10,746	8,764	6,660	26,170
Daily average on hand in local areas	742	442	447	
Daily average on hand in depots	1,893	1,382	1,288	

d. Estimates of surplus property to be moved were calculated on the basis of anticipated surplus declarations, allowing a time lag of four months between the month of the declaration and the movement by rail. These estimates were subject to revision, however, in the event that new policies were issued governing the generation of scrap and surplus and the return of specific items to the United States. (8)

e. It was the responsibility of OMGUS to seek improvement of the rail car supply in the U. S. Zone. Steps taken to attain this end included arranging with foreign governments for the restoration of car balances, curtailing of international transit freight traffic during the harvest season, diversion of traffic from rail to barge transport, and furtherance of a long-range car rehabilitation program. (9)

5. Rail Passengers.

A number of policies regarding military passenger trains were established or clarified during this quarter.

a. Effective on 1 July, space on military duty sleeper trains was made allocable as follows: to official duty personnel, 70 percent; to leave personnel, 10 percent; to businessmen, correspondents, and employees of accredited civilian and quasi-military agencies, 20 percent. (10)

b. Special trains were set up in August to transport approximately 500 members of pistol and rifle teams from Frankfurt and Kassel to Grafenwohr. (11) During September, two special trains carried troops to the Constabulary School at Sonthofen; four special trains moved pistol and rifle teams from Grafenwohr to Stuttgart, Giessen, Kassel, and Frankfurt; and two special trains carried troops from Vilsech to Munich and Mannheim. (12)

c. Authority to lease one second-class coach for the movement of displaced persons from Munich to Paris was granted to the American Joint Distribution Committee. The first movement departed from Munich on 17 July 1947. The leased coach was attached to the "Orient Express" international train for the trip to Paris. (13)

d. A directive was issued by OMGUS to control the riding of military trains by German personnel. (14) Under this directive Germans were prohibited from riding military trains unless they possessed travel orders issued by OMGUS, by a Land OMG, or by a military headquarters. They were also prohibited from having in their possession military railroad tickets purchased with military payment certificates.

e. In addition to passengers carried by military trains on an individual basis, a substantial number of troops were moved by rail during the quarter. Troops moved to and from the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation as well as between other points in the European Command totaled as follows: July, 4,426; August, 5,098; September, 3,997. (15)

6. Rail Movement of Perishable Subsistence Items.

Although not primarily a Transportation Corps responsibility, the handling of perishable subsistence items within the European Command required the close cooperation of the Chief of Transportation with the Office of the Chief Quartermaster and the Railway Security Police. During this quarter, a monthly average of 7,700 net long tons of perishable subsistence were handled in quartermaster distribution channels. Principal lines of distribution, which was ordinarily made by refrigerated rail cars, were from the cold storage plants at Bremerhaven, Frankfurt, Mannheim, Munich, Nürnberg, and Stuttgart to the military posts. Controls over these rail shipments were established during the quarter. The shipping depot and the Reichsbahn Car Service Bureau were required to maintain telephone contact to insure the timely dispatch and re-icing of refrigerator cars; the consigner or consignee of each car dispatched or received was given notice by telegraph within twenty-four hours, so that appropriate action could be taken; and cars containing perishable shipments were identified by placards indicating the re-icing or other special requirements of the contents. (16)

7. Movement of Household Goods.

Shipment of the household goods of military personnel and Department of the Army civilians required increased attention from Transportation Corps representatives, as thousands of American families completed their official sojourns in the European Command. Detailed procedures governing such shipments were contained in EUCOM Standing Operating Procedure No. 101, "Packaging, Marking, Documentation, and Shipping of Household Goods," published on 9 July 1947. The purpose of this publication was "to provide a uniform procedure for the packing, packaging, marking, inspection, transporting, storing, documenting, safeguarding, and tracing of household effects of service personnel and of their dependents in connection with movement from the European Command to the United States or another overseas area, or into or within the European Command."

a. Chief of Transportation. The Chief of Transportation was assigned responsibility "for the technical supervision of movement, delivery, and tracing of household goods; for obtaining necessary rail equipment from the Office of Military Government and prompt movement of rail cars in and out of railheads and to and from the port."

b. Commanders of Military Posts. Commanders of military posts were assigned responsibility for packaging, packing, marking, and inspecting goods; preparation of shipping documents; movement of packed goods between billets and railheads; loading rail cars at the post

railhead; receipt and unloading of household goods arriving at the post; and security of shipments from the beginning of packing at billets through completion of loading on rail cars and movement from railhead.

c. Port Commander. The port commander was assigned responsibility for security and storage of household goods within the port area and for the movement and documentation of shipments from the port area.

d. Reichsbahn Car Service Bureau. The Reichsbahn Car Service Bureau was assigned responsibility for tracing carload shipments of household goods within the U. S. Zone of Germany, including Berlin.

e. Austria. The Transportation Officer, U. S. Forces, Austria, was made responsible for tracing carload shipments of household goods within the U. S. Zone of Austria.

8. Documentation of Household Goods Shipments.

Lack of proper documentation was a recurring cause of delay in the shipment of household goods to the United States. The Standing Operating Procedure provided that each shipment to the port should be accompanied by a series of documents, including travel orders, customs declarations, shipping lists, and customs tags. Numerous shipments reached the New York Port without customs declarations, and were therefore subject to warehousing pending fulfillment of customs requirements. At Bremerhaven, approximately 85 percent of the household goods received for shipment to the United States were delayed because of incomplete documentation.

Because of the resultant accumulation of shipments, an embargo on household goods was maintained at the port during the first eighteen days of September. (17) To insure the enforcement of documentation procedures, Headquarters, EUCOM, instructed the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation to cease all shipments to the United States of household goods received without customs declarations.

9. Port Operations.

In addition to its regular cargo and passenger activities at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, the Office of the Chief of Transportation was concerned with special shipping problems posed by the evacuation of troops from Italy, shipment of British war brides and European immigrants, and the program for the repatriation of World War II dead.

a. Cargo Tonnages. Cargo loaded at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation showed a marked increase, while cargo discharged, not including bulk petroleum products, decreased during the quarter. Approximately half of the bulk petroleum products discharged at Bremerhaven was the property of OMGUS. Tonnages loaded and discharged under supervision of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation were as follows: (18)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Total</u>
Loaded	14,237	24,504	33,626	72,367
Discharged				
Petroleum	30,791	26,785	21,747	79,323
products				
Other	28,336	114,348	129,050	271,734

b. Passenger Vessels. During the third quarter of 1947, pas-
 senger vessels arrived at Bremerhaven in the following numbers: (19)

<u>Category</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dependent Class	8	5	7	20
Trooper Class	1	5	1	7
Patient Carrier	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	9	11	9	29

Vessels sailing for the United States were as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dependent Class	8	4	7	19
Trooper Class	1	7	1	9
Patient Carrier	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	10	12	9	31

c. Passengers. Passengers arriving from the United States during the quarter were as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Total</u>
Military	1,190	1,341	930	3,461
Dept of the Army Civilians	77	198	102	377
Dependents	1,144	1,104	752	3,000
Miscellaneous	<u>14</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>14</u>
TOTALS	2,425	2,643	1,784	6,852

Passengers bound for the United States were as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Military	3,255	4,821	3,050	11,126
Dept of the Army Civilians	557	360	236	1,153
Dependents (U.S.)	1,139	1,041	1,006	3,186
War Brides and Children	486	542	805	1,833
Aliens	98	48	--	146
Patients	387	214	269	870
General Prisoners	72	145	72	289
Miscellaneous	--	13	--	13
TOTALS	5,994	7,184	5,438	18,616

d. War Brides from the United Kingdom. On 1 July 1947, responsibility for the shipment of British war brides to the United States was transferred to the U.S. Military Attache in London. The Office of the Chief of Transportation, EUCOM, continued to furnish administrative support and the Military Attache was authorized to obligate designated EUCOM funds in carrying on the program. (20) At that time more than 1000 brides were still awaiting transportation to the United States. During the quarter more than 350 British war brides and children embarked from the United Kingdom on commercial vessels. (21)

e. American Graves Registration Command. The Water Branch was also concerned with supplying shipping required by the American Graves Registration Command in its program for the repatriation of World War II dead. The USAT Joseph V. Connolly and the USAT Mary Cullom Kimbro brought cargoes of supplies for the American Graves Registration Command to Antwerp in July and August. Following the return of the Connolly to

Antwerp on 19 September, plans were made for the ceremonial departure of this vessel on 4 October, on the first voyage in the program for the repatriation of war dead.
(22)

f. Evacuation of Troops from Italy. To assist in evacuating troops from Italy, the USAT General Muir, USAT General Ballou, and the USAT General Richardson were routed to Leghorn in September. It was planned that the USAT George W. Goethals and USAT Gibbons would be sent to Italy in October.
(23)

g. Transportation of Immigrants. During September the USAT General Stewart, the USAT General Heintselman, and the USAT General Sturgis transported immigrants from Germany to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Rio de Janeiro, and to Venezuela, respectively.
(24)

10. Safeguarding Military Shipments.

Heavy losses of United States supplies by rail and water through pilferage continued throughout this period. Dollar values of supplies pilfered totaled \$90,000 in June, \$103,000 in July, \$124,000 in August, and \$78,000 in September. The August figure included \$16,000 pilferage from shipside operations at Bremerhaven, a type of pilferage not covered in earlier reports. At the end of July, American railway police totaled 2,205; German railway police employed as static guards totaled 2,905; German railway police employed as supply train escort guards totaled 825; German railway police investigators, inspectors, and overhead employees totaled 278; and organized civilian guards engaged

(26)
in static guard duties at EUCOM installations totaled 23,839. At
the end of September railway police totals had changed to 1,968 American
police; 2,930 German static guards; 886 German escort guards; and 266
(27)
overhead personnel. Basic responsibilities for security and detailed
procedures for the safeguarding of supplies were established by Standing
Operating Procedure No. 52, "Security of Supplies," issued on 2 August. (28)
This publication allocated responsibilities for security to major commanders;
port; depot, and other installation commanders; consignees; OMGUS; and
the Provost Marshal, EUCOM.

11. Developments in Motor Transportation.

Two aspects of motor transportation concerned the Chief of
Transportation during this quarter, namely, the policy of renting U. S.
Government vehicles and the improvement of efficiency in the use of
vehicles by subordinate commands.

a. Rental of Motor Vehicles. In August an agreement was
reached between the Chief of Transportation and the International Refugee
Organization on hourly rates for vehicles furnished during July and
August. A further agreement provided that after 1 September vehicles
(29)
would be rented at a flat monthly rate. Monthly rates ranged from
fifty dollars for a jeep or sedan to three hundred dollars for a 10-ton
(30)
trailer. The agreement provided that the Army would furnish drivers,
maintenance, gasoline, oil, and lubricants.

b. Utilization Surveys. Representatives of the Highway Branch,

Operations Division, Office of the Chief of Transportation, in cooperation with inspection teams of the Office of the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, made vehicle utilization surveys at Munich, Berlin, and Bad Nauheim during the quarter.

(31)

12. Air Transportation.

Clearance of special missions continued to be the task of the Air Branch, Operations Division. Missions authorized during the quarter were as follows:

<u>Missions</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Very Important Persons	41	37	55
Evacuation	5	7	6
Special	16	13	5
Cargo	4	4	1
Canceled	4	1	2

<u>Cargo Carried</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Pounds	44,505	11,600	16,000

Passengers Carried

Very Important Persons	176	152	384
Evacuation	15	29	20
Special	119	129	78

Missions cleared by the Air Branch included flights throughout Europe and to the United Kingdom. Consolidation of the Air Priorities Board with the Air Branch was the subject of a staff study during this period.

(32)

13. Training and Inspections.

No general training program was sponsored during this quarter by the Chief of Transportation. Representatives of Office of the Chief of Transportation, however, visited Würzburg, Nürnberg, and Regensburg during August to confer with post transportation officers. Thoroughgoing inspections of transportation operations were made by representatives of the Office of the Chief of Transportation at Giessen in July, and at Regensburg, Heidelberg, and Stuttgart in September. These inspections covered completeness of files and records, shipment and storage of household goods, submission of reports, and motor transportation activities.
(33)

14. Supply.

Basic supply procedures for the European Command were published as Standing Operating Procedures No. 98 on 12 September 1947. Annex G of this publication set forth the special policies and procedures applying to the Transportation Corps within the European Command. It designated the Bremerhaven Transportation Corps Depot as the base depot for the European Command, established requisitioning procedures, listed items subject to special controls, established a depot stock control level of 180 days, and provided for the inventory of all Transportation Corps cargo upon delivery at the depot. No serious supply situations were experienced during this period.
(34)

15. Surplus Property Disposal.

During this quarter 4,730 long tons of Transportation Corps property were declared surplus, making a net cumulative total of 24,540 long tons declared up to 30 September 1947. On that date, 50 long tons remained to be declared and 56,000 long tons, consisting of rail cars, were awaiting delivery. A total of 2,690 long tons were sold by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner during the quarter. (35) Excess items totaling forty long tons were returned to the United States, leaving no balance for shipment at the end of September.

a. Inventory of Freight Cars. Declarations of surplus rolling stock were based on a total of 42,413 Transportation Corps freight cars in countries under jurisdiction of the European Central Inland Transport Organization, as reported by a census made in 1946, and the requirements of OMGUS for 27,479 cars. (36) The balance, numbering 14,934 cars, were declared surplus. A count taken in May 1947 showed only 26,945 Transportation Corps freight cars in the U. S. and British Zones. Of these, 25,000 were set aside for OMGUS operations, including the handling of Army freight, and the remainder were sold by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. Further contracts entered into by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner for the sale of freight cars were to be met upon the return of additional cars to the U. S. and British Zones. (37)

b. Surplus Property on Hand, 30 September. On 30 September,

Transportation Corps surplus property included the following:

	<u>Long Tons</u>	<u>Value</u>
Karlsruhe (TC Center)	3,188.26	\$3,233,286.88
Bremerhaven (floating equipment)	9,688.38	\$7,537,088.60
Rolling Stock	11,680.54	\$1,161,900.00
Sold but not delivered	<u>60,000.00</u>	<u>\$10,000,000.00</u>
	84,557.18	\$21,932,275.48

c. Deliveries to the Greek Government. In August the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement authorized the Chief of Transportation to establish a depot at Karlsruhe to expedite the shipment of surplus property sold to the Greek Government. Such property was forwarded to the depot and there consolidated for shipment by barge to Antwerp, thence to be shipped to Greece. From its activation on 14 August 1947 through 30 September, 2,442 long tons of surplus property were received at the depot by the Greek Government, and 1,576 tons of this amount were shipped. Shipment from the depot was handicapped by the low level of the Rhine River, permitting barges to be loaded to only one-quarter of their full capacity. Except for packaging, which was on a cash reimbursable basis, the storing and handling of property at the depot were performed without charge to the Greek Government.

d. Surplus Deliveries in September. Deliveries of Transportation Corps surplus property during September 1947 involved greater tonnage and a larger value than deliveries from surpluses of all the other services. Deliveries of Transportation Corps surplus for this month reached

a total of 29,260 long tons valued at \$5,852,000. (41)

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, OCOT, Rpt of Oper. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, ch 1, p 3.
2. Ibid., ch 3, p 1.
3. Ibid., ch 2, p 26.
4. Ibid., ch 3, p 1.
5. Ibid., ch 3, p 9.
6. Ibid., ch 2, appendix A.
7. Ibid., ch 2, p 1.
8. Ibid., ch 2, p 25.
9. Ibid., ch 2, p 27.
10. Ibid., ch 3, p 6.
11. Ibid., ch 3 p 9.
12. Ibid., ch 3, p 10.
13. Ibid., ch 3, p 7.
14. Directive, OMCUS, "Travel Authorization for German Personnel,"
AG 200.4 (TD), 28 Jul 47, cited in ibid., ch 3, p 8.
15. Hq, EUCOM, OCOT, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, ch 3, p 9.
16. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 17.
17. Hq, EUCOM, OCOT, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, ch 2, pp 48-50.
18. Ibid., ch 2, p 1.
19. Ibid., ch 3, p 40.
20. Ibid., ch 3, p 41.
21. Ibid., ch 3, p 40.

22. Ibid, ch 3, pp 34-38.
23. Ibid, ch 3, pp 37-38.
24. Ibid, ch 3, p 37.
25. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 38.
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid, p 39.
28. SOP 52, EUCOM, 2 Aug 47, superseding SOP 52, USEET, 22 Jun 46,
subj: "Security of Supplies."
29. Hq, EUCOM, OCOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, ch 2, p 12.
30. Ibid, ch 2, p 20.
31. Ibid, ch 3, p 19.
32. Ibid, ch 3, pp 47-49.
33. Ibid, ch 2, p 50, ff.
34. See SOP 93, EUCOM, 12 Sep 47, subj: " Supply Procedures in the
European Command."
35. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 3.
36. Hq, EUCOM, OCOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, ch 2, p 46.
37. Ibid, ch 2, p 48.
38. Ibid, ch 4, p 29.
39. Ibid, ch 2, p 9.
40. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 39-40.
41. Hq, EUCOM, OCOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, ch 4, p 29.

Chapter XXXI
CHIEF OF FINANCE

Chapter XXXI
CHIEF OF FINANCE

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

1. Organization.

a. The Chief of Finance, a special staff officer of Headquarters, EUCOM, on 1 July 1947 was Col. Ray B. Conner. The Deputy Chief of Finance was Col. Fiorre J. Stagliano and the Executive Officer was Lt. Col. George R. Gretser.

b. The Office of the Chief of Finance was divided into nine branches enumerated as follows with their chiefs: Administrative Branch, Maj. Francis A. Chamblin; Personnel and Bonding Branch, Maj. Charlie M. Parker; Receipts and Disbursements Branch, Lt. Col. A. Widmer; Reciprocal Aid, Lend Lease, and Reimbursable Transfers Branch, Lt. Col. Paul E. Benn; Central Welfare Fund Branch, E. Q. Adams, who was also Assistant Custodian of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund; Family Allowance Branch and Liquidation Accounts Branch, Maj. G. W. Neill; Savings and Insurance

Branch, Maj. J. L. Dowling; and Audit Branch, Lt. Col. H. F. Mericle, succeeded by Lt. Col. Esthel G. Stroube on 14 July 1947.

c. The 7752d Finance Center, Friedberg, Germany, under the direct supervision of the Chief of Finance, operated the European Command Finance School and had administrative control over the Savings and Insurance Branch, Family Allowance Branch, Liquidation Accounts Branch, and the Central Disbursing Office. These branches were under the technical supervision of the Chief of Finance. The Chief of Finance also had technical supervision over the twenty-five accountable disbursing offices and thirty-one class "B" agent offices throughout the European Command. Under the control of the Chief of the Audit Branch were four regional audit detachments, namely 7757th, Bad Tölz; 7758th, Heidelberg; 7759th, Nürnberg; and 7760th, Fulda.

2. Changes in Organization and Functions.

a. Col. Aloysius J. Tagliabue was assigned as Assistant Chief of Finance on 26 September, a temporary position not previously occupied, pending the return to the United States of the Deputy Chief of Finance. (1)

b. On 1 September the Personnel and Bonding Branch assumed all personnel functions previously vested in the Administrative Branch, with the exception of the issuance of ration cards and similar authorizations to the personnel of the Office of the Chief of Finance. (2)

c. On 9 July the responsibility for the audit of all non-

appropriated funds was vested in the Chief of Finance. Each fund was to be audited once a year. Headquarters and unit funds as defined in AR 210-50, the accounts of the EUCOM Exchange System, and the U.S. Officers' and Noncommissioned Officers' Club, EUCOM, were exempted from the audit jurisdiction of the Chief of Finance until such time as the (3) audit of all other funds could be placed on a semiannual basis.

d. On 30 August 1947, the Audit Agency, EUCOM, was established directly under the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. It operated independently as an activity of the Deputy Commander in Chief under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Finance. General Order 9, 22 March 1947, establishing the Audit Agency under the command of the Chief of Finance, was res- (4) cinded.

3. Change in Status of Field Units.

On 20 July 1947, all Table of Organization and Equipment Finance Disbursing Sections in the European Command, excluding Austria, were in- (5) activated. On the same date all non-Table of Organization Finance (6) units were discontinued. Personnel from these units were assigned to the local station complement units of the military posts, and the disbursing sections became Post Finance Offices. These disbursing sections, which were previously under the operational control of the Chief of Finance, then came under the operational control of the Post Commanders. The Chief of Finance did, however, retain technical jurisdiction over them.

4. Responsibilities of the Chief of Finance.

The Chief of Finance was responsible for providing finance and audit service for the European Command and advising the Commander in Chief and subordinate commands on finance, auditing, and currency matters. Specific duties were: operating a receipts and disbursements service and an auditing service; reviewing reports of survey; handling all documents pertaining to the issuance of surety bonds; being custodian of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund; accounting and reporting of reciprocal aid, lend lease, and reimbursable transfers; supervising the Savings and Insurance Program; and operating the European Command Finance School.
(7)

5. Functions of the Office of the Chief of Finance.

a. The Administrative Branch of the Office of the Chief of Finance supervised the message center, the central files, the Publications Section, and the Supply and Transportation Section, and drafted new finance bulletins and regulations. The Personnel and Bonding Section handled all applications for surety bonds and appointments as deputies and cashiers to disbursing officers, assigned all finance personnel to units in the European Command, and administered personnel matters for persons assigned to the Office of the Chief of Finance. The Receipts and Disbursements Branch operated a receipts and disbursements service, including adequate funding and other central disbursing functions. The Audit Branch provided for audits of all civilian personnel pay roll records, sales and property accounts, and appropriated funds, and reviewed

all reports of survey in excess of \$5000 or in which pecuniary liability had been fixed by subordinate commands. It also collected delinquent accounts. The Reciprocal Aid, Lend-Lease, and Reimbursable Transfers Branch accounted for and reported all reciprocal aid, lend-lease, and reimbursable transfers to foreign governments; maintained the accounts and billed foreign governments and their agencies for services and supplies; prepared vouchers and goods and submitted them to other U.S. Government agencies and the International Refugee Organization; and reported the cost of handling surplus property. The Liquidation Accounts Branch disposed of closed depository accounts of disbursing officers and settled the accountability for funds held in "Official Adjustment Account" with the Paris and London offices of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The Family Allowance Branch was responsible for the receipt, distribution, or other appropriate disposition of family allowance authorizations received in the European Command. The Savings and Insurance Branch was responsible for the operation of the Savings and Insurance Schools for unit Savings and Insurance Officers and for the dissemination of publicity advocating the reinstatement of National Service Life Insurance, the use of Soldier's Deposits, and the purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds. (8)

b. The Chief of Finance was the Custodian of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund, which was established for the purpose of controlling and administering all nonappropriated funds in the European Command with the exception of hospital funds and the EUCOM Central Hospital Fund. (9)

OPERATIONS

6. Personnel and Bonding Branch.

The number of applications for surety bonds and for appointment
(10)
as deputies and cashiers received were:

For new bonds	457
For bond renewals	52
For Automatic Position Form of Fidelity Schedule (nonappropriated funds).	138
For appointment of deputies	31
For termination of appointments as deputies	15
For appointment as cashiers	163
For termination of appointments as cashiers	23

7. Receipts and Disbursements Branch.

a. On 14 July 1947, the American Express Company and the Chase
National Bank were authorized to provide banking facilities in the U.S.
Zone of Germany. The American Express Company was further authorized
to operate branches in the U.S. Zone of Austria. The services offered
were personal checking and saving accounts for all who desired to open
them and depository accounts for disbursing officers. (11) Payment of
personnel by check drawn against the appropriate disbursing officer's
account was also authorized where practicable. These services tended
to reduce the amount of currency in circulation and thus minimized the
(12)
danger of counterfeit currency.

b. Technical inspections were made of all accountable dis-
bursing offices and class "B" agent offices, which were generally

(13)

found to be operating in a satisfactory manner.

c. An agreement with the Czechoslovak Government on 25 July 1947 provided for the settlement of all procurement claims against the U.S. Army through 31 March 1946 by a bulk payment of \$5,903,647.03. (14)

8. Audit Branch.

a. The audit of nonappropriated funds became a responsibility of the Audit Branch in July. Personnel for this activity was recruited both in the European Command and in the United States, and, after a short orientation on Army audit methods, the auditors were assigned to one of the four regional audit detachments. To determine the work load for each detachment, all major commanders were requested to report all nonappropriated funds in their commands. Six hundred and nineteen individual funds were reported. They were distributed among the several audit detachments as follows: 7757th Audit Detachment, 212 funds; 7758th Audit Detachment, 212 funds; 7759th Audit Detachment, 102 funds; and 7760th Audit Detachment, 93 funds. Of the 619 funds to be audited by July 1948, thirty-three were completed by 30 September 1947, representing 5 percent of the total. (15)

b. The increasing number of delinquent accounts was a major problem of the Office of the Chief of Finance. From 1 July 1947 through 30 September 1947 the number of delinquent accounts increased from 511 to 691, amounting to \$168,031.22 and \$239,659.91, respectively. In September, 213 delinquent accounts were unpaid bills for meals furnished

to indigenous employees. In an effort to reduce the increasing number of delinquent accounts, command letters requesting payment were sent to individuals and agencies whose accounts were delinquent two months or more. Command letters were also prepared requiring post commanders to report action taken to make collections. If at the end of the third month a delinquency was not corrected, a board was appointed to determine if the post commander was pecuniarily liable. When an account could not be collected by the Chief of Finance in the cases of individuals returned to the United States, the account was forwarded to the Chief of Finance, Special Staff, U.S. Army, for collection in accordance with the provisions of AR 35-6660. (16)

c. The number of active commissary accounts decreased from forty-five to forty-three due to the closing of the commissaries at Freising and Murnau. One hundred and seventy-eight certificates of audit were issued, sixty-eight of which were nonclear certificates. In addition, one hundred superseding certificates were issued for previously nonclear accounts and twenty-three inspections of sales accounts were conducted. (17)

d. Technical inspections were made of fourteen civilian pay roll records or approximately one-sixth of the number of existing accounts. War Department Forms 51, "Report of Civil Service Retirement Deductions Withheld," were submitted to the Civilian Retirement Accounts Branch, Office of the Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Charlotte, N.C., for employees of Headquarters Command, EUCOM; Western Base Section; and Field Information Agency Technical. (18)

e. Of the 1,220 reports of survey on hand on 1 July and received by 30 September, 766 were forwarded to the Chief of Finance, Special Staff, U.S. Army, carrying a recommendation of pecuniary liability. Action was taken to relieve all concerned of such liability on 147 (19) reports.

f. The audit of property accounts was conducted from the regional audit offices. There were 452 active property accounts during this period, and 256 certificates of audit were issued and thirty-four (20) superseding certificates covering previously nonclear certificates.

9. Reciprocal Aid, Lend-Lease, and Reimbursable Transfers Branch.

a. During the war, services and supplies were obtained by the U.S. Army under the provisions of lend-lease and reciprocal aid agreements. Upon the termination of lend-lease on 2 September 1947, the postreciprocal aid period was established to continue until 31 March 1946, during which procurement continued under reciprocal aid procedures. The payment of procurement bills for the postreciprocal aid period was generally slow due to a lack of proper documentation upon which the Army could authorize payment. The Chief of Finance was charged with the responsibility of auditing the appropriate records of the creditor governments and agencies before authorizing payment. The Chief of Finance went to Paris during this period to survey the auditing work to be done in France and to establish procedures. The actual audit of French accounts pertaining to U.S. Army procurement in that country was begun on 15 September 1947, and final settlement

of claims was expected to be made by 1 April 1948. Similar audits were being conducted in Belgium and Luxemburg, and final settlement was expected by the end of 1947. The Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement was attempting to obtain Department of the Army approval to authorize the payment of similar procurement claims by British agencies upon certification by the British Government. The adoption of this procedure would remove the necessity of an audit by the Chief of Finance. (21)

b. On 1 April 1947, the payment for all supplies and services furnished to authorized representatives of foreign governments was put on a cash basis, with the exception of the United Kingdom and France, which were allowed thirty days' deferment of payment. (22) During this quarter the government, airlines, and armed forces of Great Britain and France were billed in the amount of \$127,626.97. No collections were made. In addition, sixteen governments and agencies of foreign governments were billed for services and supplies furnished by the U.S. Air Forces subsequent to 1 April 1947. Ten vouchers, totaling \$219,243.62, were prepared for services and supplies furnished to other U.S. Government agencies. (23)

c. Negotiations were being conducted at the end of September for the final payment for all services and supplies furnished by the European Command to UNRRA prior to the latter's inactivation on 30 June 1947. The value of these supplies was established by a joint EUCOM-UNRRA audit at \$3,799,150.71. No vouchers were prepared for services and supplies furnished to the International Refugee Organization. There were no adjustments or corrections to Lend-Lease Accounts.

The cumulative value of lend-lease vouchers prepared was \$772,098,227.14. (24)

d. A consolidated report for the month of June 1947 and for the entire fiscal year of 1947 classifying appropriated fund obligations chargeable to surplus property or to the regular funding program, was submitted to the Director of the Budget, Special Staff, U.S. Army.

(25)
This report classified costs as shown in table I.

Table I

	Surplus Property Costs	Regular Funding Program Costs
June 1947	\$ 14,366.00	\$ 7,548,597.66
Fiscal Year 1947	\$17,333,846.01	\$136,675,056.40

10. Savings and Insurance Branch.

Savings and Insurance Schools were conducted at eight military posts with 291 Army organizations being represented. The program of publicity for National Service Life Insurance, U.S. Savings Bonds, and Soldier's Deposit was marked by the distribution of 15,200 posters. (26)

OTHER AGENCIES AND ACTIVITIES

11. The 7752d Finance Center.

a. On 25 July 1947, the operations of the EUCOM Finance School were suspended. The officers assigned to the school conducted technical inspections of seven disbursing offices and fourteen class "B" agent offices. Four finance courses were completed prior to the suspension of the school and one course was canceled to enable the instructor to conduct the inspections. A summary of the courses completed from 1 January 1947 through 30 September 1947 is shown in table II: (27)

Table II

Course	Number of Courses	Number of Students
Property Audit	2	60
Enlisted Pay	9	143
Officer Pay	6	83
Travel Allowances	5	64
Accounting	4	44
Commercial Accounts	1	16
Complete Finance Course	1	10
Totals	28	410

b. On 7 July the destruction of series 461 U.S. Military Payment Certificates was completed, and persons assigned to the Currency Destruction Committee returned to their proper stations. (28)

12. EUCOM Central Welfare Fund.

a. The Board of Directors of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund

(29)

in August 1947 were:

Maj. Gen. J. M. Bevans, EUCOM, Chairman
Brig. Gen. John C. McCormick, USAFE
Col. P. M. Martin, USFA
Col. P. M. Rehm, Berlin Command
Col. C. M. Willingham, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation
Lt. Col. A. C. Black, First Military District
Lt. Col. J. W. Dean, Headquarters Command, EUCOM
Lt. Col. B. E. Spivy, Second Military District
Col. A. B. Denniston, American Graves Registration Command

b. At the September meeting of the Board a revision of the constitution and bylaws of the fund were made. Approval was received (30)
from the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on 17 September.

c. The net worth of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund on 1 July and 30 September was \$3,210,672.95 and \$4,216,961.37, respectively. At the August meeting of the Board of Directors a quarterly dividend was granted to major commands on the basis of \$4.00 per officer, warrant officer, enlisted person, and United States or Allied civilian employee within each command. Due to lack of sufficient funds to continue its recreational and welfare program, American Graves Registration Command was granted another \$4.00 dividend per person. The Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation was granted \$12,000 and a special \$2.00 per capita dividend (31)
for transients.

d. The American Forces Network and the Blue Danube Network received \$58,602.25 and \$26,767.67, respectively, and the EUCOM Special Service Welfare Fund was granted \$564,585.70 for second quarter require- (32)
ments including salaries and supplies.

e. A new policy was adopted regarding religious funds. In the past, the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund had received all inactivated

religious funds, but according to the new policy, initiated by the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund's administrative personnel and approved by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, such funds were deposited with the Chief of Chaplain's Religious Fund, Department of the Army. (33)

f. The Office of the Chief of Finance was granted \$150,000.00 in June 1947 for expenses arising from the nonappropriated fund audit program. By 30 September, \$9,846,02 had been expended. (34)

13. Armed Forces Leave Bonds.

In August 1947 the Chief of Finance proposed a plan to the Department of the Army whereby Armed Forces Leave Bonds might be cashed in the European Command. The suggested plan providing for the bonds to be sent to the United States for redemption, and the cash returned to the European Command. No decision on the proposed plan was received by 30 September 1947. (35)

14. Payment of Accounts of Former German Prisoners of War.

The Chief of Finance went to Berlin to discuss with OMGUS officials methods of expediting payment of Prisoner of War Certificates of Credit and Military Payment Orders held by former German prisoners of war. That the processing and payment of these certificates was too slow was indicated by the fact that applications for redemption valued at \$66,000.00 had been approved by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, but only \$19,800,000.00 had been paid by the Central Disbursing Office. On 9 September 1947, the Department of the Army was asked by

cable to allow ex-prisoners of war to submit their certificate directly to a German bank for collection. After certification by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau of the validity and the amount due, payment would be made to the bank by the Central Disbursing Office rather than
(36)
directly to the individual.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Office Memo 126, OCF, EUCOM, 26 Sep 47.
2. Office Memo 119, OCF, EUCOM, 2 Sep 47.
3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Jul 47, file AG 130 GSP-AGO, subj: "Audit of Nonappropriated Funds."
4. GO 106, EUCOM, 29 Sep 47, par V.
5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Jul 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Inactivation of Finance Units," as amended by ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 7 Jul 47, same file and subject.
6. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Jul 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Discontinuance of Non-T/O Finance Units."
7. Ltr, Hq, USFET, Mar 47, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, incl 1, appendix C-- "Finance Plan"--to annex No 2 to "Plan for the Reorganization of US Forces in the European Theater," 31 Jan 47.
8. Hq, EUCOM, OCF, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
9. GO 106, EUCOM, 29 Sep 47, par I.
10. Hq, EUCOM, OCF, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 3.
11. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 14 Jul 47, file AG 004.2 FIN-AGO, subj: "Banking Facilities."
12. Hq, EUCOM, OCF, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 4.
13. Ibid.
14. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 36.
15. Hq, EUCOM, OCF, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 8.
16. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 34; OCF, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 6.
17. Hq, EUCOM, OCF, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 5.

18. Ibid, p 6.
19. Ibid, p 8.
20. Ibid, pp 8-10.
21. Ibid, p 1; interview with Maj Francis A. Chamblin, Chief, Adm Br, OCF, 24 Nov 47; Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 34-36.
22. Cir 6, EUCOM, 1 Apr 47, subj: "Assistance by US Army to Foreign Governments and their Representatives in US Area of Control in Germany and Austria."
23. Hq, EUCOM, OCF, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 11-12.
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid, p 13.
26. Ibid, pp 16-17.
27. Ibid, p 15.
28. Ibid, p 13.
29. Ibid, p 18; interview with E. Q. Adams, Assistant Custodian, EUCOM Central Welfare Fund, 26 Nov 47.
30. Hq, EUCOM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 18.
31. Ibid, p 19; interview with E. Q. Adams, Assistant Custodian, EUCOM Central Welfare Fund, 26 Nov 47.
32. Hq, EUCOM, OCF, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 19.
33. Ibid, p 20.
34. Ibid.
35. EUCOM Press Release No 428, 21 Aug 47.
36. Hq, EUCOM, OCF, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 1; SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 34-36.

Chapter XXXII

CHIEF, MILITARY LABOR SERVICE

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CHIEF, MILITARY LABOR SERVICE

1. Mission.

During the third quarter of 1947 the principal task of the Military Labor Service was to reduce the number of displaced persons employed in civilian guard and labor units and to promote the employment of industrial police. In accordance with the policy of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, ⁽¹⁾ the number of organized civilian guards was cut by almost half ⁽²⁾ between 30 June and 30 September. Established primarily to supervise the training and administration of organized labor units, the Office of the Chief, Military Labor Service, was engaged throughout this quarter in creating conditions under which its existence would no longer be necessary.

2. Functions.

While turning part of its efforts to the development of the industrial police, the Office of the Chief, Military Labor Service, continued

to perform its specialized functions pertaining to military labor service units. As stated officially on 31 July 1947, the functions and responsibilities of the staff section were as follows:

a. To advise the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the general and special staff divisions in the development of policies on the employment of organized labor units and of industrial police;

b. To make recommendations on the allocation of labor supervision and labor service units and civilian guard ceilings to major commands;

c. To maintain technical supervision over all labor supervision and labor service units and industrial police in the European Command, although its supervision of technical labor service units was required to be in coordination with the chiefs of services concerned;

d. To make technical inspections of labor supervision and labor service units and industrial police, and to prepare reports with appropriate recommendations;

e. To prepare reports as required;

f. To review and initiate appropriate action on reports pertaining to organized labor and industrial police;

g. To maintain appropriate personnel records on civilians employed in labor service units, including a "black list" of undesirables;

h. To operate the Military Labor Service Training Center;

i. To allocate student quotas at the Military Labor Service Training Center to the major commands;

j. To take appropriate action, within allocations and established priorities, on requisitions for replacements for civilian guard units;

k. To operate necessary teams for the screening of civilian labor service units to remove undesirables;

i. To take action on all appointments, promotions, demotions, discharges, and transfers between major commands of guard officers in civilian guard units; and,

m. To investigate, as required, any incidents or matters relating to labor supervision and labor service units or to the industrial
(3)
police.

3. Personnel.

The organization of the Office of the Chief, Military Labor Service, and the size of its staff, remained unchanged throughout the quarter.

a. Key Personnel. Key officers were as follows: (4)

Chief, MLS: Col. Vance W. Batchelor (1 July-10 September)
Lt. Col. Joseph L. Driskell (acting 11 September)

Deputy Chief: Lt. Col. Joseph L. Driskell (1 July-10 September)
Maj. Robert P. Burwell, Jr. (11 September)

b. Assigned Units. Units under the command of Headquarters, 9th Labor Supervision Area, which was, for practical purposes the same as Headquarters, Military Labor Service, on 30 September 1947, were as follows:
(5)

I. Labor Supervision Units (United States Personnel)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men</u>
Area Hq	1	10	7
Hq and Hq Det			
7711th MLSTC	1	6	24
Company Hq	<u>1</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>31</u>
	3		

II. Labor Service Companies (Non-United States Personnel)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Simulated Officers</u>	<u>Simulated Enlisted Men</u>
Mobile Civilian Guard	2	40	454

4. Policies Governing Organized Civilian Labor.

Policies governing employment of organized civilian labor and guard units remained in this quarter fundamentally as established during May and June.

a. Displaced Persons in Organized Units. The policy stated by command of General Clay on 24 June 1947, requiring that the employment of displaced persons in organized labor units be progressively reduced, was applied throughout the third quarter of 1947. ⁽⁶⁾ The number of labor service companies made up of displaced persons was reduced from thirty-six on 1 July to thirty-two on 30 September 1947. ⁽⁷⁾ Organized guards were reduced by 13,569, between 30 June and 30 September, leaving 13,569 in ⁽⁸⁾ 74 units.

b. Use of Technical Labor Service Units. Technical labor service units made up of displaced persons were still needed throughout this

(9)

period to perform missions earlier assigned to military personnel. Of 112 labor service companies used on an "equipment only" basis on 1 July 1947, only 86 remained on 30 September. These were scheduled to disappear by 31 December 1947. The thirty-two labor service companies made up of displaced persons, existing on 30 September, were employed chiefly on mobile missions. Of these, it was anticipated that nine companies used by American Graves Registration Command in the liberated countries would be needed throughout 1948. The remaining twenty-three companies were being used in the Frankfurt-Giessen-Hanau area. It was expected that their missions would be completed in the spring of 1948.

5. Use of Labor Supervision Personnel.

The program of discharging organized civilian guards and replacing them with industrial police required the continuance of existing supervision units throughout this period. (10)

a. Changing Supervisory Functions. The following table, prepared in the Office of the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, shows the distribution of the ninety-seven labor supervision companies under the Military Labor Service between 30 April and 30 September:

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR SUPERVISION
COMPANIES

<u>Date</u>	<u>With Organized Civilian Guards</u>	<u>With Tech- nical Labor Service Companies</u>	<u>With Industrial Police</u>
30 April	47	50	0
30 June	44	52	1

<u>Date</u>	<u>With Organized Civilian Guards</u>	<u>With Tech- nical Labor Service Companies</u>	<u>With Industrial Police</u>
31 August	30	51	16
30 September	25	46	26

Units authorized in the occupational troop basis for 1948 comprised one labor supervision area, 13 labor supervision centers, and 102 labor supervision companies—all organized under Table of Organization and Equipment 20-20T, 9 January 1945, as amended by Change 1, Insert A, 29 May 1945.

b. Employment of Units, 30 September 1947. At the end of September 1947 these units were employed as follows:

(1) Headquarters, 9th Labor Supervision Area was serving as the carrier unit for personnel operating the Office of the Chief, Military Labor Service.

(2) One of the thirteen centers was assigned to U.S. Forces, Austria, another to Berlin Command, and one to each of the two military district headquarters, to function in each case as a staff section. The remainder, including a center administering civilian guard companies at Dachau, were directly supervising labor supervision companies and their attached labor service companies or industrial police.

(3) Of the 102 labor supervision companies, five were assigned to U.S. Forces, Austria, and were not under the technical supervision of the Chief, Military Labor Service. The remaining ninety-seven, and also seven provisional labor supervision companies at Frankfurt, were employed in direct supervision of labor service companies and industrial police. Twenty-five of these companies were supervising

sixty-two organized civilian guard units. Fifty-one were supervising eighty-six technical labor service companies, including twenty-three organized companies and sixty-three used as equipment authority only. Twenty-six were supervising 6,380 industrial police. One company was supervising the operation of mess halls for the Frankfurt Post and another was performing a similar function at Nürnberg. (11)

6. Problems Requiring Special Attention.

a. Discharged Civilian Guards. Displaced persons who were discharged from guard companies theoretically had the choice of going to camps for displaced persons, being repatriated, or emigrating to selected countries. The majority of the 13,500 guards discharged during this quarter expressed a desire for resettlement outside of Germany, but prevailing difficulties made necessary the return of approximately 12,200 to camps operated by the International Refugee Organization. (12) Approximately 1000 discharged guards went to Belgium as mine workers, 200 were resettled in France as mine and farm workers, and 100 went to countries outside Germany to join their families. Only a handful sought employment as industrial police.

b. Replacements for American Graves Registration Command. During August and September the Military Labor Service obtained a total of 159 replacements for labor service companies employed by the American Graves Registration Command. The names of replacements had to be submitted to the American Graves Registration Command in advance in order

that a detailed security check could be made by the French Government
(13)
before the transfer of replacements was approved.

c. Special Field Missions. Representatives of the Military Labor Service accompanied instruction teams from the Troops and Labor Branch, Office of the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, on visits made during this quarter to the Munich, Regensburg, and Augsburg Military Posts. Another representative was sent to Paris to become acquainted with procedures for the payment of indigenous personnel, prior to disbandment of the Civilian Labor Branch, Residual Liquidation Division,
(14)
American Graves Registration Command, on 30 September 1947.

7. Work of the Inspection Team.

A team of one American officer, one American enlisted man, and one Polish guard simulated officer inspected approximately 150 labor service companies during this period and submitted recommendations for needed corrective action to the commanding officers of the labor supervision companies concerned.
(15)
This team also investigated approximately forty miscellaneous matters. The main problems encountered concerned the issue of post-exchange items, payment of personnel, and issue of clothing. More prompt payment of labor service companies and the more equitable issue of post-exchange items marked the quarter. Seventy-five percent of the clothing received by labor units, however, was found to be unserviceable. Delays in issuing clothing, and inadequate inspection of clothing issued, required continuous attention by the inspection team.

Reports of inspections were forwarded to the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement and to labor supervision centers and companies on the 15th and 30th of each month.

8. Training Center Operations.

The return of civilian guards to International Refugee Organization camps greatly reduced the number of displaced persons assigned to the Military Labor Service. To replace a portion of the discontinued units, seven Negro companies were assigned to the training center, as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Date of Assignment</u>
556th Inf Co (Rifle) (Separate)	20 August 1947
557th Inf Co (Rifle) (Separate)	20 August 1947
Hq and Hq Co, 370th Inf Bn (Separate)	15 September 1947
Co D, 370th Inf Bn (Separate)	15 September 1947
Hq and Hq Co, 371st Inf Bn (Separate)	15 September 1947
Co D, 371st Inf Bn (Separate)	15 September 1947
558th Inf Co (Rifle) (Separate)	20 September 1947

These companies were assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 7711st Military Labor Service Training Center, subject to the operational control of the Second Military District.

9. Standing Operating Procedures.

Work on two standing operating procedures was undertaken by the Military Labor Service during this quarter.

a. Change to Standing Operating Procedure No. 80. On 25 July 1947, Change 3 to Standing Operating Procedure No. 80 was published, bringing guard employment procedures into line with the current policy

of replacing guard units with industrial police. This directive provided that vehicle authorizations of civilian guard companies be transferred to the Tables of Allowances of military posts and exempt Air Force installations, and in general defined the procedures to be followed in discharging civilian guards.

b. Preparation of Standing Operating Procedure on Industrial Police. Writing of a standard operating procedure on the employment of industrial police went forward throughout this period, although the directive was not issued until 10 November. Pending its publication, the Military Labor Service worked with the Troops and Labor Branch, Office of the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, in furnishing practical guidance to major commands and military posts concerning the training and hiring of industrial police.

10. Employment of Industrial Police.

Hiring of industrial police took place on a wide scale during this quarter in accordance with the policy stated on 24 June. This policy required that many security functions related to Army premises be transferred to the civil police, that guarding of certain materials transferred to the civilian economy be treated as a responsibility of the civil police, that the guard maintained on prisoners of war be reduced to a minimum, that United States troops be trained to replace organized civilian guards in the guarding of prisoners of war and civilian internees under military jurisdiction, and that nonorganized industrial police be

trained as soon as practicable to replace organized displaced persons. (16)

From 30 June to 30 September industrial police numbering 8,207 were re-
(17)
cruited, trained, and assigned.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Notes of SS&P Weekly Staff Conference, "Employment of Labor Service Units," presented by Lt Col J.M. Palmer, 15 Jul 47.
2. Hq, EUCOM, MLS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 3-4.
3. Hq, EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47.
4. Hq, EUCOM, MLS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 1-2.
5. Ibid, p 7.
6. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Jun 47, file AG 370.093 GSP-AGO, subj: "Employment of Civilian Guards and Industrial Police."
7. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 13.
8. Records of Troops and Labor Branch, SS&P, based on official reports submitted by major commands. The fact that the number discharged was exactly the same as the number continuing in service was a mere coincidence.
9. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 13.
10. Ibid, p 12.
11. Ibid; interview with M Sgt Carleson, Troops and Labor Branch, SS&P, 30 Jan 48.
12. Records of Troops and Labor Branch, SS&P; interview with Sgt Lloyd, Operations Branch, MLS, 21 Oct 47.
13. Hq, EUCOM, MLS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 4.
14. Ibid, p 5.
15. Ibid.
16. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Jun 47, file AG 370.093 GSP-AGO, subj: "Employment of Civilian Guards and Industrial Police."
17. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 13; MLS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 3, giving a total of 8,690 hired during this period.

Chapter XXXIII
AIR PRIORITIES BOARD

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1. Organization and Functions.

Throughout the quarter of 1947 the organization of the Air Priorities Board remained unchanged and the Board continued to function as an independent staff agency. Although staff planning contemplated the merging of the Secretariat of the Air Priorities Board with the Air Branch of the Office of the Chief of Transportation, the Air Branch continued to control special mission flights while the Board exercised control over regularly scheduled military flights. (1)

2. Control of Air Lift.

Continuing to apply the system of priorities established under USFET Circular 83, the Board controlled the movement by air of the following cargo, mail, passengers, and patients to the United States: (2)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Mail (lbs)</u>	<u>Cargo (lbs)</u>	<u>Passengers</u>	<u>Patients</u>
July	207,799	8,153	264	101
August	215,501	4,795	562	95
September	<u>144,440</u>	<u>4,626</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>81</u>
Totals	567,740	17,574	1,770	277

3. Transportation of Dependents to the United States.

Beginning in October, approximately 160 dependents, including small children, were flown to the United States monthly. Air transport was used for this group because of the shortage of suitable facilities for transportation by water. Only "plush" type airplanes were used for these passengers. An average of five planes departed each week, going via Newfoundland, or the Azores and Bermuda, to Westover Field. Facilities at stop-over points provided hot meals, emergency medical care, and other services.

4. New Equipment for Evacuation Planes.

The anticipated assignment by the end of the year of new equipment to the hospital evacuation service permitted the Board to plan on providing greater comfort for patients returned by air to the United States. The new planes for this service were to provide twenty plush seats in addition to sixteen litters. With this equipment, it would be possible to fly home a certain proportion of ambulatory cases, as well as those confined to litters. (3)

5. Role of the Permanent Secretariat.

Although no official shifting of functions took place in this

quarter, there was a marked tendency on the part of the Air Priorities Board, as an agency composed of general officers, to place increasing reliance on the judgment of the permanent Secretariat. Through long acquaintance with the problems of allocating space and determining priorities, the staff of the Secretariat was ready, by the end of September 1947, to take over the bulk of the functions formerly performed by the Board.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Interview with Maj Joseph E. Johnson, Air Priorities Board, 29 Oct 47.
2. Hq, EUCOM, Air Priorities Board, memo to Office of the Chief Historian, subj: "Air Movements," 29 Oct 47.
3. Hq, EUCOM, Air Priorities Board, statement for Office of the Chief Historian, "Planning for the Future," by Maj Joseph E. Johnson, 12 Nov 47.

