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884/1-2

The THIRD YEAR

1 OCTOBER - 31 DECEMBER 1947

VOLUME II

Regraded Unclassified by Authority of DAMH Hsg Jto of 17 Nov 72 + 1st Ind from USAEUR, 7th Army - no date Subject: Request for Review of Classification.

<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 2 C 1</p>
<p>TITLE</p> <p>OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1947-48 <u>The Third Year of the Occupation, The Second Quarter:</u> <u>1 October - 31 December 1947</u></p> <p>EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC REGRADING; DOD DIR 5200.10 DOES NOT APPLY</p>	
<p>OFFICE OF ORIGIN</p> <p>Historical Division, European Command Frankfurt-AM-Main, Germany</p> <p>SECRET # 19 Oct 1962</p> <p>CONFIDENTIAL EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION DOD DIR 5200.10</p> <p>OCMH, S C No: 966115</p>	
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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

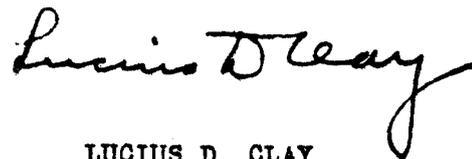
TO : All concerned

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



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315

IN REPLY REFER TO

17 MAR 1972

DAMH-HSG

SUBJECT: Request for Review of Classification

Chief, Military History Office
ODCSOPS
HQ US Army, Europe/Seventh Army
APO New York 09403

Request that the following documents be reviewed for possible regrading to UNCLASSIFIED:

- a. OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1946-1947, "The Second Year of the Occupation," Volume VI.
- b. OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1947-48, "The Third Year of the Occupation, The Second Quarter: 1 October - 31 December 1947," Volumes II and V.
- c. OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1947-48, "The Third Year of the Occupation, The Third Quarter: 1 January - 31 March 1948," Volume 1.
- d. OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, "Relations of Occupation Personnel with the Civil Population, 1946-1948."

FOR THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY:

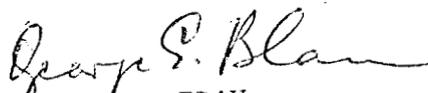
Georgia D. Hill
GEORGIA D. HILL
COL WAC
Chief, Historical
Services Division

AEAGC-XH (17 Mar 72) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Request for Review of Classification

Headquarters US Army, Europe and Seventh Army, ATTN: ODCSOPS, Military
History Office, APO New York 09403

TO: Chief, Military History, Department of the Army, ATTN: DAMH-HSG,
Washington, D.C. 20315

All documents listed in the basic communication have been regraded
UNCLASSIFIED.



GEORGE E. BLAU
Chief, Military History Office
ODCSOPS

~~SECRET~~

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CCIB
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C1
1948

The Third Year of the Occupation

THE SECOND QUARTER: 1 October — 31 December 1947



*Reported Undesired by
Authority - Correspondence
DAMH-HSS (17 Mar 48)
Ft. Det. USAFEU - 17 May
Subject: Report for
Review of Occupation*

884/H-2
8-3 OC
2

Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

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

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

VOLUME TWO

The General Staff

SECRET

Staff

HISTORICAL DIVISION

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VIII Francis Chase
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X Joseph P. Tustin (27 Oct 47-12 Oct 48)
XI Francis Chase and Arthur A. Tashko
(8 Sep 47-)
XII Elizabeth S. Lay, M.A. (25 Nov 46-)
XIII Martha E. Morgan (1 Dec 47-11 May 48)
XIV Muriel Young, B.A. (London) (25 Aug 47-
1 Jul 48)
XV T.Sgt. Frizelle Gable
XVI Lt. Col. George L. Pitre, Inf. (3 May 47-
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XXXVII	Dr. Joseph R. Starr
XXXVIII and XXXIX	Joseph P. Tustin
XL	Elizabeth S. Lay
XLI	Dr. Joseph R. Starr

CLERICAL STAFF

Military Staff

Civilian Staff

Sfc Charles E. Simons (31 Jan 47-)	Mary M. Abraham (15 Jan 46-2 Jun 48)
S.Sgt. Herman E. Walker (26 May 47- 10 Jun 48)	Maria E. Anker (23 Sep 46-26 Jun 48)
Sgt. John D. McNeily (23 Sep 48-)	Nora M. Crawford (17 May 48-)
Sgt. Michael E. Forgen (12 Jun 47- Apr 48)	Irone M. Morlan (27 Dec 46-)
Sgt. Loren D. Mikkelsen (1 Mar 48- 4 Oct 48)	Unita E. Partridge (25 Nov 46-)
Cpl. William Goodrich (12 Jun 47- 1 Mar 48)	Margaret A. Vogan (20 Dec 46- 31 Dec 47; 1 Jul 48-)
Tec.5 Thomas H. Burton (10 Jun 47- 17 Jul 48)	Velma I. Walters (1 Jul 47-)
Tec.5 Allen Ardoin (16 Sep 47- 6 May 48)	
Pfc Augustine A. Gustillo, Jr., (20 Jun 48-20 Oct 48)	
Ret Roy J. Duncan (29 Oct 48-)	

DOCUMENTS BRANCH

Chief Archivist Gillett Griswold (8 Nov 45-)

Military Staff

Civilian Staff

Sfc William Marshall (5 Oct 46- 19 Oct 48)	Barbara A. Beckwith (10 May 48-)
Sgt. Arnold Hill (20 Oct 48-)	Lydia W. Brooks (1 Jun 48-)
Cpl. Stanley L. Lawrence (19 Mar 47-)	Sarah Cnudde (1 Sep 47-Jun 48)
Tec.4 Frederick C. Talbot (10 Jan 47-5 Feb 48)	Virginia C. Curtis (18 Sep 47- 28 Jun 48)
Pfc Robert S. Woodward (18 May 48-)	Joan L. Gross (8 Jan 48-5 Jun 48)
Pfc Sidney J. Jones (17 Nov 47- 5 Feb 48)	

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2 Mar 48)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Volume II

THE GENERAL STAFF

	Page
Chapter IX: DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION	1
Chart I: Office of the WAC Staff Director following	41
Chart II: Control Branch following	41
Chart III: Central Officers Assignment Branch following	41
Chart IV: Military Strength Control Branch following	41
Chart V: Civilian Personnel Branch following	41
Chart VI: Personnel Services Branch following	41
Chapter X: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE	47
European Command Intelligence Center	70
Chapter XI: DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION, AND TRAINING	81
Organization and Functions	81
Branch Activities	84
German Youth Activities	98

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

	Page
Chapter XII: DIRECTOR OF SERVICE, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT . . .	111
Organization and Responsibilities	111
Developments in Supply and Procurement	114
Control of Military Installations	128
Budget and Fiscal Operations	136
Chart: SS & P Division, Functional Organization following	146
Chapter XIII: DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AFFAIRS	148
Organization and Functions	148
Displaced Persons Branch	151
Governmental Affairs Branch	166
Supply Control Branch	170
Chart: Civil Affairs Division following	173

Chapter IX
DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

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

UNCLASSIFIED

Chapter IX

DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

1. The Staff of the Personnel and Administration Division.

a. Office of the Director. On 1 December 1947, Maj. Gen.

James M. Bevans, Director of Personnel and Administration, was returned to the United States for duty with the Department of the Air Force. General Bevans had served previously with the Air Forces in the Mediterranean Theater before coming to Headquarters, USFET, in July 1945, as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1. ⁽¹⁾ He was succeeded by Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin, Adjutant General of Headquarters, EUCOM, since February 1947 and former Deputy Director of Personnel and Administration of the War Department. General Bergin's wartime experience had been in the Pacific Theater, where he was a member of the staff of Gen. Joseph W. ⁽²⁾ Stillwell.

b. Other Staff Positions. Col. Wallace H. Barnes, whose arrival in the Personnel and Administration Division coincided with that of General Bevans, continued in his third year as Deputy Director. (3)

CWO E. T. Macaluso, Assistant Executive Officer, who had assumed the duties of the Executive Officer in an acting capacity with the departure of Lt. Col. William S. Huff in July 1947, acceded permanently to the post of Executive Officer in October. Capt. W. D. Brodbeck continued to serve as the Division's Administrative Officer, and WAC affairs remained under the direction of Lt. Col. Kathleen McClure, Staff Director, and Capt. Edith A. Ayers, Deputy Staff Director. The officer staff of the Division as a whole, inclusive of the separate branches, (4) is presented in detail below.

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Staff

31 December 1947

Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin
Col. W. H. Barnes
CWO E. T. Macaluso

Director
Deputy Director
Executive Officer

Administrative Branch

Capt. W. D. Brodbeck

Administrative Officer

Control Branch

Lt. Col. A. L. West, Jr.
Maj. R. L. Atteberry, Jr.

Chief
Personnel Staff Officer

Office of the WAC Staff Director

Lt. Col. Kathleen C. McClure
Capt. Edith A. Ayers

Director
Deputy Director

Military Strength Control Branch

Lt. Col. G. E. Pinard
Maj. F. B. Gregory
Capt. L. M. Krist
CWO W. T. Jefferson
Capt. R. E. Broomfield
Capt. W. H. Boyd
Capt. J. A. Callahan
1st Lt. G. G. Stewart

Chief
Replacement Section
Replacement Section
Replacement Section
Statistics Section
Statistics Section
Redeployment Section
Redeployment Section

Central Officers' Assignment Branch

Lt. Col. H. E. Hassenfelt
Maj. R. P. Kundert
Maj. E. R. Stephenson
Maj. E. E. Cochran, Jr.
Maj. B. D. Johnson
Maj. A. C. Ball
Maj. W. E. Nossaman
Capt. O. W. Callis
Capt. R. W. Swecker
Capt. W. A. Van Sandt
Capt. H. J. Magee
Capt. B. A. Grimes
1st Lt. C. R. Heselton

Chief
Personnel Staff Officer
Operations Liaison Section
Medical Department Section
Transportation Corps Section
Ground Forces Section
Staff and Administration Section
Ordnance and Chemical Section
Engineer Section
Signal Corps Section
Quartermaster Corps Section
Air Forces Section
Administrative Services Section

Personnel Services Branch

Col. J. A. McComsey
Lt. Col. B. L. Jackson
Lt. Col. R. H. Cushing
Lt. Col. E. P. Hall
Maj. J. C. Honea, Jr.
Maj. W. D. Neale
Lt. Col. L. A. Kunzig, Jr.
Lt. Col. R. C. Ingalls
Maj. J. M. Cochran
Maj. C. L. Husted
Lt. Col. L. R. Fredendall, Jr.
Maj. D. C. Hale

Chief
Personnel Staff Officer
Chief, Morale Services
Personnel Staff Officer
Personnel Staff Officer
Personnel Staff Officer
Chief, Discipline Section
Personnel Staff Officer
Personnel Staff Officer
Personnel Staff Officer
Personnel Staff Officer
Chief, Miscellaneous Section
Personnel Staff Officer

Personnel Services Branch (Contd)

Maj. S. A. Martin
Capt. N. M. Flachsland

Personnel Staff Officer
Personnel Staff Officer

Civilian Personnel Branch

Col. H. B. Margeson
Lt. Col. R. P. Hagen
C. Hart
Capt. A. V. Towns
W. R. Ames
Miss G. Muller

Chief
Personnel Staff Officer
Personnel Staff Officer
Personnel Staff Officer
Adviser on Indigenous Affairs
Asst. Adviser on Indigenous
Affairs

I. Rimstad

Chief, Classification & Wage
Section

Miss D. A. Giberson
G. LaFountain
Miss W. Wimberly
Miss B. DiMeo
Miss K. G. Heath

Classification Analyst
Classification Analyst
Classification Analyst
Classification Analyst
Chief, Employee Relations & Tng
Section

S. I. Karten
Miss F. Steele
P. F. Szluk

Employee Relations Officer
Employee Relations Officer
Employee Relations & Training
Officer

K. Broome
J. L. Hockenberry
E. E. Looker
H. A. Taylor
Dr. V. C. Ames
Miss S. J. Ray
T. Strauss
E. Krom
F. McCauley
Miss A. H. Michela
L. M. Taylor
Miss M. I. Gilbert
Miss M. H. Anderson
Miss J. M. McFadden
Miss A. W. Lewis
Lt. Col. Ned H. Woodman
Maj. H. A. Short
R. McCaw
W. E. Cleator
M. Diderichson
Capt. Z. V. Lutcavage

Training Officer
Training Officer
Training Officer
Chief, Placement Section
Placement Officer
Placement Officer
Placement Officer
Placement Officer
Chief, Procedures Section
Procedures Analyst
Chief, Operations Section
Personnel Staff Officer
Placement Assistant
Administrative Assistant
Employee Relations Officer
Chief, Military Labor Supervision
Subsection

2. Changes in Organization and Functions.

On 29 November 1947, the Personnel and Administration Division assumed control of the Civilian Personnel Branch of the Office of the Adjutant General, incorporating it into an Operations Section within the framework of its own Civilian Personnel Branch. (5) Included in the transfer was the task of maintaining the personnel records of civilians employed in labor service units, which had been added to the mission of the Adjutant General on 12 November upon the disbandment of the Office of the Chief, Military Labor Service, and the inactivation of the 9th Labor Supervision Area. (6) This consolidation was a part of a realignment of EUCOM staff functions, contrived to reduce strength to a degree commensurate with decreased manpower authorizations. In the course of the strength-reduction move, the Military Strength Control Branch became responsible for the allocation of air priorities, which was previously a concern of the Adjutant General's Military Personnel Branch. The Personnel Services Branch acquired responsibility for the arrangement of military ceremonies, formerly a part of the mission of the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division. This merging of related functions had the immediate effect of expanding, rather than reducing, the manpower needs of the Personnel and Administration Division, especially in the Civilian Personnel Branch. Its net result, however, was one of economy, since the localized increase was intended to be absorbed by not replacing persons who came to the end of their term of service, and, in any event, was more than counterbalanced by a concomitant

sloughing of Table of Organization positions in the other divisions
(7)
concerned.

3. Operating Strength.

The Personnel and Administration Division entered the final quarter of 1947 with an operating strength well under that authorized in its Table of Distribution. Then came the Command-wide strength-reduction program, and with it the converse task of absorbing both the mission and the personnel of the Adjutant General's Civilian Personnel Branch. The solution to the dual problem lay in ultimate adjustment and gradual reduction, but as a temporary expedient the Division was forced to resort to an overstrength of 60 percent in its civilian grades. Altogether, 70 percent of the United States, Allied, and neutral civilians, and 80 percent of the Germans employed by the Division were assigned to the Civilian Personnel Branch for duty. In the case of military personnel, prevailing allowances were either adhered to or barely exceeded, so that the aggregate number of extra grades for corresponding dates amounted to only about 25 percent more than the authorization. Figures governing the actual and authorized strength at the beginning and end of the
(8)
period under review were as follows:

	1 Oct 47		31 Dec 47	
	Authorized	Actual	Authorized	Actual
Officers	45	49	46	47
Warrant Officers	3	2	3	2
Enlisted Personnel	50	48	46	48
U.S., Allied, and Neutral Civilians	72	62	63	95
Germans	8	9	8	19
Totals	178	170	166	211

4. The Branches.

a. The Control Branch. Lt. Col. A. L. West, Jr., who had headed the Control Branch since its creation on 1 July 1947, continued as its chief during the period under review. Consisting of an operating strength of two officers, one enlisted Wac, and one Allied civilian, this branch served primarily as a coordinating unit between the Personnel and Administration Division and other general and special staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM. (9)

b. Central Officers' Assignment Branch. On 1 October 1947, Lt. Col. Gordon E. Roberts, chief of the Central Officers' Assignment Branch, returned to the United States for reassignment, and Lt. Col. Harold E. Hassenfelt succeeded him. Maj. Donald C. Beck, Ordnance representative in the Branch, was transferred to another post within the European Command, and Capt. Otis W. Callis replaced him as chief of the section which supervised the assignment of Ordnance and Chemical Corps officers. During the quarter under review the Branch comprised

13 officers, 13 enlisted persons, and 7 United States civilians. It was in the process of experimental reorganization at the close of December 1947, but official adoption of the revised administrative structure was not expected until the first month of 1948. (10)

c. Military Strength Control Branch. Lt. Col. Fred C. Smith, chief of the Military Strength Control Branch, returned to the United States early in December for the purpose of attending General Staff School. He was succeeded by the Executive Officer of the Branch, Lt. Col. George E. Pinard. Performing the functions of the Branch on 31 December were 8 officers, 11 enlisted persons, and 3 United States and Allied civilians. The mission of the Military Strength Control Branch, as expressed in its title, continued to be the maintenance of control over the assignment of enlisted personnel to units where the need was greatest. The internal organization of the Branch consisted of three sections, representing the three clearly defined aspects of its activity, namely, Redeployment, Statistics, and Replacement. (11)

d. Civilian Personnel Branch. With the establishment of the Operations Section headed by Lt. Col. Ned H. Woodman, which was, in effect, the former Civilian Personnel Branch of the Adjutant General's office transplanted, the Civilian Personnel Branch became the largest branch of the Personnel and Administration Division. At the end of the calendar year 1947 its strength consisted of 6 officers, 2 enlisted men,

53 United States civilians, 13 Allied and neutral civilians, and 15 Germans. Col. Henry B. Margeson continued as chief with Lt. Col. Robert P. Hagen as executive and Claude Hart and Capt. A. V. Towns as assistant executives. The primary function of the various sections of this branch, with the exception of the Operations Section, was the formulation and planning of European Command policy with respect to all categories of civilian personnel on duty with the occupation forces in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria, as well as in the Liberated Areas. The Operations Section, as distinguished from the other sections, was purely an operating agency organized to administer various aspects of civilian personnel responsibility, ⁽¹²⁾ such as personnel files, requisition control, claims, and orientation of recruits.

e. Personnel Services Branch. The foregoing branches of the Personnel and Administration Division were concerned principally with specific types of military or civilian personnel administration, whereas the Personnel Services Branch carried responsibility for general staff policy embracing a wide field and varied subjects applicable to every category of personnel. Col. John A. McComsey, a member of the Branch since March 1946, was its chief, and Lt. Col. Bennett L. Jackson was its Executive Officer; the latter, however, expected to return to the United States early in January 1948. In the course of the quarter under review, Lt. Col. Lloyd R. Fredendall was appointed head of the Miscellaneous Section, succeeding Colonel Jackson at the time of his

reassignment as Executive Officer. Other sections and their chiefs were the Morale Services Section, Lt. Col. Robert H. Cushing; and the Discipline Section, Lt. Col. Louis A. Kunzig, Jr. At the end of December 1947, members of the Personnel Services Branch totaled 14 officers, 5 enlisted persons, and 9 United States and Allied civilians. The responsibilities of the Personnel Services Branch, subdivided according to sections, are listed in the last of the charts at the end of this chapter in which the organization and missions of various branches of the Personnel and Administration Division are presented in detail.

(13)

5. Strength and the OTB.

a. Lowering of the OTB. Owing to a general shortage of manpower in the U.S. Army, the Department of the Army established in November 1947 a troop ceiling of 116,093 for 31 December 1947. This figure comprised 10,102 officers, 570 nurses and women medical specialists (officers), 971 warrant officers, and 104,450 enlisted persons. A further projected troop ceiling for 30 June 1948 was set at 115,981, the difference of 112 being accounted for by a reduction from 10,102 to 9,990 in the authorized number of officers.

(14)

A new Occupational Troop Basis (OTB) and schedule of reduction in strength designed to arrive at the figure authorized for 30 June 1948 was submitted to the Department of the Army on 28 November.

(15)

In preparing this schedule, Headquarters, EUCOM, was required to apply against the OTB for 30 June

a manning level of 9,160 officers, 408 nurses and women medical specialists, 850 warrant officers, and 83,121 enlisted persons—an aggregate of 93,539. At the end of 1947 the authorized number of officers in the European Command was 537 below the 10,639 formerly allocated. The OTB projected for mid-1948 was planned to reflect a further decrease of 649 officers, an increase of 95 nurses and medical-specialists, and an increase of 15,517 enlisted men. The manning level for 30 June, however, called for a decrease of 1,479 officers, an increase of 67 nurses and medical-specialists, an increase of 127 warrant officers, and a decrease of 6,339 enlisted men. It was intended that the differences between the OTB and the manning level, consisting primarily of 830 officers and 21,966 enlisted men, should be carried (16) wherever possible in complete, but unmanned, units. Headquarters, EUCOM, placed the need for Negro troops at 9,267 for 30 June 1948. This calculation was ratified by the Department of the Army and was inserted into both the OTB and the manning-level strength, to cover (17) combined Table of Organization and bulk authorizations.

b. Actual and Authorized Strength. Lowered separation criteria for officers and the release of enlisted men not belonging to the Regular Army had reduced the occupation forces so rapidly during 1947 that available replacements and reenlistments had not sufficed to maintain strength at the level authorized under the OTB. The problem that developed was thus the antithesis of that which had faced the

European Theater a year earlier. During 1946 the goal had been to reduce actual strength in accordance with drastically lowered authorizations; whereas the paper reductions at the end of 1947 were intended, not to lessen the size of the occupation forces, but to reconcile formal authorizations with a persistent understrength. As soon as the reduced OTB was approved by the Department of the Army, Headquarters, EUCOM, placed new Tables of Distribution into effect at all echelons. Conformance with the reduced allowances required time for adjustment, and temporary overstrength was authorized where the reductions had been too sudden or momentarily too stringent. (18)

c. Persons Transferred from Mediterranean Theater. The early release of some AUS officers and the routine effects of rotation, not satisfactorily counteracted by replacements or reenlistments, were compensated in part by the transfer of personnel from the Mediterranean Theater to the European Command prior to 30 November. In consequence of the inactivation of the Mediterranean Theater, the European Command acquired 796 male officers, 8 WAC officers, 660 enlisted men, and 8 enlisted women. (19) Persons declared surplus, alerted for rotation, or designated for reassignment without provision for replacement, necessarily remained wards of the European Command until they could be fitted into shipping schedules for departure from the occupied area.

d. Figures of Strength. Little fluctuation occurred in the recorded strength of the occupation forces during the final quarter of

1947. The figures presented below, which show the strength of all categories of personnel on 31 October and on 31 December, bear small relationship to the plan for reduction of strength, but represent rather the maximum strength attainable under prevailing procurement (20) conditions.

**MILITARY STRENGTH
OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER AND EUROPEAN COMMAND**

Date	Total Military Strength	Air Forces	Attached Units
15 Sep 47	124,208	22,730	3,573
30 Sep 47	123,741	22,523	4,074
15 Oct 47	123,026	22,089	4,060
31 Oct 47	122,982	22,241	4,087
15 Nov 47	122,101	21,788	3,395
30 Nov 47	123,330	21,254	4,154
15 Dec 47	124,273	20,995	4,121
31 Dec 47	122,777	20,663	4,099

CIVILIANS EMPLOYED BY THE U.S. ARMY
IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER AND EUROPEAN COMMAND

	Sep 47	Oct 47	Nov 47	Dec 47
U.S. citizens	9,161	9,190	9,005	8,826
Citizens of Allied and neutral countries other than displaced persons	7,001	7,132	6,855	6,474
Citizens of enemy and ex-enemy countries and displaced persons	225,196	217,917	216,046	215,708
Employees of U.S. Army in Austria, other than U.S. citizens	12,443	11,188	10,821	10,075
Totals	253,801	245,427	242,727	241,083

6. The Procurement and Assignment of Officers.

a. Manning Levels. As a means toward the most effective use of available officers, the Department of the Army imposed upon the European Command in November 1947 a manning table prescribing by arm and service the levels to be attained by 31 December 1947 and 30 June (21)

1948. The first half of 1948 was expected to mark a decline in officer strength from 10,102 to 9,160 and to see the greatest possible reconciliation between actual and authorized strength, not only in the entire strength of the European Command, but also in the strength of (22)

each arm and service. Expressed in these terms, authorized officer (23) allowances, current and prospective, were as follows:

Arm or service	Authorization for 31 Dec 47	Authorization for 30 Jun 48
AGD	156	142
Chemical Service	35	32
Engineers	722	655
Finance Department	97	88
Medical TCMA	892	809
CMP	712	645
Ordnance	591	536
Quartermaster	617	559
Signal	515	467
Transportation	576	522
CAC	259	235
FA	755	685
Infantry	2,135	1,936
Cavalry	1,868	1,693
JAGD	66	60
Office of the Chaplain	106	96
Totals	10,102	9,160

b. Assignment in Accord with Arm or Service. The foregoing figures were, in the main, based on estimates submitted by the European Command of its needs in the occupation. For strategic reasons, however, an exception was made in the case of ground arms officers, whose numbers were placed considerably above normal occupation needs. For this reason most of the staff and administrative positions in which arm or service is immaterial must eventually be filled by men commissioned in ground arms. In defining the new authorizations, the Department of the Army called Headquarters, EUCOM, to account for the disparity revealed in the comparative strengths of some branches; as, for example, a prevailing overstrength of 100 percent in officers of the Adjutant General's Department, as against an understrength of 67 percent in cavalry officers.

Balancing the authorized strength against the actual number of officers present was a difficult and continuing problem. A perfect balance would probably never be realized. A degree of uniformity, however, could be attained by adherence to arm and service authorizations in the preparation of future requisitions. Headquarters, EUCOM, met the demands of the Department of the Army by directing its subordinate commanders to place each officer in a position requiring his arm or service. To cite a case in point, since the supply of Transportation Corps officers tallied precisely with the manning level for such officers, there was no justification for placing a Transportation Corps officer in a staff and administrative job which could just as well be filled by an officer of one of the ground arms. Meanwhile, in conformance with War Department regulations, all officers performing duty outside of their basic branches were detailed in the arms or services represented by their job assignments. (24)

c. Return of Overstrength Quartermaster Officers. Quartermaster Corps officers, of whom the occupation forces would have an overstrength estimated at 30 percent by March 1948, furnished another instance of disparity which came to light through examination of the manning levels proposed by the European Command. (25) In view of a persistent demand for such officers in the United States, the Department of the Army moved to correct the unequal situation by directing the return of 90 Quartermaster Corps officers to the United States for

reassignment. This number was in addition to those who would normally be returned and comprised the officers with the longest foreign service on their current tours, with the stipulation that any officer who elected to complete his normal tour was to be permitted to do so. The presence of dependents in the occupied area, however, was not taken into account in the selection of officers to be returned. Headquarters, EUCOM, received the Washington directive on 24 November, and was given until 31 January 1948 to transfer the surplus officers. (26) By 16 December, it was reported that the selections had been made. The officers departing by water had been notified to prepare for departure during the period 27 December 1947 to 7 January 1948, and those traveling by air, 20 to 27 December. Of the 90 officers returning, 42 had volunteered for reassignment at home; the other 48 had been chosen from those having the longest current oversea tours. (27)

d. Reduction of Number of Signal Officers. There was also an overstrength of Signal Corps officers, a portion of whom the Department of the Army proposed to bring back to the United States for reassignment in advance of normal dates. (28) Headquarters, EUCOM, on 20 December instructed the major commanders to determine the number of Signal Corps officers in organizations under their jurisdiction whose scheduled dates of departure fell within the calendar year 1948, in anticipation of releasing some of them to the Department of the Army during the first quarter of 1948. Where such officers occupied key positions of

sufficient importance to make their retention mandatory, justification
(29)
was to be appended to the report. At the close of the period under
review, the number of officers eligible for reassignment under this
plan, or the number to be selected for shipment, had not yet been
determined. Viewed, however, as a parallel to the paring-down of the
Quartermaster overstrength, the contemplated action was convincing
evidence of the Department of the Army's resolve to reconcile the
disparate strengths of the branches to conform to authorized quotas. (30)

7. Salary Inducements for Volunteer Medical Officers.

In November 1947 the Department of the Army declared surplus to
the needs of the Army all Medical and Dental Corps officers in MOS 3100
(General Medical Officer) who entered upon active duty prior to 1 May
1946. Such officers were offered the choice to apply for admission into
the Regular Army, ask for immediate release from active duty, volunteer
for an additional year or more of service, or remain on active duty to
complete two full years of service. Those who were accepted for the
Regular Army or for as much as another year of service were eligible to
receive additional pay of \$100 monthly under Public Law 365. (31) On
the surface, the directive appeared inequitable, in that it ostensibly
enabled holders of MOS 3100 to qualify for the Congressional benefits
without regard to length of service, whereas officers with MOS numbers
denoting a greater degree of professional accomplishment were required
to complete the standard minimum of two years' service before receiving

the extra salary. Headquarters, EUCOM, recognizing the elements of a potential morale problem, queried higher headquarters as to the intended applicability of the pay benefits, warning that they might be construed as a penalty upon occupational attainment. The recommendation was added that these benefits be made available to all Medical and Dental Corps officers with commissions antedating 1 May 1946. (32) In reply, the Department of the Army ruled that an officer must first meet the normal requirements for separation, as a condition for receiving the additional remuneration. (33) This interpretation modified but did not altogether eradicate the discriminatory aspect of the earlier directive, since specialized medical officers must still forego the higher pay until completion of their commitments regarding length of service.

8. Release of AUS Officers.

On 27 November 1947, the Department of the Army established the policy that non-Regular Army officers might, upon written request and with the consent of the commanders concerned, be separated from the service in advance of their commitment dates by the number of days of their unused leave credit. (34) Only applications in which commanders did not concur were required to be forwarded to the Department of the Army or of the Air for decision. Officers electing to complete their commitments were permitted to do so. Subordinate EUCOM commanders were apprised of this policy on 4 December and directed to initiate procedures to insure that applications requiring transmission to the

Department of the Army be submitted 90 days prior to the commitment
dates of the officers desiring separation. (35) On 26 December, the
provision for voluntary retention was circumscribed by the Department
of the Army pronouncement that all AUS officers must either affiliate
with the Officers' Reserve Corps or be relieved of their commissions
(36)
by 30 April.

9. Promotion Policy for Officers.

a. - Early in November 1947, Headquarters, EUCOM, announced to
the major commands amendments to the Department of the Army directive
governing the eligibility of officers for promotion to colonel. As
revised, the eligibility list included: first, all permanent lieutenant
colonels appearing on the Army promotion list who were to complete 24
years of commissioned service on or about 31 December 1947; and,
secondly, all officers on the Army promotion list below the permanent
grade of colonel who had served as temporary general officers prior to
(37)
V-J Day.

b. A survey for the quarter ending 30 June 1947 disclosed that
31 percent of the second lieutenants in the European Command had been in
grade for more than two years. Personnel officials of Headquarters,
EUCOM, construed this report as an indication that the European Command
had either too many neglected or too many ineffective second lieutenants.
In calling upon subordinate commanders for a rectification of this
situation, the Headquarters pointed out that of the 397 recommendations

for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant received after April 1947, it had approved 379, disapproved only 2, and returned 16 without action. (38)

c. During the final quarter of 1947, 303 recommendations for promotions were received, and were acted upon as follows: (39)

	1st Lt	Capt	Maj	Totals
Recommendations	260	40	3	303
Approvals	251	40	2	293
Disapprovals	1	-	1	2
Returned to organization .	8	-	-	8

10. Elimination of Inapt Personnel.

Under an expected reorganization of the European Command, the military districts were to become inoperational by February 1948, thus rendering all post commanders directly responsible to Headquarters, EUCOM. With this development in view, Headquarters, EUCOM, on 19 December 1947, requested permission to invest post commanders with the authority to review and make final determination of action taken to eliminate inapt enlisted personnel, regardless of the military strength of the posts concerned. (40) The Department of the Army granted this authority only if the post concerned was commanded by, or was the normal command of, a full colonel. In the interests of maximum uniformity, the Department of the Army did not consider further redelegation desirable. (41) Meanwhile, only the commanding generals of USFA and USAFE were delegated

authority to take final action on cases pertaining to the involuntary separation of officers; otherwise, recommendations for the discharge of officers for cause were to be forwarded to Headquarters, EUCOM, for disposition. (42)

11. Abolition of Terminal Leave for Enlisted Men.

Public Law 350 of the 80th Congress, effective 1 October 1947, abolished terminal leave for enlisted persons. In consequence of this policy, the Department of the Army advised Headquarters, EUCOM, that persons enlisted prior to 1 October 1947 were to be discharged upon request when the number of days remaining in their enlistment period did not exceed their unused leave credit. Exceptions under this ruling were the cases of individuals awaiting trial or the result of trial by courts martial; awaiting discharge for disability; or being retained in the service to undergo further medical treatment, either by their own choice or under the provisions of a standing directive entitled "Discipline and Venereal Disease." Persons falling within these exceptions were to be discharged following appropriate disposition of their cases. Headquarters, EUCOM, acquainted subordinate commands with these new regulations. (43)

12. Classification and Assignment Surveys.

Classification and assignment teams from the 7720th EUCOM Replacement Depot proceeded with their survey of the assignment and classification of all enlisted persons, which they had commenced in

August 1947. Of 4,771 men interviewed in 50 negro units visited by the end of November 1947, 207 were discovered to be improperly assigned. Of this number 119 were reassigned within their own units and 88 were transferred to other organizations where their skills could be utilized. This survey, in addition to providing an examination of each unit for the possible misuse of personnel, also assisted unit commanders in the accurate maintenance of personnel records. Of the units visited, the survey teams rated the personnel records of 34.78 percent as good, 30.44 percent as fair, and 34.78 as poor. Results of the survey of white units, which began on 1 December, were expected to be announced in January 1948.⁽⁴⁴⁾

13. Reenlistment Policy.

a. Leave in the United States for Family Groups. The authorization for reenlistment leave in the United States for personnel enlisting for three or more years was amended in November 1947 to embrace enlisted persons of the first three grades with dependents in the European Command. The sponsors, but not the dependents, were proffered government transportation to or from the United States. The cost of commercial transportation, if used, had to be borne individually. If the sponsor returned home for leave, his dependents were required to return simultaneously, and if he chose to accompany them by commercial transport, he was granted 22 days' detached service, or 11 days each way to cover travel time from and to his duty station. Reenlistees entered

(45)

upon a new tour of foreign service upon return to their posts.

Enlisted persons below the first three grades with dependents in the European Command were required to spend their reenlistment leave in Europe, or to defer such leave until they were authorized to return home upon completion of their oversea tour.

(46)

b. Advantages of Reenlisting or Extending Enlistments. The European Command gave broad publicity to the advantages which were available to the career soldier. Under prevailing regulations, a reenlistee received a cash settlement for any accrued leave unused at the time of his separation from the service, computed at base pay plus 20 cents each day for rations. If married and of the first three grades, he received an additional \$1.25 each day for quarters. In addition, he received a travel allowance either to the place of his enlistment or to his home, and a reenlistment bonus of \$50 for each year of service in his preceding tour of duty. No such advantages, however, accrued to the soldier who extended his current enlistment. Regardless of whether the extension was for two or six years, at its expiration he could be paid for only 60 days' accumulated leave, regardless of the amount to his credit. There was, therefore, a difference of approximately \$300 in the remuneration collected by a reenlistee and a soldier who merely extended his term of service, although the benefit to the Army might be the same in either case. Discussions with some of the younger soldiers of the European Command

indicated that the equalization of such advantages would yield improved results in recruiting. In an attempt to establish incentives for extending an enlistment comparable to those in effect for reenlistment, Headquarters, EUCOM, requested the Department of the Army to consider changes in the regulations to provide for reenlistment leave and reenlistment allowances upon the extension of an enlistment. A recommendation was also made that permanent warrants be issued to noncommissioned officers extending their terms of service, in the same manner as was provided for noncommissioned officers upon reenlistment. At the end of the quarter under review, no reply had been received from the Department of the Army concerning these recommendations. (47)

14. The Women's Army Corps.

a. The Option for Reassignment in the United States. Public Law 239, 80th Congress, provided for the termination of the Women's Army Corps, AUS, on 1 July 1948. Wacs of the European Command who became eligible to return to the United States after November 1947 were given the choice of returning to the United States for reassignment, in order to spend their last six months of Army service nearer home; or of extending their oversea tours until June 1948, pending the outcome of proposed legislation to integrate the Corps into the Regular Army. Under this option, 258 enlisted women were preparing for departure for the United States from various stations at the end of December 1947. Four WAC officers eligible for return to the United States elected to remain on foreign service until June 1948. (48)

b. Strength. The strength of the WAC in the European Command on 31 December 1947 stood at 1,781, comprising 221 officers and 1,560 enlisted women. These figures represented a gain of 23 officers and a loss of 158 enlisted women over the quarter which ended on 30 September 1947.
(49)

15. Responsibility for Civilian Personnel Administration.

Two directives of 19 October 1947 redistributed the responsibility for the administration of civilian personnel. The administration of United States, Allied, neutral, and indigenous civilian employees was thereafter performed by civilian personnel offices and sub-offices of the posts where they were employed, with the following exceptions: United States, Allied, and neutral employees of OMGUS; all employees of American Graves Registration Command; German employees of USAFE;
(50) and employees of a few specifically designated organizations, at first including the Communication Intelligence Section (formerly the Civil Censorship Division); the 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment; 7750th Dependents School Detachment; the 7700th Information and Education Group; and the 7757th, 7758th, 7759th, and 7760th Finance
(51) Audit Detachments.

16. Reduction of Authorizations for Civilian Employees.

Civilian personnel authorizations for the European Command were lowered substantially during November 1947, as a condition of the general reduction in quotas set by the Department of the Army, and as

an accompaniment of the reduction in the strength of Headquarters, EUCOM. Further reductions in quotas were in prospect, to keep pace with curtailment of missions, greater efficiency in the employment of manpower, and more scientific evaluation of needs through the use of yardsticks and manning tables. The reduction in the authorized number of civilian employees, made in October 1947 as part of a general re-
(52)
duction in strength, was as follows:

Category of personnel	1 Oct	1 Nov	Reduction
United States citizens	11,445	11,185	260
Allied and neutral nationals	8,062	7,471	591
Germans and displaced persons	236,983	235,838	1,145
Employees in Austria other than United States citizens	11,326	10,976	350
Totals	267,816	265,470	2,346

17. Trends in Numbers of Civilians Employed.

a. The strength of the civilian work force of the European Command continued its downward trend during the closing quarter of 1947, registering a decrease of 4,678 employees of all categories. (53) In October, the most marked decline appeared in the displaced persons group, which dropped 13 percent, reflecting both the release of organized guard companies and the progress of the International Refugee Organization's resettlement activities. A small rise in the number of German employees was caused chiefly by the hiring of industrial police to replace Polish guards. The number of Allied and neutral civilians employed in Germany decreased steadily, but the number increased in liberated

areas, along with the expansion of operations of the American Graves
Registration Command. ⁽⁵⁴⁾ The greatest reduction noted in November
was in the number of resident employees in Austria, which dropped 7
percent in continuation of the decline prevailing since the institution
of the pay-as-you-go policy on 1 July 1947. A slight upward trend in
the displaced persons' census was induced by a recent change in policy
calling for the use of mobile labor service units and industrial
police. ⁽⁵⁵⁾ The largest drop in December was in Allied nationals em-
ployed in their own countries, a result of a temporary contraction of
graves registration operations. This loss was expected to be regained
in the future.

b. Accelerated reduction in the number of Allied and neutral
civilians employed under the Continental Wage Scale was anticipated
under a new policy restricting the extension of contracts by Allied or
neutral women. Late 1947 reports of more successful recruitment in the
United States indicated that United States civilian employees, whose
number had never reached the quota authorized, might increase somewhat.
The number of local residents employed in Germany and Austria was
expected to decline further as troop strength was continuously
reduced. ⁽⁵⁶⁾

18. Priorities in the Employment of Civilians.

A directive published in October 1947 listed the order in which
civilian personnel sources might be drawn upon as follows:

- (1) United Nations displaced persons and those of comparable status, payable in German currency.
- (2) Enemy and ex-enemy personnel, who were similarly paid.
- (3) United States military personnel discharged to accept civilian employment.
- (4) United States civilians in the European Command previously released from Department of the Army agencies, other Federal agencies, civil, quasi governmental, international, and private agencies, and dependents of Americans.
- (5) Locally hired civilians in Allied, liberated, and neutral countries.
- (6) Allied and neutral nationals and United Kingdom residents previously employed by the United States forces.
- (7) United States citizens in critical categories recruited from the United States.

The directive stated that United States civilians would be employed only in positions which, because of security requirements, requisite skills, or other factors, could not be filled by locally recruited employees. United Nations displaced persons and enemy or ex-enemy nationals were to be employed in all positions for which qualified persons in those categories could be obtained, but were not to be placed in positions which entailed supervision over United States, Allied, or neutral civilians.

19. Loyalty Investigations of Civilian Employees.

Executive Order 9835, dated 21 March 1947, promulgated a plan to determine the loyalty to the United States of each Federal employee,

through review of his personal history. Headquarters, EUCOM, published a Civilian Personnel Memorandum for the purpose of publicizing loyalty-program policy and furnishing detailed instructions for fingerprinting and checking all United States civilians hired after 30 September 1947. The provisions of the loyalty directive were not applicable to alien
(58)
employees in oversea areas.

20. Official Travel by Civilian Employees.

A directive relating to official travel by Department of the Army civilians, published earlier in 1947, was amended in October. For temporary-duty travel by private transportation outside the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria, a mileage rate not to exceed 3 cents was authorized. No reimbursement could be made for travel within the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. Orders requiring travel to and temporary duty in the United States entailed per diem rates of \$7.00 while traveling outside, and \$6.00 while traveling inside, the continental limits of the United States, inclusive of involuntary delays en route, except that no per diem was authorized or payable for travel on board vessels where the cost of meals was included in the cost of passage. Normal per diem rates applicable to civilians were as follows: for the first 30 days, \$6.00; for the 31st through the 60th days, \$4.00; for the 61st through the 90th day, \$2.00. No reimbursement was to be made where the period of temporary duty exceeded 90 days. No per diem was authorized or payable for travel in the British, French, and Soviet Zones of Germany
(59)
and Austria.

21. Approved Insurance Plans for Civilian Employees.

Headquarters, EUCOM, released a directive in November 1947, outlining Department of the Army policy with respect to approved insurance plans, in order to encourage the maintenance of protection at low costs. It was the responsibility of all civilian employees to provide their own insurance protection covering life, illness, accidents incurred outside the line of duty, and loss from theft or fire. Civilian personnel offices provided information concerning arrangements for the payment of insurance premiums through authorized pay-roll deductions and, in the case of veterans, procedures for the reinstatement of lapsed policies. The directive described various forms of insurance coverage available to civilian employees of the European Command. The Employees' Compensation Act of 1916 provided for payments of compensation by the U.S. Government for the disability or death of an employee from an injury sustained in the performance of duty but not the outcome of wilful misconduct, deliberate intention, or intoxication. Employees of the European Command could be treated and cared for in Army dispensaries and hospitals, or if deemed medically advisable, repatriated to the countries in which they were hired for further treatment and care. The administration of the Employees' Compensation Act, including the determination of eligibility for remuneration, was vested in the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, located in New York City, and not with the Department of the Army. Employees and dependents in the U.S. Zones who were injured outside the performance of duty were given emergency medical

treatment and care in Army facilities. Insurance coverage for such injury or illness was, however, the personal responsibility of the employee or dependent concerned, and claims filed in such cases were not payable by any government or quasi governmental agency. In addition to the National Service Life Insurance held by many ex-servicemen, group life and accident insurance plans were available without a qualifying medical examination, by arrangement between authorized insurers and U.S. Government employees at foreign stations. Insurance was also available through commercial underwriters representing United States insurance companies in the European Command. (60)

22. Annual Leave Accumulations by Civilian Employees.

A directive was published on 22 December 1947 to acquaint civilian personnel officers with the effect of Public Law 239, 80th Congress, on the leave accumulations of persons transferred from the occupation forces to commands in the United States. Under emergency legislative authority, annual leave for Department of the Army employees, wherever stationed, was administered under two plans. The first plan, applicable to Department of the Army employees in the United States, allowed a maximum accumulation of 90 days' annual leave at the beginning of each calendar year. The second plan, based on the "overseas leave differential," which applied to civilian employees of the occupation forces, allowed a maximum accumulation of 104 days' annual leave at the beginning of any calendar month. A civilian employee transferred from

an oversea command to an assignment in the United States came under the
(61)
first plan upon arrival at his new post.

23. The Employability of German Nationals.

Until and throughout the quarter under review, local Liaison and Security Offices of Military Government carried the burden of investigating German employees of the occupation forces to determine their eligibility for employment under the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism of 5 March 1946. The great turnover of German personnel necessitated an average of 8,000 such investigations each month. At the end of 1947, however, progress under the Law for Liberation was approaching the stage where only the most highly incriminated persons remained to be tried, and a different procedure was considered feasible. Regulation 14 under the Law for Liberation provided that the status of every person affected by it be endorsed upon his Kennkarte (identity card). The Kennkarten of those found to be major offenders, offenders, or lesser offenders were marked accordingly and the sanctions noted. To guard against forgery or alteration, the cards were punched to indicate the categories of guilt or innocence. Identity cards of those found to be mere followers of Nazism, or who were exonerated, amnestied, or not incriminated, were endorsed "Politisch Überprüft" (politically screened). Those without endorsement could be assumed to be persons who were incriminated but whose cases were thus far undecided. These were unemployable. Under the new plan, Germans

working in military installations were to have their identity cards checked by their employers prior to 1 February 1948, to determine whether they had been politically screened and employable under the Law for Liberation. Kennkarten punched to indicate a follower's status, exoneration, amnesty, or nonincrimination were to be accepted as denoting that their holders had been politically screened. This procedure was designed to eliminate the necessity of forwarding individual political questionnaires to Military Government for investigation. Beginning in February 1948, the only requirements were that the accession lists, showing names, addresses, dates of employment, and places of work, be furnished to local Liaison and Security Offices of Military Government
(62)
for routine confirmation.

24. The Treatment of Civilian Prisoners.

Revised regulations governing the treatment of imprisoned civilian employees were issued in December 1947. The new directive established general standards for the imposition of arrest or confinement upon United States, Allied, and neutral civilian employees who were paid from appropriated or nonappropriated funds. Under its terms, civilian employees, until sentenced, were entitled to treatment comparable to that accorded prisoners in the United States under accusation for similar violations of civil or military law. Employees placed in confinement awaiting trial could be released and placed under such restrictions as the military post commander deemed advisable. In the

case of female civilian employees in arrest or confinement prior to trial, the procedure was to correspond as closely as possible to that ordered by the Department of the Army for Wacs charged with offenses of the same degree. Ordinarily, civilian employees were not to be confined prior to trial unless charged with murder, rape, robbery, or other crimes of extreme violence, or when the accused person's past record clearly indicated that physical restraint was advisable. Where confinement was necessary, all civilians were to receive identical treatment, no differentiation being made on the basis of grade or group. They were to be administered as garrison or general prisoners except that intensive training and disciplinary drills were not applicable. Prisoners could be required to perform their own housekeeping and fatigue duties, but no other labor was to be required until after sentence. Each prisoner was to be issued a fatigue uniform for optional wear. Laundry and dry cleaning were his personal expense, but if he was without funds, facilities were to be furnished for him to do his own laundry. Normal weekly post exchange rations were issued at the expense of the individual. Where no personal funds were available, the prison officer was authorized to request local Red Cross representatives to furnish necessities. (63)

25. Policy Relating to Dependents.

a. The concurrent shipment of family groups to the European Command was started early in the fourth quarter of 1947, and the first contingent of dependents traveling with their sponsors arrived at

(64)

Bremerhaven on 20 October. The procedure evolved to carry out the Department of the Army's plan for such shipment was as follows: EUCOM received notification from Washington as to persons assigned to the occupation forces who were to be accompanied by their dependents. If quarters were available at the sponsor's permanent station, both sponsor and dependents proceeded directly to the assigned post. If quarters were not available, the dependents were sent to the Dependents' Center at Bad Mergentheim, and the sponsor, after accompanying them there, traveled thence to his duty station, to be joined later by his family as quarters (65) became available.

b. In November 1947, the Department of the Army requested the views of Headquarters, EUCOM, with respect to the shipment of dependent families by air. Headquarters, EUCOM, cabled its approval of the plan on 20 November 1947, but asked that it be allowed to determine the eligibility of dependents for air travel. The European Command also stated that it would be desirable to keep air transport of family members at a minimum, because the number of eastbound transatlantic passengers was at that time not great enough to tax the capacity of available ships. Another undesirable feature of air travel, pointed out by the European Command, was that there was usually a considerable delay in the arrival of the baggage of air passengers. The housing of travelers awaiting their effects offered difficulties, since hotels (66) formerly used for families were being returned to the German economy.

c. On 9 December, Headquarters, EUCOM, notified the Combined Travel Bureau of OMGUS that British employees of the Bipartite groups stationed in the U.S. Zone would be furnished quarters for their families, with eligibility being limited to key officials as was the case with United States civilian employees. (67)

26. Policy Relating to Travel.

a. The directive governing duty travel orders and clearance was amended on 8 November 1947 to authorize the commanding generals of OMGUS, USAFE, USFA, and American Graves Registration Command; and the Commander of the U.S. Naval Forces in Germany to issue duty orders for travel by civilian employees both inside and outside Germany and Austria, except in Luxemburg. Except in the case of travel by air, the commanding generals of USAFE and American Graves Registration Command were authorized to delegate this authority further, subject to the approval of Headquarters, EUCOM. The commanding generals and officers of the Constabulary, military districts, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, and the 7708th War Crimes Group were authorized to issue duty orders involving travel within the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria, except by air. This authority could be redelegated only to organizations that were the normal command of an officer in the grade of colonel or higher. (68)

b. Meanwhile, on 28 October, the Department of the Army advised the European Command to take measures to prevent the occurrence

of incidents arising from the violation of regulations pertaining to passports, diplomatic clearances for aircraft, immunization, and wearing of the uniform by military personnel traveling in unoccupied areas. In transmitting this admonition to subordinate commands, Headquarters, EUCOM, emphasized that such incidents almost invariably resulted in embarrassment to the U.S. Government, and pointed out that postwar diplomatic conditions demanded far stricter standards of compliance in these matters than were required during the war. To avoid the occurrence of such incidents in the future, major commanders were directed to disseminate information contained in Department of the Army directives governing Americans traveling in foreign countries. (69)

27. Control of Currency Exchange by Travelers to Czechoslovakia.

In mid-December 1947, a conference was held between representatives of Headquarters, EUCOM, and the Czechoslovak Missions of Frankfurt and Berlin. The Czechoslovak representatives propounded a plan of action to curtail black-market operations in currency by persons visiting their country from the U.S. Zones of occupation. In turn, they received the assurance of stern measures by Headquarters, EUCOM, to assist in curbing illegal transactions. The Czechoslovak Mission thereafter enforced the requirement that persons going to Czechoslovakia must fill out travelers' checks in the amount of \$10 for each day of their expected stay in that country before being granted visas, as a means of insuring that the Czechoslovak Government would receive at least a share of the tourist dollars. (70)

28. Prisoners of War.

a. The Undetermined Status of Captured Guerrillas. Headquarters, EUCOM, received information toward the end of 1947 that a group of armed guerrillas had crossed the eastern frontier of the U.S. Zone of Germany and surrendered to the United States forces. The guerrillas, numbering about 50, were turned over to the U.S. Constabulary, which was instructed to give them treatment comparable to that normally accorded to prisoners of war. A legal opinion was requested of the Judge Advocate as to whether these persons should be treated as prisoners of war under the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929, or as belligerents interned by a neutral power. Under the latter interpretation, the decision of the Hague Convention concerning the rights and duties of neutral powers would probably apply, and an opinion would be needed as to whether the interned belligerents belonged under the jurisdiction of the local government, Military Government, or the United States forces. Pending receipt of the Judge Advocate's reply, the Director of Personnel and Administration chose to regard the internees as belligerents being held by a neutral power, with the United States forces, as an occupying army, exercising jurisdiction over them. The Hague Convention provided that interned belligerents should be supplied with food, clothing, and normal maintenance, so that the determination of status would not alter the conditions under which the refugees were being held, although it might affect their ultimate disposition. The Provost Marshal was informed of the circumstances, and was directed to

provide the men with documents in accordance with normal prisoner-of-war procedures. Until final determination of their status could be made, they were maintained separately from other prisoners of war and notification of capture and prisoner-of-war mail privileges were withheld.⁽⁷¹⁾

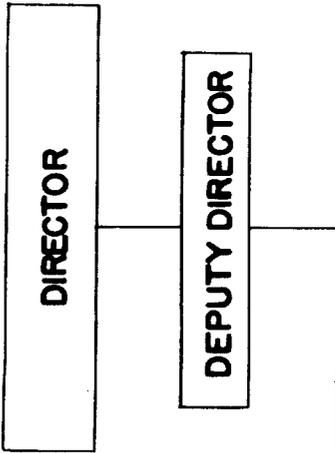
b. Reception Points for Repatriated Prisoners. In December 1947, the Armed Forces Division of OMGUS furnished the Personnel and Administration Division of Headquarters, EUCOM, with a list of civilian dispersion points for the reception of prisoners of war returning from Belgium. Cities selected for the dispersion process were located in each of the L^{and}er, and specific points were designated for the reception of repatriated residents of each of the Zones of Occupation. The military attache at Brussels was informed of the changes made, and was requested to have residents of the Soviet Zone sent to Bebra, Kreis⁽⁷²⁾ Rotenburg, and residents of the French Zone to Ulm.

c. Disposition of Prisoners' Property and Funds. The Judge Advocate of the Mediterranean Theater, who was that Theater's custodian of prisoner-of-war property and funds, made inquiry as to the United States plan of disposition of such effects, in view of the inactivation of the Mediterranean Theater. Headquarters, EUCOM, replied that, in the European Command, identified prisoner-of-war property was customarily turned over to a German welfare agency for return to owners, if possible. If the property was not returnable, its final disposition was

determined at a later date. Currencies of unidentifiable ownership were deposited with the Military Government, pending decision of the Department of the Army concerning the payment of prisoner-of-war claims. Headquarters, EUCOM, had no objections to receiving any property or currencies belonging to persons repatriated to Germany, and offered to deliver it to the owners or make other disposition thereof in accordance with the procedures outlined above. The Provost Marshal was designated as the custodian to receive any prisoner-of-war property or funds entrusted to EUCOM by the Mediterranean Theater. (73)

d. Payment of Prisoner of War Credit Certificates. In October 1947, the Department of the Army approved a EUCOM proposal to pay prisoner-of-war certificates of credit on sight. Under the adopted policy, certificates of credit were verified by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau after they had been paid by the Land Central Banks. Amounts disapproved were deducted from the differential account by OMGUS and the approved balance was paid by the Finance Office. The differential account accrued from the difference between the usual military exchange rate of 10 marks to 1 dollar, and the special rate of 3 marks to 1 dollar paid to former prisoners of war. Based on experience, it was estimated that approximately one-half of 1 percent would be disapproved after payment. (74)

**PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE WAC STAFF DIRECTOR**



The WAC Staff Director, European Command, is responsible for:

- (a) Recommendations to the Commander-in-Chief, European Command, and appropriate staff divisions on all WAC matters including plans and policies pertaining to personnel, training and supply programs of the Command.
- (b) Continuous inspections of WAC personnel for the purpose of gaining information upon which to base recommendations and to assist other commands in the interpretation of Department of the Army and European Command directives, policies and procedures.

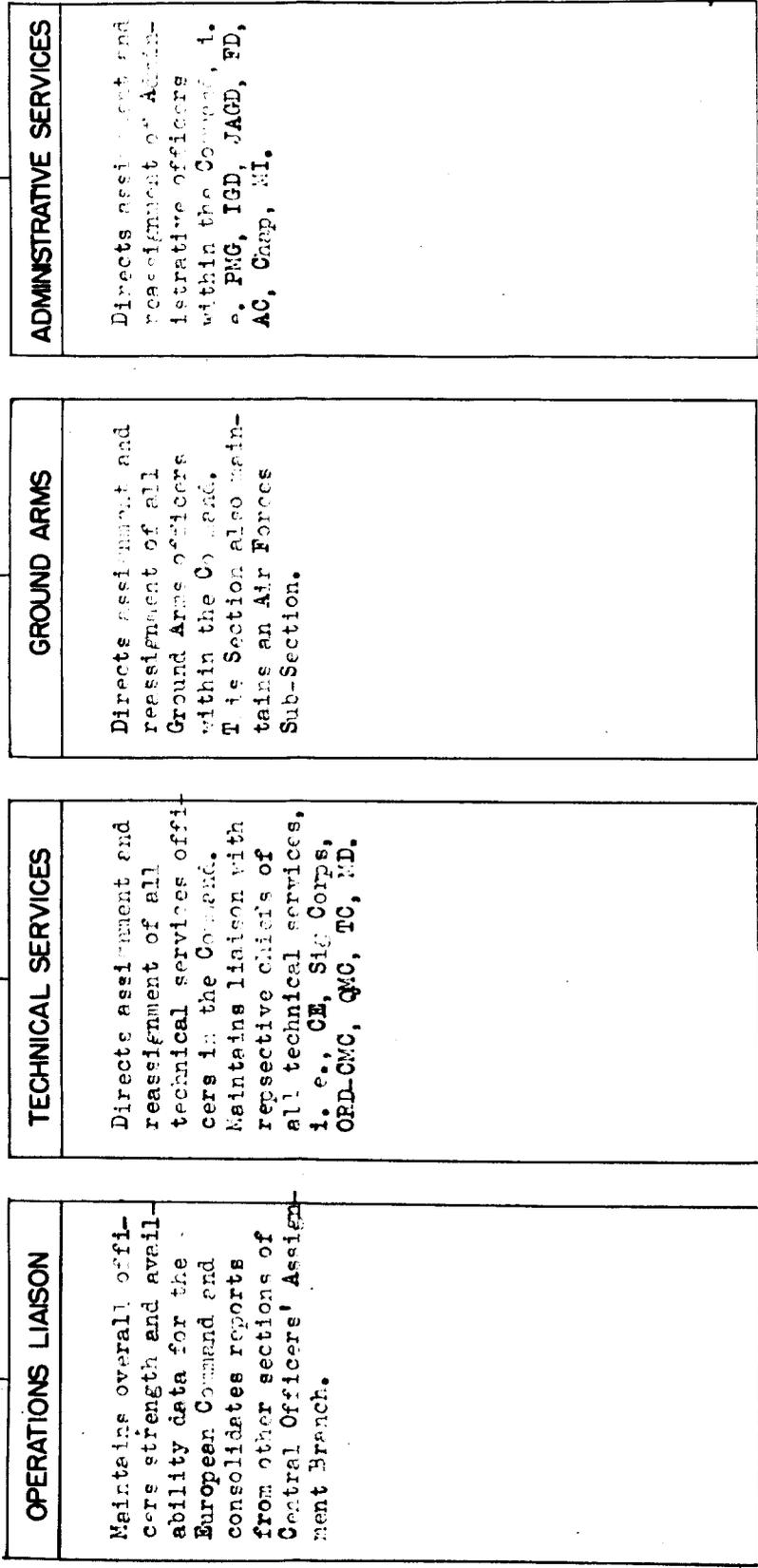
PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CONTROL BRANCH

CHIEF

Coordinates staff studies referred to Personnel and Administration Division. Reviews and coordinates staff studies emanating from this Division. Formulation of all new policies. Development of procedures and staff control concept in all activities which do not fall to administrative personnel division of other branches of this Division. Coordinates all matters involving staff action by one or more branches. Processing of all cases referred by this Division.

PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CENTRAL OFFICERS ASSIGNMENT BRANCH

CHIEF



SECRET

PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
 MILITARY STRENGTH CONTROL BRANCH

CHIEF

REDEPLOYMENT	STATISTICS	REPLACEMENT
<p>Analyzes Chief of Transportation's daily forecast of shipping available to this Command. Maintains close liaison with Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. Establishes policies, quotas, priorities and regulations for shipment of military and civilian personnel including dependents and war brides to the Zone of Interior. Issues alerts and port calls for ZI shipment of military and civilian personnel and their dependents. Acts as the screening agency for the issuance of air priorities.</p>	<p>Compiles strength figures of personnel in the European Command other than Displaced Persons and indigenous personnel. Preparation of reports to the Department of the Army which involve compilation of figures concerning personnel in European Command and movement of personnel to the United States. Preparation of charts, and graphs and other visual data. Maintenance of authorized strength figures by unit, posts and major commands.</p>	<p>Analyzes and acts on status reports and requisitions; directs and supervises transfers of personnel between commands. Supervises operation of 7720 Replacement Depot. Prepares personnel requisitions for submission to the Department of the Army.</p>

SECRET

PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL BRANCH

CHIEF

CLASSIFICATION

Plans, initiates and maintains an effective Classification and Wage Program, subject to such controls and reviews as are provided by law for civilian positions under the jurisdiction of Headquarters, European Command. Conducts regular and special surveys of civilian positions to assure adherence to prescribed standards.

PROCEDURES

Determines Command policy for administration mechanics which the civilian personnel program is accomplished. Within framework of Department of the Army directives, prescribes command procedural systems for processing personnel actions; payroll administration and other operational activities conducive to efficient personnel management.

PLACEMENT

Plans and determines Command policies affecting recruitment and selection of civilian work force and provides staff advice, assistance and follow-up in their application. Plans and supervises technical placement training. Evaluates placement program operating in field personnel offices.

EMP., REL. & TNG.

Plans, initiates, develops and technically guides command-wide program in Employee Relations and Training to assist subordinate echelons to achieve full utilization of the work force by increasing stability and productivity through development of staff techniques for aid in reducing turnover and lost time.

INDIGENOUS ADVISOR

Advises and consults with chiefs of sections of Civilian Personnel Branch on initiation of policy and regulations for indigenous personnel, coordinates all such policy with other divisions, OMCUS. Advises and is responsible for the solution of problems arising from employment agreements with European countries.

OPERATIONS

As directed, initiates, develops and reports on all phases of the civilian personnel program, including: (1) the processing, including initial command recruitment and placement, reassignment of personnel, including to a command, processing applications for employment with OMCUS, requisitioning of personnel, receiving and assigning of personnel requisitioned, etc.

SECRET

PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
 PERSONNEL SERVICES BRANCH

CHIEF

MISCELLANEOUS

Determines policies and procedures, prepares, coordinates and revises European Command regulations pertaining to: Movement of dependents of mil. & civ. personnel, war crime matters, projects pertaining to prisoners of war, projects for improving inter-allied goodwill, AGPC, Venereal Disease, mil. & civ. uniforms, colors, standards and insignia, casualty clearances, identification of individuals, ceremonies, subjects not specifically assigned to other sections.

MORALE SERVICES

Determines policies and procedures, prepares, coordinates and revises European Command regulations which concern US military personnel, Department of the Army civilian employees, and other civilian personnel under the jurisdiction of the Commander-in-Chief and which pertain to: Athletics, Recreation, Entertainment and allotment Special Services Activities, Army Exchange Service, American Red Cross, Barber Stores, Class VI Supplies, Holidays Morale Welfare Activities, Non-appropriated Funds, Postal Service, Leaves, Travel, etc.

DISCIPLINE

Determines policies and procedures and prepares, coordinates & revises European Command regulations concerning: Discipline, Administration of Justice to include jurisdiction and confinement of individuals, Crime and Major Incident Report, Privately owned Vehicles, P&A interest in Civil Affairs Agreements, Investigation of Complaints, Marriage and Divorces, black-market, non-fraternization, P&A interest in claims service, individual possession and use of weapons, war trophies and souvenirs.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Press Release No 702, 1 Dec 47.
2. Ibid; Hq, EUCOM, P & A Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, introduction.
3. Chart, "General and Special Staff Divisions, Hq, EUCOM," published by Statistics Sec, SGS, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Oct 47; ibid, 1 Jan 48.
4. Ibid.
5. Staff Memo No 87, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Nov 47.
6. Ibid; Hq, EUCOM, P & A Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, introduction.
7. Ibid; and cf charts cited in footnote 3 above.
8. See charts cited in footnote 3 above.
9. Hq, EUCOM, P & A Div, Control Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
10. Ibid, Central Officers' Assignment Sec.
11. Ibid, Military Strength Control Br.
12. Ibid, Civilian Pers Br.
13. Ibid, Pers' Services Br.
14. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 34, 4 Nov 47, par 11a.
15. Ibid, No 38, 2 Dec 47, par 12.
16. Ibid, No 34, 4 Nov 47, par 11e.
17. Ibid, No 40, 16 Dec 47, par 17.
18. Staff Memo No 87, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Nov 47; EUCOM Press Release No 702, 1 Dec 47.
19. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 12 Nov 47, par 3.

20. EUCOM, "Military and Civilian Personnel Strength," published semimonthly by Military Strength Control Br, P & A Div.
21. Cable W-90331, 14 Nov 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
22. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 37, 25 Nov 47, par 4.
23. Cable W-90331, 14 Nov 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
24. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 37, 25 Nov 47, par 4.
25. Ibid, No 40, 16 Dec 47, par 3.
26. Cables WXC-40023, 24 Nov 47, Dept of the Army from Dir of Pers to EUCOM: WCL-43173, 6 Dec 47, same to same.
27. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 40, 16 Dec 47, par 3.
28. Ibid, No 1, 6 Jan 48, par 3.
29. Cable SX-4566, 20 Dec 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major comds.
30. Hq, EUCOM, P & A Div, Central Officers' Assignment Sec, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
31. Cable WCL-36864, 6 Dec 47, Dept of the Army from AG sgd Witsell to EUCOM.
32. Cable SC-28588, 6 Dec 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to C of S, USA, for Dir, Pers and Adm, for Gen PAUL.
33. Cable WCL-45126, 15 Dec 47, Dept of the Army from AG sgd Witsell to EUCOM.
34. Cable WCL-41027, 27 Nov 47, Dept of the Army from AG sgd Witsell to EUCOM et al.
35. Cable SC-28327, 4 Dec 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major comds.
36. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 1, 6 Jan 48, par 23.

37. Ibid, No 34, 4 Nov 47, par 3.
38. Ibid, No 30, 8 Oct 47, par 2.
39. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 7.
40. Cable S-4541, 19 Dec 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to C of S, USA, for Dir, Pers and Adm.
41. Cable W-92942, 24 Dec 47, Dept of the Army from Dir, Pers and Adm, to EUCOM.
42. Cables WX-83443, 19 Oct 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM; SX-4542, 21 Oct 47, EUCOM to major comds.
43. Cable SC-23778, 21 Oct 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major comds.
44. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 37, 25 Nov 47, par 5.
45. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 11, 24 Oct 47, par VII; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 33, 22 Oct 47, par 7.
46. Hq, EUCOM, P & A Div, Military Strength Control Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
47. Stars and Stripes, 14 Jan 48.
48. Hq, EUCOM, P & A Div, WAC Staff Dir, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
49. Ibid.
50. Civilian Pers Cir No 7, EUCOM, 19 Oct 47; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 33, 28 Oct 47, par 12.
51. Civilian Pers Cir No 2, EUCOM, 19 Oct 47.
52. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 34, 4 Nov 47, par 13; additional material furnished by P & A Div.
53. Figures on number of civilians employed were furnished by Civilian Requirements Sec, ROEM Br, OPOT Div, Hq, EUCOM.

54. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 36, 19 Nov 47, par 16.
55. Ibid, No 40, 16 Dec 47, par 20.
56. Ibid, No 3, 20 Jan 48, par 19.
57. Civilian Pers Cir No 15, EUCOM, 24 Oct 47.
58. Civilian Pers Memo No 3, EUCOM, 20 Oct 47.
59. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Oct 47, file AG 230.42 GPA-AGE-AGO, subj: "Official Travel--Department of the Army Civilian Employees."
60. Civilian Pers Memo No 4, EUCOM, 31 Oct 47.
61. Ibid, No 12, 22 Dec 47.
62. Ibid, No 13, 23 Dec 47.
63. Ibid, No 7, 3 Dec 47.
64. Hq, EUCOM, P & A Div, Military Strength Control Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
65. EUCOM Press Release No 608, 20 Oct 47.
66. Cable SC-28928, 24 Nov 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to C of S, USA, for Dir, SS and P.
67. Cable V-25860, 6 Dec 47, OMGUS, Combined Travel Bd, to EUCOM.
68. Cir 91, EUCOM, 8 Nov 47.
69. Cables WCL-33265, 28 Oct 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM; SC-24680, 29 Oct 47, EUCOM to major comds.
70. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 41, 23 Dec 47, par 7.
71. Hq, EUCOM, P & A Div, Pers Services Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
72. Ibid.

73. Ibid.

74. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference,
No 31, 13 Oct 47, par 5.

Chapter X

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE

the Control Branch; the Research and Analysis Branch; and the Operations Branch. The 970th Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) Detachment was under staff supervision of the Counter Intelligence Section of the Operations Branch.

2. Functions and Responsibilities.

The functions of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, were restated in Intelligence Directive No. 2, dated 1 November 1947, to include responsibility for all intelligence matters pertaining to the European Command with the exception of those assigned to the Deputy Director of Intelligence for Military Government Matters. Specific functions were outlined as follows:

- a. To collect, evaluate, and disseminate all intelligence affecting the security of the European Command.
- b. To direct counterintelligence and technical intelligence operations.
- c. To supervise exploitation and disposition of documents of intelligence value.
- d. To exercise staff supervision of the European Command Intelligence School and the European Command Intelligence Center.
- e. To prepare intelligence reports to fulfill the requirements of the Department of the Army relating to the United States controlled areas of Germany.
- f. To act as coordinating agency for activities involving the War Department Detachment.

g. To maintain liaison with United States military attaches, United States representatives on control councils in Europe, United States forces in Austria and Italy, and with other occupation forces in Germany.

h. To coordinate the collection of intelligence with the Navy and Air Force.

i. To prepare appropriate directives to subordinate units, including Berlin Command.

j. To disseminate intelligence to subordinate units, including Berlin Command.

k. To supply to the Deputy Director of Intelligence for Military Government Matters such information as he might request in the performance of his functions and which he was unable to obtain through agencies under his control.

l. To perform such other missions as directed by the Deputy Commander in Chief.

3. Mission.

a. The broad mission of EUCOM intelligence agencies as outlined in the intelligence directive of 1 November 1947 was "to produce intelligence required by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the Department of the Army; to maintain the security of our armed forces; and to destroy in the U.S. Zone of Germany unfriendly intelligence agencies and affiliates."⁽⁴⁾

b. The Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence supervised intelligence activities of subordinate commands, including the U.S. Constabulary; First Military District; Second Military District; Berlin Command, OMGUS; U.S. Forces, Austria; U.S. Air Forces, Europe; and the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. (5)

4. Staff.

a. On 1 October 1947, the key officials of the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence were: Deputy Director of Intelligence, Col. Robert A. Schow; Assistant Deputy Director of Intelligence, Col. Carl F. Fritzsche; Executive, Col. William L. Fagg; Assistant Executive, Maj. Donald H. Connolly. The chiefs of branches were: Plans, Policy, and Inspection Group--Lt. Col. Cyril J. Letzelter; Control Branch--Lt. Col. Milton C. Taylor; Research and Analysis Branch--Lt. Col. Philip S. Greene; Operations Branch--Col. Richard D. Wentworth. The chief of the 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment was Lt. Col. John K. Inskeep. (6)

b. On 7 October 1947, Lt. Col. William R. Rainford relieved Maj. Donald H. Connolly as Assistant Executive. Lt. Col. Clarence S. Howe was relieved as commanding officer of the 7742d Civil Censorship Division when that organization was discontinued on 24 December 1947. Maj. Gen. Robert LeG. Walsh continued as the Director of Intelligence with offices in Berlin. (7)

5. Plans, Policy, and Inspection Group.

a. The Plans, Policy, and Inspection Group formulated and coordinated plans and policies pertaining to intelligence and security matters which could not be delegated to the branches. It coordinated joint projects involving any two branches or other staff divisions, prepared tours for foreign visitors, conducted inspections of intelligence agencies, issued special exit permits, and compiled the quarterly report of intelligence activities. (8)

b. A policy was established by Headquarters, EUCOM, in October regarding the release to foreign governments of unclassified technical information which was privately owned in whole or in part by a United States company, corporation, partnership, or individual. It was directed that all requests for such information by governments of countries regarded as comprised within the European Command would be forwarded for decision to the Deputy Director of Intelligence. Releases were to be made only to accredited representatives of foreign countries, and then only in case that the possessors of the information gave their consent. Similar requests by governments of countries regarded as lying outside the European Command were to be referred by those governments to Headquarters, Department of the Army, through their military attaches in Washington. (9)

c. In view of the scheduled reduction of personnel assigned to general and special staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM, a report was

prepared and submitted to the Chief of Staff justifying the personnel allotted to the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence and agencies under its operational control. The report consisted of a description of the duties and responsibilities of each position established in the intelligence network. It was pointed out that a reduction in military strength would result in a decrease in security measures and increase the duties of the remaining staff. Moreover, a reduction in staff would necessarily bring about a curtailment of activities in execution of assigned missions. The report recommended that 20 positions be eliminated from subordinate agencies, but that the authorized strength of the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence remain intact.

(10)

d. An extensive study of the diverse intelligence agencies in the European Command was prepared and forwarded to the Director of Intelligence, EUCOM. This study summarized the activities of intelligence agencies, the policies governing the functions of the intelligence system, and the proposed plans for improvement in intelligence procedures.

(11)

e. Intelligence Directive No. 2, Headquarters, EUCOM, was published on 1 November 1947 and distributed to interested agencies. The new directive was published in loose-leaf form in order that portions of the directive might be revised when necessary without requiring the publication of a new edition.

(12)

6. Control Branch.

The mission of the Control Branch was the procurement, training, and assignment of intelligence personnel for the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence and agencies under its supervision. It supervised the location, interrogation, and movement of persons desired for intelligence and war crimes purposes, and handled reports pertaining to their interrogation. It formulated plans and policies and exercised staff supervision over all matters pertaining to the handling of captured enemy documents, as well as matters concerning the procurement of photographic reconnaissance in EUCOM. It was the agency for locating, employing on a contractual basis, and shipping to the United States scientists and specialists requested by the Department of the Army under Project PAPERCLIP. In addition, the Control Branch supervised the training at the European Command Intelligence School located at Ober-
(13)
ammergau, Germany.

b. The Interrogation Subsection of the Special Projects Section published Rogues Gallery Issues Nos. 32 and 33, which were distributed to 1,400 United States, British, and French locating agencies and tactical units and 721 German police agencies. Other activities of the Subsection were: distribution of 126 United States and 18 British interrogation reports to 43 interested agencies; distribution of 511 briefings of individuals and repatriates to interrogating units; and the issuance of 48 clearances to United States, Allied, and German

citizens to conduct interrogations of persons held in custody at the
European Command Intelligence Center and other locations. (14)

c. The Files and Clearance Section of Control Branch handled 825 loyalty investigations of United States citizens, both military and civilian, and Allied, neutral, enemy, and ex-enemy civilian employees. It handled the following clearances: 234 Germans to be issued standard press cards; 10 United States citizens, residents of Germany, to enlist in the Army; 3,600 employees of the Offices of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, Quartermaster, EUCOM Exchange System, and Special Services units; 112 correspondents to enter the U.S. Zone of Germany; 78 witnesses to travel to the War Crimes Trials at Nürnberg; and 96 employees, such as teachers and social workers, of the International Refugee Organization. (15)

7. Research and Analysis Branch.

a. The mission of the Research and Analysis Branch was to produce and disseminate intelligence required by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the Department of the Army, and to prepare estimates of the military, political, and economic situations within its area of responsibility. The area of responsibility included the entire European Command and adjoining countries, and other countries wherein events took place which had influence on the mission of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. The Branch was responsible for the collation, evaluation, and interpretation of information received and for its dissemination in the form of

finished intelligence. It was accountable for recommending counter-intelligence operations to meet its needs, conducting research in trends and developments of intelligence significance, and evaluating and disseminating military, political, and economic intelligence. It prepared a biweekly intelligence summary and a special bimonthly intelligence summary covering important developments and trends, as well as special reports and estimates of the intelligence situation. (16)

b. During the period under review the most important studies and reports prepared by the Research and Analysis Branch and forwarded to the Department of the Army were as follows: (17)

(1) The names and background of women of Soviet or Soviet-satellite nationality who had entered the United States as brides of members of the armed forces were forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(2) A search to develop information regarding a communist-indoctrinated Sudeten expellee group, whose ultimate aim was reestablishment in the Sudetenland, was conducted and the facts were reported to OMGUS by request, together with additional information concerning attempts to influence refugees to join the Communist Party.

(3) Reports to the effect that German individuals or commercial firms were engaged in collecting intelligence for use by a future German Government, were investigated with negative results.

(4) Documents concerning the economic exploitation of the Soviet Zone of Germany, together with maps and plans of certain factories, were dispatched to the Director of Intelligence, Department of the Army. The documents contained data regarding the amount of dismantling and the extent of reparations shipments and reparation orders.

(5) Plans, sketches, and reports were forwarded to the Department of the Army, as follows: a plan of the I. G. Farben plant at Bitterfeld; a plan of locations of electric power plants in the Soviet Zone; charts illustrating production and distribution of coal in the Soviet Zone; photographic copies of blue prints and a report covering research work by the Soviet Union on turbine engines for aircraft; a summary of information on Yugoslav Communists in the United States; information concerning the administrative set-up, equipment, and working conditions in Soviet-operated uranium ore mines in the Erz mountains; and a report covering new developments and rich vein discoveries in the uranium mines near Bärenstein-Breitenbrunn.

8. Operations Branch.

a. The mission of the Operations Branch was to supervise all field intelligence agencies within the European Command and to coordinate their activities. (18) The Intelligence Section performed staff supervision over the operations of the European Command Intelligence Center and military intelligence teams. The Counter Intelligence Section exercised staff supervision over the 970th CIC Detachment and

its operations. A brief account of activities of the Operations Branch
(19)
follows.

b. A plan was drafted jointly with the Public Safety Branch, OMGUS, for handling denazification proceedings against German nationals for whom preferential treatment was recommended because of their cooperation with United States authorities. The plan was designed to obviate the possibility of such persons, while under oath, from revealing the nature of their activities before a pro-Communist Spruchkammer, which would compromise certain intelligence missions and lead the Spruchkammer to impose heavy sentences.

c. Intelligence collecting agencies were informed of a desire of the Department of the Army for verification or denial of reported dissatisfaction within the Communist Party in Germany, including the Socialist Unity Party in the Soviet Zone.

d. Information was forwarded to the Allied Contact Section, Headquarters, EUCOM, concerning illegal intelligence activities of seven members of foreign liaison reparation or repatriation missions in the U.S. Zone. The Allied Contact Section notified the chiefs of the foreign missions concerned and demanded the recall of the individuals for acts inimical to U.S. Zone policies. Two Soviet officers were expelled as a result of this protest and the others left the Zone.

e. British authorities requested samples of each type of weapon and ammunition taken from members of the Ukrainian Partisan Army apprehended in the U.S. Zone of Germany. Arrangements were made with the U.S. Constabulary to deliver the weapons and ammunition to the Chief of Ordnance, EUCOM, for research purposes by the British.

f. One set of Essential Elements of Information was forwarded to each intelligence agency to aid in the collection of positive intelligence. A similar set was prepared specifically for use by field agencies in questioning legal and illegal border crossers.

g. The function of evaluating new developments originated by Germans was transferred on 4 November 1947 to the Deputy Director of Intelligence from the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training. The purpose of this evaluation was to determine whether new developments offered by Germans were of sufficient interest to warrant further investigation by the Department of the Army. This activity was delegated to the Operations Branch. ⁽²⁰⁾ Approximately 100 German technical and scientific inventions and ideas were received by the Operations Branch during November and December. Only one of these inventions proved of sufficient value to warrant exploitation—an invention designed to improve airplane and ship propellers.

h. An investigation of alleged Nazi and communist activities at Erlangen University revealed that no subversion was apparent, although a communist group was still under investigation. The rector of

the university was reported under attack by suspected communists on charges of a recrudescence of Nazism.

i. The Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, stated that a campaign of propaganda against General Clay and the occupation forces was developing throughout the Zone. CIC agencies were requested to investigate the allegation that a certain class of German industrialists, not yet denazified and out of favor with the United States forces, were directly connected with spreading derogatory remarks concerning United States authorities.

j. Intelligence teams were sent to Warsaw at the request of the U.S. Military Attache to check the security of his office. Similar security checks were completed during the previous six months, twice in Warsaw, and once each in Brussels, Ankara, London, Bagdad, Prague, Teheran, and Stockholm.

k. Several samples of literature imported into the U.S. Zone were found to violate the provisions of Allied Control Authority Directive No. 40. A procedure was established by the CIC, with concurrence of the Information Control Division, OMGUS, regarding the interception of propagandist material shipped into the Zone when suspected of being subversive in content. In brief, the procedure was, first, to detain the persons transporting the literature for questioning regarding its source, destination, dissemination instructions, and

related factors; secondly, to seize samples for study, issuing receipts to the bearers; and, thirdly, to confiscate the entire shipment if the samples disclosed violations of the directive. (21)

9. 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment.

The primary missions of the 970th CIC Detachment were to protect the occupation forces against sabotage, subversion, and acts prejudicial to their security and mission, and to support OMGUS. Secondary missions included the location and apprehension of suspected war criminals and witnesses wanted for war crimes trials, the investigation of applicants for immigration from Germany, and assistance in interrogation of scientists within the U.S. Zone. (22) The Detachment was under the staff supervision of the Operations Branch and was responsible for all counterintelligence operations of a zone-wide nature, its activities being limited to the European Command. It advised local commanders regarding matters pertinent to their command and maintained close liaison in regard to investigations extending into local commands. (23) The number of names of persons of all nations checked for intelligence reasons against the files of the 970th CIC Central Registry totaled 28,443 in October, 28,091 in November, and 28,737 in December. Agencies requesting these checks included the State Department, Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence for Military Government Matters. (24)

10. Summary of General Intelligence Situation.

a. Internal Security.

(1) The internal security situation in the U.S. Zone of Germany remained stable during the period under review, although a feeling of unrest was noted in the civil population. Discontent was evinced in October with forebodings over the proximity of winter, increased ill-feeling toward displaced persons, and the never-ceasing search for food. Criticism of the dismantling program diminished due to German belief that the failure of the London Conference of Foreign Ministers would induce the United States to discontinue dismantling factories which could be used for aiding the Marshal Plan for European recovery. (25) In late November, unsuccessful efforts were made by Communists to promote food strikes in the Bremen Enclave, Kassel, and Stuttgart. Strikes materialized in Hesse and Bavaria in December as a protest against the lowered food ration and the alleged inefficiency of German authorities, particularly the Spruchkammern. The strikes were of short duration and were conducted in an orderly manner with little adverse economic effect. A Constabulary survey indicated a rise in incidents of disrespect to United States citizens, specifically dependents, in Hesse and Württemberg-Baden. Numerous instances of rudeness, veiled threats, or petty annoyances were reported in October but no cases of outstanding violence were noted. Some of the incidents were provoked by United States citizens. (26) Cold weather in November

brought a drop in German morale, already at a low ebb because of shortages of food, fuel, and clothing. Political propaganda disseminated by the Communist Party increased tension and uncertainty and contributed to lowered morale. (27) Security incidents involving resistance and subversive activity remained fairly stationary. The violators apprehended numbered 15 in October, 13 in November, and 17 in December. Investigation of suspected espionage resulted in the discovery of 14 unregistered foreign agents in October, 8 in November, and 13 in December. Cases of suspected sabotage numbered 4 in October, 6 in November, and 2 in December. (28)

(2) The general security situation in the U.S. Zone of Austria remained favorable. No incidents occurred constituting threats to internal security. Industrial recovery was hampered by an acute electric power shortage and lack of freight cars for importing coal. Local food shortages prompted a number of work stoppages and strikes, particularly in Upper Styria, where communist influence was strong. Soviet authorities voiced anti-United States propaganda with undiminished violence in the Soviet Army press and continued their obstructionist policies. Austrian morale deteriorated as a result of the failure, caused chiefly by excessive Soviet reparation demands, of the four-power Austrian Treaty Commission to reach an agreement on the draft treaty. (29)

b. Border Security. The number of persons apprehended for illegal border crossing from the Soviet Zone of Germany declined

sharply from 21,578 in September to 14,036 in October. The figure declined to 10,551 in November, but showed an upward trend to 12,836 in December. During the summer, illegal border crossers gave as reasons for entering the U.S. Zone Soviet labor conscription and the very poor food situation in the Soviet Zone. The decline of border violations in October and November resulted from increased Soviet border control activity. The increase in December was attributed to the desire of violators to visit friends and relatives at Christmas time and to supplement meager food rations. Interrogation by the U.S. Constabulary of 2,423 persons who illegally crossed the U.S.-Soviet Zone border in northern Bavaria during the period 2-22 December 1947 revealed the following reasons: 1,626 to obtain food; 590 to visit friends and relatives; 49 to avoid registration in the Soviet Zone; 21 to escape persecution; and 137, miscellaneous. Members of the Ukrainian Partisan Army continued to infiltrate into the U.S. Zone and were taken into custody. The number of illegal border crossers from the French Zone of Germany was regarded as normal and was not considered a threat to the security of the U.S. Zone.

(30)

c. Refugee Situation. There was no diminishing of German antagonism toward the presence of displaced persons. This feeling was intensified with the approach of another winter during which displaced persons would again share the meager German rations. During November, a number of Army raids were made on displaced persons camps, resulting

in the confiscation of large quantities of food, tobacco, and livestock, which had been accumulated through illegal methods. Unrest among the refugees themselves led to an increase in cases of assault, burglary, theft, and other illegal activities. Acts of violence occurred in December in the Neu Ulm area, motivated primarily by racial and political differences.
(31)

d. Communist Activities. The German Communist Party (Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands--KPD) continued its drive for increased membership among trade-unions and penetrated further into governmental agencies and youth organizations. Communist efforts were directed especially toward recruiting German youth to counteract the Army German Youth Activities program. The KPD extended its propagandist efforts by exploiting adverse economic and social conditions existing in the U.S. Zone, by fomenting strike attempts, and by blaming shortages on OMGUS and German governmental agencies. Reports indicated preparations by the KPD to assume an underground status if it were banned by OMGUS. Efforts were made to establish the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity Party (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands--SED) in the U.S. Zone through recruiting new members, particularly among recalcitrant refugee elements. Declaration by the United States of an anticommunist campaign to defend democratic principles met with favorable German
(32)
comment.

11. Censorship Activities.

Plans called for the termination of all censorship activities of the U.S. Army in Germany with the inactivation of the 7742d Civil Censorship Division at Esslingen, Germany, on 24 December 1947. Before that date, however, these plans were changed and the 7746th Communications Intelligence Service Detachment was organized on 10 November 1947 to prevent a complete loss of censorship information used by intelligence-gathering agencies. This unit served as a field intelligence agency for the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence. It had the responsibility of monitoring and conducting spot checks of international and domestic communications. The headquarters of this unit was located in Frankfurt and six teams were maintained in telecommunications centers at Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt, Munich, Nürnberg, and Stuttgart. Staff supervision was vested in Operations Branch. Officers, civilian employees, and equipment required by the Detachment were transferred from the 7742d Civil Censorship Division prior to its discontinuance. (33)

12. Captured Enemy Documents.

a. The Documents and Photo Subsection, special Projects Section, Control Branch, shipped approximately eight tons of German military records to Headquarters, Department of the Army, during the last quarter of 1947. Among the military documents were the following: statistical records covering the economic situation in Eastern Europe; records of German Ministry for Occupation of Eastern Territories;

documents concerning meetings of Japanese-German Society; Ribbentrop photographs; Hungarian general staff records; reports on German establishment of Ukrainian Liberation Council; documents concerning German Production Research Staff and Ministry of Economics, pertaining to the east; reports on industry and natural resources of Yugoslavia; and records of foreigners who were members of the Wehrmacht and SS. Earmarked for the National Archives were records of activities of document agencies during 1945-47, and complete photography of the Rhine River Project.
(34)

b. Document exchanges were made with Allied powers and records were delivered to European countries. Complete sets of photographs and index books on the Rhine River Project were forwarded to British and French authorities. Documents received from the British concerned records of the German replacement army; German Army and general staff officers, 1945; installations of the SS; and 1945 military headquarters and installations of the German Army. Records of sick lists of Danish policemen who were prisoners at the Buchenwald concentration camp were delivered to Denmark. German minefield maps and charts were forwarded to Swedish, Finnish, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Turkish, and Rumanian liaison officers.
(35)

c. Documents discovered by intelligence teams included the following:
(36)

(1) Miscellaneous Soviet maps and publications on the structure of atoms and molecules, industrial employment of black metals, testing instruments, northern part of the Soviet Union, and drilling and production of petroleum.

(2) German documents dealing with the German occupation of Eastern Europe, propagandist methods used by Germans against the Soviet Union in 1941-1942, and German policies and dealings in Asia.

(3) Documents dealing with Soviet economy; raw materials; production of iron, steel, coal, chemical, and cement industries; statistics; the Soviet Five-Year Plan; and economy and industry of German occupied countries.

(4) German documents dealing with eastern European countries and the Balkans, which included statistics on industry, transportation methods and capacity, oil production, and industry and trade of eastern Germany, now administered by Poland.

13. Project PAPERCLIP.

Under Project PAPERCLIP, contracts were made with certain German scientists and technicians providing for their exploitation in the United States. Originally, the purpose of this operation was to obtain the services of these persons for government agencies. The policy was extended to allow for exploitation in educational institutions and in industry by privately owned concerns upon certification by the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the work was in the interest of national security.

Although the end of the procurement phase of the project had been fixed for 30 September 1947 by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, the employing and shipping of scientists to the United States continued after that date. During the period under review requests were received from using agencies in the United States for the procurement of 23 additional scientists. Forty-four scientists and technicians with 113 dependents were shipped from Germany during the three-month period, contracts having been made with some of them prior to 30 September. Only those scientists were shipped to the United States whose entry could be justified as being in the interest of national security. Dependents were shipped only as they were ordered by name by the Department of the Army. After a careful investigation in each case a security report was prepared on each person 15 years of age and over who was sent to the United States under this project. Prior to the shipment of his dependents to the United States a specialist was required to sign a long-term contract and to have procured appropriate housing facilities for them. At the end of 1947 there were 478 specialists and 553 dependents in the United States who were associated with this project. (37)

14. European Command Intelligence School.

a. The 7712th European Command Intelligence School, located at Oberammergau, Germany, provided courses of instruction for intelligence, counterintelligence, and specialized intelligence personnel. The curriculum included Russian language courses, foreign liaison, a

counterintelligence course, interrogation, and German language. Enrollment at the school totaled 313 students in October and 339 in November. On 31 December 1947, there were 205 military students at the school, which had a military and civilian staff of 212 persons and 385 local
(38)
resident employees.

b. In December, the Academic Section of the school conducted a study clinic in connection with the military government course and the policies and procedures of OMGUS in general. Representatives of OMGUS field agencies offered opinions based on experience and provided suggestions later incorporated into the curriculum of the course on OMGUS affairs.

c. War Department Detachment R was increased by five officers from the United States. This unit was the Department of the Army detachment for Russian language and area training. Officers of the Detachment assisted local CIC units as interpreters and translators. They visited border patrols and the U.S. Military Mission in Potsdam for the purpose of increasing their proficiency in the Russian language. Several officers were assigned as couriers for the State Department in
(39)
the Berlin-Moscow courier run.

EUROPEAN COMMAND INTELLIGENCE CENTER

15. Organization and Functions.

a. The 7707th European Command Intelligence Center, located at Oberursel, Germany, was the agency for the exploitation of persons and documents for intelligence purposes. Functions of an operational nature were under staff supervision of the Intelligence Section of the Operations Branch. The Control Branch had staff supervision of the administration and services of the Center. The Center was responsible for the receipt from field agencies and the forwarding of documents and for the interrogation of German scientists, selected individuals, and prisoners of war. It maintained a place of detention for persons under investigation and interrogation whose detention was required for important intelligence reasons. Many of the cases were of a top secret classification (40) and the identity of certain prisoners was not divulged.

b. The chief functions and responsibilities of the commanding officer were to: provide all facilities necessary for exploitation of persons and documents as required by the Deputy Director of Intelligence, recommend changes in the number and type of personnel and facilities necessary to perform his mission, insure that interrogations were conducted so as to obtain information desired by the agency requesting the interrogation, maintain close liaison with the staff of the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, and administer the detention camp

(41)
in accordance with established instructions. The commanding officer of the Center was Col. R. M. Thoroughman; the executive officer, Lt. Col. John O. Taylor.

c. The organization comprised a Headquarters, a Headquarters Company, a Medical Section, a Provost Marshal Section, and an Intelligence Group. It was organized as a separate detachment of battalion strength and charged with administrative responsibilities equal to those of a regimental headquarters.

d. The Headquarters Company was assigned the duties of administering, housing, messing, supplying, and training all enlisted men assigned to the Center. Its Signal Section installed and maintained classified radio equipment used for intelligence purposes, periodically checked classified electronic equipment, and maintained a public address system and post telephone facilities.

e. The Provost Marshal Section was responsible for the security of the Center and supervised the Post Security Office which was charged with internal security of the camp. The Provost Marshal Section investigated and eliminated undesirable persons found living in the surrounding area and safeguarded the identity of the prisoners, the type of work carried on at the Center, and the general security of United States citizens at the station. During December, 26 prisoners arrived at the Center and 28 departed. These persons included German prisoners

of war. German civilians, and stateless persons. All stockade prisoners were interviewed twice each week and medical checks were made whenever necessary and at their request. Female prisoners were supervised by a WAC warden, who took care of welfare matters, bathing, and interviewing.

f. The Intelligence Group centered its activities on the intelligence agencies of other countries, with special stress on eastern affairs. Intelligence matters dealt with organization, functions, methods, targets, and personalities of a top secret nature. Arrangements were made with the 970th CIC Detachment permitting interrogators to make direct contact with the CIC regions and subregions in order to make interrogations more effective.

16. Reorganization of the Intelligence Group.

The Intelligence Group was reorganized on 1 December 1947 and placed under direction of the Intelligence Chief, Capt. Henry P. Schardt. It was formerly organized in various subsections, which were replaced by a group of departmental "desks" created to absorb and sectionalize the overburdened Occupational Intelligence Section. An Assistant Intelligence Chief was appointed to assume part of the administrative responsibility. The purpose of the reorganization was to establish a better coordinated and more flexible system for gathering intelligence. The new organizational plan of the Intelligence Group was as follows: (42)

a. Administrative Desk. The Administrative Desk handled all correspondence and reports passing between the Center and higher headquarters or other intelligence agencies. The Administrative Desk Head was assigned as Top Secret Control Officer for the Center and exercised control over confidential supplies and confidential fund Class A rations used for prisoners. All houses used by the various projects at the Center were under control of this desk.

b. Economics Desk. The Economics Desk was concerned with the collection and dissemination of positive intelligence gathered from various confidential sources and dealt primarily with the capabilities of foreign powers. During the last week of December, a subdesk was established for the purpose of covering the military aspects of intelligence reports. The Economics Desk was the largest of the desks in the Intelligence Group, having an operating force of 23 officers, enlisted men, and civilians. Well-trained and qualified interrogators were required in order to cover special targets and to interrogate returning prisoners of war.

c. Political Desk. The function of the Political Desk was the collation of information of a political nature connected with the eastern complex, collected by Center interrogators in the field. Political figures from European countries were exploited for their knowledge of political developments and movements within occupied Germany. Personnel of the desk consisted of four United States civilian employees and two enlisted men.

d. Scientific and Technical Desk. After its reorganization, the Scientific and Technical Desk published reports exclusively on scientific and technical subjects. It had formerly collected information of a general character on scientific, industrial, and economic matters. During the period under review, 19 different sources were contacted, which necessitated trips to Berlin, Munich, Landshut, Hausham, Griesheim, Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Offenbach, and Oberursel.

e. Counter Intelligence Desk. The main effort of the Counter Intelligence Desk centered on the intelligence agencies of other countries, with particular emphasis on eastern affairs. Cases concerning these agencies were of a top secret classification. Close liaison was maintained between interrogators of this desk and case officers of the 970th CIC Detachment and the War Department Detachment, which resulted in the successful completion of certain interrogations.

f. Editing Desk. The Editing Desk consisted of an editor in chief, four editors, two translators, two draftsmen, one mimeographer, and three typists. The Editing Desk coordinated the work of the other desks and was responsible for the editing, rewriting, and typography of finished reports. The system employed for handling reports was as follows: The Editor in chief received reports from a briefer, after approval by the Intelligence Chief. The reports were then given to the editors with suggestions concerning treatment. The editors made changes in style, which usually involved rewriting the reports, and checked with

the originator regarding points in question. After this phase, the reports were returned to the editor in chief for final corrections in keeping with editorial standards. Following this action, the reports were typed for stenciling, proofread, corrected, and delivered to the originating section for signature, after which they were returned to the Editing Desk for reproduction.

g. Briefing and Coordination Desk. The Briefing and Coordination Desk collected reports from the other desks, drafted summaries, and forwarded them to the Editing Desk after approval of the Intelligence Chief.

17. Document Section.

The Document Section procured material needed by the intelligence agencies, consisting of scientific books, military manuals, and studies published by different powers. It provided numerous studies made by German scientists and German Army experts in the fields of science, technology, politics, and economy. It concentrated on work concerning libraries, many documents being obtained and catalogued. The document teams located at Berlin and Nürnberg were the most successful in the discovery of pertinent material. Members of the Section translated lengthy and highly technical documents for other organizations, and assembled material for staff studies for the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence and the S-2 Section, Berlin Command, OMGUS. In addition to the research library of the Section, a special

reference library was established which consisted of approximately five thousand books pertaining principally to the official and business life of Germany and Europe. Both libraries were used extensively by the staff of the Center. At the close of 1947, 30 tons of documents were stored in the Center warehouse. Several tons of documents were dispatched to the German Military Documents Section, Department of the Army. Numerous special shipments were forwarded to agencies within the European Command, as well as the Director of Intelligence, Department of the Army.

(43)

18. Military Intelligence Service-X Section.

The 7709th Military Intelligence Service-X Section had the responsibility of investigating, preparing, and recommending awards of the Medal of Freedom to foreign nationals who aided U.S. Air Force personnel in escaping or evading capture when forced to land in enemy-held territory during the war. It operated in Paris prior to the closing of Western Base Section and was scheduled to become inoperative on 25 July 1947, when the responsibility for completing outstanding investigations was to revert to the Deputy Director of Intelligence. The intelligence value of this work decreased to such an extent that it was no longer of primary interest. The Department of the Army, however, directed that the organization remain in existence until its work was completed. The Section conducted its twenty-third and final presentation ceremony in Paris, France, on 5 December and ceased operations on

31 December 1947. During the period of its existence, from May 1945 to 31 December 1947, 3,500 Medals of Freedom were presented in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Denmark, and Czechoslovakia. Monetary awards, food packages, and clothing valued at approximately \$200,000 were distributed to deserving persons. In addition, 19,000 certificates and 13,000 letters of commendation were presented to citizens of the European countries mentioned.

(44)

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. GO 78, EUCOM, 6 Nov 47, sec II.
2. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, sec B.
3. Hq, EUCOM, Intelligence Directive No 2, 1 Nov 47, sec I, par 3.
4. Ibid, sec II.
5. Ibid, sec II, par 2b.
6. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, sec B.
7. Interview with Edward A. Hencke, Plans, Policy, and Inspection Gp, ODDI, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Feb 48.
8. Hq, EUCOM, Intelligence Directive No 2, 1 Nov 47, annex A.
9. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 13 Oct 47, file AG 350.09 GID-AGO, subj: "Disclosure of Unclassified Technical Information to Foreign Governments," to major comds and technical services.
10. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 4.
11. Ibid, p 5.
12. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 37, 25 Nov 47, par 12.
13. Hq, EUCOM, Intelligence Directive No 2, 1 Nov 47, sec IV, pars 1a, b, c, and d.
14. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 7.
15. Ibid, p 9.
16. Hq, EUCOM, Intelligence Directive No 2, 1 Nov 47, sec II, pp 1, 2, 3, 5, and 5a.
17. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 12-13.
18. Hq, EUCOM, Intelligence Directive No 2, 1 Nov 47, sec III, par 1.
19. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 14-17.

20. Staff Memo 37, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Nov 47, par 2d.
21. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 41, 23 Dec 47, par 12.
22. Hq, EUCOM, Intelligence Directive No 2, 1 Nov 47, sec V, par 1.
23. Ibid, par 2.
24. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, 31 Dec 47, p 51.
25. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 30, 8 Oct 47, par 7a (1); No 36, 10 Nov 47, par 9b.
26. Ibid, No 31, 13 Oct 47, par 6a (2).
27. Ibid, No 34, 4 Nov 47, par 7a (2).
28. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of Deputy Commander in Chief, 31 Dec 47, p 49.
29. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 30, 8 Oct 47, par 7b; No 31, 13 Oct 47, par 6b; No 32, 21 Oct 47, par 4b.
30. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, 31 Dec 47, p 48.
31. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 36, 19 Nov 47, par 9c; ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 2.
32. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 2.
33. Ibid, p 4, annex 10; GO 11, US Constabulary, 20 Dec 47, par 1.
34. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 7.
35. Ibid, p 8.
36. Ibid, p 8.

37. Ibid, p 9; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 38, 2 Dec 47, par 11; Monthly Report of Deputy Commander in Chief, 31 Dec 47, p 50.

38. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of Deputy Commander in Chief, 31 Dec 47, p 65.

39. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 11.

40. Hq, 7707th ECIC, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.

41. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, 1 Sep 47, file GID/PPI, subj: "Directive, Functions and Responsibility of the Commanding Officer, ECIC."

42. Hq, 7707th ECIC, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, supporting documents, annex B.

43. Hq, 7707th ECIC, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, sec II.

44. Ibid; Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 5.

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DOWNGRADING AND
DECLASSIFICATION

Chapter XI

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION,
AND TRAINING

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

Chapter XI

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION, AND TRAINING

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

1. Organizational Changes.

a. At the beginning of October 1947, the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training (OPOT) Division consisted of five branches in addition to the Executive Branch. These were: Operations and Plans; Personnel Requirements; Liquidation and Manpower; Organization, Equipment, and Movements; and Training and Education. During November, steps were taken to consolidate the activities of the Personnel Requirements, Liquidation and Manpower, and the Organization, Equipment, and Movements Branches into one unit--the Requirements, Organization, Equipment, and Movements (ROEM) Branch. The Liquidation and Manpower Branch, which had become a part of OPOT Division on 1 July 1947, was discontinued on 14 November 1947 and the actual consolidation of Personnel Requirements

and Organization, Equipment, and Movements Branches occurred on 4
(1)
December 1947.

b. The reorganization within the Division left three Branches in addition to the Executive Branch after 4 December 1947, as follows: Operations and Plans; Requirements, Organization, Equipment, and Movements; and Training and Education. This consolidation of activities and functions permitted a reduction in authorized strength by 10 officers, 16 enlisted men, and 5 civilian employees. While the internal organization of Operations and Plans, and Training and Education Branches remained the same, the internal organization of ROEM Branch now included five sections, as follows: Civilian Personnel Requirements; Equipment; Manpower Control; Movements, Units, and Assignments; Troops and Organi-
(2)
zation.

2. Personnel Changes.

Both as a result of the divisional reorganization and in the normal course of events, there were numerous personnel changes during the final quarter of 1947. Brig. Gen. Roderick R. Allen, Director of OPOT at the beginning of the quarter, was returned to the United States for reassignment on 7 October 1947. (3) Col. Vernon E. Prichard, Deputy Director, was designated Director of OPOT, effective 8 October 1947, (4) and on 18 December 1947, Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet was assigned to OPOT Division and named Director, with Colonel Prichard reverting to his former position of Deputy Director. (5)

b. Col. Charles R. Kutz, Chief of the Operations and Plans Branch at the beginning of the period under review, was returned to the United States for reassignment on 1 December 1947, and Col. Logan C. Berry, former Chief of the Organization, Equipment, and Movements Branch, replaced him as Chief of Operations and Plans Branch. (6) Col. Joseph K. Bush, Chief of the Personnel Requirements Branch, was named Chief of the ROEM Branch after the consolidation. (7) Thus, key personnel of OPOT Division, at the end of 1947, was as follows:

Director	Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet
Deputy Director	Col. Vernon E. Prichard
Executive Officer	Lt. Col. Robert F. Cassidy.
Chief, Operations and Plans Branch	Col. Logan C. Berry
Chief, Training and Education Branch	Col. James W. Curtis
Chief, Requirements, Organi- zation, Equipment, and Movements Branch	Col. Joseph K. Bush

3. Responsibilities and Functions.

The responsibilities and functions of the OPOT Division remained the same as in the preceding period with the following exceptions: first, the function of evaluating new developments, formerly assigned to the Training and Education Branch, OPOT Division, was transferred to the Deputy Director of Intelligence; and secondly, the function of arranging ceremonies of a command-wide nature, formerly a responsibility of Operations and Plans Branch, OPOT Division, was transferred to the Director of Personnel and Administration. (8)

BRANCH ACTIVITIES

4. Operations of Liquidation and Manpower Branch.

Prior to its being closed on 14 November 1947, the Liquidation and Manpower Branch conducted surveys of the Engineer Intelligence Center and the EUCOM Engineer School at Murnau, the Hanau Engineer Base Depot, and Engineer Subdepots located at Bremen, Mannheim, Fürth, and Gelnhausen.

a. The Liquidation and Manpower Branch recommended that all operations of the Engineer Intelligence Center be concentrated at the same station as the 7709th Engineer Base Reproduction Detachment and that all personnel and functions of the four units attached to the Center be transferred to the 7709th Engineer Base Reproduction Detachment. It further recommended that the 1st Engineer Service Detachment, the 25th Engineer Map Depot Detachment, and the 66th Topographical Company be inactivated and that the personnel, grades, and ratings of the first two units be transformed into bulk allotment and assigned to the 7709th Engineer Base Reproduction Detachment. (9)

b. With reference to the EUCOM Engineer School at Murnau, the Branch recommended that courses be reconsidered and those which had an average attendance of less than five students during the calendar year 1947 be dropped. It was also recommended that the courses to train specialists for whom there was no immediate need in the European Command be dropped. (10)

c. The Branch recommended that the Engineer Subdepots at Bremen, Gelnhausen, Fürth, and Mannheim be barred from receiving further shipments of supplies and that, through sales by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commission and by issue to major commands, the stocks of these depots be disposed of so that they could be closed on 30 June, 1 July, 1 November, and 31 December 1948, respectively. In this connection, it was recommended that the Hanau Engineer Base Depot be designated as the surplus property disposition point and that all supply depots be made self-supporting installations, receiving one allocation of personnel from the Chief Engineer through the commanding officer of the post. (11)

5. Operations of the Operations and Plans Branch.

With the new security directive becoming effective on 1 October 1947, (12) steps to carry it into effect were taken during the quarter under review. The purpose of the directive was to set forth for all concerned the security missions and responsibilities of the major elements of the European Command and to provide a basis for preparation by major commands of their respective security plans. In order to test the adequacy of existing security plans all military posts were directed to conduct practice alerts under the supervision of military district headquarters. In cases where the alert was found unsatisfactory, a retest for the particular post involved was directed. (13)

a. During the period under review, the 26th Regimental Combat Team (RCT), reinforced by certain service units, was concentrated in the Bamberg area for an intensive training program. The 26th RCT was constituted as a reserve capable of operating as a combined arms team under combat conditions. A training program designed to prepare it for combat operations in all types of weather and terrain peculiar to Germany was carried out. The 26th RCT was directed to prepare for rapid movement, as a whole or in part, by its own means of transportation or with assistance of attached transportation, to all parts of the U.S. Zone, including the Bremen Enclave, the U.S. Sector of Berlin, and the U.S. Zone of Austria. The 26th RCT was ordered to be prepared to move on 4 hours warning, one-third of the force clearing the home station in the minimum time and the entire force clearing in not more than 12 hours. (14)

b. Headquarters, Department of the Air Force, approved a 1 July 1948 troop basis for the U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) of approximately 16,000. Of this number, 5,000 was to be considered a force for the disposal of surplus property until 1 April 1949, when the permanent USAFE troop basis would become approximately 11,000. The original proposal for an even greater reduction in the strength of USAFE was opposed by USAFE unless predicated upon the termination of the following services or their performance by CMGUS or civilian enterprise: (15)

- (1) Operation of bases currently located at Bremen, Tempelhof, and Rhein-Main (Frankfurt).

- (2) All airways facilities currently in existence except the range, beacon, and low approach aids at Fürstenfeldbruck.
- (3) Scheduled air transport within the U.S. Zone of Germany.
- (4) Operation of the air base and continuance of the training program at Dhahran Air Base, Saudi Arabia.
- (5) Provision of a weather central at Rhein-Main and Fürstenfeldbruck.

Headquarters, EUCOM, suggested that the whole concept of United States air power in Europe be reviewed, pointing out that the concept then current called for the maintenance of a small tactical air force based in Germany, air transport units as necessary to support the occupation mission, a unit for photographic assignments, and a liquidating force for disposal of surplus Air Force property. A more logical concept, according to Headquarters, EUCOM, would call for the stationing of all Air Force combat units in the United States, using the rotational method for both fighter and bombardment aircraft for the threefold purposes of supporting the occupation mission, training, and maintaining United States air prestige in Europe. (16) The USAFE troop basis was finally worked out in a compromise which provided for the rotation of bombardment aircraft. Rotation of fighter craft was impossible since conversion to jet propulsion was already under way and the short range of such fighter planes ruled out rotation. It was also decided that maintenance of facilities at all bases remaining under USAFE would be a responsibility of USAFE, and that maintenance of high operating standards at bases used jointly

by military and civil aviation carriers would likewise be a military responsibility. (17)

c. On 1 October 1947, the military post of Bamberg was discontinued and its area was incorporated into Nürnberg. On 1 November, the military post of Grafenwöhr was discontinued and its area was incorporated into Regensburg. At the close of December, the post of Bad Tölz was consolidated with that of Munich. After study, it was decided not to consolidate the post of Darmstadt with either Frankfurt or Heidelberg as had previously been planned. (18)

d. On 1 November 1947, the program of sending Very Heavy Bomber squadrons one at a time from the United States to the U.S. Zone, Germany, for one month's temporary duty was inaugurated. It was planned that, on 1 April 1948, flights would be increased to one group each month. (19) On 15 December 1947, Air Transport Service into the Balkans was terminated when the Allied Control Commissions in Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria were withdrawn in accordance with provisions of the peace treaties with those countries. On 6 December 1947, responsibility for the operation and logistical support of the Dhahran Air Base, and for the logistical support of the Grow Mission and the Arab Training Program, was transferred from USAFE to the Commanding General, Air Transport Command. (20)

e. A request from OMGUS to remove restrictions on glider flying was considered unfavorably because existing regulations prohibited German

nationals from serving as guards, winch operators, and maintenance men. To employ displaced persons in a glider flying program would have necessitated the establishment of a mess and housing facilities, and would have raised other logistical considerations likely to create an additional burden upon the military forces. (21)

f. On 10 October 1947, revised regulations governing ownership and operation of privately owned aircraft were published. (22) Private flying in the U.S. Zone of Germany was still prohibited, but permission to store privately owned aircraft at Army bases where facilities were available was granted. The only flights of such aircraft permitted under the new regulations were: first, when the owner changed station permanently; secondly, when the owner was ordered to move the aircraft by the commanding officer of the field where it was stored; and, thirdly, when the owner was flying to a foreign country. In all instances, clearance from CMGUS would be necessary and, in the last case, clearances from the countries to be visited would also have to be obtained through CMGUS. When planes were not in use, they had to be rendered inoperational by removal of the propeller or other vital parts.

6. Operations of the Requirements, Organization, Equipment, and Movements Branch.

a. At the request of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, authority was requested in the previous quarter for the reorganization of certain

elements of the U.S. Constabulary to make possible the activation of one light field artillery battalion (separate) and one medium field artillery battalion (separate). Any excess of personnel authorizations resulting from the reorganization were to be converted to EUCOM bulk allotment. On 7 November 1947, EUCOM informed the Department of the Army that General Clay considered these battalions essential and wished to begin their training at the earliest possible date. (23) On 10 December, after justification for the activations had been made, the Department of the Army authorized the inactivation of the 94th Constabulary Squadron and the organization of two artillery battalions. Because there was no provision in the T/O & E of U.S. Constabulary for such units, they were to be assigned at first to Headquarters, EUCOM. On the same date, orders were issued to the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, to activate the 91st and 94th Field Artillery Battalions, effective (24) 6 January 1947, to be assigned to EUCOM upon activation.

b. The projected troop basis for 30 June 1948 was communicated by the Department of the Army during the period under review. In consequence, the ROEM Branch worked out a new occupational troop basis, together with a phasing schedule for reduction in strength, which was dispatched to the Department of the Army on 25 November 1947. On 20 December, however, a cable was received from the Department of the Army requesting further revisions, (25) and, at the end of the period under review these revisions were being made. (26) The revisions requested

were comparatively minor leaving the basic figures originally proposed approximately correct. The projected troop basis for 30 June 1948, as originally received from the Department of the Army, allowed for:

Officers	9,990
Nurses (including hospital dieticians, physiotherapist aides, and occupational therapists).	570
Warrant officers	971
Enlisted personnel	<u>104,450</u>
Aggregate	115,981

(27)

It authorized officers in the following proportions and numbers:

Rank	Percent of Total	No.
Colonel	6.1	285
Lt. Colonel	15.7	735 (plus 2 nurses)
Major	21.6	1,011 (plus 1 nurse)
Captain	29.7	1,385 (plus 27 nurses)
Lieutenant	<u>26.9</u>	<u>1,257 (plus 90 nurses)</u>
	100.0	4,673

120

Against the troop basis for 30 June 1948, there was to be applied a manning level of:

Officers	9,160
Nurses (including aides as above)	408
Warrant officers	850
Enlisted personnel	<u>82,484</u>
Aggregate	92,902

The difference between the 30 June 1948 troop basis and the 30 June 1948 manning level, consisting mainly of authorizations for 830 officers and 21,966 enlisted men, were to be carried in complete units at zero strength insofar as possible.

(28)

c. Late in October 1947, a detailed report on a proposed upward revision of grades for warrant officers and enlisted personnel in non-T/O units (to replace commissioned officers) was submitted to the Department of the Army. The following tabulation is a brief of that report:
(29)

(1) Warrant Officers.

(a) New requirements:

Chief Warrant Officer	99
Senior Warrant Officer	197
1st Class Warrant Officer	236
Warrant Officer	<u>263</u>
Total all grades	795

(b) 30 June 1947 Authorization 302

(c) Additional requirements to replace officers 493

(2) Enlisted Men.

(a) Comparative totals.

	Authorization 30 June 1947	New Requirements
Grade 1	806	1,900
Grade 2	1,336	2,524
Grade 3	2,655	3,083
Grade 4	4,540	3,471
Grade 5	5,053	3,632
Grade 6	3,918	2,326
Grade 7	-----	<u>1,372</u>
	18,308	18,308

d. United States civilian strength in the European Command increased during September 1947 for the first time since January 1947. The net increase was only 29 persons, but it was indicative of the fact

that recruitment finally surpassed the number of separations. Allied and neutral civilians showed a slight increase due to increased expansion of American Graves Registration Command. The number of local residents employed in Austria dropped as a result of continuous budgetary pressure. The number of displaced persons employed in Germany decreased by 20 percent and the number of Germans employed increased slightly-- both of these trends being largely the result of the replacement of civilian guard companies, made up mostly of displaced persons, by industrial police, made up mostly of Germans. The general trend in the number of civilian employees during the final quarter of 1947, as shown in the following table, was downward with the exception of German (30) employees.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES

	1 Oct 47	1 Nov 47	1 Dec 47
United States	9,190	9,005	8,826
Allied and neutral . .	7,132	6,855	6,474
Local residents in			
Austria	11,188	10,321	10,075
Displaced persons . . .	26,867	23,344	23,564
Enemy and ex-enemy . .	191,050	192,702	192,144
Totals	245,427	242,727	241,083

e. The personnel utilization reports submitted by military posts and technical service depots and installations were analyzed during the quarter under review. Technical services were responsible for their own analyses, but OPOT Division studied reports of military posts

in an effort to set up uniform "yardsticks" of work measurement. After careful review, it was decided not to establish standards on the basis of the first reports. Instead, letters were forwarded to post commanders indicating relative work load, personnel employed, and relative rankings of the posts in each activity. This ranking of posts was not considered an index of efficiency at this time, but was offered by way of guidance in investigating and improving the employment of manpower. It was planned to develop yardsticks for personnel requirements on the basis of reports due on 31 December 1947. (31)

f. A revised circular on Civilian Personnel Strength Control was published on 28 November 1947, establishing a new strength reporting program. The revised report form replaced four separate reports previously required from the field. (32)

g. The Equipment Section, ROEM Branch, in compliance with a directive of the commanding general to bring about a general reduction in the number of motor vehicles authorized in the European Command, called in for revision the vehicular portions of the Tables of Allowances of all military posts, air installations, and technical service installations. (33) At the close of 1947, there were 158 Tables of Allowances in effect for various military posts, installations, and non-T/O & E units, and 140 Equipment Modification Lists. T/A 20 (EC), providing "house-keeping" equipment for posts and air installations, had been revised and published. (34)

h. During the period under review, 7 units were inactivated, 5 were discontinued, 11 were organized, and 4 were redesignated. (35)

7. Operations of the Training and Education Branch.

a. In the field of training, emphasis was continued upon the proficiency of troops in the use of individual weapons and the familiarization of troops with crew-served weapons. In the third quarter of 1947, numerous directives were issued with these ends in view. Results tabulated at the beginning of the period under review showed that 97 percent of all persons authorized to fire a crew-served weapon had completed either a record or a familiarization course. (36) For the soldier authorized a rifle, the Training and Education Branch prepared a manual, designed to be distributed to every rifleman in the European Command. An article was also prepared by the Branch for the Public Information Division with the purpose of acquainting the soldier with his growing responsibilities in the European Command. Reduction in strength had steadily decreased the number of officers available for duty and noncommissioned officers were required to assume added responsibilities. (37)

b. In the field of special training, use of Army extension courses in preparing officers and enlisted men for an Army career was emphasized and the number of applications for such training increased during the final quarter of 1947. (38) By invitation of the British Army of the Rhine, Lt. Col. Paul L. Bates, of the OPOT Division, and

Lt. Col. Merillat Moses, of the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, attended demonstrations of equipment by the Royal Armored Corps and Royal Artillery on 28 October 1947. The purpose of the demonstration was to illustrate equipment and training aids used by the British. These officers reported that the demonstrations were instructive and they recommended that British officers be invited to observe the training of the 26th or other Regimental Combat Teams. (39) During the quarter under review, the Kafertal Training Center, which was set up for the training of Negro troops, was closed and reestablished at the Kitzingen Air Base. One of the difficult problems of the European Command had been the training of Negro troops and it was hoped that a permanent training center could be established at the Kitzingen Air Base and an adequate program worked out. Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe was placed in command and inspections conducted at the end of 1947 revealed an excellent training center emerging. The program covered training of Infantry Guard Companies and Transportation Truck Companies. All Negro replacements arriving in the European Command were required to pass through this center before being given assignments and all Negro units already in the European Command were to pass, from time to time, a period of (40) training there.

c. In September 1947 the Chief of Staff pointed out that there was a waste of manpower and money when troops were trained in certain specialties and then assigned to duties unrelated to their training. (41)

In consequence, a conference was held at Headquarters, EUCOM, on 13 October to review the criteria for selection of students and the assignment of quotas at European Command schools. The fulfillment of quotas assigned to various services and units had previously been mandatory and often resulted in a student being sent to a school even though his unit had no need for a graduate of that particular school. At this conference, a system was worked out whereby OPOT Division was to continue to make the allocations for courses of a general nature, such as those for Drill Sergeants and First Sergeants, to the major commands, while the technical services were to make the allocations for their respective schools based upon a survey of their own needs and those of the major commands. Quotas were to be studied continuously and subject to revision. A follow-up letter from the school to graduates to ascertain to what extent they were being called upon to use their special training was suggested as a means of properly employing such graduates. (42)

d. The program for supplementary training of officers directed by the War Department in August 1947 presented a number of problems to post commanders, who were responsible for its execution. (43) Chief among these were the difficulties in obtaining capable instructors, sufficient material, and suitable facilities. In order to give the program greater effect and to relieve the post commanders of their responsibilities, the training of officers under this program was shifted to the Constabulary School at Sonthofen. Medical, Dental, and Veterinary

Corps officers of a nonvolunteer status were excused from the program. (44)
Because of the necessity of placing greater responsibilities upon non-commissioned officers on account of the reduction of officer strength, a new, one-week Sergeant Major's Course was established at the Constabulary School for graduates of the First Sergeant's Course who are recommended by their own organizations. (45)

e. Previous to the period under review, little attention had been paid to the training of Wacs from a military viewpoint. During the last quarter of 1947, a number of inspections were held with a view to studying the problems involved and formulating a uniform training program. On 24 November 1947, a program was outlined and forwarded to the Director of OPOT with the recommendation that it be published as a numbered training memorandum for the guidance of WAC unit commanders. (46)

GERMAN YOUTH ACTIVITIES

8. The Staff of the Army Assistance Program.

Key personnel of the German Youth Activities (GYA) Section of the Training and Education Branch remained the same as during the previous quarter. The number of Department of the Army civilian employees in GYA work was reduced from 25 to 15 during the last quarter of 1947. The number of members of the U.S. Army employed full time in the Army

Assistance Program to GYA was reported for the period under review as 438, to be compared with 558 reported during the third quarter of 1947. Military personnel included full-time male and female officers and enlisted men and women assigned to the Army Assistance Program to GYA. On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of volunteer workers, the increase consisting of Department of the Army civilian employees and dependents of members of the occupation forces. Volunteer workers totaled 2,063, to be compared with 803 reported in the preceding quarter. Germans employed in clerical and other work in the GYA Program increased from 672 reported in the previous quarter to 776.

9. Youth Centers, Hostels, and Groups.

Army-sponsored youth centers numbered 324 and were distributed among the commands in the U.S. Zone, as follows: Berlin Command, 11; USAFE, 38; Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, 15; Headquarters Command, EUCOM, 12; Heidelberg Military Post, 20; Stuttgart, 27; Darmstadt, 18; Wetzlar, 59; Wurzburg, 39; Bad Tölz, 10; Nürnberg, 22; Regensburg, 10; Munich, 9; Garmisch, 10; and Augsburg, 24. In December 1947 there were 101 youth hostels; 1,634 approved and assisted youth groups; 456 unapproved and assisted groups; and 188 unapproved groups with applications pending.⁽⁴⁷⁾

10. The Bad Homburg Conference.

The second of a series of training conferences for GYA staff was held at Bad Homburg on 31 October and 1 November 1947. The conference

was attended by representatives of Military Government and of all echelons of the European Command, as well as German youth officials. In opening the conference, Col. James W. Curtis, Chief of the Training and Education Branch, OPOT Division, placed stress on the desirability for continued and intensified publicity for GYA and the need for close cooperation and coordination between officers of GYA and representatives of Military Government. Colonel Curtis also referred to General Clay's directive, laying down the policy that no new property was to be requisitioned for the GYA program and that youth centers were to be established where the Germans wanted them and were to be supported by them. Colonel Curtis observed that the general principle to be followed was to help the Germans to help themselves without cost to the German economy. German representatives commented that the time had come when the Germans themselves had to assume increasing responsibilities for the youth program. They voiced the criticism that the program had failed to tackle the youth problem at its roots and they observed that consequently the Germans were disillusioned in some respects. The German youth officials also expressed the opinion that the requisitioning of buildings for youth centers deprived the Germans of essential housing and they thought it preferable to issue building material to the Germans so that they could build centers. The German representatives believed that the methods employed by the U.S. Army in offering material aid to the Germans was harmful, in that they destroyed a sense of initiative. They suggested that methods of giving should be devised whereby good-will would be fostered instead of resentment.

The Germans requested more films showing the cultural side of life in
(48)
America.

11. Other Conferences.

Several other conferences were held for the purpose of developing policies for continuous assistance to welfare projects for maintaining and training homeless youth. These conferences were attended by representatives of Public Welfare Division, OMGUS; USAFE; and Headquarters, EUCOM. A general view that emerged in these conferences was that, since the Army Assistance Program on GYA did not include welfare work, the assistance from the U.S. Army should consist chiefly of facilities such as buildings, tools, certain types of clothing, and supplies necessary for the upkeep of youth centers and hostels. The responsibility for the administration and supervision of youth centers and hostels, however, was to remain with German welfare officials under
(49)
the direction of Military Government.

12. Christmas Activities.

Plans for Christmas parties for German youth and young displaced persons were developed and executed. Entertainment, gifts, and food for 1,059,000 German young people and 68,700 young displaced persons were made possible by the assistance and participation of, among others, 5,000 Department of the Army civilians and 17,000 enlisted men, and by donations from individuals amounting to \$250,000. Thousands of dollars worth of food and clothing were mailed from the United States to persons

connected with GYA for distribution to German youth at Christmas. Funds from raffles of Volkswagen automobiles donated by the EUCOM Exchange System to each post added to the total. Gifts purchased with the \$250,000 included 2,373,000 candy bars; hundreds of gallons of ice cream; over 47,000 tooth brushes and tubes of toothpaste; and tons of clothing, food, and fruit. Most of the 400,000 toys offered to youngsters were not purchased but made by Allied, American, and local resident civilian employees out of scrap and salvage material. (50)

13. Clarification of Policies.

a. On 13 November 1947, Headquarters, EUCOM, directed that Orphans Incorporated and other welfare organizations engaged in receiving and distributing donations to distressed German children be completely divorced from the activities of the Army Assistance Program to GYA. The major commands were directed to explain to the Germans that GYA was not a program of welfare assistance, but one of education, offering wholesome activities to German youth between the ages of 10 and 25. The major commands were informed that any assistance offered toward the initiation and development of welfare projects was highly desirable, but had to be on a voluntary basis. (51)

b. A letter was published on 30 December 1947 clarifying previous policies and announcing new interpretations and procedures to be followed in executing the GYA Program. It stated that goods obtained from the United States through the mails for the use of German youth

were to be addressed, not to Germans, but to the Americans ordering them. It also announced that, because of the shortage of housing facilities in Germany, no additional housing facilities were to be made available to replace abandoned youth centers, even though a decrease in the number of centers in operation resulted. The letter of 30 December also pointed out that, judging from conference discussions as well as from the types of questions received at headquarters, there seemed to be a widespread lack of understanding of the objectives of the GYA Program and the responsibilities assigned to major commands for coordinating and supervising the activities of subordinate units. The letter therefore recommended that major commands and military posts hold periodic conferences to familiarize members of the GYA staff with current policies and objectives of the program. More accurate reports from the field were also required. (52)

14. Girls Activities.

a. Efforts continued to recruit volunteer workers among the wives and daughters of members of the occupation forces, especially for assistance with the youth program for German girls. Magaret Sorenson, research adviser for the Army Assistance Program to GYA, toured the Zone putting on film presentations depicting methods used by the Nazis in training and indoctrinating German youth. Conferences with dependents were also held at which discussions of ways and means to stimulate the interest of other women in the girls' phase of the program took place.

Letters of appreciation from the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, were sent to all major commands and military posts thanking women volunteer workers for their efforts in assisting with the GYA Program. (53)

b. The assignment of additional WAC officers to commands and posts to assist with activities especially designed for girls, as provided by the EUCOM directive of 23 September 1947, was completed during the period under review. Thus, every major command and military post had one full-time WAC officer assigned for that purpose. (54)

c. A letter outlining the accomplishments of the Army Assistance Program to GYA, including suggestions for the type of assistance required to develop the girls' phase of the program, was forwarded upon request to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who, as a member of the National Council of Girl Scouts, had stated that that organization felt inclined to offer assistance to German youth. (55)

15. Other Activities and Projects.

a. A list of names of former German prisoners of war trained in schools for democracy in the United States and currently residing in the U.S. Zone was dispatched to major commands and military posts to be considered for employment by the occupation forces in the GYA Program. (56)

b. Arrangements to obtain all unsold and unused periodicals from the Stars and Stripes were made during the period under review. Two to three thousand magazines were obtained in this way and proved to

be of great value to discussion groups and classes in English. The periodicals also provided considerable information concerning life in the United States, a subject of great interest to German youth. (57)

c. In cooperation with the Personnel and Administration and the Budget and Fiscal Divisions, arrangements were made to retain the services of four American civilian employees, who were assigned to the GYA Program at military post level, until the termination of their contracts in May 1948. (58)

d. A scrap book of pictures and news releases concerning the GYA Program for the period from 1 November 1946 to 31 October 1947 was compiled and distributed to major commands and interested agencies for their information and reference. This volume, of which 25 copies were photostatically reproduced, offered a pictorial history of the main events of the program in the U.S. Zone. (59)

e. A system of visual aid instruction developed by the Coca Cola Company in lesson form for use in public schools in the United States was introduced by the Army Assistance Program to GYA in a few youth centers in the Frankfurt area, as an educational experiment. The course was designed to acquaint German youth with a few of the basic industries of the United States, such as glass, steel, motion pictures, oil, lumber, and transportation. The results of this experiment were awaited before any decision was to be reached on a wider use of the course. (60)

f. Other projects in progress were: pamphlet on principles of democracy prepared mainly from material published by the Military Government School at Carlisle Barracks; a revised edition of the GYA Handbook, explaining to field workers the purpose of the GYA Program and methods of its execution; a revision of the Discussion Guide to assist leaders in conducting discussion groups; a complete revision of the directive of 5 October 1946; a stamp collecting project for German youth; and a script to be recorded and broadcast to audiences in the United States acquainting them with the accomplishments of the Army Assistance Program to GYA in the reeducation of German youth. (61)

16. Participation Figures.

Meetings numbering 58,772 and involving the participation of 1,849,026 youths were reported for the period under review. (62)

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 1.
2. Ibid, p 1.
3. Ibid, p 2.
4. GO 116, EUCOM, 11 Oct 47.
5. GO 137, EUCOM, 29 Dec 47; GO 138, EUCOM, 29 Dec 47.
6. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 1.
7. Ibid, p 1.
8. Staff Memo No 87, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Nov 47.
9. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, L & M Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 1-2.
10. Ibid, p 1.
11. Ibid, pp 2-3.
12. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 371.2 GGT, subj: "Security Directive, US Occupied Zones, Germany and Austria."
13. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, O & P Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 1.
14. Ibid, p 2; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 7 Nov 47, file AG 322 GGT, to CG's, US Constabulary, USAFE, OMGUS, 1st Inf Div, and Bremerhaven PE.
15. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 19 Sep 47, subj: "Reduction in 1 July 1948 USAFE Troop Basis," to CG, EUCOM, sgd E. W. Gardner, Asst AG.
16. 1st Ind to ltr cited in footnote 15 above, 7 Oct 47, file AG 320.2 GGT, Hq, EUCOM, to CG, USAFE, sgd Peter Calza, AG.
17. 2d Ind to ltr cited in footnote 15 above, 21 Nov 47, to CG, EUCOM, sgd Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Gen, USAF, Vice Chief of Staff.
18. GO 105, EUCOM, 23 Sep 47; GO 106, EUCOM, 29 Sep 47.
19. Cables UAX-6164, 13 Oct 47, USAFE to Hq, Dept of the Air Force; #X-88294, 14 Oct 47, Dept of the Air Force to USAFE.

20. Cables WX-87084, 25 Sep 47, Hq, Dept of the Air Force to EUCOM; WX-91590, 4 Dec 47, Hq, Dept of the Air Force to EUCOM.
21. Staff study, OMGUS, 28 Sep 47, subj: "Staff Study on Application for Reinstitution of Soaring Activities Near Stuttgart"; 1st Ind, Hq, EUCOM, 13 Oct 47, file AG 360 GCT, to CG, OMGUS, sgd Peter Calza, AG.
22. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 9, 10 Oct 47, sec XI.
23. Cable SX-3791, 7 Nov 47, EUCOM to Dept of the Army.
24. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 19 Dec 47, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, to CG, US Constabulary, subj: "Activation, Reorganization, and Redesignation of Certain Constabulary Units."
25. Cable W-92692, 20 Dec 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
26. Cables S-4602, 23 Dec 47, EUCOM to Dept of the Army; W-93175, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
27. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 31 Oct 47, file AG 320.3 GCT-AGO, to major comds, subj: "Tables of Distribution."
28. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, ROEM Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 2-3.
29. Ibid, p 4.
30. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, ROEM Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 12-14.
31. See summary of work load reports from military posts and technical service installations, attached as appendix to Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, ROEM Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
32. Cir 96, EUCOM, 26 Nov 47, subj: "Civilian Personnel Strength Control."
33. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, ROEM Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 18.
34. Ibid, p 18.
35. Ibid, p 16.

36. Cable SC-21370, 2 Oct 47, EUCOM to CG's, OMGUS; US Constabulary; OPOT; USAFE; AGRC; Hq Comd, EUCOM; Chief Engineer; OM; see also Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng and Education Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 1.
37. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng and Education Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 2.
38. Ibid, p 2.
39. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, 28 Oct 47, to Chief, Tng and Education Br, sgd Lt Col Paul L. Bates, subj: "Royal Armored Corps and Royal Artillery Demonstration by British Army of the Rhine."
40. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng and Education Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 2.
41. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, to Dir, OPOT, from Lt Gen C. R. Huebner, subj: "Selection of Personnel to Attend Schools."
42. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, 15 Oct 47, to Dir, OPOT, from Chief, Tng and Education Br, subj: "Conference on School Quotas and Students."
43. Training Cir 5, WD, Aug 47.
44. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Oct 47, file AG 353 GCT, to major comds subj: "Supplementary Education and Training of Officers."
45. IRS, 4 Nov 47, from Dir, OPOT, to AG, subj: "Sergeant Majors Course at Constabulary School, Sonthofen."
46. Memo, 24 Nov 47, Tng and Education Br, OPOT, to Dir, OPOT, subj: "Proposed WAC Training Program."
47. GYA Statistics Chart for Dec 47.
48. "Notes on the Second GYA Army Assistance Training Conference, Bad Homburg, 31 Oct-1 Nov 47."
49. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng and Education Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 5.
50. Ibid, p 6.

51. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 13 Nov 47, file AG 353.8 GCT-AGO, subj: "Orphans Incorporated and Its Relationship to the Army Assistance Program to German Youth Activities."

52. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Dec 47, file 353.8 GCT-AGO, subj: "Army Assistance Program Policies and Deficiencies."

53. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng and Education Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 6.

54. Ibid, p 7.

55. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng and Education Br, subj: "Weekly Activities Report, 28 Nov-5 Dec 47."

56. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng and Education Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 5.

57. Ibid.

58. Ibid.

59. Ibid.

60. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng and Education Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 8.

61. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng and Education Br, subj: "Weekly Activities Report, 28 Nov-5 Dec 47."

62. GYA Statistics Chart for Dec 47.

Chapter XII

DIRECTOR OF SERVICE, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT

SECRET
PROHIBITED FROM DISSEMINATION
EXCEPT BY AUTHORITY OF THE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**
AUTHORITY *Commander in Chief
European Command
Cen Com 25 Apr 51*

Chapter XII

DIRECTOR OF SERVICES, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Responsibilities of the Division.

Throughout the final quarter of 1947 the Services, Supply, and Procurement (SS & P) Division performed its mission of providing logistical support for the occupation forces. The Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement was responsible for advising the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, concerning supply and evacuation, for making and executing plans and policies for logistical support, and for supervising the chiefs of services in regard to stock control, distribution, storage, issue, and maintenance of supplies and equipment; the operation of service activities; the demilitarization and disposition of captured enemy material; and the disposal of surpluses. (1)

2. Organization and Functions.

The SS & P Division continued to function through its director, deputy directors, executive, and seven branches. The chart appended to this chapter illustrates the organization of the SS & P Division and includes a summary of the functions of each branch. The Control Branch served as the coordinating agency in both policy making and operations. Plans Branch was the key unit in European Command logistical planning. Troops and Labor Branch was chiefly concerned with the employment of service troops and civilian labor in accomplishing the mission of the Division. Policies for the care of equipment, including its inspection, servicing, repair, packing, and crating, were developed and executed by the Maintenance Branch. Installations Branch developed policies and standards relating to military installations and real estate, including construction, maintenance, and release to civil authorities. The Supply Branch was divided into the Requirements and Stock Control Section, Distribution Section, and Surplus Disposal Section. Civil Branch comprised a Civil Supply Section, mainly concerned with civil affairs supplies, a Budget and Fiscal Section, and a Procurement Section, which was concerned with the exploitation of European resources in military procurement.

3. Supervisory Functions of the SS & P Division.

a. Nine technical services were supervised by the SS & P Division: Chemical, Engineer, Surgeon, Quartermaster, Ordnance,

Transportation, Signal, and Finance Divisions, and Military Labor Service. The last-named was discontinued on 1 November 1947.⁽²⁾ Bulk supplies were provided in response to the requisitions of USFA, but there was no attempt to exercise supervision in the form of inspections and operational guidance.⁽³⁾

b. In exercising supervision of supply and evacuation operations, the SS & P Division interpreted its responsibility as having been fulfilled only when action had been completed, whether by its own staff, a technical service, a subordinate command, or other agent. The making of policy, or the establishment of standards and procedures, was part of the work of each branch. Final definition and publication of these standards and procedures were functions of the Control Branch. Application of these policies was subsequently scrutinized through conferences, inspections, and reports.

4. Supply of State Department Agencies by the Army.

From the close of hostilities, support was furnished by the U.S. Army to American embassies and military attaches in Eastern Europe. With the gradual redevelopment of commercial transportation it became possible for the State Department to supply its field agencies in Europe from local or United States sources and to transport supplies by commercial means. After 15 October 1947, the supply of State Department agencies by the Army was discontinued, and it was understood that in the future only emergency requests not involving the special use of military aircraft

would be met by the European Command. The Army, of course, continued to be responsible for the supply of military attaches.

5. Main Problems Requiring Action.

The principal matters demanding the attention of the SS & F Division during the period under review were the disposal of excess and surplus property, the maintenance of stocks and reserves, the consolidation of depots, the procurement of subsistence, the supervision of construction projects, the employment of civilian labor and guard units, the allocation and efficient employment of service troops, and the control of accounting and other fiscal procedures.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT

6. Dominant Trends in Supply.

Most of the technical services experienced critical shortages in a variety of supply items throughout the last quarter of 1947. A recomputation of command reserve requirements led to a reduction of 15,496 tons in the quartermaster reserve level. The Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC) continued to serve as a channel for the sale of surplus property in Germany. As the year ended, however, procedures were being worked out for the bulk transfer of remaining surplus to the Germans, under an agreement to be concluded between the Bizonal Economic Council and OFLC.

7. Disposition of Excess and Surplus Stocks and Special Items.

Methods of handling surplus military stocks were clarified during this period by the publication of SOP No. 105, "Shipment of Army Material to the United States or Other Overseas Destinations," 20 November; SOP No. 24, "Movement and Documentation of Supplies in the European Command (Revised)," 22 December 1947; and SOP No. 85, "Disposal of Surplus Property in the U.S. Occupied Zone, Germany," 30 December 1947. In line with these and earlier procedures, disposition of excess stocks continued throughout the quarter. Other stocks, including ammunition, scrap, and combat materials, were handled according to special disposal programs.

a. Supplies Returned to the United States. During this quarter 25,920 long tons of excess supplies were shipped to the United States, leaving 91,826 for future shipment. Figures on tonnages remaining on hand on 31 December 1947, as presented in table I, reflect the creation of additional excesses and changes in the lists of items to be shipped to the United States.

Table I
 RETURN OF EXCESS STOCKS TO THE UNITED STATES
 (in long tons)

	On hand 1 Oct 47	Shipped during Oct, Nov, and Dec	On hand 31 Dec 47
CHEMICAL			
Classes II and IV	70	160	0
Class V	220	580	0
ENGINEER	12,630	2,610	23,660
MEDICAL	187	80	96
ORDNANCE	5,490	6,010	310
QUARTERMASTER			
Classes II and IV	14,890	6,770	7,730
Class III	5,011	2,770	5,800
SIGNAL	2,350	2,980	890
TRANSPORTATION	0	0	90
AIR FORCE			
Classes II and IV	49,890	3,190	51,540
Class V	2,280	270	1,010
SPECIAL SERVICES	0	500	700
Totals	93,018	25,920	91,826

b. Disposal of Surplus Property within the U.S. Zone of Germany. At the end of 1947, declared surplus property in the U.S. Zone of Germany totaled 514,300 tons estimated to have cost the Army \$446,570,000. Declarations during the fourth quarter of 1947 totaled 64,180 long tons, having a cost value of \$69,070,000. During this same

period, sales within Germany by OFLC totaled 85,560 long tons, having a declared value of \$57,090,000. On 31 December 1947, total sales within the U.S. Zone of Germany amounted to 449,100 long tons, of which 44,350 tons were awaiting delivery to purchasers. An additional 31,270 tons, consisting of rail cars, awaited shipment to other countries. Deliveries of surplus property to purchasers during the last quarter of 1947 amounted to approximately 75,660 long tons. The status of surplus property on 31 December 1947, by technical service within the U.S. Zone, is shown in table II.

Table II

STATUS OF SURPLUS PROPERTY IN U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY

31 DECEMBER 1947

Service	Declared during Oct, Nov, Dec	Net cumulative declared	Remaining to be declared	Awaiting delivery	Sold by OFLC during Oct, Nov, Dec
Cml	30	460	0	100	100
Engr	3,240	57,440	228,340	33,470	38,380
Med	120	90	1,110	0	0
Ord	31,240	296,290	269,280	7,700	30,950
QM	21,760	52,920	0	3,050	8,130
Sig	6,380	18,940	19,100	30	480
TC	330	21,220	990	31,270(a)	5,540
AAF	1,080	66,940(b)	26,640	0	1,980
Totals	64,180	514,300	545,460	75,620	85,560

(a) Rail cars awaiting delivery to European countries.

(b) Includes 61,700 tons Class V bombs and ammunition.

c. Disposal of Ammunition. Captured enemy ammunition amounting to 18,147 tons was disposed of by OMGUS during the fourth quarter of 1947. At the end of the year the status of captured enemy ammunition was as follows:

	<u>Nontoxic</u>	<u>Toxic</u>
Demilitarized	91,728	30,932
Remaining to be demilitarized	65,722	19,695

Negotiations were begun to sell 16,000 tons of toxic, and 10,000 to 25,000 tons of nontoxic, ammunition to the Ulmer Corporation of Italy. To complete disposal of surplus United States ammunition, 7,000 tons of Air Force bombs were to go to OMGUS for demilitarization and 62,000 tons to the Ulmer Corporation for demilitarization in Italy. Approximately 5,000 tons of bombs had been shipped to agencies under the supervision of OMGUS by the end of 1947.

d. Demilitarization of American Combat Material. On 1 October 1947, 136 complete aircraft and 154,780 long tons of United States combat material, exclusive of ammunition, remained in the U.S. Zone for demilitarization or disposal. During the next three months, Ordnance demilitarized or disposed of 27,150 long tons of Classes II and IV combat material. During the same period, the Air Force accumulated 3,480 long tons of excess combat material, comprising equipment of Classes II and IV and 16 complete aircraft, and demilitarized or disposed of 3,990 long tons of combat material and 9 complete aircraft. On 31 December, 127,120 long tons of combat material, exclusive of ammunition, and 143 complete

aircraft remained for demilitarization. Ordnance was responsible for the demilitarization of 77,980 long tons of Classes II and IV by 1 June 1948 and the Air Force anticipated demilitarizing its portion by 1 April 1949.

e. Disposal of Scrap. Under the supervision of the SS & P Division, 19,918 tons of ferrous scrap were shipped against the "Canterbury" contract and 12,674 against the "Roba" contract during the last quarter of 1947, leaving 122,694 tons and 16,873 tons to be shipped on the two contracts, respectively, on 31 December. During the same period, 2,900 tons of large-size ingots were produced in the aluminum resmelting program. Of this amount, 1,300 tons were received at the EUCCOM storage depot at Lübberstedt and the remainder was awaiting shipment.

f. Greek Intransit Depot. During the last quarter of 1947, 3,839 long tons of surplus Army property were received at the Greek Intransit Depot, Karlsruhe, and 1,980 tons of this property were shipped, making a total of 6,281 long tons received and 3,556 long tons shipped since the establishment of the Depot on 14 August 1947. Drought conditions in the summer and floods in December hampered river transport and led to the shipping of supplies from Karlsruhe and Mannheim in box cars purchased by the Greek Government. These cars were routed to Antwerp and Genoa for direct loading aboard ships bound for Greece.

g. Greek Military Aid Program. Military aid to Greece included shipment of the following supplies in October:

Air Force	2,500 long tons	Pierced plank landing mat
Ordnance	97 long tons	German ammunition
Quartermaster	530 long tons	Gasoline cans
Surgeon	5 long tons	Veterinary medical equipment
Engineer	82 long tons	Highway equipment
Signal	1 long ton	Communications equipment

Emergency supplies, including a shipment of 900,000 rounds of 45-caliber ammunition, were delivered to the Greek Government by air. Preparations were made for the shipment by water of additional ammunition selected from dumps in the U.S. Zone.

h. Turkish Military Aid Program. Highway equipment, consisting of tractors and crushing and screening plants, was delivered to Turkey by water transportation in November. Upon instructions from the Department of the Army, the Medical, Ordnance, Signal, Quartermaster, and Engineer services set aside equipment, spare parts, and other supplies for the Turkish aid program. A shipment of 2,000 tons of explosives was prepared following inspection of captured enemy ammunition by an ordnance expert from the Turkish Army.

i. Transfer of Army Vehicles to Germany. Between 1 September 1945 and 1 November 1947, the Army turned over to the German authorities 11,900 motor vehicles, originally costing \$20,415,432, which were excess to military needs. Between 1 November and 31 December 1947, 2,287 additional vehicles, with an original value of \$7,273,913, were turned over to the German authorities.

8. Status of Stocks and Reserves.

a. Consolidation of Depots. Consolidation of EUCOM reserve stocks into central depots for each of the services continued throughout the final quarter of 1947. The status of this program, with target dates for its completion by individual services, is shown in table III.

Table III

CONSOLIDATION OF DEPOTS

Service	Type of installation(a)	Location	Target date	LT on hand 1 Dec 47 yet to be shipped	LT shipped during December	Estimated tonnage yet to be moved 31 Dec 47
EES	Classes II, IV, PX	Ansbach	1 Feb 48	100	450	1,300
Cml	Classes II, IV, V, all maintenance	Hanau	Completed	0	0	0
TI&E	Class IV	Stuttgart	Completed	0	0	0
Engr	Classes II, IV, 4th & 5th ech maintenance	Hanau	1 Apr 48	18,280	7,080	11,200
Med	Classes II, IV, 4th & 5th ech maintenance	Fürth	Completed	0	0	0
Med	CA-MG Depots	Weinheim	Completed	0	0	0
Ord	Classes II, IV, spare parts (55%)	Griesheim	1 Jul 48	14,843	729	14,114
Ord	Classes II, IV, spare parts (45%)	Mannheim	1 Jul 48	9,855	71	4,929
Ord	Vehicles	Illesheim	1 Feb 48	15,443	2,152	2,477
Ord	Class V	Munster	Completed	0	0	0
Ord and Engr	Class V	Bamberg	Completed	0	0	0

Table III (cont'd)

Service	Type of installation(a)	Location	Target date	LT on hand 1 Dec 47 yet to be shipped	LT shipped during December	Estimated tonnage yet to be moved 31 Dec 47
QM	Classes I, II, III, IV (60%)	Giessen	30 Apr 48	20,441	1,502	4,282
QM	Classes I, II, III, IV (40%)	Munich	30 Apr 48	4,229	88	0
Sig	Classes II, IV, 3d, 4th & 5th ech maintenance	Hanau	Completed	0	0	0
Sp Sv	Class IV maintenance	Aschaffenburg	1 Apr 48	3,163	365	2,798
TC	Classes II, IV, (Marine)	Bremerhaven	Completed	0	0	0
Totals				86,354	12,437	41,100
Net decrease during December 1947						45,254

(a) Percentages in this column indicate proportion of stock held at specified locations.

b. Buses for Military Posts. In an intensified program to provide economical transportation, 295 buses were issued to military posts between 26 September and 31 December 1947, compared with 69 issued between 1 June and 25 September 1947. To eliminate the use of German buses on contract and permit a reduction in other types of military vehicles, changes in authorizations were being made to increase the number of authorized buses from 1,197 to about 1,300. At the end of 1947, 876 buses were in use, 78 were due from the United States, and

300, at the rate of 30 each month, were to be supplied from local sources by conversion of 2½-ton trucks.

c. Motor Vehicle Authorizations. Continual reduction in the number of vehicles authorized was reflected in the decline in the number of licensed military vehicles from 95,115 in July 1946, at the time of the institution of the licensing program, to 70,044 on 1 April 1947, 59,518 on 19 August 1947, and 45,874 on 1 January 1948. By 31 December 1947, license plates had been issued to 38,910 military vehicles under the current licensing program. Some units had fewer vehicles than they were authorized, and the licensing of other vehicles was delayed by their being held for repairs. Utilization Survey Teams, sent into the field by the Chief of Transportation were expected to complete a survey of all units and installations as respects their use of motor vehicles, on or about 1 May 1948.

d. Light Sedans at Military Posts. Under current directives, all American-made sedans of 1940 and later models and German-made Opel, Mercedes-Benz, and Volkswagen sedans were approved for military use and maintenance. In December 1946 a program was begun to replace nonapproved types. In August 1947 the number of available rebuilt sedans began to exceed the number required for replacement of standard types and the excess was used to replace nonapproved types. Under this replacement program, 658 approved types of American and German sedans had been issued to major commands or military posts by the end of 1947.

e. Horses for Military Use. At the end of 1947 EUCOM requirements for military mounts had been reduced from 697 to 515, including 340 for operational purposes and 175 as a reserve. The operational mounts were assigned to major commands as follows: U.S. Constabulary (Germany and Austria), 267; First Military District (War Crimes Enclosure, Dachau), 52; and USAFE, 21. In disposing of horses excess to requirements, the Chief Quartermaster transferred 147 to OMGUS, authorized the restitution of 152 to their rightful owners, and turned over 24 to the Army Olympic Equestrian Team.

f. Supplies of Antifreeze Liquid. Approximately 320,000 gallons of antifreeze liquid were required for EUCOM military vehicles during the winter of 1947-48, including 197,933 gallons to fill all radiators at the beginning of winter. On 31 December, 269,686 gallons had been issued, 45,554 gallons were on hand, 36,000 gallons were en route to the European Command, and 7,700 gallons were due in.

9. Food Stocks.

Procurement of perishable foods on the Continent and local enforcement of the national food-saving program were the special food supply problems dealt with by the SS & P Division during the fourth quarter of 1947.

a. Procurement of Perishable Foodstuffs. During the fourth quarter of 1947, \$2,754,432.23 were expended in the procurement of

perishable foodstuffs on the Continent. No food was procured in Germany for the occupation forces. Contracts negotiated by the Chief Quartermaster with governments or firms in Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Italy, resulted in the delivery to the U.S. Army of perishable foods as follows:

Butter	1,461,097 pounds
Cheese	577,242 pounds
Milk	4,609,924 liters
Fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables	14,077,979 pounds

b. Food Conservation. In accordance with the policy of the President and directives from the Departments of the Army and the Air Force, a threefold food conservation program was undertaken by the Quartermaster in the European Command. The main points of this program were:

- (1) Voluntary reductions in food consumption were urged.
- (2) Commissary sales were spot-checked for excessive purchases, and meatless Tuesday and eggless Thursday were observed.
- (3) The issue of rations and the serving of food were closely supervised to insure economy.

c. Food Service Inspections. Food service teams visited 150 dining facilities, or approximately 10 percent of those in operation, to check conservation measures and give technical advice. Appreciable progress was observed and deficiencies of operation were noted for correction.

10. Storage of Gasoline.

On 31 December 1947, all military posts except Bamberg, Bad Tölz, Munich, and Frankfurt had sufficient bulk storage facilities to maintain their authorized levels of 15 days' supply of 72-octane gasoline. Additional storage facilities were being provided at Bamberg, Bad Tölz, and Munich, while Frankfurt Post planned to maintain its level in the local quartermaster subdepot bulk installation. At the end of the year, a reserve of approximately 2,300,000 gallons of gasoline, representing an 8-day supply for the entire European Command, was in storage at six military posts. Approximately 10,000 barrels containing 420,000 gallons of 72- and 80-octane gasoline were filled monthly by quartermaster installations for issue to units.

11. Pilferage.

The dollar value of supplies pilfered decreased from \$143,000 in November to \$107,000 in December. While losses in transit decreased from \$82,000 to \$32,000, losses from fixed installations increased from \$61,000 to \$75,000 due mainly to recurring pilferage committed at Mannheim Ordnance and Hanau Signal Depots and discovered during December. Persons arrested numbered 1,352, while 1,699 potential pilferers were detained for questioning during December. During the same month, American railway police decreased from 1,877 to 1,838, while German railway police serving as static guards increased from 3,916 to 4,261. Organized civilian guards engaged in static guard duties decreased during December from 9,275

to 9,055, whereas strength of the industrial police increased from 12,772 to 13,766.

12. Supplies for the Construction of Rhein-Main Air Base.

Corrective action taken during the last quarter of 1947 to improve the supply of goods and equipment needed in construction work at Rhein-Main Air Base included provision for the placing of requisitions by the construction agency directly with the Hanau Engineer Depot. At the end of December, goods and equipment needed to complete important projects were already requisitioned and were scheduled for delivery in advance of the dates upon which they would be needed for construction. Requisitions submitted on 14 October listing all supplies needed for construction to 31 December 1947 had been filled at the end of the year to the extent of 85 percent, while steps had been taken to procure the remainder of the supplies requested.

13. Logistical Support for PCIRO.

Revised procedures governing logistical support provided by the occupation forces for the Preparatory Commission, International Refugee Organization (PCIRO), were published by EUCOM Headquarters on 1 December. ⁽⁴⁾ This support was to continue to include the provision of communications and transportation within Germany, as well as real estate and buildings needed to accomplish the mission of PCIRO, and the maintenance and repair of vehicles. Procedures to be followed in the sale of supplies and services to PCIRO were described, along with

methods of accounting for the expenditures of PCIRO. Members of the staff of PCIRO were authorized the same privileges relating to supplies, services, and facilities as civilian employees of the occupation forces.

14. Resources Boards for the Occupied Zone.

The status and purpose of resources boards established in 1946 were clarified, and current members of zone, land, and local boards were designated on 6 November 1947. ⁽⁵⁾ Committees on manpower allocation, supply and materials, and real property were named to assist each board. The Director of SS & P served as one of the three members of the U.S. Zone Resources Board.

CONTROL OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

15. The Construction Program.

a. By 18 November 1947, the group of projects known as the European Command Construction Program, totaling 120,000,000 man-hours of labor, was 92 percent completed. The status of the 10 principal projects was as follows:

Project	Percentage completed
Rhein-Main Air Base	88
Giessen QM Depot	74
Frankfurt housing	89
Stuttgart housing	93

Wiesbaden Air Base and Military	
Community	91
Berlin housing	86
Ordnance rebuild plants	69
Munich housing	86
Hanau Engineer Depot	83
Griesheim Ordnance Depot	84

During the last quarter of 1947 requests for new projects so far exceeded the work capacity of the Chief Engineer that major commands were directed to review their construction programs for the calendar year 1948 and resubmit all projects requiring support from EUCOM Headquarters. Meanwhile the maintenance of buildings already occupied accounted for an increasingly large proportion of the total work program. Eighty percent of the work done during October was devoted to maintenance, as compared with 69 percent during July.

b. Major construction projects approved during October, a typical month to show the nature of construction required in the execution of the occupation mission, are shown in table IV.

Table IV
CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS APPROVED

Major Command	Project	Man-hours
<u>USAFE:</u>		
Fürstfeldbruck	Construction of crash truck fire station	24,870
Zeppelinheim	Repair of central latrine and mess	15,300
Rhein-Main	Addition to the PX building	13,000
Zeppelinheim	Construction of 2 watch towers for Air Am Depot	11,000
Rhein-Main	Construction of hardstanding and rail spur in solid fuel storage yards	37,000

Table IV (cont'd)

Major Command	Project	Man-hours
Rhein-Main	Construction of doors for 4 butler hangers	233,600
Rhein-Main	Repairs to runways, taxiways and hardstands	103,000
<u>District I:</u>		
Pocking	Repair of roofs of barracks for PCIRO Pine City	14,000
Regensburg	Repairs to buildings of Von Der Tan Kaserne PCIRO	20,400
Kitzingen	Construction of roads, ditches, and drainage for the 87th Ord Depot	35,000
<u>District II:</u>		
Giessen	Alteration of Hangar VI, QM Depot	18,280
Boblingen	Heating, hardstands, and repair of facilities of the 86th Ord Rebuild Plant	60,000
Münster	Construction and repair of interior roads, erection of security fence and lighting, and construction of static water reservoirs	19,000
Mannheim	Renovation of building 3 at Kaiser Wilhelm Kaserne	10,520
Darmstadt	Renovation of building 18 for dispensary, construction of new roof for motor pool shop, construction of new gas station and guard house for Ludwig Kaserne	18,000
Mannheim	Repair of roofs and windows in Daimler-Benz Works for Ordnance Depot	12,650
Ober-Ramstadt	Rebuilding of roads, laying of pipe line, and construction of hardstands for rebuild shop	12,000
<u>Hq Command, EUCOM:</u>		
Frankfurt	Winter-proofing of EES warehouse No. 1	26,330
	Rehabilitation of 29 housing units for families in Heddernheim, 36 in Frankfurt Compound; construction of shop for 609 Eng L Equip Co; improving of facilities for 574 Ord MAM Co; construction of road and walks at shopping center	670,490
Hanau	Repair of interior of building 6 at Wolfgang Kaserne	41,300

Table IV (cont'd)

Major Command	Project	Man-hours
Höchst	Rehabilitation of housing for bipartite agencies	21,395
Butzbach	Repairs of permanent buildings	60,000
Butzbach	Construction of roads in ordnance depot	30,000
<u>BPE:</u>		
Bremerhaven	Repairs of docks at Einswardin and Nordenham for Ordnance depot	12,000
<u>Berlin Command:</u>		
Berlin	Razing and excavation of the former American Embassy building site	21,600
Total		1,590,735

c. A survey of the most important construction projects showed that progress had been made by the middle of December as shown in table V.

Table V

STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, 16 DECEMBER 1947

Project	Percent completed	Man-hours remaining
Frankfurt and Hedderheim: Rehabilitation of quarters	57	104,359
Rhein-Main Air Base	75	2,661,397
Giessen: European Quartermaster Depot construction	67	1,000,000
Wetzlar Post subprojects	29	41,200
Mannheim Ordnance Depot construction	1	64,275
Käfertal Kaserne subprojects	60	34,000
Kitzingen Replacement center	30	140,000
Hanau Engineer Depot subprojects	76	441,380
Erding Air Depot rehabilitation	80	74,473

16. Reduction in Army-Occupied Installations.

The number of installations of all types held by the occupation forces in Germany decreased from 20,343 to 18,241 during October. Major reductions included living quarters, from 19,519 to 17,477; headquarters and administrative buildings, 276 to 245; airfields, 62 to 60; and others, 486 to 459. A resurvey of installations in November led to the recording of additional holdings, resulting in a recorded reduction from 19,018 to 18,840 installations during November. Few changes occurred during December.

17. Developments Affecting Ordnance Depots.

Under a decision of the Zone Resources Board in July 1947, a portion of the Griesheim Ordnance Depot area was transferred to the neighboring German chemical plant. To compensate for this loss of space, the Mannheim Ordnance Depot was designated a permanent depot. To provide additional storage space until 100,000 square feet of covered storage facilities could be constructed at Mannheim, it was planned to retain the Nordenham Ordnance Depot until 31 December 1948.

18. Housing for Bipartite and Bizonal Agencies.

In order to provide housing for the bipartite and bizonal agencies by 15 November 1947, an overriding priority on labor, materials, and funds had been given to all projects for rehabilitation of buildings and preparation of living quarters in the Frankfurt area. Seventeen buildings, with a total of 683,000 square feet, were allocated to the bipartite and bizonal agencies for office space. Quarters were available by 15 November for 642 single United States and British employees and 258 families. Approximately 1,950 German staff members had been housed by that date, and it was expected that housing for the entire German staff, or approximately 2,254 family-type and 2,127 single quarters, would be available by 1 June 1948. With basic requirements having been met on 15 November, the priority of these projects was reduced and completion was speeded on projects which had been delayed during the preceding six months.

19. Negro Training Center.

Rehabilitation of buildings at Kitzingen Air Base to provide for 1,328 persons was only partially completed on 1 December, the date of the move of the Negro Training Center from Scheinwerfer Kaserne, Käfertal-Mannheim, to Kitzingen Air Base. To expedite the work the District Engineer established a construction office at Kitzingen Air Base, the Würzburg Military Post Engineer moved his utilities force to Kitzingen, and the Chief Engineer, EUCOM, undertook to furnish supplies not available to the post and district engineers.

20. Release of Hotels for German Operation.

In compliance with a directive ordering the release of a number of Army-held hotels to permit the establishment of a German-operated chain for United States, Allied, and neutral civilian transients from outside the U.S. Zone, a survey of hotels was conducted by representatives of EUCOM Headquarters and OMGUS. As a result, it was agreed that the following hotels would be released for this purpose:

Augsburg	Drei Kronen Hotel
Berlin	Park Hotel
Bremen	Columbus Hotel
Frankfurt	Ritter Park Hotel
Karlsruhe	Karpen Hotel
Munich	Four Seasons Hotel
Nürnberg	Park Hotel
Stuttgart	Ketterer Hotel
Wiesbaden	Hotel Gruener Wald

21. Destruction of Enemy Fortifications.

Destruction of all Priority I fortifications took place prior to 15 March 1947. Of the 12,418 Priority II fortifications whose location had been determined, 9,845 had been destroyed up to September 1947, while 2,573 were deferred from immediate destruction. As required by an amendment dated 30 April 1947 to Allied Control Directive No. 22, EUCOM Headquarters began on 4 September 1947 a survey, to be completed by 1 January 1948, to locate all permanent military camps and barracks. By 30 November 1947, the survey was 90 percent completed. Destruction of barracks or kaserne was delayed in the expectation that the Allied Control Council would delete such installations from the list of installations to be destroyed, on the ground that they were needed for occupancy by the occupying forces.

22. Military Labor.

On 26 November 1947, the policy adopted in June 1947 calling for the replacement of organized civilian guards by industrial police was revised to discontinue any further discharging of members of labor service (civilian guard) companies. Under the new policy, 11,050 authorized civilian guards and 6,500 authorized technical labor service personnel were retained, of which 600 technical labor service personnel were employed by the American Graves Registration Command in liberated areas. The persons employed in the U.S. Zone of Germany were organized into 72 labor service companies, 48 labor service (civilian guard)

companies, and 24 technical labor service companies. These units were supervised by 97 labor supervision company headquarters, each with an authorized strength of two officers and seven enlisted men. Many of the supervision companies had additional missions, such as the administration and the supervision of the operations of industrial police and mess halls for Germans employed by the occupation forces. Twenty-eight companies supervised approximately 5,540 resident employees in the operation of approximately 3,955 vehicles employed in military post transport operations.

BUDGET AND FISCAL OPERATIONS

23. Expenditures of Appropriated Funds.

The review of expenditures of appropriated funds by European Command agencies was a major task of the Budget and Fiscal Section, Civil Branch, SS & P Division.

a. Obligations in Excess of Prorated Budget Ceilings. Analysis of first quarter Fiscal Year 1948 expenditures showed that funds of certain appropriations, as shown in table VI, had been obligated by more than 25 percent of ceilings allocated for the entire Fiscal Year 1948. In some cases it was expected that expenditures would diminish during the remainder of the year. Where necessary, however, additional funds were requested.

Table VI

FUNDS OVEREXPENDED

Appropriation	Ceiling for Fiscal Year 1948	Total obligations to 30 Sep 47	Percentage of ceiling
<u>Contingencies of the Army</u>			
Miscellaneous current expenses (Cat. A)	\$27,250.00	\$8,726.42	32.0
Extraordinary military expenses (Cat. A)	25,000.00	12,434.00	49.7
<u>Finance Service, Army</u>			
Travel of individuals other than permanent change of station	286,200.00	103,946.79	36.3
<u>Quartermaster Service, Army</u>			
WEMA--Personnel engaged in special service activities overseas	239,425.00	63,657.00	26.6
WEMA--Information and education	488,234.00	144,609.50	29.6
Regular supplies	358,712.00	209,175.25	58.3
<u>Engineer Service, Army</u>	5,415,000.00	2,747,391.71	50.7(a)
<u>Air Corps, Army</u>	4,172,300.00	1,171,921.95	28.1
<u>Ordnance Service and Supplies, Army</u>	2,938,670.00	892,065.69	30.3
<u>Transportation Service, Army</u>	2,360,000.00	736,201.42	31.2

(a) With the elimination of obligations of \$1,397,283 made by USFA, EUCCOM expenditures represented only 24.9 percent of the EUCCOM ceiling. On 10 October, funds amounting to \$5,215,600 were requested under this appropriation to cover USFA requirements.

b. Obligations Amounting to Less Than Prorated Budget Ceilings.

A number of appropriations as shown in table VII were obligated less than 25 percent during the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1948. In certain cases this was due to the unpredictable nature of the expenditures authorized and in others to an overestimate of needs. Where the latter appeared true, a reduction in available funds was recommended.

Table VII

FUNDS UNDEREXPENDED

Appropriation	Ceiling for Fiscal Year 1948	Total obligations to 30 Sep 47	Percentage of ceiling
<u>Contingencies of the Army</u>			
Provost Marshal activities	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 4,906.65	14.0
Miscellaneous current expenses (Cat. B)	3,000.00	150.00	5.0
Extraordinary military expenses (Cat. B)	1,626,000.00	369,415.35	22.7
<u>Finance Service, Army</u>			
Pay of civilians at military headquarters	18,631,000.00	3,900,289.65	20.9
Claims of military and civilian personnel under provision of AR 25-100	250,000.00	14,697.41	5.9
Field employees of the Finance Department	600,000.00	113,988.59	19.0
<u>Quartermaster Service, Army</u>			
Subsistence	11,262,082.00	1,482,996.60	13.2
<u>Medical and Hospital Department, Army</u>			
	1,542,440.00	274,395.02	17.8
<u>Chemical Service, Army</u>			
	36,000.00	7,100.00	19.7
<u>Cemetaryial Expenses, Department of Army, No Year</u>			
	11,406,224.00	2,054,408.69	18.0

c. Obligations Considered Normal. Obligations made against the appropriations shown in table VIII, were viewed as reflecting normal operations:

Table VIII

FUNDS SHOWING NORMAL EXPENDITURE

Appropriations	Ceiling for Fiscal Year 1948	Total obligations to 30 Sep 47	Percentage of ceiling
<u>Quartermaster Service, Army</u>			
Clothing and equipage	\$ 248,700.00	\$ 65,836.30	26.5
Incidental expenses	3,039,400.00	723,507.79	23.8
<u>Signal Service, Army</u>	2,038,931.00	501,262.17	24.6
<u>Relief Appropriations, US Forces, Austria</u>			
Procurement of fuel and lubricants (for other than aircraft)	7,800,000.00	2,800,000.00	35.9
Procurement of fertilizer	2,200,000.00	2,200,000.00	100.0
Totals	10,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	50.0
<u>Government and Relief in Occupied Areas</u>			
US Forces, Austria	12,500,000.00	4,074,778.05	
Office of Military Government, Germany	236,661,723.00	4,313,691.26	
All others		318,114.77	
Totals	249,161,723.00	8,706,584.08	3.5

24. Accounting System for Occupation Costs.

In accordance with a directive from the Joint Chiefs of Staff and a pending quadripartite agreement on the definition of internal and external costs, steps were taken during the last quarter of 1947 to

develop records of occupation costs. Under the accounting system temporarily adopted, internal and external occupation costs were considered as those involving reichmarks and dollars, respectively. Accounts up to 1 July 1946 were considered to balance. Subsequent internal costs were to be based on expenditures from the local budget, less credits claimed for the care and maintenance of displaced persons, and the value, upon their return, of withdrawals from the German economy. External costs were to be based on the dollar value of expenditures made necessary by the occupation, including pay of troops and civilian employees, procurement outside Germany, withdrawals from stocks of American-made goods procured during previous fiscal years, and the value of items imported from the United States, including their transportation and the cost of their handling prior to shipment overseas. Following these principles, external occupation costs for Fiscal Year 1947 were figured at \$1,280,608,800 (not counting ocean transportation and handling costs in the United States), and internal occupation costs for the same period were estimated at \$381,929,100, using 30 cents as the conversion value of the reichsmark.

25. Payment of Prisoners of War.

Supervision of the cashing of military payment orders for discharged German prisoners of war was a further responsibility of the Budget and Fiscal Section. These orders were issued for work performed in the United States and were payable in marks upon demand at German

banks. The EUCOM Central Disbursing Officer was responsible for making repayment to the banks. Cashing of these orders began in February 1947, and by the end of the year orders cashed amounted to RM 69,401,691.90 in the U.S. Zone, RM 59,080,542.10 in the British Zone, RM 8,782,502.00 in the French Zone, and RM 9,104,838.00 in Berlin.

26. Accounting for Supplies Furnished to Austria.

Upon the termination of UNRRA on 31 December 1946, the War Department provided emergency relief supplies for the U.S. Zone of Austria until the State Department began administering a relief and rehabilitation program in Austria the following July. Sources for the emergency aid provided by the Army during the first six months of 1947 were as follows: appropriated funds amounting to \$15,000,000; food supplies valued at \$7,500,000 repaid to the Army by UNRRA; \$2,000,000 worth of excess military property shipped to Austria with no new dollar outlay except transportation costs, which were paid from appropriated funds; and \$1,000,000 worth of petroleum products and food released by USFA. Under the State Department relief program, an estimated \$100,000,000 was available from appropriated funds for Austrian relief. In addition, excess military supplies from EUCOM stocks were to be shipped to Austria, their payment to be reckoned in peace treaty negotiations. It was estimated that the Department of the Army provided \$35,500,000 worth of supplies from the United States during Fiscal Year 1947; \$30,000,000 worth of supplies were received for Austrian relief after the initiation

of the State Department program on 1 July 1947; and stocks having a cost value of \$44,400,000 were shipped to Austria from the European Command before the end of 1947.

27. Support of PCIRO during First Quarter of Fiscal Year 1948.

Supplies and services furnished to PCIRO by the European Command during July, August, and September 1947 amounted to \$5,599,270.01. Bills for this amount were completed during December, covering the items shown in table IX.

Table IX

SUPPLIES FURNISHED TO PCIRO, 1 JULY-30 SEPTEMBER 1947

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Totals
Ordnance Dept:				
Automotive parts, tires, and tubes	629.79	11,005.91	12,249.75	23,885.45
Medical Department:				
Medical supplies			98.10	98.10
Transportation Corps:				
Rental of motor vehicles	52,926.62	38,348.76	24,720.71	115,996.09
Quartermaster Corps:				
Gasoline, office supplies, and cleaning and pre- serving materials	54,338.65	38,997.87	55,613.65	148,950.17
Corps of Engineers:				
Maintenance of utilities	3,354.23	5,199.84	10,994.71	19,548.78
Civil Affairs Div:				
Food	1,511,902.99	1,163,556.99	1,175,194.07	3,850,654.05
Classes II and IV, clothing	149,652.26	681,314.03	548,398.58	1,379,364.87
Medical supplies			60,772.50	60,772.50
Totals	1,772,804.54	1,938,423.40	1,888,042.07	5,599,270.01

28. Payment of Current Bills for Procurement outside Germany.

During the fourth quarter of 1947 it was found that bills for procurement outside Germany were not being paid promptly. On 15 November the technical services owed approximately 12 million dollars on invoices more than 30 days old. Undue delay in payment resulted from irregular procurement practices, lack of coordination between procurement and fiscal sections, language barriers, slow communication facilities, and unfamiliarity of vendors with Army regulations in regard to the preparation of certified bills. Table X shows vouchers approved for payment during the period 15 October to 15 November and bills over 30 days old on 15 November. Settlement of these bills was not to be included in the pending bulk settlements with France, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the United Kingdom.

Table X

PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES OUTSIDE GERMANY

Service	Vouchers approved 15 Oct-15 Nov 47		Unpaid accounts over 30 days old	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Engineer	21	\$ 560,187	130	\$ 642,272
Ordnance	8	3,809	64	607,026
Quartermaster	101	761,702	132	4,062,207
Signal	2	817	1	587
Special Services	10	192,525(a)	4	66,261(a)
Surgeon	14	1,051	88	11,272
Transportation	644	2,794,592	16	4,037,376
TI & E	9	10,217(a)	0	0
Totals	809	\$ 4,324,900	435	\$9,427,001

(a) Includes nonappropriated funds of EUCOM Exchange System and TI & E.

To correct this condition, chiefs of services were directed to review the organization and activities of procurement and fiscal sections of their respective services with a view to establishing closer coordination between them, to instruct vendors to submit properly certified bills promptly, and to certify all vouchers for payment within 30 days. A representative of the SS & P Division was assigned to assist the chiefs of services in this program.

29. Settlement of Accounts with Foreign Governments.

The settlement of certain accounts with foreign governments continued to be a responsibility of the SS & P Division throughout this quarter. At the beginning of December, the following steps had been taken with regard to accounts incurred since the cessation of reciprocal aid.

a. France. Following payment of \$120,000,000 up to 1 April 1947, further payments were suspended pending submission of bulk invoices by the French Government. As a result of several changes in the French estimates, an audit of French vouchers was begun by EUOCC Headquarters on 15 September. It was estimated that final settlement of all French claims would be achieved by 1 April 1948.

b. Belgium. The total Belgian bill presented on 12 November 1947 was approximately \$56,200,000, of which \$48,226,524 had been paid by 12 May 1947. The unpaid balance of about eight million dollars

included a number of questionable charges and was therefore referred to the Department of the Army for decision. Full settlement was anticipated by 15 February 1948.

c. Luxemburg. On 16 December 1947, the Luxemburg Government presented to EUCOM Headquarters a bulk invoice in the amount of \$1,314,807.72 covering U.S. Army procurement from Luxemburg suppliers between 3 September 1945 and 30 June 1946. After counterclaims owed to the Army by Luxemburg had been deducted, claims of the Luxemburg Government were settled in full on 22 December 1947 by payment of \$1,228,579.15.

d. Czechoslovakia. A bulk settlement of procurement claims of Czechoslovakia was made on 25 July 1947 with the payment by the U.S. Army of \$5,903,647.03.

e. United Kingdom. Claims of the British Government based on U.S. Army procurement up to 31 December 1945 were settled in Washington on 27 March 1946. EUCOM Headquarters undertook the settlement of approximately \$10,000,000 in claims arising in 1946. This amount included claims for labor, real estate, and procurement by United States forces including approximately \$4,500,000 for procurement by the Quartermaster Corps and the Ordnance Department. Final settlement was expected by 31 March 1948.

f. Other Countries. EUCOM Headquarters also engaged in negotiations for the settlement of accounts with Norway, Denmark, and

Switzerland. Settlement of the Norwegian claim of \$765,140 was finally undertaken by the Department of the Army. Claims of Denmark, amounting to approximately \$7,500, were expected to be settled by 1 January 1948. EUCOM Headquarters accepted the Swiss claim for \$1,056,052.80 and expected that payment would be made by 25 January 1948.

SERVICE, SUPPLY & PROCUREMENT DIVISION FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

DIRECTOR, S, S & P
DEPUTY DIRECTORS, S, S & P

APPROVED: 15 MARCH 1947
 S / CARTER B. MAGRUDER
 C. B. MAGRUDER
 MAJ GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY
 DIRECTOR OF S, S & P

PERSONNEL & SERVICE SECTION

1. HANDLES ALL MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS FOR PERFORMED BY AS OR REASSIGNED COMMANDS, MAINTAINING NECESSARY PERSONNEL RECORDS.
2. PROCURES AND ISSUES DIVISION SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT, MAINTAINING NECESSARY RECORDS.
3. OPERATES DIVISION MOTOR VEHICLE SECTION.

EXECUTIVE

1. ASSISTS THE DIRECTOR OF S, S & P AND HIS DEPUTIES BY FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS OF DIVISION POLICY.
2. ASSUMES BRANCH RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADVISING AND ASSIGNMENT OF ACTIONS WHERE APPROPRIATE.
3. REVIEWS OUTGOING COMMUNICATIONS TO INSURE PROPER COORDINATION AND COMPLETION WITH ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES AND TECHNIQUES.
4. SUPERVISES DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.

MAIL & RECORDS SECTION

1. PROCESSES ALL INCOMING AND OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE.
2. MAINTAINS REGISTER AND FOLLOW-UP OF ALL PENDING ACTIONS.
3. MAINTAINS CREDIT CONTROL FOR CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS.
4. MAINTAINS DIVISION GENERAL RECORDS.
5. MAINTAINS DIVISION MESSAGE SERVICE.

CONTROL BRANCH

1. COORDINATES DIVISION STATISTICAL AND REPORTING SYSTEMS; COMPILES NECESSARY DATA REQUIRED BY S & P OR NECESSARY TO SHOW PROGRESS IN ACCOMPLISHING THE DIVISION MISSION.
2. ANALYZES AND EVALUATES SUPPLY OPERATIONS DATA; ANALYZES MATTERS DEVELOPED AT COM, FIELD AND THEATER INSPECTIONS; DEVELOPS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EFFICIENCY AND SIMPLIFICATION OF OPERATIONS; ISSUES APPROPRIATE ACTION BY S & P BRANCHES; THEORETICAL SERVICES OF SUBORDINATE COMMANDS WHERE INDICATED.
3. REVIEWS UTILIZATION OF PERSONNEL AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONS WITHIN DIVISION; RECOMMENDS APPROPRIATE ASSIGNMENTS.
4. COLLECTS, EDITS AND PREPARES DATA FOR THE DIRECTOR OF S & P FOR USE AS CORRELATIONS WITH THE S & P MAJOR COMMAND OR HIS DEPUTIES.
5. SCHEDULES AND CONDUCTS MONTHLY SUPPLY COM. MEETINGS WITH MAJOR COMMANDS.
6. COORDINATES INSPECTIONS BY MEMBERS OF S & P; SUPERVISES THEORETICAL INSPECTIONS BY CHIEFS OF SECTIONS OF MAJOR FIELDING DIVISION MISSIONS.
7. DEFINES PUBLICATIONS AND DISSEMINATION EFFECTS; AND S & P MISSION TO INSURE COORDINATION WITH RELEVANT AGENCIES.
8. FURNISHES TRAINING SERVICES FOR ALL SECTIONS OF THE DIVISION.

PLANS BRANCH

1. MAINTAINS LIAISON WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT, THEATER COMMAND, GENERAL AND SPECIAL STAFF AND THEATER COMMAND FOR THE PURPOSES OF INTER-DEPARTMENT LEVEL LOGISTICAL PLANNING REQUISITIONING AND DATA AND DISSEMINATED DATA TO OTHER PLANNING AND OPERATING AGENCIES.
2. INITIATES, DEVELOPS AND SUPERVISES OVERALL LOGISTICAL PLANNING.
3. REVIEWS AND EVALUATES LOGISTIC ASPECTS OF ALL MAJOR PLANS, CONCEPTS AND FORMS; PREPARES SUMMARY, INCLUDING LONG RANGE FORECASTS OF S & P MISSIONS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF GUIDING PLANNING ACTIVITIES OF SUBORDINATE COMMANDS.

TROOPS & LABOR BRANCH

1. SUPERVISES REQUISITIONING, ALLOCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND OPERATING EFFICIENCY OF TROOPS UTILIZED IN ACCOMPLISHING THE DIVISION MISSION.
2. COORDINATES THE DIRECTION OF TROOP TO ACCOMPLISH MOVEMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF UNITS.
3. COORDINATES WITH DIRECTOR OF TROOP IN STAFF SUPERVISION OVER THEATER TECHNICAL SERVICE SCHOOLS THROUGH AN OFFICER TO THIS AGENCY TO MEET NEEDS FOR TRAINED PERSONNEL TO ACCOMPLISH THE DIVISION MISSION.
4. REVIEWS PROVISIONS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF OFFICERS OR CHIEFS OF THEORETICAL SERVICES.
5. SUPERVISES REQUISITIONING, ALLOCATION AMONG MAJOR COMMANDS, AND ESTABLISHES POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR ORGANIZATION, EMPLOYMENT AND EQUIPMENT OF TROOP CIVILIAN LABOR, AND CIVILIAN GUARD UNITS UTILIZED FOR LOGISTICAL PURPOSES.
6. COORDINATES WITH DIRECTOR OF P & A IN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPERVISION OF POLICING AGENCIES THE SCOPE OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL LOCATED IN THIS REQUISITIONING OR IN RELATED FIELD AGENCIES FOR WHICH S & P IS RESPONSIBLE.
7. COORDINATES TO DEVELOP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CENSUSING MAJOR, MOTOR AND WORKING CONDITIONS.
8. DETERMINES REQUISITIONING, ORGANIZATION, AND ALLOCATION OF US GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL FOR LABOR UNITS.

MAINTENANCE BRANCH

1. INITIATES OR DEVELOPS POLICIES FOR AND SUPERVISES CARE, REPAIRING, USING, REPAIRS AND REPLENISHMENT OF ALL TYPES OF EQUIPMENT.
2. SUPERVISES AND ISSUES MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL MEMBERS OF COMMAND RELEVANT EQUIPMENT.
3. SUPERVISES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARDS OF RELIABILITY OF TYPES OF EQUIPMENT.
4. INITIATES AND SUPERVISES MAINTENANCE INSPECTION PROCEDURES.
5. SUPERVISES POLICIES FOR ALL FACTORS, CREW, S, AND REPAIRS AND TROOPS FROM USE OF EQUIPMENT.

INSTALLATIONS BRANCH

1. INITIATES OR DEVELOPS POLICIES, ALL POLICIES CONCERNING INSTALLATIONS AND ACCOMMODATIONS.
2. SUPERVISES ALL FACILITIES AND SUPERVISES ALLOCATION OF FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS.
3. SUPERVISES IDENTIFICATION, DISSEMINATING AND ASSIGNMENT OF REAL ESTATE, FIXED INSTALLATIONS AND OTHER FACILITIES, INCLUDING AIR FIELDS.
4. SUPERVISES ALL CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF ALL INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES.
5. SUPERVISES ALL POLICIES CONCERNING HOSPITALIZATION AND RELOCATION.
6. COORDINATES WITH COMUS WITH THE USE OF BUNKER FACILITIES SUBJECT TO SEPARATION OR RESTRICTIONS.
7. SUPERVISES THE DESTRUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS REAL PROPERTY.
8. SUPERVISES THE DISTRIBUTION OF BUNKER PORTULATIONS.
9. SUPERVISES AND SUPERVISES PLANS AND POLICIES FOR DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF MILITARY PORTS.
10. SUPERVISES ALL POLICIES AND STANDARDS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF REAL ESTATE AND FIXED INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES.
11. SUPERVISES POLICIES FOR AND SUPERVISES MILITARY STORAGE OPERATIONS.
12. SUPERVISES MEASURES FOR THE SECURITY OF ALL SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS.

NOTE: FUNCTIONS RELATIVE TO TRANSPORTATION AND RELOCATION ARE PERFORMED BY THE THEATER CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO ACT FOR THE DIRECTOR OF S, S & P ON THESE MATTERS.

SUPPLY BRANCH

REQTS & STOCK CONTR. SECTION

1. DEVELOPS, COORDINATES AND SUPERVISES THE EXECUTION OF THE POLICIES CONCERNING STOCK CONTROL, TO INCLUDE:
 - a. THEATER LEVELS OF SUPPLY
 - b. REQUISITIONING OF THE US
 - c. DETERMINATION OF DISPOSITION OF EXCESS THEATER STOCKS.
2. MAINTAINS LIAISON WITH WAR DEPARTMENT AND OTHER THEATERS ON SUPPLY MATTERS; COLLECTS, DEVELOPS AND DISSEMINATES INFORMATION CONCERNING SHIPMENT OF SUPPLIES FROM AND TO THE US AND OTHER THEATERS.
3. COORDINATES AND SUPERVISES ACTION TO OBTAIN SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT NEEDED TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROVED THEATER PROJECTS, SPECIAL OPERATIONS PROJECTS, AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS AUTHORIZED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
4. COORDINATES AND SUPERVISES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REPLACEMENT FACTORS FOR THE THEATER.
5. MAINTAINS LIAISON WITH US AND FOREIGN AGENCIES WITHIN THE THEATER ON SUPPLY OF GOAL FOR US FORCES.
6. COORDINATES AVAILABILITY AND MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES WITHIN THE THEATER.
7. COORDINATES MOVEMENT OF AIR FREIGHTS TO AND FROM THE US AND LIAISON WITH AIR PRIORITIES BOARD.
8. SUPERVISES THE MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSING PROGRAM.

DISTRIBUTION SECTION

1. DEVELOPS, COORDINATES AND SUPERVISES REDISTRIBUTION OF ALL COMMON SUPPLIES.
2. INITIATES AND COORDINATES ISSUE AND ALLOCATION OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES TO ALL ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY THE THEATER.
3. DEVELOPS AND SUPERVISES POLICIES FOR SUPPLY LEVELS WITHIN MAJOR COMMANDS.
4. SUPERVISES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST SUPPLY SYSTEM.
5. COORDINATES WITH DELEGATED OPER ON TABLES OF ALLOWANCES AND TABLES OF EQUIPMENT TO INCLUDE THE THEATER AND APPROVAL OF ALL REQUESTS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES.
6. DEVELOPS AND SUPERVISES THE POLICY ON RATIONS AND MEASURES TO INCLUDE FOOD CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

SURPLUS DISPOSAL SECTION

1. INITIATES POLICIES AND PROCEDURES AND SUPERVISES ACTIVITIES PERTAINING TO THE COLLECTION, IDENTIFICATION, DISPOSITION OR REUTILIZATION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY, STORES AND CAPTURED TROOP MATERIEL.
2. SUPERVISES AND DISSEMINATES THEATER PERSONAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.
3. SUPERVISES THEATER PERSONAL ACTIVITIES EXCEPT REAL PROPERTY.
4. MAINTAINS DIRECT CONTACT WITH COMUS TO INSURE EFFICIENT COORDINATION AND DISPOSITION OF SURPLUSES TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE US GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL SUPPLY SECTION

1. COORDINATES AND SUPERVISES ALL COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING REQUISITIONING FOR THE MOVEMENT OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES FROM THE THEATER.
2. APPROVES AND SUPERVISES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FROM S & P.
3. SUPERVISES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FROM S & P.
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10. SUPERVISES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FROM S & P.

BUDGET & FISCAL SECTION

1. COORDINATES AND SUPERVISES THE THEATER BUDGET OF PERSONS OF HIS FUNCTIONS.
2. PREPARES, SUBMITTALS AND COORDINATES POLICIES AND PROCEDURES CONCERNING THE ACCOUNTING FOR SUPPLIES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES WITHIN THE THEATER.
3. SUPERVISES COORDINATION WITH THEATER COMMANDS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND SUBMITTALS OF BUDGETS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES.
4. SUPERVISES AND SUPERVISES POLICIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BUDGETS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES.
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PROCUREMENT SECTION

1. INITIATES, COORDINATES AND SUPERVISES PROCUREMENT POLICIES TO INSURE MAXIMUM UTILIZATION OF THEATER RESOURCES.
2. SUPERVISES AND SUPERVISES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES CONCERNING ITEMS AVAILABLE FOR PROCUREMENT WITHIN THE THEATER.
3. SUPERVISES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROCUREMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES.
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FOOTNOTES

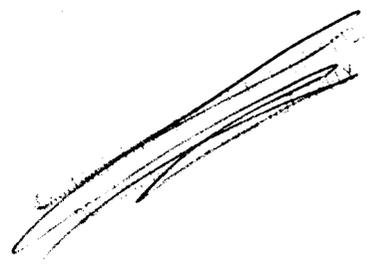
FOOTNOTES

N.B. Unless otherwise indicated, this chapter was prepared from data furnished by the Director of Logistics in his report of operations for the period 1 October-31 December 1947.

1. See pamphlet, Hq, EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47, pp 21-22, for full list of functions and responsibilities.
2. Staff Memo No 83, EUCOM, 9 Oct 47, subj: "Disbandment of Office, Chief, Military Labor Service."
3. Interview with Lt Col H. R. Hale, Control Br, Logistics Div, 5 May 48.
4. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Dec 47, file AG 322 GSP-AGO, subj: "US Army Logistical Support of IRO Operations and IRC Personnel in US Occupied Zone of Germany."
5. Cir 90, EUCOM, 6 Nov 47, subj: "Resources Boards for US Occupied Zone of Germany"; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Nov 47, file AG 334 GSP-AGO, subj: "Resources Boards for the US Occupied Zone of Germany."

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

Chapter XIII
DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AFFAIRS



RESTRICTED

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO:
AUTHORITY <i>Commander-in-Chief European Command 7 Apr 48 25 Apr 51</i>

Chapter XIII

DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AFFAIRS

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

1. Organization.

No important organizational changes occurred in the Civil Affairs Division during the last quarter of 1947. It continued as a general staff division of EUCOM, subdivided into three operational branches--Displaced Persons, Governmental Affairs, and Supply Control. The organization of the Civil Affairs Division is depicted in chart I, to be found at the end of this chapter.

2. Staff.

a. Brig. Gen. T. L. Harrold remained as director of the Division through the quarter under review. Maj. R. E. Neiman was assistant to the director and Lt. Col. D. J. Witmer was executive officer. Lt. Col.

D. H. Frost, serving as deputy director for displaced persons, completed his tour of duty in the Zone and returned to the United States in December. At the year's end, no successor had been appointed to the post. ⁽¹⁾ M. E. Horberg was assigned as Personnel Officer on 10 October, succeeding Maj. Harvey S. Holt, Jr. ⁽²⁾

b. Total personnel of the Division, assigned and attached, decreased by 41 during the last quarter of 1947. The following tabulation covers actual strength at the beginning and end of the period:

Category	1 Oct 47		
	Assigned	Attached	Totals
Officers	45		45
Enlisted personnel	75		75
U.S. civilians	34	8	42
British civilians	7		7
Belgian civilians	7		7
Indigenous employees	29		29
Czechoslovak, Polish, Soviet, and Canadian Civilians	5		5
IRO		23	23
Others		5	5
Totals	202	36	238

Category	31 Dec 47		
	Assigned	Attached	Totals
Officers	35		35
Enlisted personnel	66		66
U.S. civilians	30		30
Allied and Neutral civilians	16		16
Indigenous employees	22		22
PCIRO and AJDC personnel		15	15
Attached Agencies		13	13
Totals	169	28	197

c. Personnel authorizations at the beginning of October were: officers, 47; enlisted men, 81; United States and Allied civilians, 69; and indigenous employees, 34. Personnel authorizations at the end of December were: officers, 36; enlisted men, 62; United States and Allied civilians, 48; and indigenous employees, 21. (3)

3. Functions.

a. Civil Affairs Division was charged generally with the care and control of displaced persons, economic and legal affairs, public health and safety, liaison with OMGUS, and certain supply activities as they related to the German economy and displaced persons.

b. During the last quarter of 1947, the responsibility for requisitioning and release of real property and the handling of claims for damage to or losses from requisitioned property was transferred from Civil Affairs Division to the Chief Engineer. The handling of applications of key persons in civilian agencies for shipment of their dependents to the European Command was transferred from the Civil Affairs Division to the Adjutant General, but the Director of Civil Affairs continued to certify which persons were considered to be in "key" positions. Matters pertaining to public health were transferred from the Civil Affairs Division to the Chief Surgeon. (4)

DISPLACED PERSONS BRANCH

4. International Refugee Organization (IRO).

a. Beginning in July 1947 the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO) assumed major responsibilities for the care and maintenance of displaced persons, and it had been anticipated that formal establishment of IRO would follow shortly. ⁽⁵⁾

The agreement between the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and PCIRO had been predicated on this assumption and was to terminate on 31 December 1947. A meeting of the PCIRO in Geneva from 21 October to 1 November, attended by a representative of Headquarters, EUCOM, as consultant to the United States delegation, demonstrated, however, the absence of any definite indication as to when the IRO would actually become operational. The IRO constitution required ratified adherences by a minimum of 15 nations, and assured contributions of at least 75 percent of the budget. ⁽⁶⁾ The significant fact emerging from the meeting was the lag in establishment, with only 10 of the 21 signatories having ratified. Ratifications from France and Belgium were indicated as forthcoming within a short time. Contributions to PCIRO were being made on a month-to-month basis by 12 countries, but only 7 were providing full twelfths of their annual pledges, small token amounts being received from others. Four nations submitted nonconvertible currencies, useful only when IRO commitments were in areas where they were in use. The limitations and uncertainties resulting were pointed out by PCIRO authorities and the State Department

delegation indicated that governmental influence would be exerted to achieve the needed ratifications and contributions. A possibility was noted that IRO would fail to be constituted and responsibilities revert to the respective governments.⁽⁷⁾

b. The conference decided that:

(1) An international tracing bureau would be established in place of the former Central Tracing Bureau, to coordinate activities of the zonal tracing bureaus and further cooperation with tracing services of the interested countries.

(2) The order excluding out-of-camp displaced persons and refugees from resettlement projects would be rescinded and these persons would have equal eligibility with those in camps.

(3) The administration would explore methods of carrying into effect a United Nations resolution of December 1946 calling for an international quota scheme for the resettlement of displaced persons and refugees.⁽³⁾

5. Extension of Agreement with PCIRC.

Discussion tending to the extension of the agreement between the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and PCIRC for six months after 31 December 1947 were opened during December by representatives of Headquarters, EUCOM, and PCIRC. When negotiations appeared likely to become prolonged because of certain modifications desired by PCIRC, it was proposed to PCIRC in Geneva that the current agreement remain operative until a further one

be reached, with the understanding that any new agreement be retroactive
(9)
from 1 January 1948.

6. Transfer of Responsibilities to PCIRO.

a. In conformance with the provisions of the agreement between the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and PCIRO, the latter assumed responsibility for administration of the U.S. Emigrant Collecting Points in Berlin, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, and Bremen on 15 November, relieving
(10)
military personnel. Germans and other persons who were not classed as United Nations displaced persons emigrating to the United States were barred from further use of these facilities and were provided for in German ones, though OMGUS arranged for a small part of the emigrant staging area to be set off for these emigrants as long as it was not needed for displaced persons. This was a matter of physical space only, since PCIRO informed Headquarters, EUCOM, that it could not assume financial
(11)
responsibility for maintenance of persons ineligible for IRO recognition.

b. Responsibility for taking the monthly physical count or "muster" of all displaced persons in PCIRO-operated assembly centers was taken over from the military authorities by PCIRO on 18 November 1947. Assistance of Army personnel was henceforth not required, but might be requested by PCIRO area team directors. A post commander desiring to participate in the musters might do so with concurrence of the area team head. It was specified that the authority and responsibility for military

commands to enter assembly centers in maintaining law and order was not
(12)
affected.

7. Clarification of PCIRO Policy.

In reply to a request by EUCOM for clarification of a PCIRO
press release from Geneva, PCIRO reaffirmed its policy that recruitment
in the U.S. Zone of displaced persons and refugees for resettlement
would make no distinction between displaced persons receiving PCIRO
(13)
care and those living outside assembly centers.

8. Displaced Persons Population.

During the fall of 1947, a slight increase in the displaced
persons assembly center population occurred as discharged members of
civilian guard and labor service units entered assembly centers.
(14)
This increase was, however, soon counterbalanced by repatriation and
emigration, and both the in-center and the out-of-center population
showed a net decline during the last quarter of 1947, as indicated in
table I, to be found at the end of this chapter. On 31 December 1947,
there were 323,084 displaced persons--United Nations, Austrian, Italian,
and ex-enemy--living in centers in the U.S. Zone of Germany, and an
additional 194,292 maintaining their status as displaced persons but
subsisting in the German economy. Civilian labor service units con-
(15)
tained 14,535 displaced persons not accounted for elsewhere. Thus
the total number of displaced persons eligible or potentially eligible
under PCIRO in the U.S. Zone of Germany at the end of 1947 was 481,388,

and the number of ex-enemy displaced persons was 50,523. The largest national group in the camps was the Polish, including many Polish-Ukrainians. Next in number to the Poles, throughout the period under review, were the Jewish displaced persons. (16)

9. Repatriation.

a. On the average 1,554 United Nations displaced persons were repatriated each month during the last quarter of 1947, compared with 2,581 monthly for the quarter preceding it. (17) Table II, to be found at the end of this chapter, reveals the same downward trend in repatriations of other classes of displaced persons. Part of this decrease may be attributed to the usual seasonal decline, but these figures further emphasize the diminishing possibilities of decreasing the displaced population by repatriation. (18)

b. Investigation disclosed that Military Government authority was inadvertently applied through the German police to cause some United Nations displaced persons residing outside assembly centers to attend a series of repatriation meetings. At the request of Headquarters, EUCCOM, and in accordance with the voluntary repatriation policy, OMGUS directed the attention of the offices of Military Government of the Länder to the current policy which placed attendance at such meetings on a voluntary basis. It was reemphasized that the participation of Military Government would be limited to providing suitable meeting places and assistance in giving public notices of meetings. The directive further stated that

under no circumstances would support of repatriation activities include compilation of lists of names of displaced persons for foreign liaison representatives or the mailing of summons or invitations to attend repatriation meetings. (19)

10. Resettlement.

a. Throughout the period under review, the decline in repatriation was counterbalanced by a heightened emphasis on the development of resettlement programs and an intensification of such activities. As shown in table III, to be found at the end of this chapter, the greatest numbers of displaced persons, up to 31 December 1947, were received by Belgium, the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Paraguay, France, Venezuela, and Brazil, with smaller numbers accepted by some 30 other nations. Since PCIRO required completion of acceptance and placement plans for displaced persons before movement, the resettlement arrangements of necessity developed slow. (20)

b. Between 1 January and 30 November 1947, a total of 55,837 displaced persons were resettled and 42,122 repatriated. Polish nationals led in both groups numerically, with 24,041 finding new homes, principally in Belgium, and 34,285 returning to their homeland. The next largest group to be resettled was the Jews, numbering 16,285. (21)

Resettlement averages for the four quarters of 1947 among United Nations displaced persons were: (22)

1st quarter . . .	2,750
2d " . . .	6,641
3d " . . .	5,692
4th " . . .	6,682

11. Mennonite Committee Resettlement.

The Mennonite Central Committee in the U.S. Zone sponsored emigration of approximately 2,000 of their coreligionists to Paraguay in February 1947. The emigration of another group numbering 800 was being arranged by this committee during the period under review, to engage in collective farming in Mennonite settlements in Paraguay. (23)

12. Resettlement Policy for Non-United Nations Displaced Persons.

The State Department requested information for reply to an inquiry from Eleanor Roosevelt concerning nine Soviet citizens allegedly declared ineligible for emigration to Argentina by the military authorities. A reexamination of the documents of the persons in question revealed that they had been declared ineligible as United Nations displaced persons, and that this decision, reached by a field team on the basis of existing policy, had been correct. Since subsequent PCIRO policy called for a review of such cases based on the IRO Constitution, it developed that the military decision did not affect their eligibility for resettlement. (24)

13. French Recruitment of Workers in Germany.

Earlier in the year, there were some indications that the recruitment of displaced persons for resettlement in France was being

retarded by the desire of that government to initiate a program to recruit German workers also. At the request of the American Embassy at Paris a representative of Headquarters, EUCOM, attended a meeting there in October for the discussion of this matter. EUCOM and OMGUS representatives originally desired to establish a numerical ratio between the numbers of Germans and displaced persons who might be recruited in the U.S. Zone for resettlement in France, and while this was supported by Embassy officials, it was later withdrawn on instructions from the State Department. According to the final agreement, an exchange of letters was to set forth the principles for procurement of German workers by France, with a statement that this program would not interfere with or retard the French commitment on recruitment of displaced persons.

(25)

14. Venezuelan Resettlement Program.

By the year's end, a total of 1,208 displaced persons had left the Zone for resettlement in Venezuela, after approval by the Venezuelan Immigration Mission of five persons. (26) Venezuela had contracted to take approximately 12,000 more displaced persons and concern was expressed by the State Department over the possibility of communist infiltration through this program. To familiarize the European Command with the situation, the Department of the Army furnished a copy of a message directed to political advisers in Berlin and Vienna. Of the 859 displaced persons resettled in Venezuela in June, 24 were suspected by the

State Department of communist affiliations and activities. Because of the large number embraced by the future program, the State Department solicited cooperation of authorities concerned to aid the Venezuelan mission to exclude Communists. (27)

15. Furtherance of Belgian Resettlement.

Based on an agreement between the Belgian Government and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR), reached in the spring of 1947, the program of recruitment of displaced persons for employment in the Belgian coal mines continued throughout the year. Some of the first men to accept the offer returned to tour displaced persons centers in November, informing the population of the advantages of resettlement in Belgium. By the end of December, almost 24,000 persons had been resettled under this program. (28) These included 8,166 dependents permitted to join their sponsors after a probationary period. Of the emigrants, 3,357 (approximately 18 percent) were returned to the U.S. Zone for various reasons. PCIRO was advised by Headquarters, EUCOM, that it would no longer authorize the return of such emigrants, unless PCIRO could provide assurances that each case was reviewed and an effort made for placement in another Belgian industry before requesting return. This provision was included in the original Belgian agreement. (29)

16. Other Resettlement Projects.

a. An agreement in October was concluded between PCIRO and the United Kingdom for admittance of United Nations displaced persons from the

U.S. Zone of Germany. Single women were recruited for textile, farm, and domestic work, the first shipment of 254 departing on 19 November. (30)

b. In October, the first group to resettle in Australia, numbering about 400 persons, reported for shipment. They were joined before departure by other displaced persons from the British Zone. Those from the U.S. Zone were Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian single persons to be employed as agricultural workers, household servants, nurses, general laborers, waitresses, building and construction workers, and government clerks. They were to have working and living conditions comparable to those given Australians, and after five years' residence (31) they could apply for British citizenship.

c. During December, the Argentine resettlement group asked Headquarters, EUCOM, to issue passports to displaced persons recently shipped from Italy to Germany while awaiting emigration to Argentina. (32)

17. Fulton Subcommittee Recommendations on Immigration.

The Fulton Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, following a visit to the U.S. Zone, issued a report on displaced persons and the IRO. Copies of this report were received in the Civil Affairs Division and subjected to study for recommendations beneficial to handling displaced persons. The subcommittee proposed that an international conference be called at an early date to hasten solution of the displaced persons problem, that definite quotas be established for

increased immigration to potential haven countries, and that a coordinated shipping plan be created for the transportation of displaced persons to their new homes. (33)

18. Special Adviser's Study of Displaced Persons.

Ugo Carusi, on special assignment by presidential appointment, arrived in the European Command in October 1947 and made a 10-week study of the displaced persons situation in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria and in Italy. Special emphasis was placed on developing a comprehensive plan for possible immigration legislation. (34)

19. Employment of Displaced Persons.

a. In November, in reply to an inquiry from the Department of the Army regarding voluntary or compulsory work programs for displaced persons, Headquarters, EUCOM, advocated the continuance of the voluntary work principle pending the provision of suitable transportation, housing, and work opportunities and the development by IRO of a program providing suitable employment and requiring acceptance or expulsion from camps. Headquarters, EUCOM, pointed out that an expanded work program on a voluntary basis depended on additional work incentives, and pay in marks supplied insufficient inducement to the in-center displaced persons. (35)

At the end of 1947, the total number of displaced persons residing in assembly centers who were employed both in and out of centers numbered 90,764 and an additional 16,259 were enrolled in vocational training courses, while 107,168 "employables" were listed as unemployed. (36)

b. The displaced persons police schools at Stuttgart and Regensburg were reopened on 14 November and continued giving two-week courses for the technical training of displaced persons to serve in assembly center police forces. Quotas were set for each PCIRO area team, and approximately 110 persons were graduated each session. (37)

In December a labor service replacement center was established at Fulda for preparing United Nations displaced persons for employment in civilian guard and technical labor service units. (38)

20. Housing of Displaced Persons.

In conformity with the policy of consolidation of displaced persons centers, 153 installations with spaces for 55,290 persons were vacated by 31 December. The majority of quarters thus made available were returned to the German authorities. (39)

21. Proposed Transfer of Jewish Displaced Persons from Austria.

In October USFA reopened the proposal to transfer Jewish displaced persons from the U.S. Zone of Austria to that of Germany, suggesting that it be accomplished as a means to halt Jewish infiltration from the east and to avoid the use of Austria as a passageway for illegal immigration to Palestine. Headquarters, EUCOM, notified the Department of the Army that the transfer seemed inadvisable, citing its probable bad effect on the economically combined U.S. and British Zones of Germany, the shortage of housing, and the need of adherence to the ruling against admission to displaced persons centers after 21 April 1947. USFA

was accordingly notified by the Department of the Army that the proposal was not favorably considered. (40)

22. Jewish Displaced Persons Activities.

Meetings of Jewish displaced persons occurred in the Frankfurt synagogue and elsewhere throughout the Zone following the announcement of the decision to partition Palestine, and a series of incidents, arising from the Jewish-Moslem reaction to the news, occurred in Ulm and Neu Ulm in early December. Following assumption of security responsibility by the 2d Constabulary Regiment, no further violence occurred. As a preventive against recurrence, Military Government arranged to move Turk and Arab displaced persons to a location isolated from Jewish assembly centers. (41)

23. Proposed End of Yalta Agreement on Repatriation.

During the period under review, EUCOM was notified that the State Department and Department of the Army were considering an early declaration that United States obligations concerning repatriation under the Yalta Agreement were fulfilled. Because of a possible adverse effect on graves registration activities in the Soviet Zone, comment was requested as to when such activities could be completed. The Commander in Chief, EUCOM, gave 31 December 1948 as the probable date for the completion of graves registration activities in the Soviet Zone, but expressed his belief that the graves registration mission should not be

allowed to influence the decision regarding the contemplated declaration.
(42)

24. Transfer of Displaced Persons from Italy.

A small number of displaced persons ineligible for IRO care had been the joint responsibility of the United States and the United Kingdom during the occupation of Italy. Following exhaustion of solutions for their disposition, the United States share of these persons was received into the U.S. Zone of Germany, to await resettlement or possible involuntary repatriation. A few members of the group, under detention pending decision by the State Department as to their forced repatriation, arrived at Munich in October and were detained at the Civilian Internee Enclosure at Dachau. A group of 447 not under detention, were placed in the Germany resettlement center at Dieburg, awaiting movement to Argentina in small units.
(43)

25. Displaced Persons Publications.

During the last quarter of 1947, 31 newspapers and 39 magazines were published by and for displaced persons in about a dozen languages. Circulation of newspapers was 129,915 and of magazines, 85,000. These were published under authorization by Civil Affairs Division with newsprint furnished by PCIRO.
(44)

26. Problems in Food Supply.

a. Food delivery reports from Württemberg-Baden indicated that priority of supply to displaced persons had not been sufficiently established by the German Land Food and Agriculture Ministry. Delivery of fruits, vegetables, and potatoes showed a lag which Army authorities considered as indicating a lack of fulfillment of German responsibility in assuring delivery. Offices of Military Government of the Länder were instructed by OMGUS to direct the German Minister-Presidents to take action to insure compliance with current directives establishing priority for food supply to displaced persons. German authorities were to be warned that, unless the prescribed deliveries were made, imported foods would be denied to the civil population. (45)

b. An official of the American Joint Distribution Committee, in an interview appearing in a New York newspaper, claimed that the daily food ration in displaced persons camps was only 1,500, in contrast to 2,200 calories a year before. This was refuted in a statement by PCIRO and the Civil Affairs Division, announcing the average calorie value of a displaced person's daily ration as 2,435. (46)

27. Comments on Proposal for Removing All Displaced Persons and Closing Camps.

Among questions raised by the Austria-Germany Subcommittee of the Select Committee on Foreign Aid, which were forwarded by the Department of the Army for comment, was one regarding the removal of displaced

persons and closing all assembly centers. Headquarters, EUCOM, pointed out that complete repatriation or absorption into the German economy was impossible. In view of United States participation in IRO, and prospects of increased opportunities for immigration, Headquarters, EUCOM, did not consider it desirable or possible to set a date for closing the assembly centers. (47)

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS BRANCH

28. Confinement of Displaced Persons.

a. On 1 December 1947, the responsibility for United Nations displaced persons convicted in military government courts and sentenced to terms of imprisonment was transferred from EUCOM to OMGUS. On the same date, Headquarters, EUCOM, defined the organization, responsibility, and channels for the voluntary repatriation of such persons serving sentences of less than 10 years. Collection centers were established by OMGUS for this purpose. One or more officers were to be assigned to each collection center for permanent duty in liaison and supervisory capacities. Segregation of persecutees was provided by designation of certain German prisons or sections of prisons in each Land for their confinement. Persecutees awaiting trial continued to be detained under military guard. (48) By the end of 1947 all prisoners confined at the two displaced persons detention centers were transferred to German

jails, released by expiration of their sentences or the Christmas amnesty, or repatriated. The turnover of the centers to OMGUS was also completed at that time. (49)

b. In June 1947, an agreement was reached by which the Polish Government consented to accept convicted criminals of Polish nationality by forcible repatriation when voluntary repatriation was refused. In October, EUCOM was notified of a change in attitude on the part of the Polish Government, precluding acceptance of these forced repatriates. A test group was prepared, and records were sent to the Polish Consul in Frankfurt with a request for repatriation. This was declined on the grounds that it was contrary to Polish official policy. (50)

29. Civilian Internees.

During the last quarter of 1947, the number of civilian internees under direct control of the U.S. Army in Germany was reduced from 1,760 to 462. (51) In accordance with provisions of a directive regarding the disposition of internees at the Dachau War Crimes Enclosure, Cage 1 of that enclosure was transferred to the German authorities on 15 October 1947. (52) Cage 4 had already been transferred in August, as it was no longer needed in the EUCOM war crimes program, for the detention of internees of other than war crimes interest, or for the former Prisoners of War Reception and Discharge Center. (53)

30. Establishment of MILA(US).

With the discontinuance of the Mediterranean Theater on 14 December 1947, provision for the handling of remaining United States military affairs was the subject of planning by interested groups of the Department of the Army and the State Department. This led to a proposed agreement between the United States and Italy, for the establishment of an organization in Italy to be known as the U.S. Military Liquidation Agency, or MILA(US). It was to be charged with the completion and settlement on all military matters subsequent to the end of the military occupation of Italian territory. Unofficial indication by representatives of the Italian Government of a strong reluctance to sign any formal agreement of this nature led to abandonment of plans for such an understanding. The functions to be assumed by MILA(US), therefore, were to be performed by a small group of persons attached to the Military Attache, Rome, but assigned to Headquarters, EUCOM. MILA was to be represented as far as possible as not a separate entity, and its relation to EUCOM was to be kept in the background. Authority was granted to MILA to continue Mediterranean Theater directives in force until specifically rescinded.

(54)

31. Civil Affairs Agreements.

In order to make provision for American forces temporarily present or passing through Belgium and to safeguard equipment for use or distribution by such forces inside or outside Belgium, contingent on

Allied arrangements for occupation and control of Germany and Austria, an agreement was drafted between the United States and Belgium. At the end of 1947 full approval was received from the governments concerned and the agreement was to become effective upon exchange of notes between the U.S. Embassy in Brussels and the Belgian Government. A similar agreement with France was still under negotiation as the year closed, with concurrence secured on the majority of clauses. (55)

32. Adoption of Children by United Nations Nationals.

Instructions on procedures under Military Government Law No 10, "Adoptions by Nationals of the United Nations," which became effective on 1 December 1947, were sent to major commands. The Military Governor authorized German notaries to authenticate adoption contracts where the adopter was a person serving with or accompanying the United States forces. German courts might be ordered by COMGUS to exercise jurisdiction in adoption cases where a genuine parent-child relationship was to be established and the proper documents were submitted. Where the child to be adopted was a United Nations national or assimilated in status to a United Nations displaced person, the written consent of EUCOM was also required. (56)

SUPPLY CONTROL BRANCH

33. Plans for the Discontinuance of Supply Functions.

While the original agreement between the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and PCIRO called for the assumption by PCIRO of responsibility for the supply of displaced persons by 1 July 1947, it was realized that PCIRO could not assume complete responsibility by that date. The War Department accordingly instructed EUCOM Headquarters to continue supplying the needs of displaced persons, on the understanding that the U.S. Army would be reimbursed by PCIRO in dollars for supplies issued to displaced persons after 1 July 1947. The Civil Affairs Division thus found itself obliged to continue supply operations during the second semester of 1947. To provide a better means of administering the 21 Civil Affairs-Military Government supply points then existing and staffed by military personnel and to facilitate staff supervision by the Civil Affairs Division, the 7780th Civil Affairs Supply Battalion was established to administer all of them. In September the Civil Affairs Division formulated a plan to relinquish the responsibility for operating the 21 supply points and one Class III (solid fuels) depot. These plans called for the transfer of the supply points and depot to PCIRO, the German authorities, or another staff division of EUCOM Headquarters. This plan also provided for the disposal of all existing Civil Affairs-Military Government supplies, whether stored in supply points and depot operated under the supervision of the Civil Affairs

Division or in other warehouses of the U.S. Army. The following possibilities were recognized: First, stocks needed by PCIRO during Fiscal Year 1948 were to be sold to PCIRO and bills were to be rendered in dollars. Secondly, stocks to supply the anticipated needs of PCIRO during Fiscal Year 1949 were to be shipped to the regular depots of the U.S. Army in Germany to be held, as authorized by the Department of the Army, as a precautionary measure in the event that PCIRO might not be able to assume its supply responsibilities by that time. Thirdly, stocks not needed to meet the needs of PCIRO as anticipated until 30 June 1949 were to be turned back in the regular supply channels of the U.S. Army, where, if not needed to meet existing military commitments, they would be declared excess and would be turned over to German authorities as a charge against German exports, according to existing regulations. With the execution of this plan, the Civil Affairs Division would be relieved both of operational responsibilities and the necessity to exercise staff supervision in the field of supply. As elaborated later in the year, this plan called for the inactivation of the 7730th Civil Affairs Supply Battalion by 31 January 1948 and the merging of the Supply Distribution Section--the agency of the Civil Affairs Division for supervising supply operations--with the Supply Control Branch of the Civil Affairs Division by 29 February 1948. At that point the Civil Affairs Division would be out of supply operations and would assume the position, in matters of supply, of a liaison team between PCIRO and military agencies such as the Quartermaster and Engineer Divisions.

(57)

34. Responsibilities for the Supply of Food to Displaced Persons.

The withdrawal of the Civil Affairs Division from the supply field was rendered the easier by the assumption by OMGUS, beginning on 1 October 1946, of general responsibility for the supply of food to United Nations displaced persons and eligible refugees at assembly centers. (58) The stocks on hand in the eight existing Class I (food) Civil Affairs-Military Government supply points were disposed of in a manner a little different from that contemplated in the plan formulated in September. The same three possibilities as stated above were recognized, but in the case of stocks of food the German people were granted a prior claim. All food stocks were accordingly offered to OMGUS for use in the German economy, to be paid for by future exports from Germany. Stocks not taken by OMGUS were disposed of according to the possibilities foreseen in the September plan, and in the order in which they are stated above. Disposal of the supplies proceeded according to this plan during the last quarter of 1947, and it was anticipated that the process would be completed early in 1948. Responsibility for the supply of food to displaced persons, detention centers, and civilian internee enclosures was turned over to OMGUS during the period (59) under review and was completed by 1 December 1947.

35. Transfer of Other Supply Responsibility.

In accordance with a previous agreement with the Office of the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, responsibility for the

supply, storage, and distribution of solid fuels was transferred to the Office of the Chief Engineer on 1 October 1947. All of the nine Civil Affairs-Military Government Classes II and IV supply points were released during the quarter under review, five being taken over by PCIRO and stocks on hand in the four others being shipped to supply points designated by PCIRO or to regular depots of the U.S. Army in Germany either for use to meet ordinary commitments or for release to CMGUS for use by the German people. (60) Responsibility for medical supply for civilian guard and labor service companies was transferred to the Chief Surgeon on 1 December 1947, and operational responsibility for medical supply distribution points at Hanau, Straubing, Pasing, and Ludwigsburg (61) was passed to PCIRO.

36. Sales to PCIRO.

The goods sold to PCIRO in the course of these operations were to be covered by payments by PCIRO to the Army in dollars according to the "fair value" set by the Command Pricing Board, EUCOM. Quarterly statements were to be submitted to the Office of the Chief of Finance, EUCOM, for forwarding to the Department of the Army. (62)

37. Transfer of Army Property from UNRRA to PCIRO.

By 10 December, 1947, all nonexpendable Army property loaned to UNRRA for their operations in Germany had either been transferred to PCIRO or returned to EUCOM. (63)

Table I

POPULATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS 1947

UNITED NATIONS

Nationality	IN CENTERS			OUT OF CENTERS		
	OCT	NOV	DEC	OCT	NOV	DEC
Estonian	13,299	13,594	13,561	3,945	4,008	3,954
Latvian	40,704	40,656	40,852	8,540	8,379	8,689
Lithuanian	26,183	25,615	25,530	6,239	6,167	6,050
Polish	115,482	114,219	112,697	48,647	45,871	46,597
Soviet	2,338	2,484	2,477	11,905	11,473	11,125
Yugoslav	4,965	4,940	4,812	11,362	11,361	11,159
Others	11,660	11,416	11,332	17,313	16,559	17,508
Stateless	3,679	2,240	1,910	36,342	39,557	38,687
Jewish	112,572	111,046	109,522	33,627	33,627	33,627
Totals	330,882	326,210	322,693	144,293	143,375	143,769

AUSTRIANS AND ITALIANS

Austrian	51	33	32	18,633	18,288	18,589
Italian	31	10	3	4,491	4,464	4,410
Totals	82	43	35	23,124	22,752	22,999

EX-ENEMY

Bulgarian	22	25	19	1,233	1,201	1,212
Hungarian	137	94	107	20,412	20,253	19,957
Rumanian	223	216	230	6,410	6,270	6,355
Totals	382	335	356	28,055	27,724	27,524
Grand Totals	331,346	326,588	323,084	195,472	193,851	194,292

Table II

REPATRIATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS 1947

UNITED NATIONS

	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Estonian	13	5	10	28
Latvian	91	62	28	181
Lithuanian	21	25	13	59
Polish	1,423	949	819	3,191
Soviet	37	9	10	56
Yugoslav	37	130	127	257
Stateless	-	-	-	-
Others	429	280	181	390
Jewish	-	-	-	-
Totals	2,014	1,460	1,188	4,662

AUSTRIANS AND ITALIANS

Austrian	1,077	300	665	2,042
Italian	80	65	-	145
Totals	1,157	365	665	2,187

EX-ENEMY

Bulgarian	-	-	-	-
Hungarian	-	614	-	614
Rumanian	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	614	-	614
Grand totals	3,171	2,439	1,853	7,463

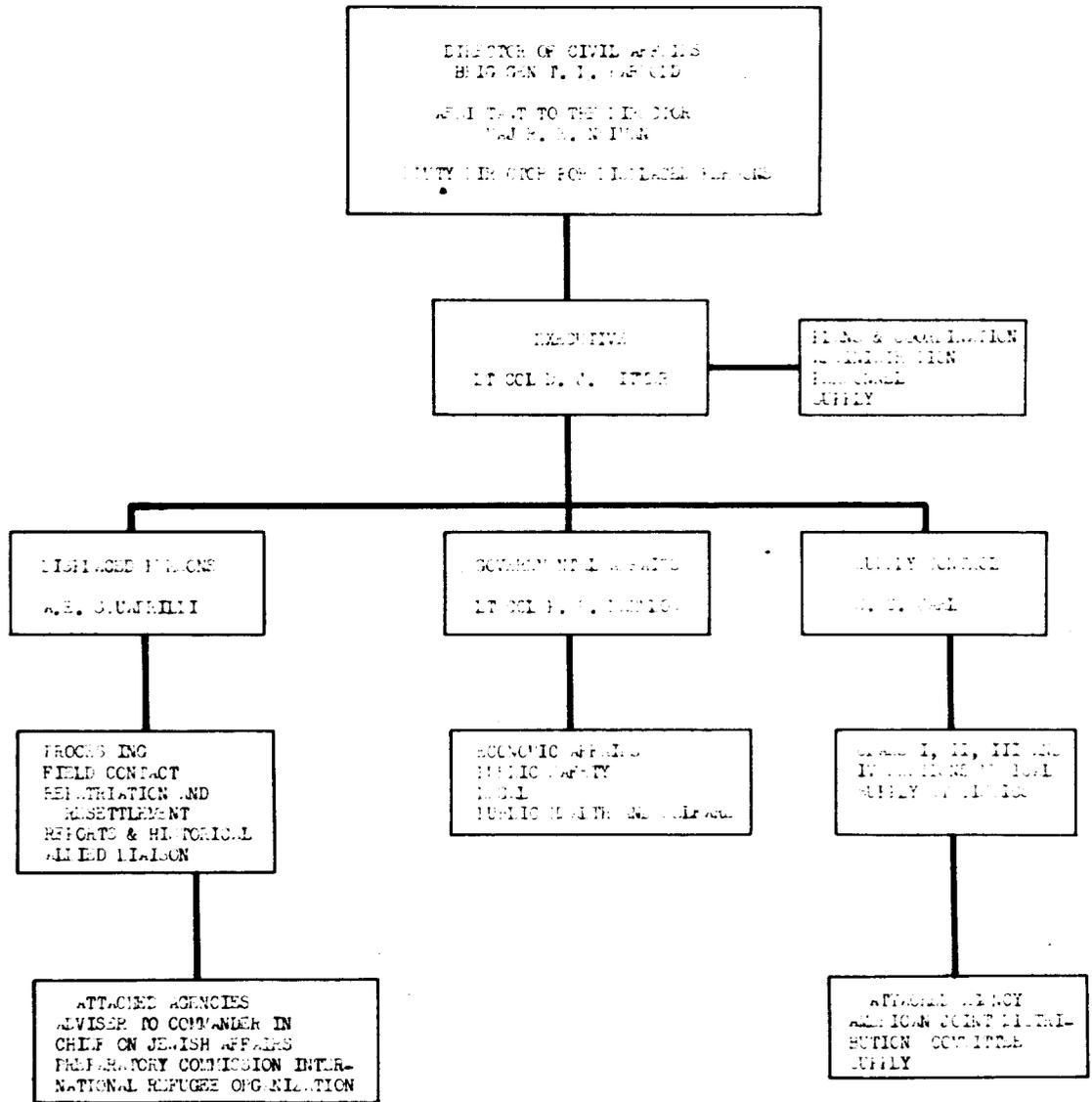
Table III

RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

1 March 46 - 31 December 47

Country	No. of emigrants
Algeria	9
Argentina	47
Australia	607
Belgium	23,821
Belgian Congo	1
Bolivia	730
Brazil	1,142
Canada	3,704
Chile	107
China	1
Colombia	42
Costa Rica	28
Cuba	77
Ecuador	50
Egypt	1
France	13,405
Guatemala	8
Netherlands	2,386
Honduras	2
India	2
Italy	153
Mexico	28
Morocco	444
Norway	346
Panama	30
Paraguay	2,256
Palestine	948
Peru	27
Philippine Islands	3
Rhodesia	6
Dominican Republic	27
Thailand	5
Spain	1
South Africa	30
Sweden	369
Switzerland	72
Tangier	2
Uruguay	276
Venezuela	1,203
United Kingdom	3,008
United States	21,623
Total	77,032

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION



SOURCE: Adapted from HQ, TUCOM, GAO Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47

FOOTNOTES

19. Ltrs, Hq, USFET, 27 Jan 47, file AG 383.7 GEC-AGO, subj: "Fear of Forcible Repatriation Among United Nations Displaced Persons"; OMGUS, 2 Dec 47, file AG 333.5 (PW), subj: same; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 40, 12 Dec 47, par 30d.
20. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 11.
21. EUCOM Press Release No 763, 19 Dec 47.
22. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 14.
23. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 12 Nov 47, par 40c.
24. Ibid, par 40g; cable PCIRO-38, PCIRO, Heidelberg, to EUCOM for CAD.
25. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 12 Nov 47, par 40i.
26. Ibid, No 1, 6 Jan 48, par 18f.
27. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 12.
28. EUCOM Press Release No 726, 4 Dec 47; see also table III, to be found at the end of this chapter.
29. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 12 Nov 47, par 40b.
30. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 13.
31. EUCOM Press Release No 601, 17 Oct 47.
32. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 13.
33. "Displaced Persons and the International Refugee Organization," report by the Special Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, US Congress, House of Representatives, James G. Fulton, Chairman, Washington, DC, Nov 47.
34. EUCOM Press Release No 748, 12 Dec 47; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 31, 13 Oct 47, par 30a.

35. Cables WX-88442, 16 Oct 47, Dept of the Army from CAD to EUCOM and USFA; SX-3678, 1 Nov 47, EUCOM to C of S, USA, for CAD; CC-2269, 13 Nov 47, OMGUS to Dept of the Army for C of S.
36. Figures from chart on displaced persons employment, Office of Reports and Statistics, PCIRO, US Zone, Heidelberg, 20 Jan 48.
37. Cable SC-25524, 6 Nov 47, EUCOM to major comds.
38. EUCOM Press Release No 786, 30 Dec 47.
39. Ibid, No 692, 20 Nov 47; Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 19.
40. Cables CC-2279, 13 Nov 47, CINCEUR to Dept of the Army for CAD; WX-90989, 24 Nov 47, Dept of Army from CAD to USFA.
41. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 21.
42. Cables WX-89180, 28 Oct 47, Dept of the Army from CAD to CINCEUR and USFA; SX-3681, 1 Nov 47, EUCOM to Dept of the Army for C of S.
43. Cables FX-77296, 5 Sep 47, AGWAR for WDSCA - ES from MTOUSA; WX-87594, 2 Oct 47, Dept of the Army from CAD to CINCEUR personal for Clay; SX-3229, 9 Oct 47, EUCOM to MTOUSA; Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 22.
44. Figures from chart prepared by CAD; EUCOM Press Release No 753, 16 Dec 47.
45. Cable CC-2538, 9 Dec 47, OMGUS to OMG of Länder; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 40, 16 Dec 47, par 30a.
46. EUCOM Press Release No 583, 10 Oct 47.
47. Cables WCL-42217, 3 Dec 47, Dept of the Army from CAD to OMGUS; SC-28519, 5 Dec 47, EUCOM to OMGUS for PW&DP Div.
48. 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."

49. EUCOM Press Release No 714, 1 Dec 47; Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 28.
50. Cable S-3765, EUCOM to USMA, Warsaw, Poland.
51. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 30.
52. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Jul 47, file AG 333.7 GCA-AGO, subj: "Final Disposition of Internees held in War Crimes Enclosure Dachau."
53. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 30.
54. Cables WX-39654, 1 Nov 47, Dept of the Army from P&O to EUCOM; WX-89971, 8 Nov 47; Dept of the Army from P&O to EUCOM; Staff memo 91, EUCOM, 9 Dec 47, subj: "Relationship of MILA-EUCOM upon Inactivation of MTCUSA."
55. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 32.
56. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Dec 47, file AG 014.59 GCA-AGO, subj: "Military Government Law No 10, 'Adoption by Nationals of the United Nations.'"
57. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 2, 13 Jan 48, p 13; Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 34-35; IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Aug 48, subj: "Historical MS 'Director of Civil Affairs,'" CAD to Historical Div.
58. Ltr, OMGUS, 16 Sep 47, file AG C30 (ED), subj: "Feeding in Approved IRO (PCIRO) Operated and Controlled Refugee and Displaced Persons (UNDP's) Assembly Centers in US areas of Control in Germany."
59. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 34.
60. Ibid, p 35; IRS cited in footnote 57 above.
61. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 36.
62. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 39, 9 Dec 47, par 22c.
63. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 34, 4 Nov 47, par 28a; EUCOM Press Release No 740, 10 Dec 47.

