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The THIRD YEAR

1 OCTOBER - 31 DECEMBER 1947

VOLUME I



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<p>OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY SPECIAL STAFF, U.S. ARMY</p> <p>HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT FILE</p>	<p>CALL NUMBER</p> <p>8-3.1 CC 1 B V 1 C 1</p>
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<p>OFFICE OF ORIGIN</p> <p>Historical Division, European Command Frankfurt-AM-Main, Germany</p>	
<p>RETURN TO ROOM</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7 Sept 54</p>	

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P157

OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES

1947-1948

HISTORICAL DIVISION

EUROPEAN COMMAND

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

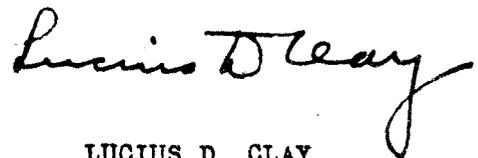
TO : All concerned

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

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

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

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



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

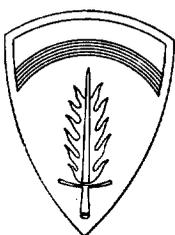
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The Third Year of the Occupation

THE SECOND QUARTER: 1 October — 31 December 1947



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Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

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

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VOLUME ONE

**The Command and the Staff
Under the Direct Supervision
of the Chief of Staff**

*to Cocom
7 Sept 54*

~~SECRET~~

Chapters

XXXI	Ernest Kreiling
XXXII and XXXIII	Elizabeth S. Lay
XXXIV	John H. Collins (11 May 48-)
XXXV	Elizabeth S. Lay
XXXVI	Arthur R. Burnet, A.B. (10 Jan 47-)
XXXVII	Dr. Joseph R. Starr
XXXVIII and XXXIX	Joseph P. Tustin
XL	Elizabeth S. Lay
XLI	Dr. Joseph R. Starr

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 Sgt. Michael E. Forgen (12 Jun 47-
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 4 Oct 48)
 Cpl. William Goodrich (12 Jun 47-
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 Tec.5 Thomas H. Burton (10 Jun 47-
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 Pfc Augustine A. Gustillo, Jr.,
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 Maria E. Anker (23 Sep 46-26 Jun 48)
 Nora M. Crawford (17 May 48-)
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12 Jul 48)

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UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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- Chapter XLI: RELATIONS WITH THE U.S. FORCES, AUSTRIA

The contents of the following chapters are RESTRICTED

- Chapter II: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, BUCOM
- Chapter III: DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND CHIEF OF STAFF, AND SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF
- Chapter IV: DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL
- Chapter V: CHIEF OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
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Chapter I

EVENTS, PROBLEMS, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

Chapter I
EVENTS, PROBLEMS, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MAIN TRENDS IN POLICY

1. General Clay's Conferences in Washington.

General Clay was in Washington from 6 until 23 October 1947, during which time General Huebner was Acting Commander in Chief and Military Governor. (1) In Washington General Clay participated in conferences with British representatives with respect to the apportionment of costs of the occupation in the economically fused U.S. and British Zones of Germany. At the time of his return to Germany these negotiations had not been concluded, but it was announced on 17 December 1947 that the United States would assume a greater portion of the costs of the occupation in the bizonal area and would receive a greater voice in the control of certain economic agencies in the combined zones. General Clay (2) said in Frankfurt on 29 October 1947:

I think it is absolutely essential that at an early date as large a part of Germany as possible be under, not only economic, but also political integration. I am sure there is no one who wants to establish a Western Germany, but I am equally sure that many millions of people cannot be kept without a government of their own forever. The bizonal agencies could form the basis for the quick formation of a provisional government; obviously it would be a provisional government if such a step were taken.

2. General Clay's Announcement of Intention to Retire.

In a statement following his return from Washington, General Clay announced that he had requested the Department of the Army to let him retire some time during the coming calendar year and that the Department of the Army had assured him that it would make every effort to grant his request.

3. Postponement of Transfer of Control of the Occupation to the State Department.

Much of the planning for the occupation of Germany had been done with the assumption that the responsibility for occupied areas would be transferred from the Army to the State Department. On 22 October 1947, the State Department said that because of "administrative considerations" it had abandoned, at least temporarily, plans to administer the U.S. Zones in Germany, Austria, Korea, and Japan. The announcement was made in Washington on the day that General Clay left the United States to return to Germany, after conferring in the capital with high United States and British officials on future policies in Germany. General Clay

explained that the Army had always recommended that the job be turned over to civilians. The State Department, however, had determined that it was not ready at that time and could state no date when it was expected that it would be ready to take over. The announcement of the State Department removed some of the uncertainty from the Army program. New undertakings frequently were planned with a possible transfer to a civilian agency in mind. The lack of knowledge of how long the Army would be in control of the occupation sometimes made long-range planning more difficult.

4. The Informational Campaign against Communism.

a. While the occupying powers permitted discussion of German political problems and allowed comments in German newspapers on matters of policy of the occupying powers, it was illegal for German political parties or the German press to spread militarist or antidemocratic ideas or rumors aimed at disrupting Allied unity. In spite of this, the attacks upon the United States in the Soviet-licensed German press became increasingly bitter. This was an important factor in the American decision to strike back in an informational campaign against communism. Immediately after his return from Washington in October 1947, General Clay announced that American officials would no longer refrain from answering communist criticisms and attacks, but that they would defend the American way of life and American democracy. At a monthly conference of commanders held at Frankfurt on 29 October 1947, General Clay said:

After continued Russian violation of our agreement pertaining to attack on the principles of government of respective Allied states, we are going to conduct a campaign to bring to the attention of the German people the evils of communism. We are going to point out that, under the democratic processes which we believe in, the rights and dignity of the individual are paramount. In this campaign we shall never attack any nation by name, nor people as individuals, but we shall attack the type and kind of government known as "police states." In this connection, it is extremely important that troops and officers are carefully orientated so that they may know exactly what the principles of communism are and what they might lead to. It is also desired that all commanders and TI & E officers give this orientation the maximum attention.

In another explanation of the purposes and methods of the campaign
(5)

General Clay said:

I have no intention of entering into a series of recriminations and charges between the United States and the Soviet Republic. However, I do intend to defend the principles in which we believe and to attack those in which we don't believe, and we certainly don't believe in communism in any manner, shape, form, or fashion I expect every representative of America over here to express his views on communism and what it leads to. I do not intend to have any officials of American Military Government who do not believe in the principles of democracy that the American Government is based on. We are not engaged in attacking other governments. We are going to make every effort to explain why we believe in our system, what it has done for our country, and why we don't believe in other systems. We are particularly going to point out the importance we attach to the rights and dignity of the individual. We have deliberately avoided engaging in discussions which might prove controversial, but we are no longer going to do so.

b. Guidance of the campaign, insofar as the military forces were concerned, was handled by the EUCOM Information Committee, which was organized at EUCOM Headquarters as a result of General Clay's announcement.

Col. D. M. Fowler of the Public Information Division was appointed chairman and there were members representing the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division; the Troop Information and Education Division; Stars and Stripes; and American Forces Network. Representatives of this committee discussed the program with officials of the Information Control Division of Military Government and decided that the major portion of the work in the campaigns would be handled by Military Government. A series of talks entitled "Freedom vs. Totalitarianism" by military government officials was inaugurated and received wide dissemination over the radio and in publications.

c. Two issues of the TI & E Bulletin presented a study on the Soviet Union and the rise of communism, while another issue presented information on communism in the United States. ⁽⁶⁾ These semi-official writings were characterized by a frankness and an attitude of direct criticism that had long been absent in publications of the U.S. Army. There was later an increase in the demand for the issues of the TI & E Bulletin containing material on communism, democracy, and the Soviet Union, and funds to reprint and distribute additional copies were granted.

d. On 19 November 1947, the Department of the Army announced that members of the Army writing or speaking publicly on military problems confronting the United States were not to mention the Soviet Union as a potential enemy or threat to the United States. Members of the Army were ⁽⁷⁾ directed to refrain from formal discussion of this subject. The Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training, EUCOM, pointed out however, that this directive referred specifically to military problems, and

that it did not follow that it precluded discussion of democracy and the American form of government in relation to other political ideologies. He also pointed out that material published as part of the Troop Information Program was designed to promote understanding of the government of the United States and the political and economic problems confronting the nation. (8) In distributing the letter of the Department of the Army for information and compliance, EUCOM Headquarters adopted the views of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training and announced that the policy of the Department of the Army did not preclude the discussion of democracy and the American form of government in relation to other political ideologies. (9)

5. Rumors of American Withdrawal from Berlin and the Strengthening of Bizonal Organization.

The failure of the foreign ministers to agree upon peace treaties for Germany or Austria at their meeting in London, 23 November-18 December 1947, directed additional attention to the concentration of bizonal activities in Frankfurt. General Huebner had said on 11 October 1947 that "there is no plan to withdraw any American Military Government forces from Berlin now or in the foreseeable future." His statement was issued as a result of a press dispatch from Berlin which quoted unidentified "well-informed military government officials" as saying that such a withdrawal was planned. He added that there was no foundation for the speculation that, after the close of the foreign ministers' meeting, only General Clay and a handful of local administrators, liaison officers, and

troops would remain in Berlin. The European Recovery Program, which had been first suggested by Secretary Marshall in a Harvard University Commencement address on 5 June 1947, and which was presented to Congress on 18 December 1947, was another measure which focused attention on economic plans for the U.S. and British Zones of Germany. Although there was no immediate indication of a change in the policy which General Huebner had announced on 11 October, arrangements were made for minister presidents of the Länder in the U.S. and British Zones to meet in Frankfurt soon after the first of the year with military government officials of the two nations.

6. Announcement of New List of Plants for Reparations.

On 16 October 1947, General Clay and Sir Sholto Douglas, Military Governor of the British Zone, issued a joint statement enumerating 682 plants in the U.S. and British Zones which were to be made available as advance reparations. In addition to plants already destroyed or removed, the list named those plants which were not considered necessary to support the level of industry newly established on 29 August 1947 and which were to be declared to the Allied Control Council as available for reparations. The level of industrial production in the U.S. and British Zones had been revised upward in compliance with the directive for Germany, issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in July 1947, which provided that the German people, after the period of reparation removals, should not be denied the right, consistent with continued disarmament, to develop their resources for the purpose of achieving a higher standard of

living. The joint statement, issued on 16 October 1947, stated in part:

The very substantial increase in the bizonal level of industry and the corresponding reduction in the number of plants to be made available for reparations reflect the importance attached by Military Government to the reestablishment of a viable economy in Germany. Conversely, the fact that it has been necessary to curtail the reparations due to the victims of German aggression makes it imperative that the surplus plant capacity as now determined be made available without delay.

October shipments brought the total of reparations equipment shipped from the U.S. Zone to 96,999 tons, valued at RM 88 millions and coming from 64 plants. Of this total 29,295 tons valued at more than RM 44 millions went to the western nations and 67,704 tons valued at nearly RM 44 millions went to the Soviet Union and Poland. (12)

7. Management Control Assistance to EUCOM.

a. The Office of the Director of Management Control, which was a part of the Office of the Commander in Chief in Berlin, had responsibilities which involved both OMGUS and EUCOM. It determined what reports from each of the two headquarters were required by the Commander in Chief. It gave advice, and its staff consulted with the officials concerned, on the development of management control activities. (13) EUCOM was organized along conventional Army staff lines. It did not have a staff section which performed all the functions of the Office of Management Control. Such activities in EUCOM were under the direction of the Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief of Staff. Within the Office of the Secretary, General Staff, however, a Statistical Analysis Section was organized and became a

working control element for such matters as were not handled by the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division and the Adjutant General. At the same time, certain developments indicated a possible need for a greater degree of management control in EUCOM. Reports which had been received from the military posts indicated considerable dissimilarity in the types and extent of administrative support rendered to lodger units. Military Government was interested in the support given its own units. There also was evidence that certain activities of military posts and depots overlapped.

b. On 15 November 1947, James L. Sundquist, Director of Management Control, suggested that a relationship be established whereby the staff of the Director of Management Control would be made available to EUCOM for such projects as might be assigned. He recognized that management control studies dealing with problems within EUCOM and not involving EUCOM-OMGUS relationships, normally should be undertaken by the staff of EUCOM Headquarters rather than by the staff of the Office of the Commander in Chief; but he also pointed out that EUCOM Headquarters did not have a Control Office or equivalent unit equipped to conduct management studies which were outside the normal field of activity of any of the existing staff divisions or which cut across the fields of several or all of the divisions. He therefore believed that his staff frequently was the best available to assist the Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief of Staff. He suggested that rooms at EUCOM Headquarters be assigned to his office.

c. Three projects were proposed as the first to be undertaken. They were: first, a broad analysis of the EUCOM reporting system with special emphasis on those required for the monthly report of the Deputy Commander in Chief; secondly, assistance to the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division in the project for devising manning tables; and, thirdly, supplemental projects arising from the manning table project, including misalignments in post organizations, administrative support to lodger units on posts, and overlappings in responsibilities between posts and depots. Assistance had already been provided in a number of fields. For some 60 days, members of the Office of the Director of Management Control had been working with the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division, giving assistance in the analysis of personnel utilization in an effort to develop "yardsticks" and manning tables for the military posts and depots and to assemble information for the use of the Deputy Commander in Chief. Members of the management control staff had given suggestions in the early development of this program and advice regarding the preparation of charts, tables, and instructions; had visited the headquarters of the military districts to examine reporting procedures; and had studied field reports and data submitted by the military posts.

d. The proposals which were submitted by Mr. Sundquist were studied by the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division; the Adjutant General; and the Statistical Analysis Section. The Adjutant General had reduced recurrent reports from 260 to 150 and it was expected that further cuts would be made. Problems of the military posts arising

from the presence of lodger units and the overlapping of activities between military posts and depots had come to the attention of EUCOM Headquarters and studies were under way which were expected to correct some of the deficiencies. EUCOM studies indicated, however, that complete standardization of military posts was not always practical, and that what appeared on paper as unequal work loads, when properly examined, sometimes were not defects in operations.

e. On 24 November 1947, General Huebner informed Mr. Sundquist by letter that he did not desire a Management Control Division at EUCOM Headquarters. While he recognized that the Director of Management Control could provide certain technical knowledge and experience which was not ordinarily available in any of the general staff divisions, he believed that it was necessary to hold staff division chiefs responsible in their fields and that such studies as were made should be under their direction. General Huebner, however, notified all staff divisions that the Director of Management Control was prepared to help them upon request. Moreover, General Huebner implied that in certain instances, particularly in such matters as manpower utilization, work load, and work simplification, the staff divisions might be directed to ask for such assistance. Although he was not convinced of the necessity for a permanent branch of the Management Control Division at EUCOM Headquarters, General Huebner had no objection to providing office space to members of that division who might be working in Frankfurt.

8. Command Relationships with USAFE.

USAFE, since its establishment, had been corresponding directly with Headquarters, Army Air Forces, on administrative, personnel, and supply matters peculiar to the Air Forces. USAFE had its own budget section and its estimates were submitted to EUCOM for transmittal to Washington. When appropriations were made, the EUCOM Budget Division transferred the funds to USAFE. Consequently, the national defense reorganization brought few changes in the relationship between EUCOM and USAFE. Air Force officials in Europe indicated that they would not initiate any changes and it was expected that such revisions as were made in Washington would come on a piecemeal basis, so that little could be done in the way of planning for them in advance. (15)

9. Development of Thought on the Composition of the Air Element of the Occupation Forces.

Prior to October 1947 the concept held in EUCOM Headquarters of the USAFE troop basis as it should be on 1 July 1948 was that USAFE should consist of a small tactical air force based in Germany, air transport units as necessary to support the occupation mission, a unit for photo work, a liquidation force, and the force necessary to maintain bases for the B-29 rotational program, under which seven groups were rotated during 1947. On 14 October EUCOM proposed that a more logical concept would be the stationing of all Air Force combat units in the United States, from which fighter units, like the heavy bombardment units, would be sent from time to time to Europe, for the triple purpose of

supporting the occupation forces, training, and the maintenance of American air prestige. It was proposed that the force in Germany should be the minimum necessary to operate and maintain transport aircraft, maintain the bases, and accomplish photo tasks. To do this it would be necessary to negotiate agreements with Italy and France, under which those countries would permit large formations of tactical aircraft to fly over their territory. The Department of the Air Force concurred in principle with this concept, but stated that it would be impractical with respect to fighter units, which were being converted to jet-propelled aircraft with short range and high maintenance factors. Thus the basic concept of the composition of the Air Force in Europe remained unchanged. (16)

10. Reconsideration of Command Relationships between EUCOM and USFA.

a. Directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff pertaining to the relationship between the European Command and U.S. Forces, Austria (USFA), provided that the Commanding General, USFA, was supreme United States authority on all military government and political matters in the U.S. Zone of Austria and had such operational control over USFA as the Commanding General, EUCOM, might delegate. The Commanding General, EUCOM, exercised unified command over all forces allocated to him by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and was responsible for supply and administration of USFA. This relationship generally was understood at higher command levels, but was not always understood in the lower staff levels.

b. Relations between the two commands were discussed by Generals Clay and Keyes on several occasions during the summer of 1947, particularly

during an inspection trip which General Clay made to Vienna. Early in the fall General Keyes, in a letter to General Clay, proposed the text of a directive designed "to clarify the relationship" between the two headquarters. General Keyes believed that the proposed changes would permit free discharge of the separate responsibilities of the two commanders for military government without prejudice to General Clay's additional responsibilities as Commander in Chief, EUCOM. He also expected it to bring about an improved staff relationship.

c. On 30 October 1947, the European Command was notified that consideration was being given by the Department of the Army to a proposal for the establishment of USFA as a separate theater for personnel matters. No increase in personnel or equipment was contemplated. Comments or
(17)
concurrences were requested at the earliest practical date.

d. Certain EUCOM publications appeared to conflict with the authority of the U.S. High Commissioner for Austria or established procedures inconsistent with relations between the U.S. and Austrian Governments. The inconsistencies were blamed on a misunderstanding of the fact that American occupation policies in Germany and Austria were not alike. The U.S. Government considered Austria as a liberated country with a national government in being, whereas Germany was an enemy country governed by the Allied Control Council. United States civilians in Austria were subject to the Austrian criminal code. Regulations appearing in EUCOM publications which the U.S. High Commissioner to Austria considered to be conflicting with his responsibilities were:

(1) Regulations pertaining to commercial dealings by United States citizens with Austrian subjects.

(2) Regulations governing household servants in Austria.

(3) Regulations governing the expenditure of local currency in Austria, which were no longer pertinent after the occupation forces in Austria were placed on a pay-as-you-go basis, with the U.S. Government paying the costs of the occupation in dollars.

(4) Regulations pertaining to the purchase of motor vehicles from Austrian citizens.

(5) Regulations pertaining to the payment of fees and allowances for non-German civilian witnesses, reporters, and interpreters.

(6) Regulations which prescribed that foreign military liaison representatives must clear with EUCOM Headquarters before entering Austria on official business.

(7) Regulations prescribing documents necessary for entry into Vienna, which did not conform to the Four-Power Pass Agreement for Austria.

e. The proposed directive submitted by General Keyes for signature of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, provided for the operation of USFA as a separate command, except that the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, would have been responsible for military supply and administration and that the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, would have assumed full command of USFA in the event of a general military emergency involving the entire command. This draft directive would have given the Commanding General, USFA, operational control of all troops in his area of responsibility,

except in an emergency, and would have empowered him to deal directly with the Department of the Army on such matters as the occupational troop basis and the method of employment, training, and disposition of the units under his command. It also would have empowered him to deal with the Department of the Army on budgetary matters.

f. The draft directive submitted by General Keyes was reviewed by the general and some special staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters. The consensus was that, if USFA was to become a separate theater for personnel matters, future reductions in the occupational troop basis for EUCOM would not be proportionately reflected in the authorized strength of USFA. Service and administrative units of EUCOM would have to continue to support USFA even though personnel authorizations were reduced. The Personnel and Administration Division and the Budget and Fiscal Division recommended that procedures then current be continued. The Services, Supply, and Procurement Division concluded that the establishment of a separate command in Austria would be uneconomical; but it recommended that a staff memorandum be published more clearly defining supply responsibilities regarding USFA, that directives be carefully considered for their effect upon USFA before issue, and that USFA assign a liaison officer to EUCOM Headquarters. The Intelligence Division concluded that, for ease of operations, USFA should be considered a separate command. The Civil Affairs Division concluded that the proposed change would not affect arrangements for displaced persons and it offered no
(18)
recommendations.

g. As a result of the staff study, the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, did not sign the proposed directive. On 25 November 1947, General Huebner sent a letter to General Keyes in which he said:

I and my staff, in the past few weeks, have given considerable thought to the study which you forwarded regarding the command relationship between Headquarters, U.S. Forces in Austria, and Headquarters, European Command.

I feel that the proposed directive, if implemented, would give this Headquarters certain responsibilities without the necessary prerogatives which should accompany responsibility. The Department of the Army has issued special instructions relative to the 1st Infantry Division which obligates us to keep them at their authorized strength. I am enclosing a draft copy of a letter of instructions which I believe to be in line with the intent of present Joint Chiefs of Staff Directives.

The Department of the Army was informed of the results of the EUCOM studies.

h. On 27 November 1947, changes in the EUCOM-USFA command relationship still were under consideration in Washington. On that date EUCOM received an information copy of a cable containing the following provisional outline for a directive to the Commanding General, USFA:

As Commanding General of United States Forces in Austria you will exercise control over all forces assigned to your command in accordance with policies and directives issued by the Department of the Army as executive agency for JCS and, where applicable, the Department of the Air Force. Logistical support of your command will be provided by the Commander in Chief, European Command. In the event of a general military emergency in Europe, the Commander in Chief, European Command will assume full command responsibility for all United States forces in Germany and Austria. In this connection you will coordinate all emergency planning with Commander in Chief, European Command.

i. By 17 December 1947, uncertainties in the European situation had caused the Department of the Army to abandon such plans as it had entertained for a separate command in Austria. On that date the following
(21)
cable was received by EUCOM:

After careful consideration of your recommendations . . . it is felt that any change in existing command relationships is undesirable now. There is complete agreement that there should be a single commander having over-all authority and responsibility in the event of emergency. The situation in Europe remains uncertain, making the retention of our existing command set-up practically mandatory.

It is realized that there are certain problems inherent in the present command structure that are accentuated by reason of dissimilar military governmental functions. However, these problems can be resolved by personal contacts and mutual staff appreciation of considerations involved in personal assignments, budget questions, troop basis, and administrative directives. In this regard, should it become necessary to reduce USFA below 8,900 enlisted, Department of the Army will be contacted prior to initiation of action.

Brig. Gen. Jesmond D. Balmer, Deputy U.S. Commissioner for Austria, was in Frankfurt on 21 December 1947 en route from the United States, at which time he discussed this decision with General Huebner.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

11. Overseas Tour of Duty Increased to Three Years.

On 1 October 1947, the normal tour of duty in the European Command became three years instead of two for male military personnel and two years for members of the Women's Corps. Persons who left the United States for duty in the European Command after 30 September 1947 did not

receive credit on their current tours for previous overseas service. Officers and warrant officers who had less than six months service remaining could return to the United States immediately or wait until the end of their tour of duty. Male officers and warrant officers who were serving other than their first tour since 7 December 1941 could be granted extensions of six months. All enlisted men on other than a first tour could be granted extensions, while enlisted men in the first three grades, if on first tour subsequent to 7 December 1941, could also be granted extensions. Married men were required to have their dependents in the European Command before extensions would be granted. Other enlisted men on their first overseas tours could not get extensions. All extensions of enlisted men were for periods up to one year and could be repeated. (22)

12. Change in Employment Priorities.

Changes in civilian employment priorities were announced on 14 October 1947. High priorities were given to persons who could be paid in reichsmarks in an effort to reduce the cost of the occupation in appropriated funds. Civilians were to be employed in the following order:

United Nations displaced persons

Enemy and ex-enemy nationals

Discharged military personnel

American citizens in the European Command

Allied and neutral nationals who could be reassigned under EUCOM regulations

Persons recruited in the United States

Previously, United States military personnel being discharged and United

States civilians already in the European Command had enjoyed first and
(23)
second priority.

13. Changes in the Administration of Civilian Guards and Industrial
Police.

a. Headquarters of the 9th Labor Supervision Area was inacti-
vated on 1 November 1947, marking the discontinuance of the EUCOM
(24)
Military Labor Service. Its functions and responsibilities were re-
delegated to the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and
Training; the Adjutant General; the Provost Marshal; and the Director of
Services, Supply, and Procurement. An Industrial Police Division, headed
by Lt. Col. J. L. Driskell, was organized in the Office of the Provost
Marshal, EUCOM, and staff supervision over the 13,000 Industrial Police
in the Zone was transferred to it from the Services, Supply, and Pro-
curement Division. The Industrial Police Division was staffed by four
officers, three noncommissioned officers, and eight civilians, five of
whom were Germans. All were transferred from the Office of the Chief of
the Military Labor Service. Post commanders continued to exercise
operational control over the Industrial Police, so the primary interest
of the Provost Marshal's office was in training. Most of the Industrial
(25)
Police were detailed to static guard duties.

b. The functions and responsibilities of the Industrial Police
Division included:

(1) Exercising technical supervision over all Industrial
Police in the European Command.

(2) Maintaining an inspection team to insure uniformity of administration, operation, and supervision.

(3) Recommending the submission of reports.

(4) Recommending assignments of labor supervision units to major commands.

(5) Investigating matters and incidents which related to labor supervision units and Industrial Police. (26)

c. A European Command Labor Service Replacement Center was established at Ludendorff Kaserne, Fulda, Germany, on 24 December 1947 to replace losses from civilian guard and technical labor service companies due to repatriation, resettlement, or to other causes. The Center was assigned to Wetzlar Military Post and was under the operational control of the Services, Supply, and Procurement Division of EUCOM Headquarters. Requisitions were submitted by post and exempted installation commanders, through major commands. Authorizations of civilian guards were: First Military District, 4,500; Second Military District, 3,700; Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, 40; Headquarters Command, EUCOM, 1,000; (27) USAFE, 1,300.

14. Replacement of Officers by Enlisted Men of the First Grade.

During the latter part of November 1947, the European Command had an overstrength of approximately 1,000 enlisted men of the first grade and a shortage of approximately 1,650 in the second and third grade, indicating that surplus first graders were performing duties normally performed by second or third graders. The officer manning level authorized by the Department of the Army, scheduled to go into effect on 31 December

1947, provided for 10,102 officers instead of the 15,027 assigned on 30 June 1947. This cut in officer strength made it necessary to insure that warrant officers and senior noncommissioned officers assumed duties and responsibilities commensurate with their grades, even to the extent of substituting for commissioned officers. Many of the first graders then on duty formerly had served as officers and held reserve commissions. As one step in the direction of using sergeants in supervisory positions often filled by officers, a course was given in the EUCOM Engineer School to train noncommissioned officers to replace officers in packing, crating, and recording household goods and baggage for persons departing to the United States. The general policy was that officers would be used to formulate policy and supervise its execution and to assume property and monetary responsibility, while noncommissioned officers would be used to (28) an increasing extent to perform important tasks and carry out policies.

15. Regular Army Appointments.

The Department of the Army informed EUCOM that Regular Army appointments under the integration program must be consummated by 30 November 1947. In consequence, EUCOM ruled that all officers concerned in the European Command must accept or decline appointments by 30 October 1947. Hospitals were advised that reports of physical examinations must be received by the EUCOM Chief Surgeon by 5 November 1947. The final list of appointments led to the administration of 296 oaths of office in the European Command.

16. Troop Basis.

a. The total military strength in the European Command on 31 December 1947 was 121,839, of which 21,018 were in the Air Force. The Army employed 15,412 United States civilians and 6,074 civilians from Allied and neutral countries. There were 33,180 dependents of American citizens in the European Command. The Army also employed 492,571 indigenous workers including enemy and ex-enemy nationals and displaced persons. There had been an upswing in reenlistments and extensions as a result of the recruiting campaign and of generally satisfactory morale and discipline. Enlistments in the United States for service in the European Command were improving after a low point had been reached during the summer. There was an overstrength of officers. Elements of the 1st Division were being maintained at a strength which would enable their tactical use upon short notice. Replacements during the latter part of November and December were used to bring the 1st Division to full strength as directed by the Department of the Army.

b. In spite of some improvement in the personnel situation, adverse procurement conditions were reflected in the reduced strength authorized by the Department of the Army for the European Command. The troop basis which became effective on 31 December 1947, exclusive of USAFE, authorized 10,102 officers; 570 nurses, hospital dieticians, physiotherapist aides, and occupational therapists; 971 warrant officers;

and 104,450 enlisted personnel--an aggregate of 116,093. This meant a decrease of 527 officers.

c. A further projected troop basis for 30 June 1948 was established at 9,990 officers; 570 nurses, hospital dieticians, physiotherapist aides, and occupational therapists; 971 warrant officers; and 104,450 enlisted personnel--an aggregate of 115,981. This reflected a further decrease of 649 officers, an increase of 95 nurses, an increase of 248 warrant officers, and an increase of 15,517 enlisted personnel.

d. A new occupational troop basis and phasing schedule to arrive at the 30 June 1948 authorized strength was prepared and submitted to the Department of the Army on 1 December 1947. By 30 June 1948, the European Command was required to attain a manning level of 9,160 officers; 408 nurses, hospital dieticians, physiotherapist aides, and occupational therapists; 850 warrant officers; and 82,484 enlisted personnel--an aggregate of 92,902. Thus, the real strength of the European Command on 30 June 1948 was to be 830 officers and 21,966 enlisted personnel less (29) than that authorized in the occupational troop basis.

17. Reduction in Quartermaster Officer Strength.

In view of a 30 percent overstrength of quartermaster officers anticipated for March 1948, 90 quartermaster officers were returned to the United States late in December upon the direction of the Department of the Army. This number was in addition to those who normally would (30) have been returned. Forty-two officers volunteered to return and an additional forty-eight were chosen from officers having the longest current oversea service.

TRAINING

18. Training in Military Justice.

a. General Huebner directed that every officer in the European Command take an examination in military law and the administration of courts martial. Accordingly, the Judge Advocate prepared 200 practice-instructional questions, which were reproduced by the Adjutant General and distributed to all commands. A paper of 150 questions was distributed later as a final examination. All officers took these tests during November and December 1947 and January 1948. (31) At the request of the Director of Personnel and Administration, Department of the Army, copies of the preliminary and final examinations were mailed to the Department of the Army, which was developing a similar examination in view of the proposed legislation to amend the Articles of War and to require instruction in military justice.

b. On 10 September 1947, a letter of instructions from the Secretary of War (32) regarding the administration of military justice was sent by EUCOM Headquarters to each officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction and later was published as an annex to the Weekly Directive. (33) To carry out the instructions from the Secretary of War, lists of all officers with legal training were sent to officers exercising general court-martial jurisdiction, to be used as guides in the appointment of judge advocates, law members, and defense counsel. A policy was adopted under which an officer who was requested by an accused

to serve as counsel, either at a pretrial investigation or at a trial, was detailed for such duty unless it would be seriously detrimental to the interests of the government. EUCOM Headquarters offered other assistance to commanders who sought qualified officers to serve as law members or as defense counsel.

c. During the first eight months of 1947, sentences appropriate to special courts were imposed in 13.89 percent of the general court-martial cases tried. While some instances of this kind might be expected in cases in which defendants were found not guilty as to parts of the offenses alleged, it was believed that many of the cases tried by general courts martial should have been referred to lower courts, and a more careful preliminary consideration of cases was directed. To prevent recurrences of the abuse of general court-martial jurisdiction in this way, and to encourage other improvements, all staff judge advocates within the European Command were authorized to communicate directly and freely with each other, with the EUCOM Judge Advocate, and with The Judge Advocate General.

19. Transfer of the Negro Training Center to Kitzingen Air Base.

The Negro Training Center at Käfertal was moved to the Kitzingen Air Base on 1 December 1947. The unofficial Negro band, which was organized at Grafenwöhr and which trained at the Band School at Seckenheim, also moved to Kitzingen. Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe, who had recently arrived in the European Command, was assigned as Assistant Commander, 1st Division, in command of the Negro Training Center.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION

20. Constabulary and Regimental Combat Team.

a. On 1 October 1947, representatives of the European Command conferred with officials of the Department of the Army in Washington regarding the proposed Tables of Organization and Equipment for the U.S. Constabulary. Additional artillery support was desired for the Constabulary and, on 2 December 1947, Col. C. R. Kutz went to Washington to submit the justification for the additional units. On 20 December 1947, the 91st and 94th Field Artillery Battalions were organized, using personnel authorizations saved in the reorganization of the 11th Constabulary Regiment and the 14th Constabulary Squadron. These two field artillery battalions were assigned to EUCOM because there was no T/O&E established for a Constabulary Field Artillery Battalion.

b. The 26th Regimental Combat Team moved from Grafenwöhr to Bamberg and Erlangen in the Period 5-8 October 1947. The 5th and 33d Field Artillery Battalions and the 11th and 12th Medium Tank Companies were stationed at Erlangen, with the remainder of the Combat Team at Bamberg. The second phase of training started on 20 October 1947 and continued until 12 January 1948. Concentration of another regimental combat team by the 1st Infantry Division in the Regensburg-Landslut area was under consideration. Facilities which could be used for such a purpose were surveyed and certain kasernes were designated for future
(35)
occupancy.

c. Brig. Gen. Edmund B. Sebree succeeded Brig. Gen. Hobart R. Gay as 2d Constabulary Brigade Commander on 25 September 1947. On 17 November 1947, Col. Edward J. Maloney succeeded Brig. Gen. Fay B. Prickett as Commander of the 1st Constabulary Brigade. General Prickett returned to the United States.

21. Establishment of the Area Petroleum Office.

In compliance with instructions from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, an Area Petroleum Office was established as a staff agency on 1 November 1947. The following appointments were announced: (36)

Brig. Gen. Milton O. Boone became Area Petroleum Officer and Army representative in the Area Petroleum Office, in addition to his duties as EUCOM Chief Quartermaster.

Brig. Gen. Max F. Schneider became USAFE representative, in addition to his duties with USAFE Headquarters.

Capt. H. H. Marable became U.S. Naval Forces in Europe representative, in addition to his duties as naval liaison officer at EUCOM Headquarters. Capt. Noble W. Abrahams succeeded Captain Marable on 25 November 1947.

The Area Petroleum Office compiled requirements for petroleum products for all agencies within the logistical responsibility of the European Command. It maintained liaison with the Army-Navy Petroleum Board and was authorized to communicate directly with that board on technical and administrative matters. (37)

22. Resources Boards.

A Land Resources Board for Bremen was authorized on 6 November 1947. Boards already were functioning in Hesse, Württemberg-Baden, Bavaria, and Berlin. Membership on the Land Boards included the Land Director of Military Government and a representative designated by the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, EUCOM. The board for Bremen also included the Commanding Officer of the U.S. Advanced Naval Base, Weser River, who was a nonvoting member. (38)

23. The 7746th Communications Intelligence Service Detachment.

The 7746th Communications Intelligence Service Detachment became operational on 10 November 1947 and personnel and equipment formerly assigned to the 7742d Civil Censorship Division, which was discontinued on 24 December 1947, were transferred to it. The 7746th Communications Intelligence Service Detachment was under Headquarters Command, EUCOM, for administration and was under the operational control of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM. It had teams in Berlin, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, Nürnberg, and Bremen. (39)

24. Designation of Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe.

Effective 15 November 1947, Headquarters, U.S. Ground and Service Forces, Europe, which had been established concurrently with the European Command on 15 March 1947, was redesignated and became Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe. This change was directed by the Department of the Army and was made along with similar changes in the nomenclature

of Army commands in other parts of the world. The new title did not bring any change in existing relationships within EUCOM Headquarters. Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner continued as Commanding General and Maj. Gen. Miller G. White continued as Chief of Staff, both in addition to other duties. The offices and personnel of the general and special staff, EUCOM, were designated to similar positions in Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe. All ground and service forces in the European Command, except those assigned to OMGUS; the Office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM (Berlin); U.S. Forces, Austria; U.S. Air Forces, Europe; U.S. Naval Forces, Europe; and exempted Department of the Army agencies, were assigned to U.S. Army, Europe. Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe, was a nonoperational headquarters which enabled General Huebner to exercise certain court-martial functions and to make command inspections. (40)

25. War Criminal Prison Board.

In November 1947 a War Criminal Prison Board was appointed. It was made up of representatives of the Provost Marshal and Judge Advocate, EUCOM; Commanding General, First Military District; Director, Legal Division, OMGUS; and Prison Director, War Crimes Prison No.1, Landsberg. The Board was established following recommendations made by the Provost Marshal that the Landsberg Prison should be improved. (41) The function of the Board was to study the requirements and prepare a program for the long-term operation of war criminal confinement facilities. It considered suitability and adequacy of installations, a rehabilitation program, (42) prison rules and discipline, and the requirements for operating personnel.

26. Reduction in EUCOM Headquarters.

a. Tables of Distribution allotting military personnel to the staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters were revised to carry into effect the reduction in strength ordered by General Huebner in September 1947. Reductions, as submitted by the various divisions, were approved and the revised Tables of Distribution became effective on 20 November 1947. This reduction resulted in the elimination of 88 officers, 3 warrant (43) officers, and 158 enlisted personnel, making a total of 249.

b. The reduction of strength resulted in a number of re-organizations and changes within the headquarters. These included:

(1) The Personnel and Administration Division was assigned the responsibility, formerly held by the Adjutant General Travel Clearance Section, for the allocation of air priorities; and the responsibility, formerly held by the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division, for arrangement of military ceremonies for awards and decorations, commemorations, citations, and honors, as well as religious, recreational, and graves registration activities. The Civilian Personnel Branches of the Adjutant General and Personnel and Administration Divisions were consolidated in the latter.

(2) The responsibility for the requisitioning and release of real property, real estate, and the handling of claims for damage to or losses from requisitioned property, was transferred from the Civil Affairs Division to the Engineer Division.

(3) The responsibility for receiving and approving applications of key persons in civilian agencies of the U.S. Government for

shipment of their dependents to Europe was transferred from the Civil Affairs Division to the Adjutant General Division. The Civil Affairs Division, however, continued to certify what persons were in "key" positions.

(4) All matters pertaining to public health were transferred from the Civil Affairs Division to the Medical Division.

(5) Evaluation of new developments was transferred from the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division to the Intelligence Division.

(6) Responsibilities of the Secretariat, Air Priorities Board, were transferred to the Transportation Division.

(7) The Military Labor Service was discontinued and increased use was made of the Industrial Police, which were a responsibility of the Provost Marshal Division.

(8) The Post Engineer Training Team of 10 members was transferred to the staff of the Engineer School.

(9) All operating functions of the Quartermaster Division were transferred to the European Quartermaster Depot at Giessen. (44)

27. Transfer of Dhahran Airbase.

The transfer of Dhahran Air Base from USAFE to ATC became effective on 6 December 1947. The operation of this base included support of the GROW Mission and the Arab Training Program. No funds had been specifically allocated to EUCOM for the support of this base. (45)

28. Munich Military Post Enlarged.

Munich Military Post, with the absorption of the Bad Tölz Military Post on 1 January 1948, became the largest post in the U.S. Zone. It had jurisdiction over the Berchtesgaden Recreational Area, Bad Aibling, Deggendorf, Lenggries, and the city of Bad Tölz. The recreational area at Garmisch, in southeastern Bavaria, remained outside Munich Post. The First Military District and the 1st Infantry Division Headquarters at Bad Tölz continued to function without change. Col. S. R. Tupper, Munich Post Commander, assumed command of the entire area. His staff was slightly increased to handle additional work. Other posts which had been discontinued in the program of consolidation of military posts were Kaufbeuren, Bamberg, Grafenwöhr, Kassel, Giessen, and Fulda, the last three having been incorporated into the post of Wetzlar. On 1 January 1948, the First Military District contained the posts of Würzburg, Nürnberg, Regensburg, Augsburg, Munich, and Garmisch; while the Second Military District contained the posts of Darmstadt, Wetzlar, Heidelberg, and Stuttgart. (46) Brig. Gen. Josiah T. Dalbey, who had been Augsburg Military Post Commander, departed for the United States on 7 December 1947 for reassignment.

APPOINTMENTS TO COMMAND AND STAFF POSITIONS

29. Colonel Haw Appointed Chief, Dependents School Service.

The appointment of Col. Joseph C. Haw as Chief, Dependents School Service, succeeding Col. James P. Murphy who had served since 3 September 1946, was announced on 8 October 1947. The Dependents School Service, formed on 4 May 1946, planned and supervised the school program for minor dependents of members of the occupation forces. In December 1947 there were 3,967 children enrolled in 44 schools. These included 696 in high schools, 2,958 in grade schools, and 313 in kindergartens. There were 179 teachers. With the beginning of the second semester of the 1947-48 school year, two new high schools were opened at Wiesbaden and Bremen. Other high schools were in Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, Nürnberg, and Heidelberg. Previously, pupils from Bremen and Wiesbaden had boarded at the Frankfurt school. Instruction by radio was given in Berlin during the fall of 1947, when the schools were closed due to an epidemic of poliomyelitis.

30. General Rickard Named Chief of Special Services.

On 17 October 1947, Brig. Gen. Roy V. Rickard was appointed Chief of Special Services, EUCOM, succeeding Maj. Gen. Alexander R. Bolling. Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, formerly with the Allied Control Commission in Hungary, succeeded General Rickard as Provost Marshal. General Bolling brought the 84th Infantry Division overseas in September 1944 and served

with it during the remainder of the war. He returned to the United States in 1945 when the 84th Division was inactivated and again came to Europe in February 1946, when he became Chief of Special Services. General Rickard had served in the Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands, and Alaska where he took part in the Aleutian Campaign in 1943. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Eighth U.S. Army and later with the Ninth Army in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany, and took part in campaigns in Normandy, Northern France, the Rhineland, and Central Europe. After a short tour in the United States he returned to the European Theater in January 1946 and was assigned to the Liquidation and Manpower Board, USFET, until August when he became Theater Provost Marshal. General Weems came to Europe in May 1946, when he was appointed United States representative on the Allied Control Commission in
(51)
Hungary.

31. Special Adviser on Cultural Affairs.

Dr. Herman B. Wells, former Professor of Economics and Dean of the School of Business Administration at the University of Indiana, was appointed Special Adviser on Cultural Affairs to the Military Governor
(52)
on 22 November 1947. His duties had to do with coordination of the various activities of Military Government in education, reorientation, and cultural affairs. He was assigned to the Office of the Commander in Chief in Berlin. He was graduated from the University of Indiana in 1924 and later attended the Universities of Illinois and Wisconsin. Offices and distinctions held by him included: Chairman of the Council of

American Education, President of the National Association of State Universities of America, and member of the Board of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. In August 1947 Dr. Wells had toured the U.S. Zone of Germany at the personal invitation of General Clay and had visited the education offices of the Länder. (53)

32. Return of General Bevans to United States.

On 1 December 1947, Maj. Gen. James M. Bevans, an Air Force officer who had been appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, USFET, on 8 August 1945 and who had headed the personnel division of the Theater staff since that date, was relieved to return to the United States for reassignment. (54) Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin, who had been Adjutant General, was named Director of Personnel and Administration. Lt. Col. Edward Doherty was announced as acting Adjutant General, and on 15 December 1947 Col. George V. W. Pope was appointed Adjutant General. (55) (56)

33. Return of Senior Displaced Persons Officer to the United States.

Lt. Col. Dayton H. Frost, EUCOM Deputy Director of Civil Affairs for Displaced Persons, who had been engaged in displaced persons work since January 1944 when he became Chief of Welfare and Planning for displaced persons operations in London, returned to the United States on 8 December 1947. He was assigned to duty in the Office of The Quartermaster General in Washington. (57)

34. General Van Fleet Appointed to the General Staff.

Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, who arrived in Frankfurt on 18

December 1947, was assigned as Director of the Operations, Plans, (58)
Organization, and Training Division. Since June 1946 General Van
Fleet had been on duty at First Army Headquarters in New York. He
commanded the 8th Infantry Regiment of the 4th Division during the D-Day
landings at Utah Beach, was assistant Division Commander of the 2d
Infantry Division in the operations at Saint Lo and the capture of
Brest, commanded the 4th Infantry Division at the Siegfried Line, and
commanded the 90th Infantry Division from the time it spearheaded the
Third Army's attack to cut off the fortress at Metz until the Battle of
the Bulge. After a short time in England as commander of the XIII
Corps, he returned to the Continent to command the III Corps at the
Remagen Bridgehead, in the Ruhr pocket, and during the advance to the
Austrian Alps. (59) He succeeded Col. Vernon E. Prichard, who had been
Director since 8 October 1947 when Brig. Gen. Roderick R. Allen returned
(60)
to the United States.

35. New Adviser on Jewish Affairs.

Judge Louis E. Levinthal was adviser on Jewish Affairs to the
Commander in Chief, EUCOM, from July until 28 December 1947, when he
returned to the United States. He resumed his former position as Judge
of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia. Dr. William Heber,
University of Michigan Professor of Economics, who succeeded Judge
(61)
Levinthal, arrived in the European Command on 27 January 1948.

CONFERENCES

36. Conference of Public Information Officials.

Public Information officials of EUCOM and USFA met in the EUCOM Headquarters Building in Frankfurt, 10-11 October 1947, in a conference to harmonize policy and procedures in all parts of the European Command. The principal visiting speakers at this conference were: Brig. Gen. Williston B. Palmer, Commandant of the Army Information School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; Col. Francis V. Fitzgerald, Department of the Army Public Information Division, Washington; Col. William Mason Wright, Department of the Army Recruiting Officer; and Tally D. Joiner and Earle L. McGill, both from N. W. Ayer and Son Advertising Agency, which was handling Army recruiting advertising. General Huebner spoke and Col. George S. Eyster, (62) Chief of the Public Information Division, EUCOM, presided. General Palmer was assigned to Headquarters, EUCOM, on 17 October 1947 and became Deputy Director of the Services, Supply, and Procurement Division on 10 (63) December 1947.

37. Conference of Military Post Commanders.

Commanders of the military posts in Germany and Austria attended a conference in Heidelberg, 22-23 October 1947, in which they took up technical and detailed studies of their problems. Speakers included members of staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters, representatives of the U.S. Constabulary, and outstanding members of the administration of military posts. Military installations in the Heidelberg area were

(64)
visited. This was the second conference for military post and district commanders, the first having been held in Frankfurt on 26 August 1947.

38. Conference of Chaplains.

U.S. Army chaplains assigned to hospitals in the European Command attended a two-day training conference on hospital techniques and procedures which was held at EUCOM Headquarters, 29-30 October 1947. Chaplains from the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt, the 98th General Hospital in Munich, and from station hospitals in Bremerhaven, Stuttgart, Berlin, Nürnberg, Rohrbach, Giessen, Vienna, Bayreuth, Linz, Regensburg, and Wiesbaden, as well as supervisory chaplains from the major commands, (65)
participated in this conference.

39. Conference of Safety Directors.

A two-day safety conference at Frankfurt, 20-21 November 1947, sponsored by the EUCOM Provost Marshal's office, was attended by safety directors of EUCOM major commands. The safety officials were concerned over recent increases in the accident rate. Subjects which were discussed at the meeting included: causes of accidents, accident investigations, analysis of investigations, and application of corrective methods. (66)
Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, Provost Marshal, addressed the opening session.

40. Troop Information and Education Conference.

One hundred and forty Troop Information and Education officers and educational advisers attended a conference at Wiesbaden, 1-2 December 1947. Among the speakers were Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, Commanding

General, USAFE: Maj. Gen. Cyril Lloyd, Director, Royal Education Corps, British Army; Col. W. H. Bigelow, Commanding Officer, 26th Infantry; Lt. Col. Marcus Ray, Negro Adviser to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM; and Dr. James R. Newman, Military Governor, Office of Military Government for Hesse.
(67)

DISPLACED PERSONS

41. Immigration Plan Studied.

Ugo Carusi, former Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, who arrived in the European Command from the United States on 4 October 1947, made a study at the direction of President Truman of all problems related to displaced persons. He departed from Rhein-Main Air Base on 13 December 1947. During his stay in Europe, Mr. Carusi consulted American consular officials and visited displaced persons assembly centers in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria and in Italy, gathering information to be used in the formulation of the policy of the U.S. Government relating to the immigration of displaced persons to the United States.
(68)

42. Confinement of Convicted Displaced Persons.

After 1 December 1947, United Nations displaced persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment by military government courts in the U.S. Zone of Germany were confined in German penal institutions,

administered by the Ministries of Justice of the German Land Governments under the supervision of OMGUS. Up to that time, the U.S. Army had maintained two displaced persons detention centers, one at Schwabisch Hall and one at Wurzburg. Approximately 1,100 prisoners, confined in these two institutions, were transferred to German jails. In addition to these two prisons, OMGUS maintained the Long Term Penal Institution at Straubing for the confinement of displaced persons sentenced to terms of more than 10 years. This prison also was placed under the German penal system and was thenceforth supervised by the German Ministry of Justice. German wardens relieved the guard companies made up of displaced nationals of the Baltic countries, previously used to guard prisoners in the institutions mentioned. Displaced persons sentenced to less than 10 years were permitted to volunteer for repatriation to their home countries, with the understanding that they would be required to serve out their sentences.

43. The Population of Displaced Persons at the End of 1947.

At the end of 1947 there were 323,000 displaced persons living in assembly centers, 14,000 serving in civilian guard and labor service units, and 143,000 living outside assembly centers in Germany. The total number of displaced persons in Germany was about 37,500 less than it had been at the beginning of the year. Repatriation figures had dropped to a low point, but more than 36,000 were resettled in western Europe or the western hemisphere during 1947. The principal countries which had accepted displaced persons were Belgium, the United States, Canada, Paraguay, the

Netherlands, France, Venezuela, and Brazil. Immigration teams from a number of countries were accredited to the U.S. Zone of Germany at the end of the year. Out of approximately 200,000 displaced persons who were considered employable, about 90,000 were working. Vocational training programs in assembly centers were reaching about 15,000. The Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization, which had assumed major responsibilities for the care of displaced persons on 1 July 1947, was still functioning at the end of 1947, as 15 United Nations had not subscribed the 75 percent of the budget required in the international agreement as a prerequisite to setting up the International
(70)
Refugee Organization.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

44. Visit of Women's Republican Club Official.

Mrs. Robert Low Bacon and daughter, Virginia, arrived in Frankfurt from Paris on 6 October 1947, where they spent two days. They also visited Berlin, Vienna, and Prague. Mrs. Bacon, chairman of the International Affairs Committee of the Womens' Republican Club, was seeking information on United States foreign policy and military government. She made the trip upon the invitation of the Secretary of the
(71)
Department of the Army.

45. Tour of Zone by General Kasten.

Maj. Gen. William H. Kasten, Army Chief of Finance, arrived in the U.S. Zone on 11 October 1947 for a tour of inspection during which he visited installations in Frankfurt, Berlin, and a number of other places. His tour also took him to Switzerland, Italy, France, and England. He departed for the United States on 10 November 1947.

46. Tour of Venereal Disease Specialists.

Dr. John R. Heller, Medical Director and Chief of Venereal Disease Division, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., and Dr. Thorstein Guthe, specialist in venereal disease for the World Health Organization of the United Nations, Geneva, arrived in Frankfurt on 27 October 1947 for a tour of the U.S. Zone. They had attended the meeting of the International Union against Venereal Disease at Paris, 20-25 October. Following conferences with the EUCOM Chief Surgeon and members of his staff, they went to Berlin and to other areas in the U.S. Zone. They remained in Germany about 10 days, after which they went to France and Great Britain for additional study of the subject. (72)

47. Tour of Portuguese Army Officers.

On 15 August 1947, the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, authorized the U.S. Military Attache at Lisbon to invite a group of Portuguese Army officers to make a seven-day tour of the U.S. Zone of Germany. This invitation arose from the fact that negotiations were under way with the Portuguese Government for the extension of the lease on the Azores Air

Base, and it was desired that some Portuguese officials should see the extent of operations in the U.S. Zone and that they should have an understanding of the needs of the United States in regard to the Base. The Portuguese Government accepted the invitation and on 1 November 1947 Gen. Luis Pinto Lello, Col. Adolfo Do Amaral Abranches Pinto, Lt. Col. Jiao Carlos De Sa Nogueira, Lt. Col. Carlos Costa Macedo, Capt. Joao De Paiva Leite Brandao, Capt. Manuel Simoes Portugal, and Capt. Joao Brilhante Paiva arrived in Frankfurt. Their itinerary included Wiesbaden, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Munich, Dachau, Berchtesgaden, Erding, Nurnberg, and Berlin. (73) Negotiations with the Portuguese Government were successful and the United States obtained an extension of the lease.

48. Tour by Publishers and Editors.

Editors and publishers who were on a European tour as guests of the Secretary, Department of the Army, between 15 November and 17 December 1947 included: Barry Bingham, Louisville, Ky.; Lafayette R. Blanchard, Rochester, N.Y.; Herbert Brucker, West Hartford, Conn.; Col. Leo A. Codd, Washington, D.C.; Wilbur Elston, Minneapolis, Minn.; Roger H. Feger, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles Edward Gratke, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Guy, Lubbock, Tex.; Richard Hollander, Washington, D.C.; Ernest Kirchten, St. Louis, Mo.; Ralph E. McGill, Atlanta, Ga.; Philip H. Parrish, Portland, Oreg.; Whitelaw Reid, New York, N.Y.; and Martin Sommers, Philadelphia, Pa. Lt. Col. John M. Virdin, Public Information Division, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., was escort officer. (74)

49. Tour of Swiss and Norwegian Officers.

Colonel Commandant de Corps, H. Frick, of the Swiss General Staff, and five other Swiss officers were in the U.S. Zone from 6 to 9 November 1947. The commanding general of the Norwegian Army, Lt. Gen. Olaf Helset, accompanied by the U.S. Military Attache, Oslo, and one aide, also toured the U.S. Zone of Germany in November. They visited the U.S. Constabulary Headquarters at Heidelberg on 18 November, the 26th Infantry Regimental Combat Team on 19 November, and the Garmisch Recreational Center on 20 November, remaining in the Zone until 24 November 1947. (75)

Lt. Gen. Bjarne Oen, Commander of the Royal Norwegian Air Force, arrived in Wiesbaden on 12 November 1947 for a two-day tour of USAFE installations. He was accompanied by Dr. Sverre Petterssen, director of the Norway Meteorological Institute.

50. Visit of General Plank.

Maj. Gen. Ewart G. Plank, Director of the New York Port of Embarkation, arrived in Bremerhaven on 25 November 1947 and spent about two weeks in the U.S. Zone of Germany studying methods of handling supplies. He inspected EUCOM installations and military posts with a view of improving the shipment of household effects to and from the United States. (76)

51. Visit of General Koenig.

Gen. Pierre Koenig, French Zone Military Governor in Germany, came to Frankfurt on 31 December 1947 and met with General Clay in a discussion which covered the use of coal from the Saar and regulations

governing the exchange of goods between the French and U.S. Zones. After reviewing a troop formation in his honor General Koenig returned to his headquarters at Baden Baden.

OTHER EVENTS AND TRENDS

52. Activities within USAFE.

a. Lt. Gen. Idwal H. Edwards, Commanding General, USAFE, returned to the United States on 15 August 1947 for reassignment and Brig. Gen. John F. McBlain became temporary commander. The appointment as Commanding General, USAFE, of Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, former commander of the 20th Air Force, was announced on 7 October 1947. General LeMay arrived at Wiesbaden and assumed command on 20 October 1947. Early in December Brig. Gen. A. W. Kissner replaced Brig. Gen. John D. Barker as Chief of Staff, USAFE. Brig. Gen. James M. Fitzmaurice, former commanding general of the 12th Tactical Air Command sailed for the United States on 23 October 1947.

b. In response to requests from Choucha Pasha, Egyptian Minister of Health, USAFE dispatched two modified C47's equipped with DDT spray tanks to Egypt to spray areas of possible infection in an effort to check the cholera epidemic. The crew on the first flight, which left Rhein-Main Air Base on 17 October 1947, consisted of Maj. C. G. Ferran, 1st Lt. Charles Gilmore, T. Sgt. J. C. Galbraith, and S. Sgt. W. O'Lear. The second plane, which left on 18 October 1947, was piloted

by 1st Lt. E. C. Folgate. Other members of the crew were 1st Lt. H. J. Bell, S. Sgt. F. Soza, and S. Sgt. W. T. Schendjenberger. These planes flew 50 missions in a two-week period.

53. Discontinuance of Army Support to Embassies.

Beginning on 15 October 1947, the Army in Europe was no longer responsible for the supply of military attaches and embassies in eastern Europe. This service had been extended to all the American embassies in Europe after V-E Day, when the economic situation would not permit local procurement and commercial transportation from the United States had not been reestablished. Large military commands in the European and Mediterranean Theaters then had their own supply lines and were in a position to supply the embassies. Late in 1946, a movement was started to return the embassies and attaches in northern and western Europe to normal peacetime supply channels. Reduction in troop strength, curtailment of the Army budget, and other retrenchments limited the amount of support which could be given by the Army. American diplomatic establishments in eastern Europe offered the most difficult problems of supply, so the Army continued to give them support until the fall of 1947. After the ratification of the peace treaties with Italy and the Balkan countries on 15 September 1947, the Allied Control Commissions in Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria were discontinued and their duties were taken over by military attaches. The general policy established in the fall of 1947 was that all embassies and military attaches would obtain their supplies either locally or from the United States, from which goods would be transported

by commercial means. EUCOM committed itself to meet emergency requests, provided that supplies were transported by aircraft assigned to the military attaches and embassies or by existing EATS flights. (77)

54. Concurrent Shipments of Sponsors and Dependents.

The first family groups to arrive in Europe under the program for the travel of families as units reached Bremerhaven on the Army Transport Willard A. Holbrook on 3 November 1947. The Department of the Army authorized the concurrent shipment of officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers of the first three grades, and civilians above the grade of CAF-6 or equivalent and their dependents. (78) The Adjutant General of the Department of the Army notified EUCOM Headquarters of the assignment of personnel to the European Command and indicated whether dependents were scheduled to arrive at the same time. Within EUCOM Headquarters, the Central Officers' Assignment Section, for officers, the Military Strength Control Branch, for enlisted men, or the Civilian Personnel Branch, for civilians, notified major commands. Major commands made assignments and, if quarters were available, family groups were sent directly to permanent stations. When quarters were not available, dependents were kept in hotels set aside for the purpose, until quarters could be provided. USAFE adopted a similar plan, and OMGUS formulated certain additional rules for persons assigned to it. (79)

55. Change of Policy in the Sale of Automobiles and Photographic Equipment.

- a. Beginning on 4 November 1947, new automobiles of both

American and foreign manufacture were no longer sold by the EUCOM Exchange System according to lotteries, but on a priority waiting list basis. The first priority waiting list was established from the 15,962 eligible applicants in the last lottery. Names were added to this list, with priority depending upon the date of certification by the commanding officer. Only one application from each family was authorized and only one automobile could be purchased during a single tour of duty. (80) The first automobile lottery was held on 18 September 1946 at the Wiesbaden Opera house and the twenty-fourth and final one was held on 8 October 1947 at Bad Nauheim. Approximately 4,000 automobiles were sold by lottery.

b. After 30 November 1947, priority lists were established for the sale of Leica cameras, Leica accessories, and Leitz enlargers and projectors. The first priority list on each item was made up from applications received during November. Thereafter names were added in the order of submission. Exceptions were made for persons destined to leave the European Command and who had priority numbers sufficiently high for them to become eligible for purchase of an item within 30 days after their scheduled time of departure. Other types of rationed cameras and photo equipment also were sold on the basis of priority lists made up locally. Prior to November this equipment had been sold on a lottery basis. (81)

56. Visit of General Peckham in Washington.

On 9 November Brig. Gen. Howard L. Peckham, Commanding General

of the American Graves Registration Command, European Area, went to the United States for conferences with officials in Washington, D.C., regarding graves registration activities and the return to the United States of the remains of the war dead. Col. Carl W. Raguse, Executive Officer, served as commanding officer during the absence of General (82) Peckham.

57. MIS-X Awards and Decorations.

The Twenty-third and final presentation of decorations and awards for persons taking part in resistance movements against the Germans was held in Paris on 5 December 1947 by the 7709th MIS-X Detachment of the 7707th European Command Intelligence Center. This detachment ceased to operate on 31 December 1947. It had been engaged primarily in the investigation of instances in which residents of the European countries aided the escape of American airmen forced to land in enemy-held territory. From its organization in May 1945 it presented 3,500 Medals of Freedom, made payments of money, food, and clothing amounting to approximately \$200,000, awarded 19,000 certificates, and dispatched 13,300 letters of commendation. These awards were presented to persons living in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, (83) Denmark, and Czechoslovakia. It operated in Paris prior to the closing of Western Base Section and was scheduled to become inoperative on 25 July 1947; but, after a study of the work remaining to be done, the Department of the Army requested EUCOM Headquarters to continue the Detachment until its work was completed.

58. Final Payment of Claims to Luxemburg.

Payment of \$1,228,579.15, which represented complete and final settlement of all claims against the U.S. Army for all goods and services furnished by the Luxemburg Government, by Luxemburg nationals, or by others in Luxemburg between 2 September 1945 and 30 June 1946, (84) was made on 24 December 1947.

59. Policy on Use of Army Vehicles.

Early in 1947 it was intended that after 31 December 1947 U.S. Army vehicles would be used only on official business, as governed by the basic Army Regulations on the subject. This change, however, was predicted upon the assumption that sufficient motor vehicles would be available for private purchase by the end of 1947. The supply of vehicles, however, was not deemed sufficient at that time and the prices of new cars were high and used cars were even higher. In view of this the provisions for limited authorized use of U.S. Army vehicles for (85) personal purposes was extended until April 1948.

60. Chase National Bank Branch Opens.

A branch of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York opened at 11 Taunus Anlage on the corner of Mainzerlandstrasse in Frankfurt, 15 December 1947. Certain American banking facilities already (86) were available in the occupied area through the American Express Company.

61. Christmas Amnesty for 2,000 Prisoners.

On 15 December 1947, General Clay granted a Christmas amnesty

to approximately 2,000 German prisoners who were serving sentences imposed by military government courts. The amnesty applied to those whose sentences were to expire between 15 December 1947 and 31 January 1948. Prisoners who were not affected by the amnesty included those against whom detainer warrants had been issued for other crimes, those suffering from contagious diseases, those sentenced after 1 December 1947, and those under sentence by the denazification courts. The action affected prisoners in the U.S. Zone, the U.S. Enclave of Land Bremen, and the U.S. Sector of Berlin. General Clay pointed out that there was a total prison population of 29,000 of whom 10,000 had been sentenced by United States military courts and 19,000 by German courts. (87)

62. Army Sponsored Christmas Parties.

Christmas parties for German children and young displaced persons were held throughout the U.S. Zone of Germany. At these parties, 1,118,817 children were entertained, of whom 68,787 were children of displaced persons. Donations collected from members of the occupation forces totaled \$250,006 and RM 105,847. This money was used to purchase post exchange merchandise and other gifts and to provide entertainment. In addition to the more or less public parties, hundreds of privately sponsored events were held. (88) The official Christmas and New Year's holidays were from noon of 24 December 1947 until the normal working hours on 27 December, and from noon of 31 December until the normal working hours on 3 January 1948. Food conservation regulations were temporarily relaxed, so that members of military units could purchase

limited quantities of food from commissaries between 15 and 25 December 1947. Army units and civilian groups were permitted to contribute food and confections from EUCOM Exchange System stores. Christmas parties were held in all displaced persons assembly centers. Whenever possible, routine movements of displaced persons were postponed to permit uninterrupted celebrations. Repatriation or resettlement movements and movements classed as operational necessities were not postponed. Special Services arranged a tour of the U.S. Zone by Carole Landis between 21 and 26 December 1947. The actress appeared in Bad Nauheim, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich, and Garmisch. Bob Hope was in the Zone late in November and made a number of appearances, and George Raft, who was on his way to make a picture in North Africa, appeared in Frankfurt and Höchst on 30 December 1947.

63. Marriages.

From the start of the war bride shipping program in March 1946 until 31 December 1947, 15,300 aliens married to United States citizens were shipped from Europe to the United States. During 1947, 3,450 alien adults and 1,175 children were sent to the United States under this program. The numbers by nationalities from March 1946 until the end of 1947 were: Germans (including stateless persons), 6,300; French, 6,453; Belgians, 2,126; Dutch, 273, Swiss, 18; Luxemburgers, 130. Up to 31 December 1947, 2,503 American-German marriages had taken place, and approval had been given to 2,651 of the 4,050 applications which had been submitted.

64. Deaths and Births:

a. During 1947, 377 Americans of the European Command died through unnatural causes, according to records of the AG Casualty Section. During the same year, 80 died from natural causes. The list of accidental deaths did not include 20 persons who were on a C-47 plane missing since November on a flight from Italy to Frankfurt, as these were still carried in the "missing" category on 31 December 1947. The number of deaths from the various causes were: traffic accidents, 144; firearms, 69; drowning, 47; aircraft, 29; falls, 18; poisoning, 15; train or streetcar, 12; alcoholism, 10; asphyxiation, 8; explosion, 5; hanging, 5; electrocution, 3; and burn, fight, falling object, stabbing, and suffocation, 1 each. Causes had not been determined in 7 cases. (93)

b. Figures prepared by the EUCOM Chief Surgeon disclosed that 2,865 babies were born to American officers, civilians, and enlisted men in European Command hospitals during 1947. The mothers represented 37 nationalities including 1,817 American, 240 British, and 187 French. (94)

65. Efforts to Control Venereal Disease.

On 18 September 1947, General Clay had announced that if any unit or military post had a venereal disease rate exceeding the average of the European Command for three consecutive months, the commander would be relieved. It was expected that October, November, and December would comprise the first three months under this ruling. It was found, however, in computing the records for October and November that statistics had been compiled in such a manner that military posts could not be justly

evaluated. Reports were based on the point where the patient reported for treatment, rather than the point where he was assigned for duty or made the contact. A change was made so that statistics were tabulated in a manner which charged each case back to the unit to which the man belonged and to the post where he was stationed. The months of November, December, and January were proposed as the test period. There were approximately 740 men in the European Command who had contracted venereal disease three times or more and commanders were again called upon to (95) take the action necessary to eliminate such repeaters from the service. A venereal disease control indoctrination course, attended by 102 officers, was held in the War Room of Headquarters Building on 20 November 1947. These officers represented indoctrination teams of the various major commands and military posts. The instruction given was that pre- (96) scribed by War Department Circular 277. The venereal disease rate continued its downward trend, reaching 149 cases per 1,000 men per year, which represented a drop of 15 cases per 1,000 during December and a drop of 42 percent during 1947. Maj. J. K. Bayne, EUCOM Venereal Disease Control Officer, in explaining the change in policy since the war said: "Instead of emphasizing what the soldier should do after contact, we're making more strenuous efforts to avoid contact in the first place. We are replacing officers and noncoms whose private lives fail to measure up." Directions were given to discontinue the use of the term "pro stations" and to substitute "aid stations."

66. Close of Mediterranean Theater.

a. Headquarters, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, became nonoperational on 31 October 1947 and was inactivated on 2 December 1947. On 15 September 1947, its strength, including officers, enlisted personnel, dependents, Department of the Army civilians, and American Red Cross employees, was 16,272. On 9 November 1947, only 5,755 remained to be transferred to EUCOM or sent to the United States. Approximately 800 officers and 500 enlisted men, as well as a number of United States civilian employees, were transferred to EUCOM by 30 November 1947. Many of these persons were accompanied by their dependents. The final shipment of troops left Italy for the United States on 15 December 1947. There were 129,595 long tons of supplies in the Mediterranean Theater on 15 September 1947. By 9 November 1947 a total of 113,150 tons had been disposed of, leaving 16,445 long tons on hand. (97) Disposal of the remainder was completed by 29 November 1947.

b. On 28 November 1947, a transport plane carrying persons, both military and civilian, who had been transferred from the Mediterranean Theater to EUCOM, took off from Pisa, Italy, for Rhein-Main Air Base with 20 persons on board. When it failed to arrive at its destination, the air and ground forces started one of the most extensive searches ever made in Europe for a missing plane. The search continued for nearly two weeks. By the end of 1947 the mystery of the plane's disappearance had not been solved.

c. Responsibility for the care of all displaced persons in

Italy who were eligible for United Nations relief was turned over to the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization. There were approximately 1,000 who were not eligible for United Nations aid and the United States assumed responsibility for about 500 of these and the United Kingdom, for the remainder. The United States share included 10 persons in confinement who were sent to Dachau. Homes were found for over 200 of those for whom the United States had assumed responsibility, leaving 247 who were brought to the German refugee center at Dieburg, 14 kilometers east of Darmstadt, on 16 October 1947. German authorities, under the supervision of Military Government, were responsible for the welfare of these refugees. Arrangements were made for them to emigrate to Argentina early in 1948.

d. Only one unit moved intact from the Mediterranean Theater to EUCOM. This was the 90th Military Police Company (Negro), which left Leghorn, Italy, for Mannheim, Germany, on 16 October 1947. It moved with individual equipment at EUCOM request. Its actual strength was 3 officers and 113 enlisted men. Replacements to bring it to its full strength of 144 men had been sought, but the persons available did not meet the standards set by the Mediterranean Theater.

e. The Italian Government objected to entering into a formal, detailed agreement providing for the settlement of all military matters in Italy in which the United States was concerned, by means of the proposed Military Liquidating Agency. In accordance with a State Department proposal the American Embassy in Rome arranged for the small

group which was to remain in Italy to be attached to the Office of the
(100)
Military Attache.

RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

67. General Trend of American-Soviet Relations.

The last three months of 1947 was a period of growing tension between the American and Soviet occupation forces in Germany and Austria. Open breaches and breakdowns of international machinery did not occur; but the period was marked by an increase of suspicion on both sides and a larger number of incidents, such as arrests, charges and countercharges of breach of international agreements, and propagandist utterances directed more-or-less openly at each other. Toward the end of 1947, the eyes of all members of the American occupation forces were turned to the Council of Foreign Ministers, then in session in London, in fervent hope that solutions would be found for some of the causes of friction. When that conference failed to arrive at any substantial agreement, fear took the place of hope, and the atmosphere at the end of the year was one of foreboding for the future.

68. A Series of Incidents.

a. In October 1947, Lt. Col. J. P. MacNeil, chief of the German Courts Section of Berlin Military Government, and Fred A. Tappan, Jr., Chief Prosecutor for Berlin courts, were arrested by Soviet officers when

they went to the German Central Statistical Office in Berlin to gather material requested by the American prosecution staff in Nürnberg. They were detained for about three hours. Brig. Gen. William Hesketh, Assistant U.S. Deputy Military Governor, protested against the arrest in a letter to Gen. Alexander Kotikov, Soviet Commander in Berlin. (101)

b. On 17 October 1947, United States officials filed a protest with Soviet officials over the wounding of Frau Ida Schneider near Hof on 23 September 1947. Witnesses testified that Frau Schneider was shot by a Soviet border guard, but Soviet officials issued a denial.

c. Guenther Friede, German national and special correspondent of Der Abend, a newspaper published in the U.S. Sector of Berlin, disappeared on 1 November 1947 when he went into the Soviet Sector of Berlin after receiving what he supposed was a telephone call from a friend in that sector. (102) Later in the same month, the Headquarters of the Social Democratic Party in Berlin said that it had a list of more than 2,000 names of persons who had disappeared from Berlin since the end of hostilities. (103)

d. Henry Burroughs of the Associated Press and Joe Fleming of the Stars and Stripes were arrested in the Soviet Sector of Berlin and held three and one-half hours on 6 November 1947. They were accused by the Soviet officials of entering the Soviet Sector to collect material for "anti-Russian propaganda." (104)

e. On 20 November 1947, General Clay cited to Marshal Sokolovsky eight border incidents occurring during October near Fürth and Ebersdorf,

in which men in Soviet uniforms apprehended or attempted to apprehend Germans within the U.S. Zone.

f. Men in Soviet uniforms were alleged to have broken open freight cars containing American supplies at Wildpark, Germany, on 7 (105) and 10 December 1947.

g. Richard Kasishke, Associated Press Correspondent, who sought to take pictures of Adolf Hitler's former air raid shelter in the garden of the ruined reichchancellery shortly before the shelter was blown up in December 1947 by German workmen employed by the Soviet authorities, complained that a Soviet sentry shot at him when he failed to move fast enough after being ordered off the premises. The Soviet news bureau said that no Soviet soldiers were present when the shelter was demolished, so a Soviet soldier could not have fired at Kasishke. This was contradicted by German police reports, Soviet-licensed newspaper reports, and (106) the testimony of both German and American newsmen.

69. Communist Instigated Disturbances in Germany in the Fall of 1947.

In the latter part of November 1947, attempts to instigate strikes occurred in the Bremen Enclave, Kassel, and Stuttgart. These attempts were announced as protests against the bad food situation and the inefficiency of German public agencies, particularly the Spruchkammern. The agitator, in each case, was a visitor from the Soviet Zone, and the Intelligence Division, EUCOM, reached the conclusion that these attempts were actually intended to be disrupting tactics, designed to

harass the occupying powers. During the early part of December strikes occurred at locations scattered throughout the U.S. Zone of Germany, but these were conducted in an orderly manner, with little economic consequence.
(107)

70. Communist Preparations for Underground Activity in Western Germany.

Late in 1947, the Intelligence Division, EUCOM, received an increasing number of reports indicating preparation on the part of the KPD to assume an underground role, if the Party were to be banned by Military Government. The increase in such activity appeared to have been prompted, in part, by the anticommunist informational campaign instituted by the U.S. Army and Military Government. Many members "resigned" or "deserted" from the Party, apparently to prepare for possible covert activity. At the same time there were several legitimate cases of resignation or expulsion of members who refused to follow blindly the dictates of the Party.
(108)

71. Soviet Protest on Ukrainian Refugees.

Late in 1947, the Civil Affairs Division received a letter from Col. I. Bantsyrev, Chief Soviet Repatriation representative, quoting an article from Stars and Stripes on members of the Ukrainian Partisan Army supposedly in United States custody and requesting their transfer to the Soviet authorities, since they were Soviet citizens. This letter was referred to the Intelligence Division, which prepared a reply stating that no members of the Ukrainian Partisan Army, or "Banderists," were in

custody in the U.S. Zone of Germany and that EUCOM Headquarters was not aware of the location of those reported as entering the U.S. Zone. (109)

72. Charges of Soviet Labor Drafts.

Charges that the Soviet Union was forcibly recruiting Germans for work in the Soviet Union were made formally by the British in the Allied Kommandatura in October 1946. (110) The Berlin communist press denied that coercion was being used, and stated that scientists and workers were going to the Soviet Union of their own free will. In retaliation, the Soviet authorities accused both United States and British officials of mass deportations of scientists, atom bomb experts, and others. On 4 November General Clay told a press conference that he could not comment as he had not received all the information on the reported deportations which he had requested from the Soviet authorities. (111) He also pointed out that as long as no peace treaty was signed the Soviet Union had a legal right to use prisoners of war for labor. Clay pointed out that the United States was opposed to moving people against their will, but said there was a difference between that and the shipment of workers who had signed voluntary contracts.

73. Protest of German Bishops against Alleged Soviet Kidnaping.

In October 1947 Roman Catholic bishops in Germany protested to the Allied Control Council against what they described as the kidnaping of more than 2,000 German boys and girls in the Soviet Zone since the beginning of the occupation. (112) When the matter came up in the Allied Coordinating Committee, the Soviet delegate blocked four-power

consideration of the protest on the ground that it had been publicized in the press before its consideration by the occupying powers. The United States, British, and French delegates said that they would examine the protest unilaterally, to determine if the conditions complained of existed in their zones. (113)

74. Evidence of the Existence of Concentration Camps in the Soviet Zone.

a. Soviet actions in Germany brought the question of human rights to the front. Reports indicated that the Soviet occupation authorities had confined many of their political opponents in 12 or more concentration camps in the Soviet Zone of Germany. Those imprisoned included Social Democrats, students, and many of the expropriated landowners, as well as persons of other categories. There was evidence to indicate that any action that aroused official Soviet displeasure by a person under Soviet control was likely to lead to imprisonment. The Soviet practice of holding these people, often without trial, was regarded as a denial of justice and objectionable from the point of view of the other occupying powers on purely political grounds, quite apart from reasons of military security. In October 1947, the Headquarters of the Social Democratic Party in Hanover stated that "thousands of Germans had been thrown into eastern zone prisons for their political beliefs." (114)

b. The United States element of the Allied Control Authority offered a human rights directive, but it was not accepted in the political directorate. General Clay informed Washington that he was ready to appear

in the Control Council and request that body to guarantee the right of fair and public trial for prisoners, and, if necessary, he would expose the situation and make public an explanation of the efforts in support of human rights that the United States had made at the Moscow Conference and the negotiations which it had conducted in support of guarantees of civil rights in the Allied Control Authority. General Clay could not see any way in which the United States could agree to German political unification until reasonable guarantees of human rights were given to the people residing in the Soviet Zone.

(115)

75. Reciprocal Rights under the Yalta Agreement.

a. In September 1947 the Department of the Army reported that the Soviet authorities had refused to permit the U.S. Ambassador or United States consular officials in Moscow to interview claimants to American citizenship who were in the Soviet Union or in areas under Soviet control. Under the terms of the Yalta Agreement, Soviet liaison authorities had been permitted access to their nationals for repatriation purposes in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. The number of claimants to United States citizenship who were in Soviet territory was relatively small, but the principle of reciprocal rights was involved.

b. In view of this situation General Clay suggested that it would be appropriate for the United States to declare that its obligations in regard to repatriation under the Yalta Agreement had been fulfilled. He was prepared to advise Soviet authorities that Soviet liaison officers would not be received in the U.S. Zone for repatriation purposes until

suitable opportunities were accorded United States consular officers in the Soviet Union. The objection to this action was that it might be interpreted as a violation of agreements reached by the Council of Foreign Ministers at Moscow regarding visits to displaced persons centers. There was the further danger that the barring of Soviet liaison personnel from the U.S. Zone might lead to further Soviet interference with efforts by the American Graves Registration Command to recover from the Soviet Zone the bodies of American soldiers killed in the war. On 1 November 1947, General Clay stated his belief that the completion of graves registration activities should no longer be considered as influencing a final decision on this matter. The way was thus cleared for the issuance of a United States declaration that its obligations to admit Soviet repatriation officials under the Yalta Agreement had been fulfilled and that the repatriation obligations of that agreement were no longer in effect. No such declaration was made, however, and Soviet liaison officials continued their visits, although their activities were curtailed somewhat for their own protection. (116)

76. The Failure of the London Conference of Foreign Ministers.

a. The meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London late in November 1947 was generally regarded as the last opportunity for an agreement among the four occupying powers on a common policy in Germany. Its chances of success did not appear favorable. Although the Communist Party in Germany had dropped most of its other lines of propaganda in favor of a campaign for German unity, there were few

- (1) Proposals for a conference to consider a peace treaty with Germany and the methods to be followed in preparing such a treaty.
- (2) Proposals for a peace treaty with Austria.
- (3) Proposals for a definition of German assets in Austria.
- (4) Economic principles to be followed in Germany.
- (5) The Soviet demand for ten billion dollars reparations from Germany for the Soviet Union and Poland.

c. Immediately after adjournment of the conference the Communists started a campaign of propaganda which attempted to place sole (118) responsibility for the failure of the meeting on the Western Powers. To the German people, the failure of the London conference meant that (119) no agreement between the East and West was possible. Both American and Soviet officials instituted additional restrictions at the interzonal border to stop illegal crossers, the Americans acting in the belief that uncertainty of Soviet Zone residents regarding their fate behind the lowering iron curtain might result in a mass influx into the Western Zones. Soviet-perpetrated incidents along the border became more numerous. Violent anti-American propaganda continued in communist circles. Strikes sponsored by the KPD, however, failed to develop to any great extent. Soviet exploitation of Germany for military and (120) economic gains continued to grow in scope, but a Soviet decision to build up the productivity of its zone of Germany became more apparent. The war of nerves in Berlin grew more tense and it became apparent that the Soviet Union had selected the German capital as the scene for a test of power in their conflict with the West.

COMMAND AND STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

EUROPEAN COMMAND

1 October-31 December 1947

<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbents</u>
Commander in Chief and Military Governor	Gen. Lucius D. Clay
Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Commanding General, U.S. Ground and Service Forces, Europe (after 15 Nov 47 Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe)	Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner
Deputy Military Governor	Maj. Gen. George P. Hays
Political Adviser	Ambassador Robert D. Murphy
Economics Adviser	Vacant since 16 Jul 47
Governmental Affairs Adviser	Vacant since 21 Aug 47
Finance Adviser	Jack Bennett
Special Adviser to the Commander in Chief	J. Anthony Panuch
Cultural Affairs Adviser	Dr. Herman B. Wells (22 Nov 47-)
Budget and Fiscal Director	Col. John J. Dubbelde, Jr.
Director of Management Control	James L. Sundquist
Intelligence Director	Maj. Gen. Robert LeG. Walsh
Inspector General	Maj. Gen. Louis Craig

<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbents</u>
Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM and Chief of Staff, U.S. Ground and Service Forces, Europe (after 15 Nov 47 Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, Europe)	Maj. Gen. Miller G. White
Assistant to Chief of Staff and Secretary, General Staff	Col. John G. Hill
Assistant to Deputy Chief of Staff	Col. Harry W. Johnson
Deputy Inspector General	Col. Frank J. Pearson
Chief, Public Information Division	Col. George S. Eyster
Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director	Col. Warren C. Rutter
Chief Historian	Col. Harold E. Potter
Chief, Allied Contact Section	Col. Anthony J. D. Biddle, Jr.
Director of Personnel and Administration	Maj. Gen. James M. Bevans
Deputy Director of Intelligence	Col. Robert A. Schow
Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training	Brig. Gen. Roderick R. Allen (to 8 Oct 47) Col. Vernon E. Prichard (to 18 Dec 47) Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet (18 Dec 47-)
Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement	Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder
Director of Civil Affairs	Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold
Judge Advocate	Col. James L. Harbaugh, Jr.
Adjutant General	Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin (to 1 Dec 47) Lt. Col. Edward Doherty (acting to 15 Dec 47) Col. George V. W. Pope (15 Dec 47-)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbents</u>
Chief Chaplain	Col. Paul J. Maddox
Provost Marshal	Brig. Gen. Roy V. Rickard (to 20 Oct 47) Brig. Gen. George H. Weems (20 Oct 47-)
Chief of Special Services	Maj. Gen. Alexander R. Bolling (to 20 Oct 47) Brig. Gen. Roy V. Rickard (20 Oct 47-)
EUCOM Exchange Officer	Col. Albert C. Morgan (to 26 Oct 47) Col. Alba C. Spalding (26 Oct 47-)
Chief of Claims	Lt. Col. Alfred B. Jaynes
Chief, Dependents School Service	Col. James P. Murphy (to 8 Oct 47) Col. Joseph C. Haw (8 Oct 47-)
WAC Staff Director	Lt. Col. Kathleen McClure
Chief of Troop Information and Education	Col. Otis McCormick
Chief, Chemical Corps	Col. Milton T. Hankins
Chief Engineer	Brig. Gen. Don G. Shingler
Chief Surgeon	Brig. Gen. Edward A. Noyes
Chief of Ordnance	Brig. Gen. Elbert L. Ford
Chief Quartermaster	Brig. Gen. Milton O. Boone
Chief Signal Officer	Brig. Gen. Jerry V. Matejka
Chief of Transportation	Col. Calvin De Witt, Jr.
Chief of Finance	Col. Ray B. Conner
Chief, Military Labor Service	Lt. Col. Joseph L. Driskell
Executive Officer, Air Priorities Board	Maj. Joseph E. Johnson
Commanding General, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Bresnahan

<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbents</u>
Commanding General, American Graves Registration Command	Brig. Gen. Howard L. Peckham
Headquarters Commandant	Brig. Gen. Robinson E. Duff
Commanding General, USAFE	Brig. Gen. John F. McBlain (to 20 Oct 47) Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay (20 Oct 47-)
Commander, USMFG	Rear Admiral Roscoe E. Schuirmann
Commanding General, OMGUS	Maj. Gen. George P. Hays
Commanding General, USFA	Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. GO 111, EUCOM, 6 Oct 47; GO 120, EUCOM, 23 Oct 47.
2. Statements by Gen Clay at Press Conference at Frankfurt 29 Oct 47 (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 000.71).
3. Control Council Directive No 40, 14 Oct 46.
4. Hq, EUCOM, Minutes of 28th Monthly Conference of the Commander in Chief with Major Commanders and Deputy Military Governor, 29 Oct 47.
5. Statement by Gen Clay at press conference, Berlin, 28 Oct 47 (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 000.71).
6. TI & E Bulletin, vol 2, No 45, 9 Nov 47; No 46, 16 Nov 47; No 48, 30 Nov 47.
7. Ltr, Hq, Dept of the Army, Office of the AG, Washington, DC, 19 Nov 47, subj: "Army Policy on Discussion of Russia," to CG's, US Army, Europe, and elsewhere.
8. IRS, Dir of OPOT to Chief, TI&E, 16 Dec 47, subj: "Army Policy on Discussion of Russia."
9. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 21, 31 Dec 47, sec IV.
10. OMGUS PIO Release No 10-30, 11 Oct 47.
11. OMGUS PIO Release No 10-35, 15 Oct 47.
12. Monthly Report of the Military Governor, Oct 47.
13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Jun 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Organization of the Office of the Commander in Chief."
14. Ltr, OMGUS, 15 Nov 47, subj: "Assistance by the Director of Management Control to the Headquarters, European Command," w 3 Incl and reply sgd by Gen Huebner (in SGS, EUCOM, file 322.01 EUCOM).
15. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Dec 47, General Magruder and General White to General Huebner (in SGS, EUCOM, file 322 USAFE).
16. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 19 Sep 47, file AG 320.2 GOT, subj: "Reduction in 1 July 1948 USAFE Troop Basis," with 1st Ind, 14 Oct 47, and 2d ind, 21 Nov 47.

17. Cable WX-89334, 30 Oct 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
18. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 17 Nov 47, subj: "Command Relationship between Headquarters, European Command, and Headquarters, US Forces in Austria" (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 322).
19. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Nov 47, Huebner to Keyes (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 322 EUCOM).
20. Cable WX-91222, 27 Nov 47, Dept of the Army to USFA.
21. Cable WX-92498, 17 Dec 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
22. EUCOM Press Release No 528, 23 Sep 47.
23. Ibid, No 587, 14 Oct 47.
24. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Oct 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "In-activation of Headquarters, 9th Labor Supervision Area"; cable W-88261, 14 Oct 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
25. EUCOM Press Release No 661, 6 Nov 47.
26. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 12 Nov 47, par 14.
27. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 31 Dec 47, file AG 322 GSP-AGO, subj: "Establishment of European Command Labor Service Replacement Center."
28. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 28 Nov 47, file AG 220.3 AGO, subj: "Replacement of Officers by Enlisted Men of the First Grade."
29. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 34, 4 Nov 47, par 11; Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, 31 Dec 47, p 2; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Nov 47, Huebner to Keyes and other major commanders (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 322 EUCOM).
30. Cables WCL-40023, 24 Nov 47; WCL-43173, 6 Dec 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
31. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Oct 47, file AG 353 GOT, subj: "Lesson Plans for Training Circular 5 Courses," w incl.
32. Ltr, War Dept, 20 Aug 47, file WDAGO-C 250, subj: "Administration of Military Justice."

33. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 9, 10 Oct 47.
34. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 12 Nov 47, par 28.
35. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Oct 47, subj: "Reservation of Facilities for Possible Concentration of Another Regimental Combat Team" (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 322 RCT's); Movement Order No 1, 26th Inf Regt, 29 Sep 47; cables, WCL-26312, 1 Oct 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM; SX-3791, 7 Nov 47, EUCOM to C of S, USA; S-4148, 2 Dec 47, EUCOM to C of S, USA; S-4218, 4 Dec 47, EUCOM to C of S, USA; W-91986, 11 Dec 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM; and S-4390, 12 Dec 47, EUCOM to Second Mil Dist.
36. GO 130, EUCOM, 25 Nov 47.
37. GO 121, EUCOM, 7 Nov 47; cable WCL-27550, 7 Oct 47, AGWAR from JCS to CINCPAC and others.
38. Cir 90, EUCOM, 6 Nov 47.
39. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 34, 4 Nov 47; No 40, 16 Dec 47.
40. Cable WCL-36299, 8 Nov 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM; GO 123, EUCOM, 13 Nov 47.
41. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 37, 25 Nov 47, par 10.
42. GO 127, EUCOM, 22 Nov 47.
43. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 34, 4 Nov 47, par 14.
44. EUCOM Press Release No 702, 24 Nov 47.
45. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 40, 16 Dec 47, par 22.
46. GO 106, EUCOM, 29 Sep 47, sec III.
47. GO 251, USFET, 3 Sep 46.
48. GO 114, EUCOM, 8 Oct 47.

49. EUCOM Press Release No 743, 11 Dec 47.
50. Ibid., No 668, 10 Nov 47.
51. EUCOM Press Release, No 605, 17 Oct 47; GO 117, EUCOM, 16 Oct 47.
52. GO 128, EUCOM, 22 Nov 47.
53. OMGUS PIO Release No 11-59, 22 Nov 47.
54. GO 124, EUCOM, 19 Nov 47.
55. GO 131, EUCOM, 29 Nov 47.
56. GO 132, EUCOM, 15 Dec 47.
57. EUCOM Press Release No 719, 2 Dec 47.
58. GO 137, EUCOM, 29 Dec 47.
59. EUCOM Press Release No 759, 17 Dec 47.
60. GO 116, EUCOM, 11 Oct 47.
61. EUCOM Press Release No 769, 23 Dec 47; Stars and Stripes, 28 Jan 48.
62. EUCOM Press Release No 571, 8 Oct 47.
63. Ibid., No 604, 17 Oct 47; SO 20, Dept of the Army, 15 Oct 47, par 4; SO 271, EUCOM, 10 Dec 47.
64. EUCOM Press Release No 615, 22 Oct 47.
65. Ibid., No 592, 15 Oct 47; No 621, 24 Oct 47.
66. EUCOM Press Release No 686, 18 Nov 47.
67. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 40, 16 Dec 47, par 23.
68. EUCOM Press Release No 748, 12 Dec 47.

69. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Dec 47, file AG 014.33 GCA-AGO, subj: "Confinement and Repatriation of United Nations Displaced Persons Convicted by Military Government Courts in the US Area of Control in Germany"; EUCOM Press Release No 714, 1 Dec 47.
70. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 2, 13 Jan 48, par 30.
71. Cable WCL-23571, 23 Sep 47, AGWAR to OMGUS.
72. EUCOM Press Release No 625, 27 Oct 47.
73. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 34, 4 Nov 47, par 8.
74. EUCOM Press Release No 672, 12 Nov 47.
75. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 12 Nov 47, par 27; Stars and Stripes, 12 Nov 47.
76. EUCOM Press Release No 704, 25 Nov 47.
77. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference Report, No 32, 21 Oct 47, par 23.
78. Cir 262, WD, 17 Sep 47.
79. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 10, 17 Oct 47.
80. Ibid, No 20, 24 Dec 47, sec II.
81. Ibid, No 19, 19 Dec 47, sec VI.
82. GO 122, EUCOM, 8 Nov 47.
83. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 1, 6 Jan 48, par 8.
84. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 41, 23 Dec 47, par 22.
85. EUCOM Press Release No 746, 12 Dec 47.
86. EUCOM Press Release No 742, 11 Dec 47.

87. OMGUS PIO Release No 11-49, 20 Nov 47.
88. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 2, 13 Jan 48, par 23.
89. EUCOM Press Release No 733, 8 Dec 47.
90. Ibid., No 751, 15 Dec 47.
91. Ibid., No 850, 28 Jan 48.
92. Ibid., No 833, 21 Jan 48.
93. Ibid., No 847, 27 Jan 48.
94. Ibid., No 822, 16 Jan 48.
95. Hq, EUCOM, 30th Monthly Conference of Commander in Chief with Major Commanders and Deputy Military Governor, 19 Dec 47.
96. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 36, 25 Nov 47, par 6; No 3, 20 Jan 48; Stars and Stripes, 9 Dec 47.
97. Cable FX-77747, 11 Nov 47, MTOUSA to Dept of the Army; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 12 Nov 47, par 3.
98. Cables SX-3229, 9 Oct 47, EUCOM to MTOUSA; SX-3381, 17 Oct 47, EUCOM to Darmstadt Military Post.
99. Cable FX-77660, 17 Oct 47, MTOUSA to Dept of the Army.
100. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 2, 13 Jan 48, par 31 (e).
101. Stars and Stripes, 8 Oct 47.
102. Ibid., 5 Oct 47.
103. Ibid., 29 Oct 47.
104. Ibid., 7 Nov 47.
105. IRS, 11 Dec 47, CO, 1st MP Gp to Chief of Transportation, EUCOM, (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 250.2 USSR).

106. Stars and Stripes, 14 Dec 47.
107. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
108. Hq, EUCOM, Int Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
109. Hq, EUCOM, Int Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 16; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 27, 16 Sep 47, par 9; ltrs, Soviet Repatriation Office, 22 Nov 47, subj: "Transfer of Soviet Citizens to the Soviet Command under the U.S. Guard"; 11 Dec 47, Huebner to Bantsyrev (copies in SGS, EUCOM, files 250.2 and 250.5 USSR).
110. Stars and Stripes, 26 Oct 46.
111. Ibid, 5 Nov 46.
112. Ibid, 20 Oct 47.
113. Ibid, 16 Dec 47.
114. Ibid, 29 Oct 47.
115. Cable CC-2352, 20 Nov 47, CINCEUR sgd Clay to Dept of the Army.
116. Cable SX-3681, 1 Nov 47, EUCOM to C of S, USA; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 26, 9 Sep 47, par 36a.
117. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Intelligence Summary, No 23, 22 Dec 47, p C-1.
118. Ibid, No 24, 8 Jan 48, p A-1.
119. Ibid, p A-13.
120. Ibid, p A-24.

Chapter II
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, EUCOM

~~CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: RESTRICTED~~
~~AUTHORITY *Com. in Chief*~~
~~*European Command*~~
~~*(Per LtJ 25 Apr 54)*~~

Chapter II

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, EUCOM

1. Office of the Commander in Chief (Berlin).

a. There were few changes in the Office of the Commander in Chief (Berlin) during the last three months of 1947. The appointment of Dr. Herman B. Wells as Cultural Affairs Adviser, which took place on 22 November 1947, marked the organization of another segment of the staff. Dr. Wells completed the organization of his office during December and also planned future activities. Robert M. Barnett, Director of Civilian Personnel, who had assumed that position on 4 September 1947, still did not have a complete office staff. The positions of Economics Adviser and Governmental Affairs Adviser remained vacant.

b. The following tabulation shows the advisers and directors who were a part of the Office from its formation on 15 March 1947 until 31 December 1947.

Roster

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, EUCOM

15 March 1947 - 31 December 1947

<u>Position</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Period of Service</u>
Commander in Chief	Gen. L. D. Clay	15 Mar 47-
Special Adviser	J. A. Panuch	1 Sep 47-
Special Assistant	F. L. Devereux	13 May 47-
Political Adviser	Ambassador R. L. Murphy	15 Mar 47-
Economics Adviser	Maj. Gen. W. H. Draper	15 Mar-16 Jul 47
Finance Adviser	J. Bennett	15 Mar 47-
Governmental Affairs Adviser	H. Parkham	15 Mar-21 Aug 47
Cultural Affairs Adviser	H. B. Wells	22 Nov 47-
Director of Civilian Personnel	R. M. Barnett	4 Sep 47-
Fiscal Director	Col. J. J. Dubbelde	15 Mar 47-
Inspector General	Maj. Gen. E. P. Parker, Jr. Maj. Gen. L. A. Craig	15 Mar-23 Aug 47 24 Aug 47-
Director of Intelligence	Maj. Gen. W. A. Burress Maj. Gen. R. L. Walsh	15 Mar-15 Apr 47 16 Apr 47-
Director of Management Control	Col. D. L. Robinson, Jr. J. L. Sundquist	15 Mar-12 Aug 47 13 Aug-

2. Official Journeys of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM.

General Clay was in Washington from 6 until 23 October, when he returned to Berlin. On 8 November he went to Rome for the opening of an art exhibit and was joined there by Ambassador Robert Murphy, who flew from London where he had gone to participate in the preparations for the foreign ministers' meeting. General Clay was received by the Pope on 10 November, just before he and Ambassador Murphy returned to Berlin. General Clay departed for the Conference of Foreign Ministers on 23 November and did not return to Berlin until 18 December 1947. On 7 December he flew from London to Frankfurt and conferred with the group of United States publishers and editors then touring the zone. Shortly after, he returned to London.

3. Two Important Announcements Made by General Clay.

Upon his return from Washington on 23 October, General Clay made two announcements of outstanding importance. The first was that United States officials no longer would remain silent in the face of verbal attacks from Communists, but would conduct an active informational campaign against communism. The second was that he had requested Department of the Army officials to permit him to retire some time during the coming year.

4. Preparations for London Conference of Foreign Ministers.

For several months prior to the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, scheduled to convene late in November in London,

military government officials and advisers to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, were preparing reports and papers which were to be used by the delegates at that conference. These reports were to provide the background of facts and figures which would support the arguments advanced by the United States delegation. The subjects which were covered included: Guarantees of Democracy in Germany, Establishment of a Provisional German Government, Revival of German Economy, Insurance of Permanent German Demilitarization, and Settlement of German Boundaries. (1)

5. Statements of General Clay on Intention to Remain in Berlin and General Policy.

a. On 25 October 1947, General Clay told Virgil Pinkley of the United Press that, regardless of the outcome of the London conference, "Berlin will continue to be my headquarters." He added, "The only way the U.S. forces would leave Berlin would be by force of arms or a peace treaty with Germany." The military governor said that the United States, as well as the United Kingdom, France, and the Soviet Union, had a duty in the occupation of Germany. These obligations, according to General Clay, included reestablishing Germany as a country capable of providing a decent standard of living for its people and of contributing to European recovery, but also preventing Germany from becoming a menace to European and world peace. To obtain these desired results, he believed that the economic unity of Germany must be established. (2)

b. On 4 November 1947, in a speech before the Länderrat of the four states in the U.S. Zone meeting in Stuttgart, General Clay stated

that both the denazification and dismantling programs could be completed during the winter, leaving nothing but a constructive job for the spring. He pointed out that, of the 180 plants in the U.S. Zone named for reparations, 117 had already been at least 90 percent dismantled. Changes (3) in administrative procedure were expected to speed up denazification.

6. General Clay's Statement on Public Information Policy.

On 6 November 1947, General Clay spoke before a conference of OMGUS public information officers in Berlin and made a statement on public information policies, which was published later as a command cable to all major subordinate commanders in the European Command. It (4) was reproduced in unit newspapers. General Clay said:

I am one of those persons who has very decided views about public information--first, except as it involves real security or matters under diplomatic negotiation, no public agency has a right to hide or withhold any information. It is the responsibility of the public agency which is serving the people of the United States to furnish material to accredited press representatives on our activities--good, bad, and indifferent.

There are only two exceptions: where there is a real security danger and where the matters are under diplomatic negotiation and it would be dangerous for the United States to disclose its position until negotiations have been completed. That is the kind of policy we have tried to operate on since the first day military government was set up. It is sometimes referred to as the "Goldfish Bowl" policy, and I guess that is about as good a description as you can give it.

It, therefore, becomes a primary duty of the Public Information representative to see that information is made available to the public, and when it is being withheld it is your duty to inform the person to whom you are responsible that you are not fully presenting the facts to the public.

Second, the Public Information representative can frequently see that news and information are interpreted correctly. Frequently statements given out by functional divisions have factual information only and unless interpreted in the light of the picture it is susceptible to misinterpretation.

The Public Information representative must have a complete and full knowledge of all that is going on within his bailiwick, in which case he can either advise the functional division that the information it is making available is capable of misinterpretation, or he can suggest, himself, the proper interpretation. He can only do that if his own interpretation is correct, and it can be correct only if he has a complete and full knowledge of what is going on.

Finally, the Public Information representative has to have courage. It is frequently easier not to give information out than it is to give it out. In case of doubt, give out the information. Don't hold it back! We have nothing to gain by withholding information. Even our own mistakes, if thrown back to us by our own press and publications, will in themselves help us to do a better job.

I think that these reasons will explain why I personally attach so much importance to the task of Public Information. To exercise it you have to have a more comprehensive knowledge of Military Government, of what we are doing, and of U.S. policy than any of the representatives of the functional divisions.

I think that we have gained the respect of the press by the fact we have willingly placed the facts on the table whether they are good to us or whether they hurt us. Very obviously if we have gained that respect, it was from the work you people have done. I would like to thank you for it and to ask you to continue to the very best of your ability and to remember always that you will never be criticized by me for giving out facts whether they are good, bad or otherwise.

7. General Clay's Elaboration of His Public Information Policy.

Correspondents questioned General Clay about the "goldfish bowl"

policy at the press conference in Frankfurt on 18 November 1947. Some of the writers working in Germany objected because they had not been invited to attend briefings given to visiting editors. General Clay denied that any classified material was given to the editors, but said that it was for them rather than the Army to say whether correspondence should be invited to the briefings of visiting newspapermen. Classified material sometimes was made available to visiting government officials, but when that was done they were cautioned that the material was classified. Some of the newspapermen objected because they were denied access to all documents which were classified because of the subject matter of only a small portion of their contents. General Clay agreed that many documents were classified because of only a few sentences and that the rest could be given out without any danger to security. He pointed out further that the officials who received these documents frequently were unable to judge which portion of the contents could be released and which could not. In the event of such a difficulty he advised correspondents to go to the next higher headquarters, or to the office that originated the communication.

8. General Clay's Discussion of General Eisenhower's Letter on Public Criticism of the Army.

Criticism of the Army by the public caused General Eisenhower, then Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, to send to the principal commanders a letter in which were outlined some of the things which most frequently received unfavorable mention. After a careful study, General Clay said

on 5 November 1947 that he believed that the subjects mentioned in General Eisenhower's letter had already received special attention in the European Command with material improvement in each case. General Clay discussed the main points in General Eisenhower's letter as
(5)
follows:

a. EUCOM had requested the Provost Marshal General to send to Europe an expert on military prisons. The representative sent was Capt. Gerald Bergin, who made an inspection of EUCOM prisons. Although he suggested several changes, he found no major deficiencies. He found EUCOM prison authorities too lenient rather than too severe in regard to working hours of prisoners.

b. Court-martial cases in the European Command included a great number, involving both military and civilian personnel, which in the United States would have been handled by civil courts. The vehicle safety program, for instance, resulted in a large number of summary and special court traffic cases. When these were deleted from the total, General Clay believed that the number of cases in the European Command was not excessive in comparison with other commands.

c. The use of government vehicles for semiofficial purposes was a matter of considerable concern. The practice was authorized with certain restrictions and much was left to the discretion of local commanders. Unusual transportation problems arose from the lack of many facilities normal to communities in the United States and from the shortage of privately owned vehicles. These problems were intensified

by the presence of dependents in the European Command. General Clay believed that the advantages of a highly restrictive policy were more than offset by the hardships which would result. The use of government motor vehicles was being restricted, with the ultimate goal being to restrict their use to official purposes. Although plans were made to limit government cars to official use by 31 December 1947, it was decided that the change could not be made at that time and semiofficial use of vehicles was to be permitted at least during the early part of 1948.

d. Difficulty of communication with St. Louis appeared to be the principal cause for the time lag between the authorization of allotments and payment of family allowances. Correspondence was under way with the Department of the Army in an effort to speed up the procedure.

e. It had been a continuing policy of the European Command to eliminate undue discrimination against junior officers and enlisted men whenever it came to light, and such practices apparently were disappearing as the character of the new officer corps became clear. Reciprocal loyalties were growing stronger as the Army became a completely voluntary organization.

f. There was a continuing effort to improve the quality of leadership. More and more attention was being given to the individual.
(6)
General Clay declared:

I feel justifiably proud of our troops here. They are uniformly soldierly in appearance; their saluting and military courtesy reflect increasing pride in themselves and their organization; and their manner of performance of duty is superior. I am convinced that this is rapidly becoming one of the finest organizations our Army has ever seen.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Cable WL-88700, 21 Oct 47, Dept of the Army to OMGUS.
2. Stars and Stripes, 27 Oct 47.
3. Ibid., 5 Nov 47.
4. "Address by General Clay at Conference of MG Public Information Officers in Berlin, 6-7 November 1947," in OMGUS, Weekly Information Bulletin, No 119, 17 Nov 47, p 2.
5. Ltr, 5 Nov 47, Clay to Eisenhower (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 322 EUCOM).
6. Ibid.

Chapter III

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

~~CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: RESTRICTED~~
~~AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief*~~
~~*European Command*~~
~~*(Per Ltr of 25 Apr. 57)*~~

Chapter III

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

1. Organization of the Offices of the Chief of Staff and the Secretary, General Staff.

a. General Huebner served as Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, European Command (EUCOM). He was also Commanding General, U.S. Ground and Service Forces, Europe. He exercised nominal control over the major commands including U.S. Air Forces, Europe (USAFE); U.S. Forces, Austria (USFA); and the Office of Military Government for Germany (OMGUS) in respect to the administration of troops. He exercised this authority through EUCOM channels, since EUCOM was a functioning headquarters and U.S. Ground and Service Forces was not. The redesignation of U.S. Ground and Service Forces, Europe, as U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR), which took place on 15 November 1947, did not result in any substantial

(1)

change in the organization of EUCOM Headquarters. Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe, continued to be a nonfunctioning office, enabling General Huebner to carry out certain command functions not delegated to him as a deputy commander or chief of staff. The bulk of the work in the headquarters was routed through EUCOM channels.

b. Maj. Gen. Miller G. White, who had arrived in Europe with Gen. Joseph T. McNarney in November of 1945, was Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and also held the title of Chief of Staff, U.S. Ground and Service Forces, Europe, and later Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, Europe. Although most of the work involved troop administration it was routed through EUCOM channels. Col. J. G. Hill, assistant to General Huebner as Chief of Staff, EUCOM, also was Secretary, General Staff. Lt. Col. W. E. Maulsby, Jr., Executive in the Office of the Secretary, General Staff, assumed much of the responsibility for the functioning of that office. Col. H. W. Johnson was assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and as such was under General White. The Office of the Secretary, General Staff, included the Staff Duties Group, Staff Message Control, the Staff Studies Group, and the Statistical Analysis Section, which prepared the monthly report of the Deputy Commander in Chief. The Office of the Negro Troop Adviser was a part of the Office of the Secretary, General Staff.

2. Entertainment of Official Visitors.

a. The Staff Duties Section was responsible for the entertainment of official visitors in the European Command. It normally made arrangements for visitors in the following categories:

(1) Visitors designated by the Commander in Chief, Deputy Commander in Chief, or Deputy Chief of Staff.

(2) Lieutenant generals or U.S. Army officers of higher grade.

(3) Cabinet members.

(4) Members of Congress.

(5) Admirals or U.S. Navy officers of higher grade.

(6) Ambassadors.

(7) Foreign dignitaries of cabinet, ambassadorial, or general officer or higher rank.

(8) Other foreign dignitaries who were guests of the Commander in Chief, Deputy Commander in Chief, or Deputy Chief of Staff.

Visitors in the above categories held first priority. When facilities were available and when such action was requested by staff divisions, the Staff Duties Section extended courtesies such as arranging itineraries or dispatching motor vehicles for persons of lesser rank. (2)

b. From 1 July 1947 until 31 December 1947, this section provided facilities for about one hundred Senators and Congressmen who were accompanied by approximately seventy administrative assistants. This was a greater number than had been received in any other similar period since the start of the occupation. The Commander in Chief, EUCOM, gave instructions that visiting Congressional committees would have full cooperation from military authorities. All facilities in the European Command which would contribute to the accomplishment of their missions were

placed at their disposal. They were free to visit any installation in the Zone.

c. All visiting legislators were briefed in both Berlin and Frankfurt in an effort to give them a background of general information with a minimum amount of effort. At Berlin a discussion with General Clay was followed by talks by members of the military government staff, including representatives of the Economics, Finance, Information Control, Internal Affairs, and Communications Divisions. At Frankfurt General Huebner discussed the military side of the occupation and all members of the EUCOM general staff took part in the briefings. Some trips became standard for almost all the Congressional committees. Practically all of them visited the Ruhr; one or more of the Land Offices of Military Government; the Nürnberg War Crimes trials; Headquarters, U.S. Air Forces, Europe; the Bipartite Control Office in Frankfurt; Constabulary Headquarters at Heidelberg; and the Headquarters of the 1st Infantry Division at Bad Tölz. Other places were visited according to the special interests of the groups or individuals.

d. Providing transportation for the visitors placed a considerable strain on the facilities of the European Command. Planes of the U.S. Air Forces, Europe, flew approximately 90,000 miles in transporting Congressional committee members. This total did not include the distance covered by special mission C-54 planes, which brought several of the committees to Europe and returned them to the United States. Trains and automobiles also were used, but the shortage of automobiles sometimes

presented special problems.

3. Visiting Congressional Committees.

Following is a list of the Congressional committees which visited the European Command, with the dates of their visits, itineraries, and the purposes of their tours:

Food Shortages Subcommittee of the House Agricultural Committee

Dates of visit: 4 September - 7 October 1947

Purpose: To investigate food and agricultural problems in the U.S., British, and French Zones of Germany and Austria

Itinerary: U.S. and British Zones of Germany, Vienna, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland

Members: August H. Andresen, Minnesota
Harold D. Cooley, North Carolina
Cliff Clevenger, Ohio
W. S. Hill, Colorado
W. R. Poage, Texas
E. C. Gathings, Arkansas

The Herter Committee or House Select Committee on Foreign Aid

Dates of visit: 4 September - 4 October 1947

Purpose: To study relief needs, resources available to meet such needs, and existing and contemplated relief agencies

Itinerary: Berlin, the Ruhr, and Frankfurt. Subcommittees visited Austria, Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Italy, Greece and Trieste.

Members: Christian A. Herter, Massachusetts
J. C. Kunkel, Pennsylvania
F. E. Walter, Pennsylvania
Francis Case, South Dakota
J. M. Vorys, Ohio
C. W. Vursell, Illinois
Overton Brooks, Louisiana
C. A. Wolverton, New Jersey
W. K. Macy, New York

E. J. Keogh, New York
A. S. M. Monroney, Oklahoma
T. A. Jenkins, Ohio
R. M. Nixon, California
J. P. Richards, South Carolina
G. H. Mahon, Texas
E. E. Cox, Georgia

Joint House Armed Services and Appropriation Committee

Dates of visit: 13 September - 16 October 1947

Purpose: To observe occupation problems, military installations and troops and obtain information needed in drafting future legislation pertaining to the occupation

Itinerary: Berlin, Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Heidelberg, Bad Tölz, Grafenwöhr, Munich, Vienna, Trieste, Athens, Istanbul, Teheran, Abadan, Cairo, Tripoli, Tunis, Rome, Geneva, Paris, and London

Members: Dewey Short, Missouri
E. M. Dirksen, Illinois
Lansdale Sasscer, Maryland
George Bates, Massachusetts
John E. Fogarty, Rhode Island
Gordon Canfield, New Jersey
Margaret Chase Smith, Maine
Leroy Johnson, California
C. W. Bishop, Illinois
Leon H. Gavin, Pennsylvania

Assistants: Rear Admiral Clifford A. Swanson, Surgeon General,
U.S. Navy
Brig. Gen. Ralph Stearley, Army Air Force
Col. Charles H. MacDonald, Army Air Force
John R. Blandford, Professional Staff Member, Armed
Services Committee
Robert E. Ward, State Department Representative
Maj. Luke C. Quinn, War Department
Wilfred A. Pelletier, Secretary

House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee

Dates of visit: 20 September - 25 October 1947

Purpose: Study of American Flag Line carriers operating in foreign territory and of operations of Civil Aeronautics Board and Civil Aeronautics Administration with special emphasis on search and rescue operations

Itinerary: Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, Salzburg, Vienna, Berchtesgaden, Trieste, Rome, Cairo, Istanbul, Athens, Geneva, Madrid, London, Copenhagen, and Stockholm

Members: L. W. Hall, New York
M. T. Bennett, Missouri
J. I. Dolliver, Iowa
H. P. Scott, Jr., Pennsylvania
Lindley Beckworth, Texas
Oren Harris, Arkansas
Dwight L. Rogers, Florida
R. F. Harless, Arizona
Harris Ellsworth, Oregon

Assistant: H. Ogden Pierrot, State Department Representative

The Fulton Committee, a special House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee

Dates of visit: 5 September - 18 October 1947

Purpose: To study displaced persons' problems and the International Refugee Organization with reference to proposed legislation

Itinerary: British Isles, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Italy

Members: J. G. Fulton, Pennsylvania
J. K. Javits, New York
J. L. Pfeifer, New York
F. L. Chelf, Kentucky

Mundt-Smith Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Dates of visit: 8 September - 15 October 1947

Purpose: To investigate the effects of the U.S. Information Program on the various peoples of Europe

Itinerary: France, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Poland, Berlin, Vienna, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal

Members:

Senators

H. Alex Smith, New Jersey
H. C. Lodge, Massachusetts
B. B. Hickenlooper, Iowa
C. A. Hatch, New Mexico

Representatives

C. E. Mundt, South Dakota
L. H. Smith, Wisconsin
J. D. Lodge, Connecticut
M. Mansfield, Montana
T. S. Gordon, Illinois
Pete Jarman, Alabama

Taber Group of the House Appropriations Committee

Dates of visit: 17 September - 14 October 1947

Purpose: To investigate financial programs of the European countries and study implications of the European Recovery Program

Itinerary: Italy, Turkey, Greece, Trieste, Vienna, Berlin, the Ruhr, Frankfurt, Paris, Brussels, the Netherlands, and London

Members: John Taber, New York
Clarence Cannon, Missouri
Richard B. Wigglesworth, Massachusetts

Rooney Group of the House Appropriations Committee

Dates of visit: 8 October - 4 November 1947

Purpose: To observe occupation policies with reference to proposed legislation

Itinerary: London, Berlin, the Ruhr, Frankfurt, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Trieste, Vienna, Switzerland, and France

Members: John J. Rooney, New York
Thomas J. O'Brien, Illinois
J. Vaughan Gary, Virginia

Assistant: Tyler Thompson, State Department Representative

Kirwan Joint House Committee

Dates of visit: 6 October - 26 October 1947

Purpose: To observe occupation policies

Itinerary: This committee visited a number of places in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria and made a trip to Italy.

Members: Michael J. Kirwan, Ohio
Herman P. Eberharter, Pennsylvania
Michael A. Feighan, Ohio

Senate Appropriations Committee

Dates of visit: 18 October - 12 November 1947

Purpose: This committee was invited by the Army to inspect the occupation of Germany. It made a special study of reparations.

Itinerary: Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Berlin, Munich, and Trieste. At Trieste the group split, some of the members going to Greece, Turkey, Iran, and Arabia and others going to Rome, Geneva, Paris, and London.

Members: Styles Bridges, New Hampshire
C. Wayland Brooks, Illinois
Guy P. Cordon, Oregon
Milton R. Young, North Dakota
William F. Knowland, California
Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho
Richard B. Russell, Georgia
Theodore F. Green, Rhode Island
Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts

Assistants: John Feurifoy, Assistant Secretary of State
Victor Purse, State Department Representative
Frank L. Yates, Assistant Comptroller-General, U.S.
H. E. Merrick, State Committee member
Harry W. Bettinghaus, State Committee member
Maj. Gen. George J. Richards, Department of Army
Escort Officer

Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization

Dates of visit: 18 October - 5 November 1947

Purpose: Study of displaced persons' problems

Itinerary: In addition to visiting as many as possible of the displaced persons camps in the U.S. Zone of Germany, the committee went to Paris, Frankfurt, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Rome, Geneva, and London.

Members: Chapman Revercomb, West Virginia
Harry P. Cain, Washington
Forrest C. Donnell, Missouri
J. Howard McGrath, Rhode Island

Assistants: Thomas J. Davis, Staff Member
Richard Arens, Staff Committee Director
Orin L. Jones, Special Assistant

Pacific House Armed Services and Appropriations Committee

Dates of visit: 30 October - 2 November 1947

Purpose: This committee was returning to the United States from Japan by way of India.

Itinerary: It stopped only at Berlin and Frankfurt.

Members: W. S. Cole, New York
Charles Clason, Massachusetts
W. Norblad, Oregon
E. Scrivner, Kansas

Assistants and Escorts: Clinton Brown
Col. Howard W. Doan, Medical Corps,
U.S. Army
Maj. James H. Dyson, GSC Army
Representative
Col. Gordon Hall, Marine Corps
Representative
Capt. M. E. Drowder, Naval Representative
Commander Robert E. Cole, USNR

4. Other Members of Congress Visiting the European Command.

Other members of Congress, not members of any of the visiting

committees, who visited the European Command are enumerated below.

Senators

Millard E. Tydings, Maryland
Owen Brewster, Maine
George W. Malone, Nevada
Albin W. Barkley, Kentucky
Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina

Representatives

O.E. Teague, Texas
Donald L. Jackson, California
Augustine B. Kelly
Pennsylvania
L. Mendel Rivers, South
Carolina
Franklin J. Maloney,
Pennsylvania
Albert Thomas, Texas
Charles J. Kersten, Wisconsin
Carl Hinshaw, California
Alfred L. Bulwinkle, North
Carolina

5. Negro Troop Adviser.

Lt. Col. Marcus Ray, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War, who in that capacity had surveyed conditions among Negro troops in the European Command, was assigned as Negro Troop Adviser to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on 26 August 1947. The office of the Negro Troop Adviser was made a part of the office of the Secretary, General Staff, and was located in the Headquarters Building. Colonel Ray advised the Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff on all Negro affairs within the European Command. Staff divisions referred matters affecting Negro troops to him and obtained his concurrence when necessary. Copies of all cables pertaining to Negro affairs were sent to his office.

6. Special Training Program for Negro Troops.

a. When the Negro Troop Adviser was appointed, a basic training center for Negro troops was already in operation. The decision to establish this center had been based on the experience gained in World War

II, in which approximately 900,000 Negroes, of whom approximately 60 percent were below the fourth-grade educational level, had served in the armed forces. Little could be done during hostilities, but after hostilities ceased the War Department set up a five-man board to study the whole problem of the employment of Negro troops, with a view toward the development of plans and programs for increasing the educational level. One recommendation was the establishment of Army schools. A beginning was made at Fort Benning, Georgia, early in 1946, where the 25th Combat Team was set up on a test basis with duty-time educational training for those below eighth-grade level. The experiment was abandoned because of a shortage of instructors.

b. In June 1947 the Commanding General, USAREUR, established an experimental training center in Grafenwöhr, Germany, for the 370th and 371st Infantry Battalions (Negro), commanded by Col. Maurice Bigelow, modeled on the Fort Benning experiment. Ten hours each week of duty-time education was guaranteed each enlisted man. Men above the twelfth-grade level were required to take U.S. Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) courses, using the 10 hours each week as supervised study periods and conference time with USAFI representatives. The educational program was under the direction of the Troop Information and Education Division, EUCOM. Civilian educational advisers were assigned. Each man in the two battalions was given a placement test and assigned his proper grade level. An accelerated program of training in military subjects was instituted, stressing disciplinary training. The Grafenwöhr experiment

was of 13 weeks' duration. Upon its completion companies were assigned to security missions in Munich, Nürnberg, Darmstadt, Stuttgart, and Wetzlar.
(5)

c. All reports on appearance, discipline, personal conduct, and duty performances were favorable. The results of training at this center indicated that a more usable Negro soldier could be developed by rigid basic training under carefully controlled conditions, which insured, insofar as possible, the development of pride in self and organization. The experiment also indicated that misfits should be eliminated before the units were assigned to duty. The Deputy Commander in Chief gave the six companies trained in the experimental center duty performance ratings of superior. Company B, 370th Infantry Battalion, received official commendation upon its duty performance in the Nürnberg War Crimes Trials. The 8th Transportation Truck Battalion was assigned Negro officers exclusively, and duty performance and standards of discipline were watched to determine if more Negro officers could be profitably employed in the European Command.
(6)

d. As a result of the success of the training at Grafenwöhr, it was decided to create a permanent basic training center which would receive all Negro replacements from the United States and all personnel evidencing a need for further training. The mission of the training center was to:

(1) Interview, classify, train if required, and assign all Negro casual replacements.

(2) Provide basic military training of individuals.

(3) Provide academic training to all Negro soldiers with less than a fourth-grade education, consisting of elementary literacy training and more advanced subjects up to and including high school subjects.

(4) Provide training of Negro units to function as teams.

e. The original site for the basic training center was the Käfertal Kaserne, near Mannheim. The opening date was 15 September 1947. This installation was found to be inadequate for the year-round training of the number contemplated, and the Kitzingen Air Base in the Würzburg Military Post was selected as a better location. The Kitzingen training center was formally opened on 1 December, 1947, with Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe commanding. Facilities at the center included an enlisted men's club, a recreation center, an educational center, and living quarters. General Beebe organized his staff in such a way as to give definite responsibility to Negro officers. A committee system of instruction was inaugurated. ⁽⁷⁾ The daily training program at Kitzingen included six hours of basic military subjects and two hours of academic subjects. A typical eight-hour training day included military courtesy, first aid, drill, reading, science, mathematics, and history. New arrivals took placement tests to determine their scholastic ability and were placed in one of the eight levels corresponding to graded schools in the United States. Courses in the technique of instructing were given to those who placed above the eighth grade.

7. Routing of Correspondence in Headquarters, EUCOM.

Correspondence within EUCOM Headquarters was routed as follows:

(1) Correspondence addressed to General Clay by name was routed by the most expeditious means to Berlin where all personal mail went directly to General Clay's office.

(2) Correspondence addressed to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, APO 757, was opened by the AG Mail and Message Center and routed as required by contents.

(3) Correspondence addressed to General Huebner by name and obviously written by an American or Englishman was referred unopened to the Secretary, General Staff.

(4) Correspondence addressed to the Deputy Commander in Chief or Chief of Staff, EUCOM, was likewise referred unopened to the Secretary, General Staff.

(5) Correspondence addressed to the Commanding General, U.S. Ground and Service Forces, Europe (later U.S. Army, Europe), was opened by the AG Mail and Message Center and referred to appropriate staff divisions.

(6) Correspondence in German (or in English and obviously written by a German) addressed to the Deputy Commander in Chief or Chief of Staff, EUCOM, or to the Commanding General, U.S. Ground and Service Forces, Europe (later U.S. Army, Europe), whether by name or by title, was opened and referred to the appropriate staff divisions.

(7) Correspondence from Allied Governments, or from citizens of

Allied countries addressed to General Huebner either by name or title, was opened and referred to the appropriate staff divisions. Exceptions were made of letters written by persons of high rank, as these were referred directly to General Clay or General Huebner. (8)

8. Procedure for Changing Responsibility for Action on Cables between EUCOM and OMGUS.

When it was desired to change responsibility for action on cables from EUCOM to OMGUS or vice versa, the office desiring the change of action made a request through the Secretary, General Staff, EUCOM, or the Staff Secretary, OMGUS, whichever was applicable. The secretariat to which application was made approached the opposite secretariat and arrangements for the change of responsibility for action were made and later confirmed by cable. This procedure did not preclude conversations between representatives of the two headquarters as necessary to lead up to the formal change. (9)

9. Staff Message Control.

Staff Message Control traffic reports for the last three months of 1947 showed the following totals:

	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
Messages in and out	14,067	10,287	11,627
Copies distributed	208,950	169,450	176,350

Assigned personnel totaled 91 during October and November but dropped to 83 in December.

10. Message Center.

The tabulation of Message Center work during the final three months of 1947 showed the following figures:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
Correspondence and cables handled	2,313	1,914	2,095
Logged correspondence	683	523	545
Unlogged correspondence	618	629	845
Cables in and out	1,012	762	705
Sealed envelopes	54	71	88
Signatures received	751	629	653

From time of receipt to time of dispatch, logged correspondence was usually handled four times by the Message Center due to the fact that the material was circulated in the Secretariat.

11. Records Section.

The tabulation of work handled in the Records Section during the last three months of 1947 showed the following figures:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
Letters, cables, and memorandums filed	4,797	2,953	3,810
Cables filed	976	748	690
Publications filed	567	584	798
Items indexed	3,254	1,721	2,322
JCS, CCS, SWNCC papers received	21	34	9
Cross reference sheets filed	702	427	768
Cables placed on suspense	36	14	15

12. Staff Duty Officers.

Staff duty officers, who were on duty at all times other than normal working hours, were detailed from officers on duty with the Secretary, General Staff; the Intelligence Division; the Adjutant General Division; the Provost Marshal Division; and Headquarters Command. Other staff divisions were required to keep an officer on duty until 1830 hours on working days and at all other times outside of working hours to have a "call duty officer" who was available on call in his quarters. The weekly list of call duty officers was submitted by divisions each Friday.

Roster

OFFICE OF DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF,
AND SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF, USFET AND EUCOM, 1947

<u>Position</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Commanding General, USFET	J. T. McNarney	Gen	*	15 Mar 47
Chief of Staff	C. R. Huebner	Maj Gen	*	**
Deputy Commander in Chief and CG, Ground and Service Forces, Europe	C. R. Huebner	Lt Gen	15 Mar 47	**
Deputy Chief of Staff	M. G. White	Maj Gen	*	**
Asst to C of S and Secretary, General Staff	J. G. Hill	Col	*	**
Asst to DC of S	C. W. G. Rich	Col	30 Mar 47	20 Jul 47
Asst to DC of S	H. W. Johnson	Col	11 Jul 47	**
Sp WD Mission	C. F. Robinson	Maj Gen	1 Jan 47	4 Aug 47
Sp WD Mission	R. C. Kyser	Col	25 Apr 47	7 Aug 47
Sp WD Mission	J. D. Millet	Lt Col	8 Jun 47	7 Aug 47
Negro Troop Adviser	M. H. Ray	Lt Col	26 Aug 47	**
SGS Executive	G. W. Butler	Maj	*	30 Jun 47
SGS Executive	J. S. Baskin	Maj	*	30 Jul 47
SGS Executive	R. K. Jones	Maj	*	15 Oct 47
SGS Executive	W. E. Maulsby, Jr.	Lt Col	11 Sep 47	**
SGS Staff	D. D. Dunlop	Maj	*	20 Jul 47
SGS Staff	D. C. Melius	Maj	*	**

OCG Plane Pilot	A. V. Schultz	Maj	*	15 Mar 47	
SGS Staff	G. T. Schwartz	Maj	*		**
Aide de Camp	Boone Seegers	Maj	*	15 Mar 47	
Aide de Camp	A.E. Donnan, III	Capt	*	15 Mar 47	
OCG Plane Crew	H.E. Hochstetter	Capt	*	15 Mar 47	
SGS Staff	A. W. Jones, Jr.	Capt	15 Jan 47		**
SGS Staff	R. M. Levy, Jr.	Capt	*		**
OCG Plane Crew	J. V. Prewett	Capt	*	15 Mar 47	
SGS Staff	G. E. Richardson	Capt	*		**
SGS Staff	M. D. Risdon	Capt	*		**
SGS Staff	L. C. Safko	Capt	*		**
SGS Staff	E. A. Thornton	Capt	*		**
SGS Staff	E. B. Gallwitz	1st Lt	*		**
SGS Staff	John Q. Henion	1st Lt	*	10 Jun 47	
SGS Staff	J. F. Slaughter	1st Lt	*		**
Personal Asst to C of S	Ethel Wardle	1st Lt	*	3 Oct 47	
SGS Staff	J. A. Lamb	WOJG	*	17 Apr 47	
SGS Staff	J. J. Kelly	Lt Col	24 Jul 47		**
SGS Staff	Edward McKaba	Lt Col	17 Sep 47		**
SGS Staff	H. H. Hammond	Maj	20 Aug 47		**
SGS Staff	S. A. Lewis	Maj	6 May 47	23 Sep 47	
SGS Staff	W. H. Pearson	Maj	20 Aug 47		**
SGS Staff	W. B. Fulton	Capt	15 Jul 47		**
SGS Staff	R. N. Simerly	Capt	20 Oct 47		**

SGS Staff	R. W. Catlin	1st Lt	10 Jun 47	3 Nov 47
SGS Staff	C. C. Gough	1st Lt	13 Dec 47	**
Aide de Camp	F. R. Pagnotta	1st Lt	15 Mar 47	**

* Incumbent on 1 Jan 47.

** Incumbent on 31 Dec 47.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Cable WCL-36299, 8 Nov 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
2. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Sep-31 Dec 47.
3. GO 93, EUCOM, 26 Aug 47.
4. Staff Memo, EUCOM, 26 Sep 47, file SGS 291.2, subj: "Negro Troop Adviser to the Commander in Chief."
5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Aug 47, file AG 353, subj: "Training Center for Colored Personnel."
6. Ltr, 1 Nov 47, Gen Huebner to Gen Paul (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 291.2).
7. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, 10 Dec 47, subj: "Visit to Kitzingen Training Center" (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 291.2).
8. Memo, SGS, EUCOM, 20 Mar 47, file SGS 310.0, subj: "Routing of Correspondence."
9. Memo, SGS, EUCOM, 22 Apr 47, file SGS 310.1, subj: "Change in Action on Cables from EUCOM to OMGUS."

Chapter IV

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL

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

Chapter IV

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL

1. Organization and Key Personnel.

a. The organization of the Office of the Deputy Inspector General remained unchanged during the fourth quarter of 1947. The Office was divided into four sections: Administrative, Inspections, Investigations, and Military Government. Within these sections, certain adjustments were made during the quarter. The Complaints Branch was established in the Investigations Section. It took over from the Inspections Section the functions of receiving, considering, and routing complaints made by personnel of the European Command, except those received during Annual General Inspections, which the Inspections Section (1) continued to handle, usually in the field. The Complaints Branch also replaced, and assumed the functions of, the WAC and Women's Branch. The organization of, and distribution of functions within, the Office of the Inspector General, EUCOM, is shown in chart I accompanying this chapter.

b. Col. F. J. Pearson continued as Deputy Inspector General during this period. He was assisted by Col. L. E. Babcock, in charge of Inspections; Col. S. G. Saulnier, in charge of Investigations; and Capt. J. F. Sullivan, in charge of Administration. A new chief of the Military Government Section, to assume the duties relinquished by Col. Pearson when he became Deputy Inspector General, had not been appointed and the Section remained inactive during the period under review.

2. Personnel.

a. The personnel situation remained stable during this period. With the resumption of the Annual General Inspections, which had been suspended during the war, the work load had increased greatly and during the third quarter of 1947 it became necessary to request the assignment of nine additional enlisted men with the training and experience necessary to assist the inspectors. This request was approved and during the fourth quarter of 1947 the enlisted men joined and were assigned as technical assistants to the inspecting officers of three teams then conducting Annual General Inspections.

b. The strength of the Office at the end of 1947 was as follows:

Officers	22
Warrant officers	2
Enlisted personnel	36
Civilians	<u>19</u>
Total	79

3. Scope of Activities.

The sphere of inquiry of the Office of The Inspector General,

Special Staff, U.S. Army, includes every branch of military affairs, except where it is specifically limited by Army Regulations or orders. The basic Army Regulation, which defines the composition and mission of the Inspector General's Department, states:

(3)

Inspectors general will exercise comprehensive and general observation over all that pertains to the efficiency and economy of the Army; the preparedness of the Army as an agency of national defense; the conduct, discipline, efficiency, living conditions, and morale of units and individuals; the condition and state of commands, posts, services, and installations, and of their arms, equipment, and other supplies; the economical, efficient, and lawful expenditure of funds and property, including the purchase, receipt, storage, issue, and sale of property and the conditions of accounts pertaining to funds and property.

a. Annual General Inspections. One formal general inspection is made, during each fiscal year, of all commands, installations, and activities of the Army. In the European Command, inspectors general of major commands conduct annual inspections of all subordinate units. The Office of the Deputy Inspector General, EUCOM, inspects the headquarters of major commands and all units and organizations under the direct operational control of the chiefs of the administrative and technical services: Ordnance, Quartermaster, Transportation, Engineer, Signal, Chemical, Surgeon, Finance, Provost Marshal, Special Services, and Chaplain.

(4)

b. Special Inspections. Whenever it is desired by the Commander in Chief, the Deputy Commander in Chief, or the Inspector General, EUCOM, a special inspection of a specific phase or condition within the command is conducted by the Deputy Inspector General.

c. Complaints. Army Regulations provide that "careful consideration" be given, in the course of inspections, "to complaints affecting individuals and to allegations of facts or conditions detrimental to the service."⁽⁶⁾ On 10 November 1947, the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, ordered that all unit commanders take "necessary action to provide frequent opportunity for the presentation of complaints, to insure prompt action on each complaint, and to notify each complainant of the action taken in his case."⁽⁷⁾ He directed that complaints would be received in the following manner:

An Inspector General . . . will visit each post, subpost, and place of confinement at least once each month for the purpose of receiving complaints.

A complainant may write directly to the Inspector General . . . of the command to which he is assigned or attached, citing his grievance.

d. Reports. Action letters, IGD, are reports of "major irregularities or major deficiencies" of which inspectors general became aware during the course of an inspection.⁽⁸⁾ They are forwarded most expeditiously, through channels, to The Inspector General, Special Staff, U.S. Army. Although action letters, IGD, are often forwarded in advance of the reports of general and special inspections, they are an integral part of these reports. Reports are also written concerning special subjects into which the Department of the Army desires inspectors general to inquire particularly; and concerning matters which, if known by the Department of the Army, may be of advantage to a military establishment. When, in the course of an inspection, an inspector general becomes aware

of matters which merit formal investigation, he advises his commanding officer thereof immediately and also makes reference to the matter in the report on the inspection.

e. Investigations. Matters which merit investigation may be brought to the attention of an inspector general from a number of sources, including allegations and complaints of individuals. In the European Command the Deputy Inspector General is directed to conduct investigations, usually by the Chief of Staff, ⁽⁹⁾ whenever it is desired by the Commander in Chief, the Deputy Commander in Chief, or the Inspector General, EUCOM, or by the Department of the Army.

4. Operations.

a. Inspections Section. During the fourth quarter of 1947, Annual General Inspections were conducted of units coming under the jurisdiction of the general and special staffs and the chiefs of the technical services of Headquarters, EUCOM. Inspections completed during the period were:

Annual General Inspections	28
Rhein-Main Air Base	1
EUCOM Military Prison	1
WAC Detachments	<u>5</u>
Total	35

In addition to these general and special inspections, the Section:

- (1) prepared action letters, IGD, and reports on inspections;
- (2) handled complaints received during inspections;
- (3) received, recorded, and forwarded all reports of inspections and action letters, IGD, from major commands;

(4) prepared monthly statistical and analytical reports on complaints received from all major commands; and,

(5) reviewed reports of serious incidents and made recommendations on proposed directives and circulars.

b. Investigations Section. Investigations completed during the period under review were:

Allegations against Chief of Communications
Branch, OMCUS
Soldier's loss of legs while in Wurzburg Re-
habilitation Center
Improper packing and crating
Poor accommodations aboard Army transport
Survey of handling of household goods and baggage
Loss of household goods due to improper handling
Alleged overpayment of Department of the Army civilian
Conditions at Army installations near Cambridge

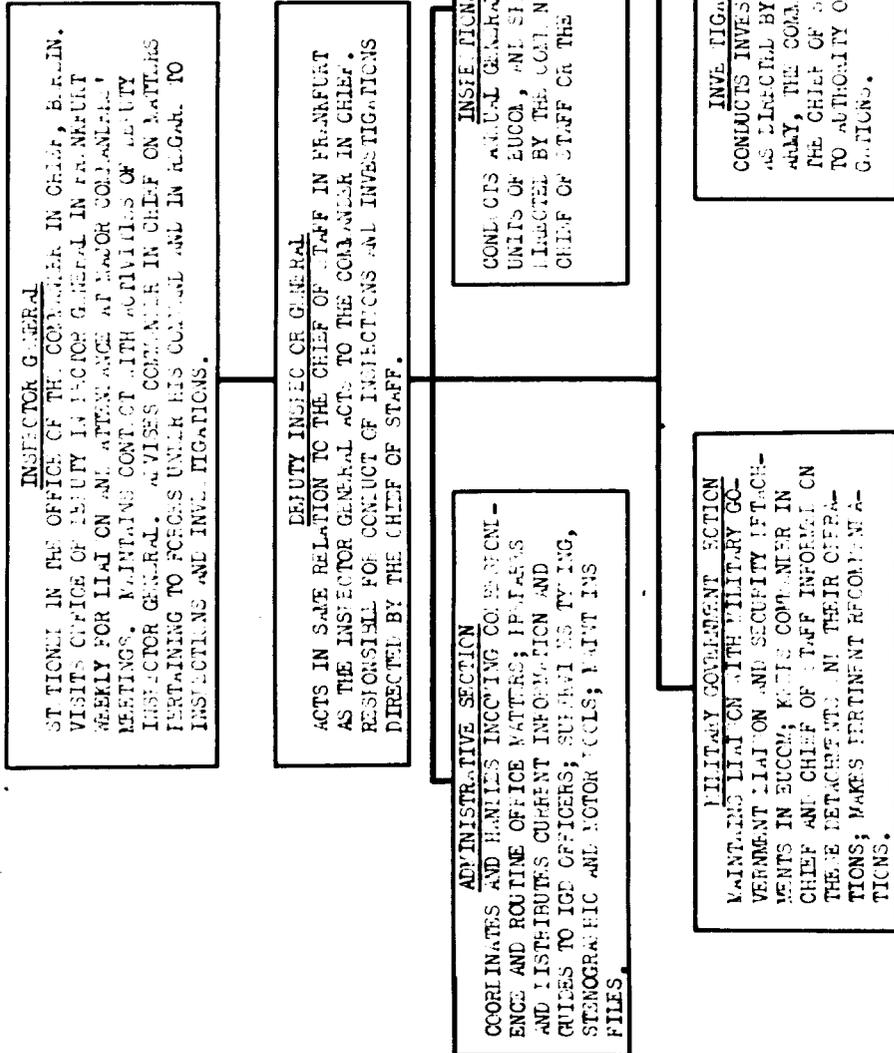
At the November conference of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, with major
commanders, the following report was made by the Inspector General: (10)

The complaints being made to the Inspector General are becoming fewer each month and are concerned mainly with the desire to transfer or to dissatisfaction with courts-martial findings and sentences. Of the complaints submitted for the previous month, only 36% were found to be justified.

Complaints received by the Investigations Section during this period from enlisted personnel were concerned with such matters as requests for transfer, alleged illegal reductions in grade, mistreatment in hospital, failure to pay indebtedness, failure to safeguard personal property, and failure to receive leave. Those received from civilians concerned in general matters relating to salary payments and termination of contracts. Those received from officers related to such subjects as improper

treatment of officers and civilians at Bremerhaven, prejudicial allegations against a U.S. Army officer, loss of reserve status, separation without just cause, and alleged misconduct.

FUNCTIONAL CHART
 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, WEST WARTERS, EUROPEAN COMMAND



SOURCE: REFERENCE ALPHABETIC CHART INCLUDED IN HQ, EUCCM,
 MESSAGE, RPT OF CDR, 1 OCT - 31 DEC 47.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

Except where otherwise specified, this chapter is based on the report of operations submitted by the Deputy Inspector General, EUCOM, for the period 1 October - 31 December 1947.

1. Information furnished by Capt J. F. Sullivan, Office of the Dep IG, EUCOM, 24 Mar 48.

2. Ibid.

3. AR 20-5, 21 Mar 47.

4. AR 20-10, 21 Mar 47.

5. Information furnished by Capt J. F. Sullivan, Office of the Dep IG, EUCOM, 24 Mar 48.

6. AR 20-5, 21 Mar 47.

7. Cir 92, EUCOM, 10 Nov 47.

8. AR 20-10, 21 Mar 47.

9. Information furnished by Col F. J. Pearson, Dep IG, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48.

10. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Conference of Commander in Chief with Major Commanders and Deputy Military Governor, 29th Meeting, 18 Nov 47.

Chapter V
CHIEF OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief*
European Command
(Per DA of 25 Apr. 51)

Chapter V

CHIEF OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. Reduction in Personnel.

There were no changes in key personnel, in organization, or in the functions and responsibilities assigned to the Public Information Division (PID) during the last quarter of 1947. The three Branches-- Executive, Operations, and Accreditations--continued to have the same functions and the same internal subdivisions. During the period, however, a 25 percent reduction in all types of personnel was made in accordance with a policy applied throughout the headquarters, which resulted in the dropping of 19 positions from the Division organization. On 31 December 1947, PID was authorized 11 officers, 8 enlisted personnel, 31 American civilians, 7 Allied civilians, and 21 German civilians--a total of 78. After 1 January 1948, PID was to be authorized 9 officers, 6 enlisted personnel, 24 American civilians, 6 Allied civilians, and 14 German civilians--a total of 59. Actually, the elimination of 19 positions

worked no hardship since certain factors appearing during the spring, summer, and fall of 1947 caused a lessening of work for the Division. Among these factors were, first, the decrease in size of the occupation forces, making the job of coverage less onerous; and, secondly, the lessening interest of the American public in the job being done by the occupation forces. Some of the 19 positions abolished had not been filled for a period of four months. (1)

2. Operations of the Executive Branch.

A Public Information Conference, attended by Public Information officers from major commands, military posts, the Offices of Military Government of Berlin and the four Länder, was held at Headquarters, EUCOM, 10 and 11 October 1947. The purpose of the conference was to inform those in attendance on current Public Information policies. Brig. Gen. Williston D. Palmer, head of the Army Information School, was the principal speaker. (2)

Visits by officers of PID to Public Information officers in the field were made regularly during the final quarter of 1947 for the purpose of ascertaining how PID might better aid these officers in their work. In October, Military Police Press Passes were prepared by the Adjutant General and, by 31 December 1947, these were issued to 52 accredited correspondents. These passes permitted correspondents to pass police cordons at their own risk to cover fires, raids, airplane crashes, and similar events. (3)

3. Operations of Operations Branch.

a. The News Section, which, together with the Special Projects Section, comprised the Operations Branch, produced 252 general releases and 20 stories especially prepared for Stars and Stripes, Armed Forces Network, and the German press. One of the biggest assignments of the period was the running story on the floods in late December. This required keeping contact with the Engineers, Transportation Corps, port and river authorities, the Navy, Constabulary, and units and detachments in the affected areas. The efforts of PID resulted in coverage of an extent that no single correspondent or any news agency could have duplicated. Other big stories during the period dealt with four major airplane disasters, the establishment of bipartite and bizonal agencies, and staff reductions in Headquarters, EUCOM. Informational stories released by PID included stories on income tax payments, the newly granted power of German border police to halt United States military and civilian cars for identification, and changes in EUCOM policy of interest to
(4)
members of the occupation forces.

b. During the period under review, 445 Signal Corps photographs of subjects of general and news interest were released to the press by PID. Photographs radioed to the United States numbered 257, and 380 photographs of local interest only were mailed to newspapers in the United States. Among the photographic assignments covered was the restitution of gold to France and the Netherlands, the extensive search operations for locating the remains of American soldiers killed in the

(5)

war and their return to the United States, and the Nürnberg trials.

On request of the Department of the Army, photographic teams, still and motion picture, covered malnutrition among the German population. From prints on file in the Army Pictorial Division library, PID selected 190 photographs for use by the Department of the Army in its recruiting campaign. Visits to the European Command of distinguished persons, including Maj. General Kasten, Brig. General Beebe, Brig. General Palmer, Bob Hope, and a group of newspaper and magazine editors, were covered photographically.

(6)

(7)

c. Among the most important assignments of the Special Projects Section, Operations Branch, during the final quarter of 1947 was a tour of 14 editors who came to Europe upon invitation of the Secretary, Department of the Army. The editors included in the tour were: Barry Bingham, president, Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Company, and editor of the Courier-Journal; Lafayette R. Blanchard, executive editor, Frank Gannett Newspapers, Rochester, N.Y.; Herbert Brucker, editor, of the Courant, Hartford (Conn.); Col. Leo A. Codd, executive vice president, Army Ordnance Association and editor of the Ordnance Journal, Washington, D.C.; Wilbur Elston, news editor of the Minneapolis Tribune; Roger H. Ferger, publisher of the Cincinnati Enquirer; Charles Edward Gratke, foreign editor of the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Guy, publisher and editor of The Avalanche and The Journal, Lubbock, Texas; Richard Hollander, managing editor of the Washington Daily News, Washington, D.C.; Ernest Kirschten, editorial writer of the St. Louis

Post Dispatch; Ralph E. McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution;
Phillip H. Parrish, editor of the Portland Oregonian, Portland, Oreg.;
Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Herald Tribune, New York, N.Y.;
and Martin Sommers, foreign editor of the Saturday Evening Post,
Philadelphia, Pa. In arranging the tour, attention was given to pro-
viding an itinerary which would satisfy the desires of the diverse group
and, at the same time, present the broadest possible picture of occu-
pation activities. The group arrived in Berlin on 15 November 1947 and
spent its first three days at OMGUS, where an orientation in military
government policy and practices was given. The group then went to
Vienna and Trieste. Returning to the U.S. Zone of Germany on 23 November,
the editors were taken to Nürnberg to view the trials and to visit
displaced persons camps in that area; to Berchtesgaden to visit Hitler's
retreat; and to military government offices in Munich and Stuttgart,
where they attended General Clay's meeting with the Länderrat. The group
then went to the British Zone, where they visited Düsseldorf, Essen, and
Cologne, and wound up their tour at EUCOM and Bipartite Headquarters in
Frankfurt on 10 December 1947. In addition to the above tour, the
Special Projects Section also arranged itineraries and facilitated the
tours of other persons visiting the U.S. Zone of Germany, including Mr.
and Mrs. Dwight Perrine, Earle McGill, Tally Joiner, Joseph Alsop,
Jonathan Daniels, Paul Block, Jr., and Cy Hungerford.

d. In the preceding quarter, an arrangement had been worked out
for dispatch of text and photographs to be used in recruiting publicity

by N.W. Ayers Advertising Agency, employed by the Department of the Army to handle publicity in the recruiting campaign. When this plan had been put into operation, it was noted by PID that the requirement that such materials should be filed regularly at 2-month intervals seemed to create a block on the part of Public Information officers in the field, with the result that material submitted from the field was frequently incomplete and poorly arranged. The Special Projects Section, as a result, eliminated the bimonthly schedule and provided that suitable material should be forwarded when available. (11) To facilitate the gathering of such material, an officer photographer was added to the Section during the period under review for the purpose of specializing in such recruiting material. He was immediately assigned to special photographic coverage on troop activities with the aim of providing a complete picture story of the Army at work in the occupation. A separate album for each branch of the service was planned. (12)

e. PID was requested by the WAC Staff Director, Department of the Army, to prepare a picture story on enlisted women and officers in the European Command for Look magazine. A set of 45 pictures were finally selected from 75 taken in filling the assignment and forwarded to the WAC Staff Director in Washington. (13) Material was also furnished to AFN for a half-hour program on Wacs in the occupation for the AFN series, "Know Your Army." (14) A request from the Department of the Army for additional picture coverage of Wacs in the European Command was filled by provision of an album of 71 pictures with text and of the information

(15)

already gathered for Look magazine.

f. During the period under review, the Communications Sub-section, Operations Branch, made a continuous effort to reduce the use of the PID teletype net so that it could be diminished or abolished altogether. An effort to have correspondents employ the Deutsche Post resulted in the filing of numerous complaints. A series of conferences was held between press representatives, OMGUS communications officials, and PID in an effort to improve this service, and one step along this line was the issuance by OMGUS of press priority cards, entitling the holders to priorities in the use of telegraph and telephone facilities and permitting them to use these facilities on a collect basis. (16) Other complaints dealt with frequent power shortages due to faulty power equipment and lack of repair parts. PID requested and received approval of the installation of reserve power sources for use by news agencies in the Frankfurt area. These reserve generators were being installed toward the end of 1947. (17) Other conferences were held among representatives of PID, the Chief Signal Officer, and OMGUS Communications Branch with a view to turning the entire PID network over to Press Wireless for operation under the supervision of the Chief, PID. This plan had for its object the provision of a teletype network which would serve both the press and PID at no cost to the U.S. Government. At the close of December, no action had been taken on this proposal. (18)

g. During the final quarter of 1947, correspondents began to take a greater interest than formerly in the operation of the Information

Room in the Press Club, Park Hotel, Frankfurt. Interest was spurred by four plane crashes and the floods of December 1947, for the coverage of which they were largely dependent upon PID, since the events were too widespread to be covered by any one news bureau or agency. As a result of this increased interest, and upon suggestion of correspondents stationed in Frankfurt, three new services were added to those already provided in the Information Room. These were: first, a daily location bulletin was issued so that correspondents would be aware of the location of visiting dignitaries; secondly, arrangements with the Bipartite News Section made it possible to provide 10 late British newspapers daily for study by press representatives; and, thirdly, PID provided 1 copy of all unclassified material released by AG Publications for use of the correspondents.
(19)

4. Operations of Accreditations Branch.

a. During the period under review, a new operating procedure for the accreditation of correspondents from foreign countries for entry into the U.S. Zone of Germany was put into effect. As a result of consultation among representatives of the Office of the Political Adviser, the Department of the Army, and the State Department, it was decided that nationals of any country excepting Germany and Japan would be accepted as correspondents in Germany on the same basis as correspondents from occupying powers. Under the new procedure, a newspaper or other news medium of a foreign nation was required to apply to the U.S. Embassy in that country for the admission of a correspondent into the U.S. Zone of

Germany. At the same time, an agreement was reached with French and British accreditation offices providing that no one of the three would accept correspondents who were not acceptable to their own occupation authorities. The practical effect of this agreement was that nationals of any of the three powers seeking entry to Germany must first be accredited by their own occupation authorities. (20)

b. British correspondents resident in the U.S. Zone of Germany increased pressure during the period under review for permission to bring their families to live with them. PID advised them that if they were able to obtain living quarters from the Bipartite Control Council, United States authorities would approve the entry of their families. The Bipartite Control Council refused to allocate the space from their own quota. (21)

c. During the French dollar crisis, a press attache from the French occupation forces was sent to Frankfurt to explore the possibility of permitting French correspondents to defer payment of bills incurred in United States press centers and to pay them in francs at the legal rate to the U.S. Embassy in Paris. The proposal was rejected, but improved conditions in France permitted French correspondents to continue to pay dollars for services. (22)

d. Because of numerous requests from correspondents and after consultation with the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, and the Information Control Division, OMGUS, recognition of Germans employed by resident non-German correspondents was granted. The

Accreditations Branch issued to such Germans a press card entitling them to access to news sources and press centers on the same basis as accredited correspondents. They were not, however, granted messing or (23) billeting privileges at press camps.

e. With the closing of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, correspondents wishing to enter Trieste were notified that they would (24) need prior clearance from Trieste U.S. Troops (TRUST) before entry.

f. During the period under review, three correspondents were required to leave the U.S. Zone of Germany, because investigation of (25) their accreditation proved them to be ineligible for acceptance.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 1-4.
2. Hq, EUCOM, Minutes. Public Information Conference, 11 Oct 47.
3. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 4.
4. Ibid., pp 10-12.
5. Ibid., pp 13-14.
6. Cable W-85532, 3 Sep 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM for Chief, PID.
7. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 14.
8. Cable WCL-31187, 20 Oct 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM for Chief, PID.
9. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 28, 24 Sep 47; PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 15-16.
10. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 16.
11. TWX to PIO's, major comds, from PID, EUCOM, 7 Aug 47.
12. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 18-19.
13. Cable WCL-45851, 7 Dec 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM for Chief, PID.
14. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 21.
15. Ibid., p 22.
16. Ibid., p 25; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 39, 9 Dec 47.
17. Ibid., p 26.
18. Memo, "Meeting on PID Teletype Network," to Communications Sec, PID, from Communications Br, OMGUS, 29 Oct 47.
19. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 29-30.

20. Hq, EUCOM, PID, SCP for Correspondents within US Occupied Zones of Germany and Austria, 1 Oct 47; IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Jul 47, Chief, PID, to Political Adviser.

21. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 34.

22. Ibid.

23. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 41, 23 Dec 47, par 49.

24. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 35.

25. Ibid.

Chapter VI

DEPUTY BUDGET AND FISCAL DIRECTOR

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**
AUTHORITY ~~Commander in Chief~~
~~European Command~~
(Per Lt of 25 Apr. 51)

Chapter VI

DEPUTY BUDGET AND FISCAL DIRECTOR

1. Mission and Organization.

The Budget and Fiscal Division, a special staff division of Headquarters, EUCOM, underwent no major changes in mission or organization during the last quarter of 1947, although the Fiscal Liquidating Branch, which was organized in August 1947, began operations. The original intent was that this branch should act as a clearing agency for the fiscal records of inactivated units so that obligations against prior fiscal years could be liquidated. Actually it assisted in the liquidation (1) of prior fiscal year obligations for the entire European Command. The organization and functions of the Budget and Fiscal Division is depicted in chart I, to be found at the end of this chapter.

2. Changes in Personnel.

Lt. Col. Joseph F. Webb, who served as chief of both the Fiscal

Branch and the Fiscal Liquidating Branch, was relieved in the former
(2)
position by Capt. Charles H. Henry on 3 December 1947. Capt. Frank J.
Byron relieved Capt. Anthony Borowski as Chief of the Administrative
(3)
Section on 10 November 1947.

3. Fiscal Activities.

a. With the inactivation of the Civil Censorship Division in the autumn of 1947, the Budget and Fiscal Division assumed control of and jurisdiction over the fiscal records of that organization. The fiscal records could not be closed upon the inactivation of the Civil Censorship Division because proper control and accounting had to be maintained for the liquidation of obligations. The placing of the records of the Civil Censorship Division under the centralized control of the Budget and Fiscal Division lessened the chances of duplication of obligations and expenditures.

b. It was the policy of the Budget and Fiscal Division to withdraw all unobligated funds from each agency at the end of each quarter and to issue funds for the next quarter in their entirety. It was hoped that a change in this procedure could be made, as fiscal conditions in the European Command became more stable. Instead of withdrawing all unobligated funds, consideration was given to the issuance of suballocation advices for the succeeding quarter in the approved amount less the unobligated balance from the previous quarter. The inauguration of this system, however, depended upon the Army's allocation of funds to the European Com-
(4)
mand on an annual basis rather than quarterly.

c. A suggestion was made by the Fiscal Branch which was designed to bring about closer control over requests for additional funds. Requests for additional funds came to the Budget Division on the prescribed forms accompanied by the complete justification as presented in the original estimate. Under the proposed system these requests with supporting documents would be sent to the Accounts, Records, and Reports Branch, where the total allocations and obligations to date and the extent of unliquidated obligations could be entered upon the request. With a complete picture of the status of the funds under the appropriation and project concerned, additional allocations could be more carefully considered.

4. Fiscal Liquidating Branch.

a. The principal function of the Fiscal Liquidating Branch during the last quarter of 1947 was the liquidation of Fiscal Year 1946 obligations. These had to be completed by 30 June 1948 since funds would not be available after that date. The first fiscal records of inactivated units to be received by this branch were those of Western Base Section, the 7701st EUCOM Liaison Detachment, and the London Area Office. Other inactivated units whose records were expected were the European Division of the Air Transport Command, Continental Base Section, and Third
(5)
U.S. Army.

b. The following table shows the substantial reduction of unliquidated obligations for the entire European Command made subsequent to
(6)
the establishment of this branch.

Table I
UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS

	Fiscal Year 1946	Fiscal Year 1947
Unliquidated obligations reported, 30 Jun 47	\$34,697,954.55	\$69,321,908.68
Additional obligations reported from 1 Jul through 31 Dec 47 . .	6,187,004.31	605,398.00
Totals	40,884,958.86	69,927,306.68
Unliquidated obligations remaining on 31 Dec 47	13,514,621.82	30,478,225.84

5. Budget Branch.

The Budget Branch was primarily concerned with the programming of second quarter Fiscal Year 1948 funds as a recommendation to the Fiscal Branch for distribution to commands and agencies, and the consolidation and submission to the Department of the Army of the Third (7) quarter budget estimates. The budget ceilings for the entire Fiscal (8) Year 1948, as fixed on 9 February 1948, are shown in table II.

Table II

FISCAL YEAR 1948 BUDGET CEILINGS FOR GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

	Germany	Austria	Totals
Combined Military Appropriations Contingencies of the Army	\$ 1,555,250	\$ 184,000	\$ 1,739,250
Finance Service Army			
Pay of Army	16,031,000	2,600,000	18,631,000
Travel of Army	411,000	24,000	435,000
Claims of Military and Civilian Personnel	250,000		250,000
Pay of Field Employees of Finance Department	548,000	52,000	600,000
Totals	17,240,000	2,676,000	19,916,000
Quartermaster Service Army Welfare of Enlisted Men (Sp Services and TI & E)	693,659	39,000	732,659
Subsistence, regular supplies, Clothing and equipage, and incidentals	14,105,274	1,487,932	15,593,206
Totals	14,798,933	1,526,932	16,325,865
Signal Service Army	1,657,892	506,931	2,164,823
Air Corps Army	4,055,900	254,500	4,310,400
Medical and Hospital Dept	894,144	238,296	1,132,440
Engineer Service Army	5,886,000	5,040,000	10,926,000
Ordnance Service Army	1,775,000	1,728,670	3,503,670
Chemical Corps Army	36,000		36,000
Transportation Service Army . . .	1,800,000	1,260,000	3,060,000
Grand Totals	49,699,119	13,415,329	63,114,448
Government and Relief in Occupied Areas	235,869,717	10,191,018	246,060,735
Cemeterial Expenses	11,456,224		11,456,224

Budget figures were in a continual state of flux due to requests for

additional funds under certain appropriations and withdrawals from others. The figures shown here are exact only for the date indicated, but variations from month to month were generally of minor importance.

b. The appropriations for the European Command fell into three general categories: Combined Military Appropriations, Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA), and Cemeterial Expenses. The Combined Military Appropriations covered the expenses of the military establishment, while GARIOA included the operations of military government and the procurement of relief supplies. The Cemeterial Expenses appropriation was for the activities of the American Graves Registration Command. Table III shows the status of these three categories on 31 December 1947, the

Table III

STATUS OF FISCAL YEAR 1948 FUNDS ON 31 DECEMBER 1947

	Combined Military Appropriations	GARIOA (Pay of civil- personnel only)	Cemeterial Expenses
1948 ceilings on 31 Dec 47	\$ 63,034,420	\$ 27,053,911	\$ 12,018,097
Allocated to EUCOM by Army	33,631,028	17,202,241	5,078,524
Allocated to commands and agencies by EUCOM	29,063,028	14,408,104	4,996,920
Obligations	27,653,332	10,797,594	4,837,342
Expenditures	12,481,338	8,972,837	1,828,320

(9)

midyear point of Fiscal Year 1948. The amounts allocated to agencies and commands, and the amounts obligated and expended by that date, were important to the Budget and Fiscal Division in that they indicated the accuracy of the budget program, the degree to which the obligations paralleled the program, the rate of expenditure, and the relative amount in relation to established obligated funds to be required for the second half of the year. The figures shown under GARIOA are for the pay of civilian personnel only, because this was one of the few projects of this appropriation over which EUCOM had direct control. The major portion of other projects of this appropriation was used for procurement of supplies and services by the Civil Affairs Division of the Department of the Army at other sources.

6. Travel and Per Diem Allowances.

Several important changes in regulations affecting travel and per diem allowances were brought about during this period. In August 1947 a EUCOM directive prohibited the payment of per diem to civilian employees for periods of temporary duty within the United States.

Allowances for travel were authorized only for the periods of travel to, (10)
from, and within the United States. In October 1947 the directive was

amended to authorize per diem allowances in the United States of \$6.00 for the first 30 days of temporary duty, \$4.00 for the second 30 days, (11)
\$2.00 for the next 30 days, and none after 90 days. Per diem allowances for temporary duty in the other occupied zones by civilian employees had previously been authorized in the amount of \$2.00 under the directive of

August 1947. By reciprocal agreements, however, all personnel of the United States forces traveling on duty to the other zones were provided free quarters and messing facilities. Consequently, the directive of October 1947 also abolished per diem allowances in the other occupied zones, except for duty travel in the Soviet Zone, where such reciprocal agreements were reportedly not being recognized. Officers and civilians of the U.S. Military Mission in Potsdam were allowed \$7.00 and enlisted men, \$3.50 per diem. (12) Formerly, the payment of three cents per mile for duty travel by privately owned automobile was authorized, but the amended directive authorized such payment only for travel outside the U.S. Zone when it could be proved that it was more economical than other forms of transportation and in the best interests of the government.

7. Unliquidated Indigenous Obligations.

Unliquidated indigenous obligations on 30 June 1947 amounted to RM 767,000,000 and by 31 December only RM 291,000,000 had been reported as expended in the settlement of the obligations of the U.S. Army in Germany. The chief difficulty was that the original copy of the form 6GR, stamped "paid" by the burgermeister, was required to be returned to the Budget and Fiscal Officer of the appropriate command before an account could be liquidated, and these forms were not being returned to such officers. On 24 December a cable was dispatched authorizing fiscal officers to review all Requisition Receipts, form 6GR, for Fiscal Year 1947 and liquidate obligations in accordance with part I of the revised Standing Operating Procedure 75. Fiscal officers were thus authorized to

liquidate indigenous obligations without the original copy of the original Requisition Receipt, form 6GR. It was anticipated that this action would effect a substantial reduction in the amount of outstanding obligations
(13)
of Fiscal Year 1947.

8. Audits and Inspections.

Audits and inspections were made of the fiscal records of OMGUS and of the following EUCOM agencies: Headquarters Command, Chief Surgeon, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Chemical Corps, Chief of Special Services,
(14)
Provost Marshal, and Chief Signal Officer.

ORGANIZATION CHART EUROPEAN COMMAND BUDGET & FISCAL DIVISION

BUDGET AND FISCAL DIRECTOR
 THE BUDGET AND FISCAL DIRECTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM TO THE COMANDANT AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM. HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM WITH THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT.

1 COLONEL 2 CAF-7
 1 CAPTAIN 1 CAF-4

BERLIN
 FRANKFURT

DEPUTY BUDGET AND FISCAL DIRECTOR
 THE DEPUTY BUDGET AND FISCAL DIRECTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM TO THE COMANDANT AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM. HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM WITH THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT.

1 COLONEL 1 CAF-4

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION
 THIS SECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM. IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM WITH THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT.

1 CAPTAIN 1 CAF-7
 1 CAPTAIN 1 CAF-4

BUDGET BRANCH
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1 LT COLONEL 1 CAF-3

LIAMSON SECTION
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1 LT COLONEL 1 CAF-7

DEVELOPMENT SECTION
 THIS SECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM. IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM WITH THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT.

1 CAPTAIN 1 CAF-4

APPROPRIATED SECTION
 THIS SECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM. IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM WITH THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT.

1 CAPTAIN 3 INDIG

INDIGENOUS SECTION
 THIS SECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE INDIGENOUS FORCES. IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM WITH THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT.

1 CAPTAIN 2 INDIG

ACCOUNTS, RECORDS AND REPORTS BRANCH
 THIS BRANCH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCOUNTS, RECORDS AND REPORTS OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM. IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM WITH THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT.

1 MAJOR 1 INDIG 1 CAF-3

FISCAL BRANCH
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1 LT COLONEL 1 CAF-11 1 CAF-3

FISCAL LIQUIDATING BRANCH
 THIS BRANCH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM. IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM WITH THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT.

1 LT COL 1 CAF-9 2 CAF-5 2 CAF-4 2 CAF-3 2 CAF-2

ANALYSIS SECTION
 THIS SECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ANALYSIS OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM. IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM WITH THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND FISCAL PROGRAM OF THE COMANDANT.

1 CAPTAIN 1 CAF-7

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Interview with Lt Col Joseph J. Webb, Chief, Fiscal Liquidating Br, 18 Feb 48.
2. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Dec 47, file AG 201.01 AGP-B, subj: "List of Officers Arriving and Departing."
3. SO 185, 7720th EUCOM Repl Depot, 10 Nov 47.
4. Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 3-4.
5. Ibid., p 8.
6. Ibid.
7. Interview with W. A. Jones, Budget Br, 18 Feb 48.
8. Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, "Fiscal Yr 1948 Funding Program by Appropriation and Project," 9 Feb 48.
9. Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, chart No 2, p 10a.
10. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 27 Aug 47, file AG 230.42 GPA-AGO, subj: "Official Travel--War Department Civilian Employees," to major comds and technical services.
11. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Oct 47, file AG 230.42 GPA-AGO, subj: "Official Travel--Department of the Army Civilian Employees," to major comds and technical services.
12. Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 17.
13. Ibid., pp 19-20.
14. Ibid., pp 21-22.

Chapter VII

CHIEF HISTORIAN

RESTRICTED

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**

AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command
(Per Dir of 25 Apr. 51)*

Chapter VII
CHIEF HISTORIAN

1. Organization and Key Personnel.

a. On 1 October 1947, the Office of the Chief Historian was organized into four branches: Executive and Administrative, Documents, Occupational History, and Operational History (German). The Chief Historian, Col. H. E. Potter, was assisted by Maj. R. D. Hill as Executive Officer, Gillett Griswold as Chief of the Documents Branch, Col. H. C. Larter, Jr., as Chief of the Occupational History Branch, Lt. Col. J. W. Coutts as Chief of the Operational History (German) Branch, and Dr. J. R. Starr as Chief Historical Consultant. The Office was located at No. 63 Cronstettenstrasse, Frankfurt, Germany.

b. The Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure at Neustadt, Germany, where former German officers were writing the history of German military and naval tactics for the Operational History (German) Branch,

was operated by the 7734th EUCOM Historical Detachment, commanded by Maj. T. E. McCracken.

2. Reduction in Strength.

During the last quarter of 1947, the event of most far-reaching importance for the historical program was the Commander in Chief's authorization of the continuation on a reduced scale of the Operational History Project, which had been scheduled to be discontinued on 1 July 1948. Consequently, the Chief Historian requested, and obtained, a revision of the plans for personnel reductions which had been drafted with the understanding that the Operational History (German) Branch would go out of existence on 1 July 1948. The plans, as they stood at the beginning of the period under review called for reorganizations that would bring about a 25 percent reduction in personnel by 1 January 1948 and a 37.3 percent reduction by 1 July 1948. The changes in the authorized strength are indicated in the following tabulation:

Authorized strength	Military	Civilians	Totals
On 1 Oct 47	39	79	118
Proposed in Sep 47 to be attained on 1 Jan 48	30	65	95
Proposed in Sep 47 to be attained on 1 Jul 48	15	29	44
Authorized on 29 Dec 47 to be attained on 1 Jul 48	15	42	57

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY BRANCH

3. Organization and Key Personnel.

On 1 October 1947, the Occupational History Branch was composed of the Executive and Editorial Group and four teams of historians. Chart IV, appended to this chapter, describes the functions of these subdivisions. On 1 October, Col. A. C. M. Azoy was succeeded as Chief of Branch by Col. H. C. Larter, Jr. Lt. Col. John R. Ulmer, who had been Branch Executive Officer until the abolition of that office, was appointed Editor and charged with the supervision of the Documents Branch and liaison with the staff divisions and commands which were required to submit reports of operations. (4) Team Chiefs were: Team I, Maj. L. L. Lerwill; Team II, Lt. Col. G. L. Pitre; Team III, F. S. Chase; Team IV, A. Norman.

4. Quarterly Histories.

a. The last quarter of 1947 was marked by the beginning of the preparation of the history of the occupation forces in quarterly installments. The current directive of the Department of the Army on the historical program of the Army in Europe, dated 11 February 1947, emphasized the value of promptness in preparing the history of the occupation forces, by saying: (5)

In order that the full story of occupation can eventually be prepared it is essential that historical studies covering the history of the U.S. Army Forces of Occupation and of the Civil Government under the U.S. Army be prepared immediately following the events which they record.

Whereas the history of the first two years of the occupation had been written as annual histories, the Chief of Staff directed that the history of the third and following years of the occupation would be written in a series of quarterly reports, beginning with the period 1 July to 30 September 1947, to be completed promptly after the occurrence of the events recorded in them. (6) While some members of the Occupational History Branch felt that the production of the history so soon after the events would deny the historian the advantage of viewing events from the perspective of time and might result in the production of bad history, they hoped that this result might be avoided by the maintenance of high standards in research and writing and by the preparation of a series of monographs. Each monograph was planned to cover an important phase of the history of the occupation over an entire year and to be completed about one year after the events recorded.

b. After 1 October 1947, most historians were entrusted with a dual task: first, the writing of chapters to become parts of the quarterly current history; and, secondly, the writing of one or more annual monographs concerning a specific phase of the occupation. The quarterly periods to be covered were to end on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December. Plans for production were based upon the expectation that approximately two-thirds of each period would be given over to research for and the writing of the current history, and that the remaining one-third of the time would be devoted to the preparation of monographs. (7)

5. Efforts to Improve Reports of Operations.

a. Research and writing was based largely upon quarterly reports of operations submitted to the Office of the Chief Historian by all staff divisions and the principal units of the European Command. According to the directive, these were to be "complete and accurate accounts of the activities" of the unit concerned, supported by documents prepared or issued by that unit during the period under review, and to include adequate references to facilitate further research. (8) One of the problems encountered by the Occupational History Branch was the delinquency and inadequacy of reports of operations from some units. Prior to 1 October 1947, this handicap had been overcome to some extent by a great amount of original research on the part of historians. After that date, however, it was obvious that historians would no longer be able to devote the time necessary for extensive research, if the timeliness of the history was to be maintained. It was essential that complete and accurate reports be prepared and submitted by unit historians during the first month of each quarter, to cover the quarter just ended. In November the Chief Historian obtained permission from the Chief of Staff to issue an outline of a typical report of operations, which was designed for guidance to all unit historians. In proposing the distribution of this outline, the Chief Historian stated: (9)

This outline will serve as a guide for historians of units, commands, staff divisions, and other agencies which are required to submit quarterly reports of operations. By following this outline, the historian may determine whether everything has been included that should be included for full historical coverage.

The outline in question was then distributed to the historians of all staff divisions and units, as a measure to improve the quality of reports of operations.

b. During the second week in November the Chief Historian urged all staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters which were delinquent in their reports of operations for the quarter ending 30 September 1947 (10) to file their reports promptly. As a result, all delayed reports were submitted during the following week.

6. Status of the Occupational History.

At the beginning of the period under review, three major tasks confronted the Occupational History Branch: first, the history of the first year of the occupation, the editing of which was still under way, had to be produced in final form; secondly, the writing of the history of the second year of the occupation without supporting monographs had to be completed; and, thirdly, the history of the first quarter of the third year of the occupation had to be undertaken.

a. On 1 October 1947, the Chief Historian directed that the manuscripts of The Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1945-46, be prepared for transmittal to Washington by 31 October. (11) Additional typists were therefore borrowed from the Operational History (German) Branch and assigned to this project. As soon as it was completed, each manuscript was sent to the Adjutant General, Publications Branch, for binding. The final product, consisting of 3 volumes entitled The First Year of the Occupation and 34 volumes of supporting monographs, was

(12)
received in bound form from the Adjutant General on 31 October. The
entire work comprised 5,019 typewritten pages, estimated to contain
1,756,650 words. The original and one copy were transmitted to the
Chief, Historical Division, Special Staff, U.S. Army, on 7 November. (13)

b. Historians had meanwhile been engaged in writing the history
of The Second Year of the Occupation, covering the period 1 July 1946 to
30 June 1947. (14) Writing on this work was completed during the period
under review, and by the middle of December it was in production. It
was anticipated that the production of this history would be completed
for transmittal to the Department of the Army by 31 January 1948. (15)

c. As soon as historians completed work on The Second Year of
the Occupation, they began their assignments for the writing of The
Third Year of the Occupation: The First Quarter, 1 July-30 September
1947. (16)

7. The After Action Report of the Twelfth Army Group.

Another project which was assigned to the Occupational History
Branch was the completion of the editing, and the supervision of the
printing of the remaining volumes, of the After Action Report of the
Twelfth Army Group. In the period under review, work was progressing
satisfactorily on this work. It was anticipated that the entire project
would be completed, and the Report shipped to the Historical Division,
Department of the Army, by 31 January 1948. (17)

OPERATIONAL HISTORY (GERMAN) BRANCH

8. Organization and Key Personnel.

a. On 1 October 1947, the Operational History (German) Branch was functioning in three sections: Operations, Production, and the 7734th EUCOM Historical Detachment. Chart V describes the functions of these sections. The Psychological Warfare Group was attached to the Branch for administration, but was not directed by the Branch.

b. The Branch Chief, Lt. Col. J. W. Coutts, was assisted by Maj. D. T. Murphy (in charge of Operations), Capt. J. F. Scoggin, Jr. (in charge of Productions), and Maj. T. E. McCracken (commanding officer of the 7734th EUCOM Historical Detachment). Officers charged with the supervision of specific phases of the writing at Neustadt were Major Murphy, who supervised the work being done on the Western Front Campaigns; Captain Scoggin, who was in charge of the High Command Group; and Capt. W. F. Herrington, who was responsible for the Eastern and Southern Groups.

9. Denazification of German Writers.

a. Instructions had been issued in September to the Office of Military Government for Greater Hesse to establish a Spruchkammer in the vicinity of Neustadt, Germany, to try Germans engaged in historical
(18) writing. On 3 October 1947, the Minister for Political Liberation of Land Hesse advised the Office of the Chief Historian, Operational History (German) Branch, that he had initiated all necessary measures to procure
(19) chairmen and prosecutors for the tribunals to be established at Neustadt.

He stated that one tribunal would sit for each of the three Länder (Hesse, Bavaria, and Württemberg-Baden), in accordance with an agreement reached by the Ministers for Political Liberation of these Länder, and that German ex-officers at Neustadt would be tried by the tribunal of the Land in which they had resided or in which they "intended to live after their release."⁽²⁰⁾ He said further that the necessary administrative and technical personnel for all three tribunals would be secured by the Land Hesse office.

b. When the plans for these special tribunals became known, there was considerable unrest and unfavorable publicity among the people of Land Hesse.⁽²¹⁾ It was felt that special favor was being shown the former German officers and that this might be reflected in the results of the Spruchkammer trials. On 20 October 1947, the Chief Historian discussed this matter with the Chief of the Denazification Division,⁽²²⁾ Hesse. The Chief Historian pointed out that former German officers who had not worked for the Office of the Chief Historian had in many cases already been tried by internment camp or home tribunals, and that postponement of the denazification trials of the writers at Neustadt would mean, in effect, that they were being penalized for their cooperation⁽²³⁾ with the U.S. Army Historical Program. He stated further that:

American military personnel had no interest in the conduct or outcome of the Spruchkammer trials except to see that they were operated in accordance with present law and regulations.

The Chief Historian said that he would advise the Americans at Neustadt

that they were not authorized to discuss individual cases with tribunal members or tribunal prosecutors. Following this conference the Chief of the Denazification Division requested the Minister for Political Liberation, Hesse, to instruct all German personnel at Neustadt: (24)

that they are forbidden to discuss any case with any American personnel except employees of Military Government who are charged with reviewing these cases.

c. Difficulties now arose with regard to the actual establishment of the Spruchkammern. On 3 October the Minister for Political Liberation, Hesse, indicated that it would be necessary to extend the 30-day period for filing warrants for the arrest of civilian internees at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure who were not to be released pending Spruchkammer trials. (25) While Bavaria and Württemberg-Baden had already perused the lists of their residents and each had filed an arrest warrant for one internee, the Minister for Political Liberation, Hesse, stated that the 30-day period was too short for a thorough review of the cases by his public prosecutors. (26) To hold the civilian internees at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure, pending review of their cases by the public prosecutors of Land Hesse, would have disrupted the schedule devised for their release. (27) It was therefore decided, first, to release to their homes, pending Spruchkammer trial, the excess residents of Bavaria and Württemberg-Baden, who were not in an arrest category; and, secondly, to place on furlough the excess residents of Hesse, pending advice from the Minister for Political Liberation, Hesse, as to whether they were to be arrested or released. (28) (29)

Land Hesse did not take action in this matter until mid-December, when
(30)
one arrest warrant was filed.

d. It became evident that the denazification officials of Land Hesse were opposed in principle to the establishment of a Spruchkammer
(31)
at Neustadt, despite the fact that they had been directed to do so and
(32)
that the trials had been expected to begin in the early fall of 1947. The Minister for Political Liberation announced that it would be illegal to try the German historians anywhere but in a German camp, and desired that they proceed to the German Civilian Internment Enclosure at Darmstadt upon completion of their work at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure. A representative of the Chief Historian pointed out that these former officers had been acquitted by the International Military Tribunal, provided that they were not wanted for war crimes, and that American military authorities could no longer arrest them unless
(33)
warrants for their arrest were filed by the German Denazification Division.

e. On 15 December a conference was held at Wiesbaden, Germany, at which this matter was discussed. Present were representatives of the Office of Military Government for Hesse, the Ministry for Political
(34)
Liberation, and the Office of the Chief Historian. As a result of this meeting, a letter was dispatched on 16 December to the Minister for Political Liberation by the Director of the Office of Military Government
(35)
for Hesse, which directed:

(1) that all personnel at Neustadt who were arrestable as members of organizations found criminal by the International Military

Tribunal be transferred to the Darmstadt Civilian Internment Enclosure and held there as internees;

(2) that all personnel being released from the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure against whom arrest warrants had been filed by the tribunal established at Neustadt be sent to the Darmstadt Civilian Internment Enclosure;

(3) that all other employees of the Historical Division who were to be released and did not fall into either of the above categories be discharged to their homes;

(4) that all persons who were being detained and who did not fall into either of the above categories be released from custody.

f. On 19 December the Public Prosecutor for the Land Hesse tribunal addressed the inmates of the Neustadt Enclosure who were residents of Hesse. He informed them that, if they were not wanted by the Public Prosecutor or by any War Crimes Agency, they would be discharged to their homes.
(36)

g. At the end of the period under review it was expected that the Spruchkammer trials at Neustadt would begin in January 1948. All "permanent party" personnel (those who were authorized to remain at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure after 1 January 1948) were to be tried at Neustadt, unless they requested to be sent to their homes for trial. The decision as to whether the writers who had been discharged would be tried at Neustadt or by their local Spruchkammern rested with the Neustadt tribunal.
(37)

10. Housing for Spruchkammer Personnel.

On 22 October 1947, a conference was held at Neustadt to
(38)
determine the requirements of the Spruchkammer personnel. Present were representatives of the Office of the Chief Historian and the Ministry for Political Liberation, Hesse, as well as the commanding officer of the 7734th Historical Detachment and the German Camp Director. It was agreed that the Historical Detachment would provide a sixteen-room house, to be furnished with one bed, one table, and two chairs in each room, for the so-called senior personnel: chief judges, prosecutors, and chief clerks. Heat, orderly, and utility service would be supplied. It was further agreed that the Historical Detachment would supply office space in the form of three buildings within the Enclosure, equipped with tables, chairs, shelves, and normal office furnishings. Upon surrender of their ration cards, the senior personnel would be furnished with three meals a day, the cost of which they would share. Court rooms, located within the city of Neustadt, had been arranged for through the bürgermeister. The junior personnel working for the court was to commute from surrounding towns.

11. Public Information Aspects of the Trials at Neustadt.

a. As the preparations for the establishment of a Spruchkammer progressed, it became evident that the trials would attract public attention and that Allied and German newspapermen would want to record
(39)
the proceedings. The Department of the Army had placed a security classification upon the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure project itself, and for that reason no publicity on the project or the writers

working in the Enclosure was permitted. The Office of the Chief Historian had stated, however, that it did not intend to interfere in any way once the tribunal at Neustadt was in motion, and it therefore appeared that the presence of reporters at the trials was to be expected.

b. It was decided that the American and German personnel at the Enclosure, as well as the Military Governor and the Minister for Political Liberation of Hesse, should be advised of the press plans. The Commanding Officer, 7734th EUCOM Historical Detachment, was to take special measures to prevent entrance of correspondents into the Enclosure, and the German Director was instructed to caution all German personnel against "interviews and indiscretions."⁽⁴⁰⁾

c. On 2 October the Chief Historian and the Chief of the Operational History (German) Branch attended a conference with the Director of Public Information and members of his staff, at which the pending Spruchkammer trials were discussed with reference to press relations.⁽⁴¹⁾ At this conference it was decided that immediately prior to the trials a list of persons to be tried, showing their military assignments since 1939, would be prepared by the Office of the Chief Historian and given to the Director of Public Information for release to the press. Representatives of American newspapers with Continental editions would be oriented personally by the Director of Public Information and the Chief Historian on the entire German Operations Project and requested to omit any reference to the studies being made on the Eastern Front. The Chief Historian would request the Historical Division, Special

Staff, U.S. Army, to take steps to regulate press releases which were received in New York concerning the German Operations Project and those parts of the Project which were considered undesirable for public release. It was agreed that newspaper representatives would not be permitted to enter the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure during the trials or to interview German writers.

12. Armistice Day Conference at Neustadt.

On 11 November 1947, a conference was held at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure between officers of the Operational History (German) Branch and the German key officers of the Enclosure. (42) The subjects discussed were the organization of the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure, the scope and organization of writing, and the handicaps encountered in the course of the work. In his report to the Chief Historian on this conference, the Chief, Operational History (German) Branch stated that, despite handicaps, the German writers "have a wholesome determined attitude to complete all projects as presently planned" and "will produce a volume of manuscripts and charts at least (43) twice as great as the original forecast."

13. Organization of the Enclosure.

Under the guidance and supervision of the Director, ex-General Halder, the history of German tactical and strategic operations in World War II was being written at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure. The personnel, most of them former high-ranking officers, were

organized along staff lines to facilitate performance of their work. The organization and key personnel are shown in chart VI, appended to this chapter.

14. Scope and Organization of Writing at the Enclosure.

(44)
The German writers were assigned to one or more of the following Groups.

a. The Western Group. The mission of this Group was to write narrative unit histories of brigades and higher commands which participated in Western Front operations on and after 6 June 1944. The Group was divided into six "battle star" campaigns, each supervised by a former German officer who had played a key part in the campaign. It was estimated that a total of 41 manuscripts would be prepared by this Group during the last quarter of 1947, and that the entire project, totaling 2,500 pages and 250 sketches, would be completed by March 1948.

b. The High Command Group.

(1) OKH (High Command of the Army)--This was to be primarily a study of the organization, functioning, and effectiveness of the OKH, with emphasis on the relations of the OKH with other branches of the armed forces and nonmilitary agencies. It was expected that the final product would total 1,300 pages and 250 sketches, and that it would be completed by 31 December 1947.

(2) OKW (High Command of the Armed Forces)--The organizational study of the OKW was basically similar to that of the OKH. However, it was to be divided into five parts:
(45)

The legal basis, historical development, and "problems" of an armed forces supreme command.

Organization, both general and detailed, of the OKW.

Mission and functions (operations, material, Manpower, war ministry, cooperation with military allies, relationship to nonmilitary agencies).

A critical evaluation of the OKW.

Annex (influence of politics and Hitler on the functioning of the OKW, examples of cooperation with military allies, examples of work with subordinate headquarters).

This study was expected to be completed by 1 February 1948 and to total 550 pages and 25 charts.

(3) OB WEST (Supreme Headquarters, Western Front)--This study was to be basically an account of the activities of the Headquarters from autumn 1940 to 11 May 1945, but was to include detailed reports on coastal defenses, the effect of the Eastern Front, combat in Normandy, and the order of battle and conduct of operations down to army level. The project was divided into three major phases: autumn 1940 to September 1944; September 1944 to 10 March 1945, 10 March 1945 to capitulation. It was expected to be completed by March 1948.

c. Eastern Group. This Group was divided into three Sub-Groups. The topics assigned to these Sub-Groups and the expected dates of delivery of the studies are shown below.

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Expected delivery date</u>
Sub-Group North Center:	
Advance of Army Group "North" to Leningrad	31 Jan 48
Operation "Zitadelle," Russia, 1943	31 Dec 47
Battle of Moscow, 1941	31 Jan 48
Russian Breakthrough of Army Group "Center," 1944	31 Dec 47
Sub-Group South:	
The 1942 Offensive against Russia	29 Feb 48
Withdrawal of the Southern Wing of the Eastern Front, 1942-43	29 Feb 48
The Advance of Army Group "South" to the Dnieper, 1941	31 Jan 48
Sevastopol, 1941-42	31 Dec 47
Sub-Group General:	
The Russian Campaign (Strategic Survey)	29 Feb 48
Significance of Rail and Road Nets as a Means of Operation, Russia	Mar 48
The Supply Problem in Long-Range Operations, Russia	29 Feb 48
Defense against Breakthroughs	Mar 48
Protection of Rear Areas against Partisans, Sabotage, Airborne Troops, Russia	Jan 48
Improvisation in Leadership	31 Jan 48
Special and Unusual Characteristics of Russian Combat Leadership	29 Feb 48
The Effect of Rivers, Marshes, and Forests on Military Operations in Russia	31 Dec 47
The Influence of Climatic Conditions on Military Operations in Russia	31 Dec 47

d. Southern Group. This Group was divided into Sub-Groups on Africa, Sicily, and Italy and was charged with writing narrative histories of German operations in those areas, with special emphasis on operations against United States forces. The study of the Sicilian Campaign was expected to be completed in December 1947, and the Africa and Italy reports were to be finished by March 1948.

e. Special Group. This Group was to concern itself with a strategic survey of the problems of planning and executing the French Campaign. The account was to be divided into four sections: operational basis, attack plan, northern operations, and southern operations. It was expected to be completed in March 1948.

15. Operational Handicaps.

a. The primary difficulties encountered in the course of the work at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure were based on (45) the shortage or unavailability of personnel and reference documents. The names and locations of key men were often difficult to determine, which resulted in unavoidable blank spots in the history. If they were found to be in British or French custody and could not be extradited, they were frequently unwilling to cooperate in the American Historical Program by writing and sending in their contributions.

b. Numerous requests had been sent to Washington and London for (46) documents which were vitally needed for reference at the Enclosure. It was finally decided in December 1947 to dispatch two officers of the Operational History (German) Branch to attempt to secure these documents. At the Armistice Day Conference at Neustadt the Director stated that the arrival of these documents would not seriously affect the delivery of the reports, but it would greatly improve the content and value of the (47) writing.

16. Effect of War Crimes Trials at Nürnberg on the Historical Project.

a. The Office, Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, which prosecuted war criminals on behalf of the United States in the International Military Tribunal at Nürnberg, Germany, began preparations in the fall of 1946 for the trials of major war criminals, among them members of the German High Command. From the outset it was obvious that Nürnberg would have to draw upon the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure for witnesses and, in a number of cases, defendants. Groups of former German officers were sent from the Enclosure to Nürnberg at regular intervals (48) for interrogation and preparation of written statements and affidavits. The services of these prospective witnesses and defendants were required (49) by the defense as well as the prosecution attorneys.

b. The unfavorable effects of these trips to Nürnberg were twofold. In the first place, the carefully planned schedule of production at the Enclosure was constantly interrupted. A writer's absence meant, not only that his own work was interrupted, but also that his colleagues' work was retarded because they required coordination with him on certain (50) points. In the second place, a trip to Nürnberg usually had an adverse effect upon the morale of the writers, which was reflected in their work. At the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure every effort was made (51) to keep the morale of the former German officers on a high level. The "permanent party" were authorized to live with their families in quarters assigned to them. Dependents, if qualified, were employed within the

Enclosure. One meal a day was furnished all writers in addition to their German ration. Post exchange items such as soap, shaving equipment, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and tobacco were issued to the writers. In Nürnberg, on the other hand, most austere conditions prevailed. Until October 1947, all former German officers sent to Nürnberg were quartered in cells in the Court House prison, where current and prospective defendants were also held. No concessions of any sort were made to maintain the morale of the writers, and this was reflected adversely in the quality and quantity of writing produced upon their return to Neustadt. (52) In October 1947 the Office, Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, finally agreed to quarter at the Nürnberg witness house any former officers who had merely been members of the General Staff and were not arrestable for war crimes or membership in any organization declared criminal by the International Military Tribunal.

c. Originally the Nürnberg trials had been scheduled to end in December 1947, but this schedule was finally interpreted to mean that the Chief Counsel would serve indictments in December 1947 for the last trial to be conducted. The phase-out period of this organization therefore coincided with that of the Operational History (German) Branch of the Office of the Chief Historian and, by another unfortunate coincidence, the last Nürnberg trial was a High Command case. Seven of the defendants in this case were drawn from the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure, where they had been key figures in the writing project. (53)

17. Additional Projects.

a. Psychological Warfare Study. With the assistance of course material supplied by former German propagandists, such as Hans Fritzsche (54) and Wolfgang Mansfeld, the Psychological Warfare Study progressed satisfactorily. On 4 October 1947, the author conferred with the Chief Historian and submitted a plan in accordance with which writing would be completed by 1 March 1948 and all manuscripts would be prepared in final form before 1 April 1948. (55) The fourth installment of the Study was sent to the Historical Division, Special Staff, U.S. Army, on 16 October. (56) It comprised 138 pages, including appendixes and a synopsis in English.

b. Skorzeny. Skorzeny and his adjutant, Radl, arrived at the 7707th EUCOM Intelligence Center at Oberursel on 8 October and began writing the story of the rescue of Mussolini. (57) The preliminary copy of this report, prepared for the press, was forwarded to the Historical Division, Special Staff, U.S. Army, during the first week in November. (58)

c. Kesselring and Von Mackensen. On 25 October the Chief Historian interviewed Kesselring and Von Mackensen at Werl Prison, Werl, Germany, and both agreed to continue their operations studies, interrupted by their trials. (59) These studies were to be integrated with the history being written at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure. Arrangements were made with the Prison Governor to make work at the prison needle factory optional for prisoners writing military histories, so that, if they so desired, their entire time might be devoted to the task. (60) Periodic trips were made to Werl by officers of the Operational

History (German) Branch to interview Kesselring and Von Mackensen and
(61)
to supply them with writing materials, briefs, and maps.

18. Reduction of Strength at Neustadt.

a. Because of the delay in issuance, by the Ministers for Political Liberation, of clearances for release or warrants for arrest of German writers, the schedule fixed for their discharge from the
(62)
Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure could not be adhered to. By 18 October 1947, however, sufficient clearances had been received to permit the release of some 180 internees, and further reductions in strength were made during the following weeks.

b. On 22 December all personnel eligible for release were discharged to their homes, with the exception of the 50 "permanent party" members who were expected to remain at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure until the completion of the project on 30 June
(63)
1948. It was anticipated that approximately 50 percent of the writers discharged would continue their work at home, since payment of home workers after 1 January 1948 had been authorized. At the close of the period under review plans were also in progress to expand the home-workers program.

19. The Special Studies Project.

a. In the late summer of 1947 the Personnel and Administration Division, War Department, made a number of requests for information to be secured "from German professional soldiers" concerning personnel and

(64)

administration matters in the German Army. On 18 November 1947, the Chief, Historical Division, Special Staff, U.S. Army, Maj. Gen. (then Brig. Gen.) H. J. Malony, addressed a letter to the Chief Historian, (65) EUCOM, in which he stated:

There is a lot of pressure being generated here in the staff to extend the life of the interview project. G-1 has a whole series of studies which they would like to have undertaken on the utilization of manpower. It is being discussed here and there is a distinct possibility that I will have to come to Europe to discuss it with General Clay.

On 5 December 1947, General Malony arrived in Germany. On that and the following day, he conferred with the Chief Historian, EUCOM, and his staff and with the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and his Deputy, regarding the extension of the German Operational Project and the preparation of (66) studies required by the General Staff Divisions, Department of the Army.

b. On 7 December General Malony conferred with the Commander in Chief and the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and on the following day the decisions reached by the Commander in Chief as a result of this (67) conference were conveyed in a memorandum to the Chief Historian, EUCOM:

You are authorized to continue the project at Neustadt with not to exceed fifty German writers, to accomplish as much as possible in additional studies, until 30 June 1948, at which time the Neustadt establishment will be definitely closed out.

Thereafter you are authorized to receive from Department of the Army agencies, requests for special historical studies or writings by former Wehrmacht officers, and to contract with individual Germans to do the required studies in their own homes on a contract basis. Payment for such individual services will be in marks to be provided from sources made available by General Clay.

Any additional incentives, such as extra food and amenity supplies with which it is necessary to provide these individual writers must be paid for from appropriated funds to be furnished by the Department of the Army.

c. On the basis of this authorization, plans were made for the continuation of the Operational History (German) Branch until 30 June 1948 and the integration of the Special Studies Project with the writing (68) being done at the Enclosure. The following phases were planned:

(1) Prior to 1 January 1948 the Operational History (German) Branch would designate one officer as Liaison and Contracting Officer to arrange for and supervise preparation and collection of questionnaires for special studies requested by the Department of the Army.

(2) During the period 1 January to 31 March 1948 a small cadre of Germans at the Enclosure would be selected as key men for the special projects requested by the Department of the Army. Together with the American Liaison and Contracting Officer they would clarify the questionnaires received and translate them into German, prepare requirements for documents, locate and interview desirable contributors, and proceed with the preparation of manuscripts.

(3) During the period 1 April to 30 June 1948 as many writers as were needed would be employed on the special studies requested by the Department of the Army. Those not needed for these studies would continue their work on German operational history. On 30 June 1948, the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure and the Operational History (German) Branch would be closed.

CHART I
ORGANIZATION CHART
HISTORICAL DIVISION
U S FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

1 DEC 47

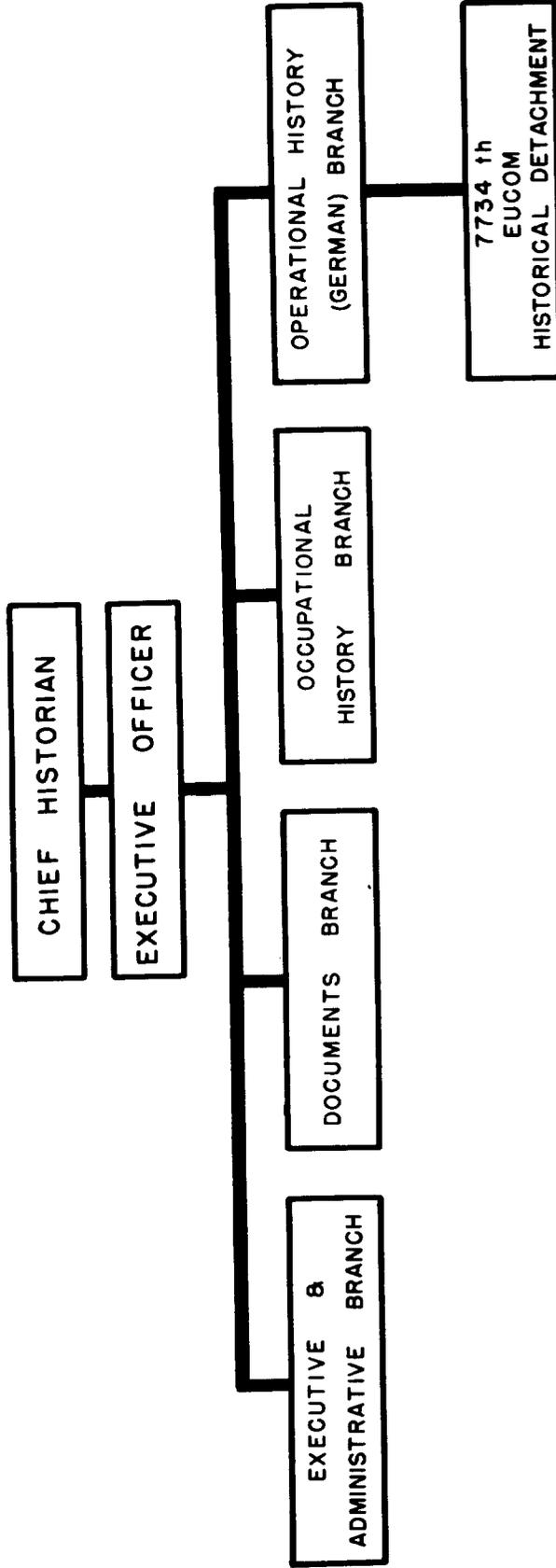


CHART II

FUNCTIONAL CHART
EXECUTIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH
HISTORICAL DIVISION

1 DEC 1947

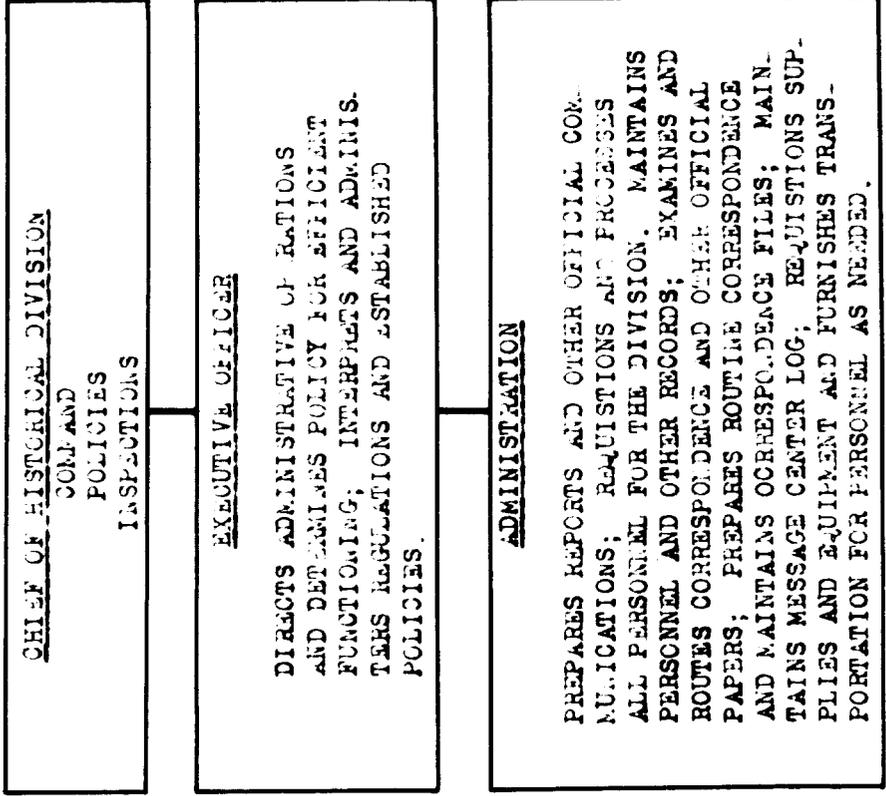


CHART III

FUNCTIONAL CHART

DOCUMENTS BRANCH
HISTORICAL DIVISION

1 DEC 1947

CHIEF OF BRANCH

RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS RECEIVED. LIAISON WITH OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY AND OPERATIONAL HISTORY (GERMAN) BRANCHES. INITIATES REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL MATERIAL AS REQUIRED. CONDUCTS NECESSARY CORRESPONDENCE. COMPILES SPECIAL REPORTS. EXERCISES DIRECT CONTROL OVER ALL PHASES OF DOCUMENTS PROCESSING.

RECEIVING GROUP

RECEIVES, CHECKS, AND CATALOGS ALL INCOMING DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS. MAINTAINS ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE, SUSPENSE, AND DELINQUENT REPORTS FILES. COMPILES PERIODIC REPORTS OF DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS RECEIVED. MAINTAINS LIAISON WITH AG INACTIVE RECORDS DEPT.

INDEXING GROUP

MAKES UP CENTRAL INDEX, CROSS INDEX, SUBJECT AND WITHDRAWAL CARDS ON INCOMING DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS. PREPARES FILE ENVELOPES, BINDS AND REFILES DOCUMENTS. DOWNWARDS AND RECLASSIFIES DOCUMENTS AS REQUIRED. PREPARES OUTRING RECORDS FOR SHIPMENT.

FILING GROUP

MAINTAINS CENTRAL INDEX, CROSS INDEX, WITHDRAWAL AND SUBJECT CARD FILES. ASSISTS RESEARCHERS AND HISTORIANS IN LOCATING REFERENCE MATERIAL. PROCESSES WITHDRAWAL AND RETURN OF REFERENCE MATERIAL BY RESEARCHERS AND HISTORIANS.

CHART IV

FUNCTIONAL CHART
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY BRANCH
HISTORICAL DIVISION

1 DEC 1947

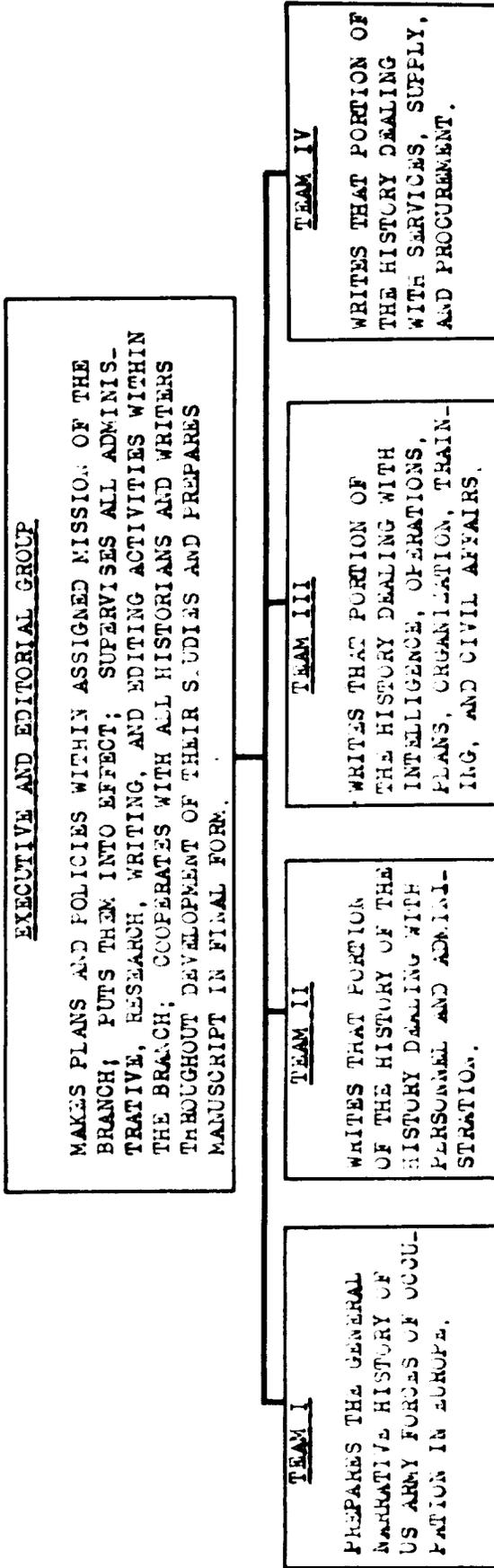


CHART V

FUNCTIONAL CHART
OPERATIONAL HISTORY (GERMAN) BRANCH
HISTORICAL DIVISION

1 DEC 47

BRANCH CHIEF

CHARGED WITH THE OVER ALL DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION OF THE BRANCH. AS THE POLICY-MAKING AGENCY HE REPRESENTS THE BRANCH IN ITS CONTACTS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ON MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE.

OPERATIONS GROUP

RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANNING AND SUPERVISION OF WRITING TO THE HDIC; ORGANIZATION OF WORK; PROCUREMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF WRITERS; PROCUREMENT OF DOCUMENTS, MAPS, AND REFERENCE MATERIAL; LIAISON AT OPERATIONAL LEVEL WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND NATIONS; ESTABLISHMENT OF WAGE RATES FOR AUTHORS; MAINTENANCE OF MASTER LOCATOR AND 201 RECORDS OF SOME 1,000 FORMER GERMAN OFFICERS; ARRANGEMENTS FOR DENAZIFICATION TRIALS OF AUTHORS; REVIEW OF SUBMITTED MANUSCRIPTS AND INTERROGATION BASED UPON REVIEW.

PRODUCTION GROUP

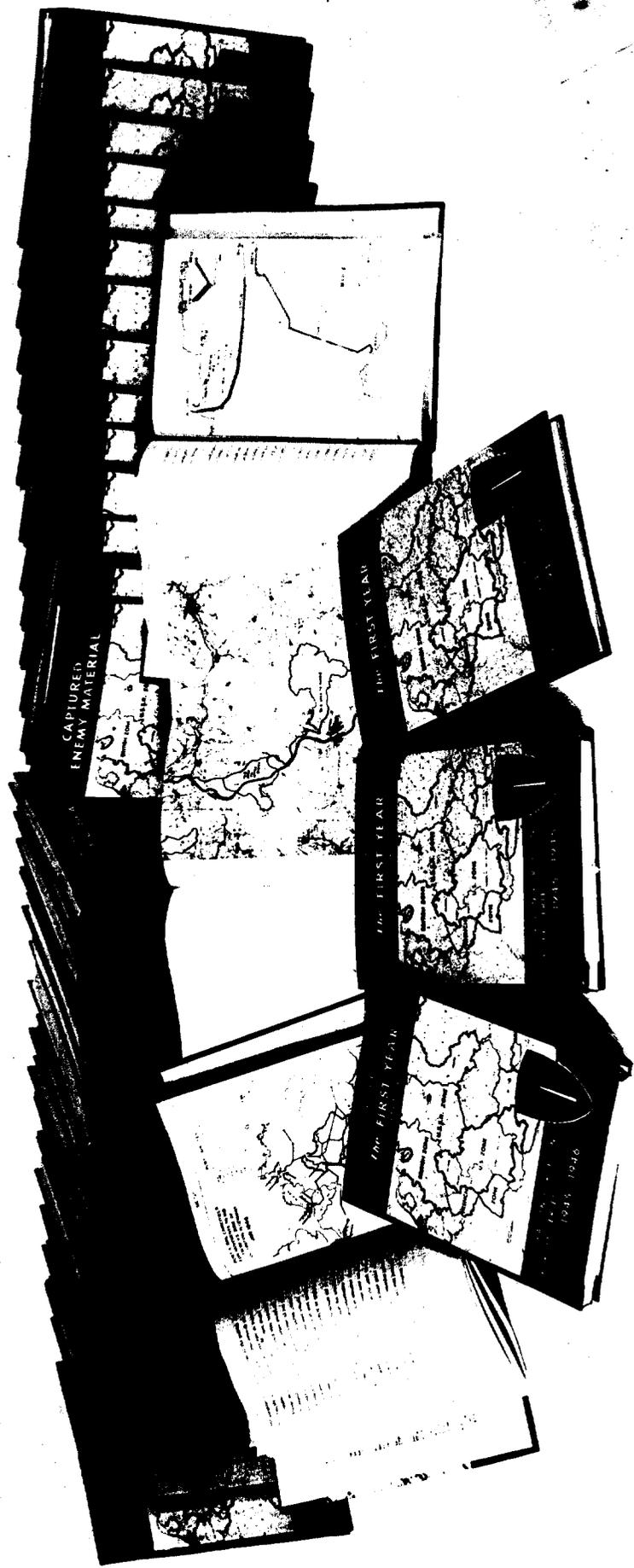
COMPRISES ALL OFFICE AGENCIES CONCERNED IN PROCESSING OF MANUSCRIPTS RESPONSIBLE FOR DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION OF TYPING, TRANSLATING, CALLOGRAPHIC, EDITING, AND FILING ACTIVITIES. ASSISTS OPERATIONS GROUP IN PLANNING AND DIRECTING WRITING AT HDIC. PERFORMS ESSENTIAL CARTOGRAPHIC WORK FOR ALL OTHER BRANCHES OF THE HISTORICAL DIVISION.

7724th E. COM. HISTORICAL DETACHMENT

RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE HISTORICAL DIVISION INTERLOGATION ENCLOSURE. IN ADDITION TO PROBING LEADS INCIDENT TO OPERATING A CAMP, THE DETACHMENT DOES SUCH WELFARE WORK AS IS POSSIBLE LOCALLY; PREPARES PAY ROLLS FOR A POWS; PROVIDES FACILITIES AND SERVICES FOR PAFASITIC PROJECTS; FUNCTIONS AS A SUBPOST STAFF.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE GROUP

THIS GROUP IS PREPARING A STUDY ON PROPAGANDA FOR THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. IT IS ADMINISTERED FULLY SUPPORTED BUT NOT DIRECTED BY THIS BRANCH



CAPTURED
ENEMY MATERIAL

The First Year
9 Oct 1941

RESTRICTED

The Second Year of the Occupation

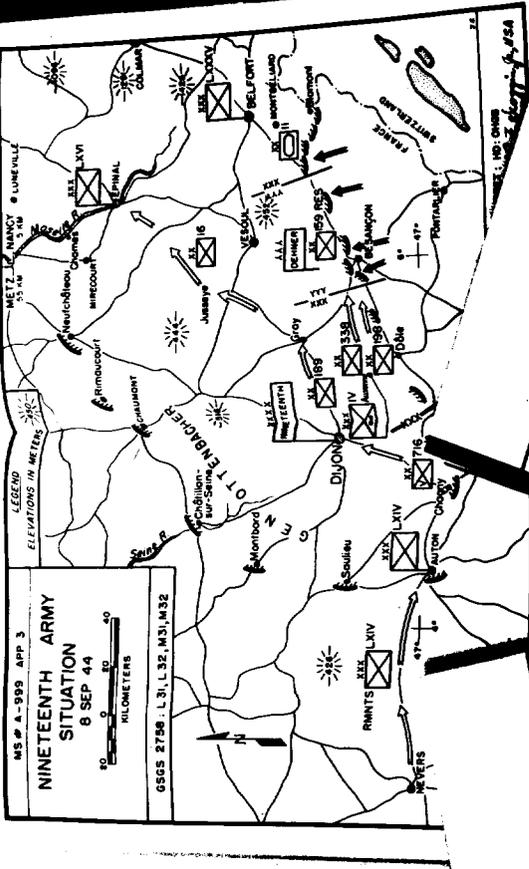


Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1946-47

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540
REPRINTED AS PART OF
SERIES 1947

RESTRICTED

A large, very dark and grainy table or chart, likely containing statistical data, but the content is illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-column table with many rows of text.



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 KILOMETERS
 GSGS 2750, L 31, L 32, M 31, M 32

A GP G
 (20 SEP 44 - 3 DEC 44)
 REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

- MS # A-999 : GENMAJ von MELLENTHIN
- MS # A-000 : GENMAJ von MELLENTHIN
- MS # B-078 : GENMAJ von MELLENTHIN
- MS # B-016 : GENMAJ von MELLENTHIN



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 (20 SEP 44 - 3 DEC 44)
 REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

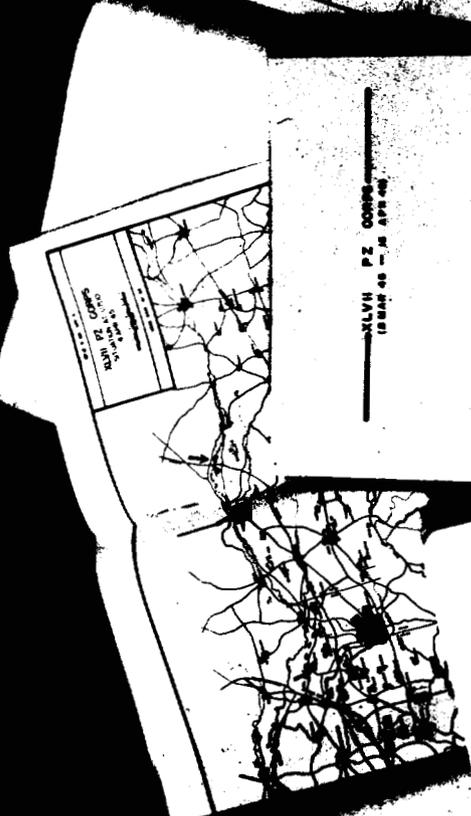
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- MS # B-016 : GENMAJ von MELLENTHIN



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346 INF DIV
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346 INF DIV
 COUNTERATTACK
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346 INF DIV
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346 INF DIV
 COUNTERATTACK
 NO-12 JUN 44
 REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF THE 15
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346 INF DIV
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 NO-12 JUN 44
 REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF THE 15
 15-2-008-447-1

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15-2-008-447-1

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Dec 48, Maj Gen M. G. White to Col H. E. Potter, subj: "Continuation of Historical Project."
2. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Sep 47, C Hist to SGS, subj: "Reduction of the Historical Division, EUCOM."
3. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 29 Dec 47, C Hist to Dir, OPOT, subj: "Authorized Strength - 1 July 1948."
4. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Occupational History Br, Weekly Progress Rpt., 3 Oct 47.
5. Ltr, WD, AGO, 11 Feb 47, file AGAO 314.7 (29 Jan 47) WDSHD, subj: "Historical Program in European Theater of Operations," to CG, USFET.
6. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Apr 47, C of S to C Hist, subj: "Preparation of Occupational History."
7. Information furnished by Dr. J. R. Starr, 26 Jan 48.
8. Staff Memo No 81, USFET, 7 Oct 46.
9. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, 1 Nov 47, subj: "Outline for Reports of Operations."
10. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Weekly Progress Rpt., 25 Oct 47.
11. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Occupational History Br, Weekly Progress Rpt., 3 Oct 47.
12. Ibid., 31 Oct 47.
13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 7 Nov 47, subj: "History of the US Occupation Forces in Germany 8 May 1945 to 30 June 1946," to C Hist Div, WDSS.
14. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Occupational History Br, Monthly Progress Rpt., 15 Oct 47.
15. Information furnished by Miss M. Lannelle, Occupational History Br, 3 Mar 48.
16. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Work Assignments., 31 Oct 47.

17. Memo, 4 Nov 47, C Occupational History Br to C Hist, subj: "Twelfth Army Group After Action Report."
18. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Sep 47, subj: "Operational Instructions."
19. Ltr, 3 Oct 47, Minister for Political Liberation, Hesse, to Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, subj: "Implementation of Tribunal Proceedings against Internees of Internment Camp Neustadt (Marburg) under the Law of 5-3-1946."
20. Ibid.
21. Ltr, 21 Oct 47, Chief, Denazification Div, Hesse, to Minister for Political Liberation, Hesse, subj: "Trial of German Army Commanders and General Staff Officers at Neustadt."
22. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Weekly Progress Rpt., 25 Oct 47.
23. Ibid.
24. Ltr, 21 Oct 47, Chief, Denazification Div, Hesse, to Minister for Political Liberation, Hesse, subj: "Trial of German Army Commanders and General Staff Officers at Neustadt."
25. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Operational History Br, Weekly Progress Rpt., 4 Oct 47.
26. Ibid., 23 Sep 47.
27. Ltr, 3 Oct 47, Minister for Political Liberation, Hesse, to Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, subj: "Implementation of Tribunal Proceedings against Internees of Internment Camp Neustadt (Marburg) under the Law of 5-3-1946."
28. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Sep 47, C Hist to C of S, subj: "Operational History (Ger) Project."
29. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Operational History Br, Weekly Progress Rpt., 11 Oct 47.
30. Information furnished by Maj D. T. Murphy, Operational History Br, 12 Feb 48.
31. Information furnished by Maj D. T. Murphy and Capt. W. F. Herrington, Operational History Br, 12 Feb 48.

32. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Sep 47, subj: "Operational Instructions."
33. Ltr, 16 Dec 47, OMG Hesse to Minister for Political Liberation, Hesse, subj: "Arrest and Detention of Civilian Interness."
34. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Operational History Br, Weekly Progress Rpt., 20 Dec 47.
35. Information furnished by Maj D. T. Murphy, Operational Hist Br, 17 Feb 48.
36. Memo to C Hist, Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, 23 Oct 47, subj: "Report on Spruchkammer Proceedings," sgd W. F. Herrington, Capt, Inf, Operational History Br.
37. Memo to C Hist, Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, 29 Sep 47, subj: "Recommendations for the Press at Neustadt," sgd Daniel T. Murphy, Maj, Inf, D C Operational History Br.
38. Ibid.
39. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Weekly Progress Rpt., 4 Oct 47.
40. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, 18 Nov 47, subj: "Armistice Day Conference, Neustadt," to C Hist from C Operational History Br.
41. Ibid.
42. Ibid.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid.
45. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Operational History Br, Weekly Progress Reports.
46. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, 18 Nov 47, subj: "Armistice Day Conference, Neustadt," to C Hist from C Operational History Br.
47. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Operational History Br, Weekly Progress Reports.
48. Ibid., 4 Oct 47.

49. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Operational History Br, Weekly Progress Reports.
50. Information furnished by Capt J. F. Scoggin, Jr, Operational History Br, 3 Feb 47.
51. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Operational History Br, Weekly Progress Rpt, 18 Oct 47.
52. Ibid, 4 Oct 47.
53. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Psychological Warfare Study, Weekly Progress Reports.
54. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Weekly Progress Rpt, 4 Oct 47.
55. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Oct 47, C Hist to Chief, Hist Div, Special Staff, USA.
56. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Operational History Br, Weekly Progress Rpt, 11 Oct 47.
57. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Weekly Progress Rpt, 8 Nov 47.
58. Memo, 28 Oct 47, subj: "Interview with Kesselring and Von Mackensen," sgd H. E. Potter, Col. C Hist.
59. Ltr, 24 Nov 47, subj: "Trip Report," sgd James F. Scoggin, Jr, Capt, C High Command Gr, to C, Operational History Br.
60. Ltrs, 24 Nov and 22 Dec 47, subj: "Werl Trip Report," sgd James F. Scoggin, Jr, Capt, C High Command Gp, to C Operational History Br.
61. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Sep 47, C Hist to C of S, subj: "Operational History (German) Project."
62. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Operational History Br, Weekly Progress Rpt, 27 Dec 47.
63. Information furnished by Capt W. F. Herrington, Operational History Br, 4 Feb 48.
64. Memo, P & A Replacement Board, WDGS, 23 Sep 47, subj: "Information desired from German Professional Soldiers."

65. Ltr, 18 Nov 47, H. J. Malony, Brig Gen, C Hist Div, WDSS, to Col Potter.

66. Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, Weekly Progress Rpt, 6 Dec 47.

67. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, C of S, 8 Dec 48, Maj Gen M. G. White to Col H. E. Potter, subj: "Continuation of Historical Project."

68. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, C Hist, 17 Dec 47, subj: "German Operational History."

69. Ibid.

Chapter VIII

CHIEF, ALLIED CONTACT SECTION

~~CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO CANCELLED
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command
Per Dir of 25 Apr. 54*~~

Chapter VIII

CHIEF, ALLIED CONTACT SECTION

1. Organization and Personnel.

During the period October-December 1947 there were few changes in the organization and personnel of the Allied Contact Section. In the middle of November, the Property Control Officer, Lt. Elva C. Ferguson, (1) was replaced by Capt. Weaver H. Gaines.

2. Foreign Liaison Representation.

a. Much of the activity of the Section centered about the projects determined upon in the previous quarter--the reduction of liaison personnel and the increase in the number of consulates. In the previous quarter there had been a reduction in the labor and clerical staffs of several liaison offices and eight liaison personnel positions were abolished. Little actual progress had been made, however, in the reduction of the liaison staff positions themselves, and not much was

accomplished in this direction before the end of 1947. As in the previous quarter, it again proved impossible to reduce Soviet or Polish liaison representation. The strength of the Soviet Military Liaison Mission was set by bilateral agreement and was not subject to change unilaterally. The Polish Government did not wish to reduce its liaison section prior to the establishment of a consulate at Frankfurt. During the last quarter of 1947, 75 positions in the total foreign liaison representation were abolished. A large part of this reduction occurred within the resettlement missions working with PCIRO. (2)

b. Upon the recommendation of OMG for Bavaria and of the Political Adviser, OMGUS, the French Mission at Munich was closed in October. It had been felt that further liaison at Munich was not required. Upon the French Government's request, Colonel Sorbac and Captain Jiacobbi, who had been associated with the Munich Mission, were then accredited to the French Consulate at Munich so that they might continue regulating travel clearances into Austria. (3)

c. In November, the Allied Contact Section recommended that two Soviet nationals, Lt. Col. A. K. Oreshkin, Repatriation Officer at Ansbach, and Maj. E. V. Libert, Repatriation Officer at Stuttgart, be removed from their posts because of activities involving illegal repatriation, propaganda, and black marketing. This recommendation was approved by the Chief of Staff in December and the two officers were expelled. (4)

3. Changes in Foreign Liaison Offices.

a. In early November, Lt. Col. Haakon Nord was accredited as chief of the Norwegian Liaison Section. He replaced the acting chief, Capt. Nic. Maroni-Johannessen, who became executive officer.

b. In early December, the Italian Travel Control Section combined with the Italian Liaison Section. Lt. Col. Vitale Gallina, who had been chief of the Italian Travel Control Section became chief of the combined group, now known as the Italian Liaison Section. (5)

4. Preparation for New Consulates.

a. Discussions during the last quarter of 1947 among representatives of the Allied Contact Section; the Office of the Political Adviser, OMGUS; and the Foreign Markets Branch of the Joint Export-Import Agency indicated that an increase in consular representation in the U.S. Zone of Germany might be expected. These discussions also indicated that an increase in the staff of consulates to allow for the inclusion of commercial attaches and trade representatives might be expected. (6)

b. In line with the decision reached during the previous quarter that nations not represented in the U.S. Zone of Germany be encouraged to establish consulates, the Allied Contact Section was authorized to continue its role as the channel through which the various consulates at Frankfurt might contact the Army. The Allied Contact Section, faced with the problem of providing housing and other facilities for these prospective consulates and their staffs, consulted with the

Engineer Section, Headquarters Command, EUCOM, and obtained the promise that certain office buildings and homes would be fenced into a compound in the Sachsenhausen section of Frankfurt for the use of foreign consulates.

c. In the meantime, OMGUS approved the applications of the following nations to establish consulates at Frankfurt: Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Italy, and Austria. In November EUCOM Headquarters outlined the procedures to be followed by other nations desiring to set up consulates in the U.S. Zone of Germany. Nations presenting evidence of actual need for representation in the U.S. Zone of Germany were to be permitted to establish one or two consular offices and, in exceptional cases, a third office. Allied, neutral, and ex-enemy nations were eligible to establish consulates. Consular officials were to be nationals of the country they represented and were not to own property or have business interests in Germany. Four consular officials and clerks and one commercial representative were authorized in each consular office. Employees in subordinate positions could be recruited among the local residents, of German or non-German nationality. Applications for the establishment of consulates, submitted in diplomatic channels or directly to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, were referred to the Office of the Political Adviser, OMGUS⁽⁷⁾. This procedure necessitated close liaison between the Allied Contact Section, EUCOM, and the Office of the Political Adviser, OMGUS.

d. In December, the Greek Consul arrived in Frankfurt and was

assigned temporary quarters at the Hotel Carlton. In the same month, the Austrian Consul made a trip into the U.S. Zone of Germany to initiate preliminary discussions in Frankfurt and Berlin. (8)

e. Toward the end of 1947, in view of the anticipated increase in consular representation of several nations, it became apparent that the proposed space in the Sachsenhausen area of Frankfurt might not be large enough to house the staffs. At the same time, difficulties were encountered in repairing buildings for consular offices. In view of these factors, it became necessary for the Political Adviser, OMGUS, to advise the foreign governments concerned that housing could not be guaranteed before the middle of February 1948. (9)

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, ACS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid; IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Nov 47, file ALC 091.713, ACS to SGS; ltr, undated, Chief, ACS, to SGS.
5. Hq, EUCOM, ACS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Nov 47, file AG 334 SGS-AGO, subj: "Establishment of Foreign Consular Offices," to major comds.
8. Hq, EUCOM, ACS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
9. Ibid.