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The THIRD YEAR

1 OCTOBER - 31 DECEMBER 1947

VOLUME III

<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 3 C 1</p>
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<p>OFFICE OF ORIGIN</p> <p>Historical Division, European Command Frankfurt-AM-Main, Germany</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7 Sept 54</p>	
<p>RETURN TO ROOM</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

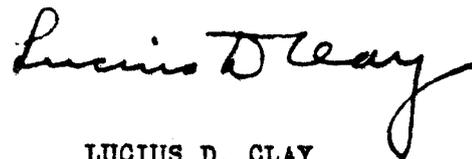
TO : All concerned

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

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The Third Year of the Occupation

THE SECOND QUARTER: 1 October — 31 December 1947



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Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

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VOLUME THREE
The Administrative Services

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Chapter XIV
JUDGE ADVOCATE

ORGANIZATION, PERSONNEL, AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Organization Changes.

Two organizational changes occurred within the Judge Advocate Division during the fourth quarter of 1947. On 21 November 1947, in compliance with the policy of reduction in strength of the staff divisions, (1) the position of Deputy Judge Advocate for Operations was abolished. (2) All duties of this office were transferred to the Executive Officer, while all functions previously performed by the Executive Officer were transferred to the Assistant Executive Officer. Col. Irvin Schindler, Deputy Judge Advocate for Operations, became Executive Officer, in place of Lt. Col. James M. Scott, who in turn became Assistant Executive Officer. The second organizational change occurred on 22 December 1947, with the

establishment of the War Crimes Review Branch, which was to administer
(3)
additional boards of review for war crimes cases. Col. H. F. Bresee
was appointed Chief of the Branch, in addition to his other duties on the
War Crimes Board of Review already in existence.

2. Personnel.

a. Key Personnel. Except for changes in titles and responsibilities mentioned above, there were no changes in key personnel during the period under review. Col. J. L. Harbaugh, Jr., remained in office as Judge Advocate of the European Command; Lt. Col. C. E. Straight served as Deputy Judge Advocate and Chief of the War Crimes Group in Munich; Col. D. F. Kiechel, W. M. Briggs, and Lt. Col. W. M. Fleischer, continued as Chiefs of the Military Justice, Military Affairs, and International
(4)
Affairs Branches, respectively.

b. Personnel Problems. As a result of plans made during the second and third quarters of 1947, the Judge Advocate's Office was able to provide the required replacements for losses in personnel sustained by the Staff Judge Advocate sections of the European Command during the last quarter of the year. Ten Judge Advocate officers arrived from the United States, and four additional officers were transferred from the Mediterranean Theater of Operations (MTOUSA), upon the discontinuance of that command in December 1947. In addition, the Division continued to supervise the reassignment of all legally trained officers, civilian lawyers, and court reporters who became surplus to the 7708th War Crimes Group, using
(5)
them to supplement the replacements.

3. Volume and Types of Cases Handled.

During the period 1 October-31 December 1947, a total of 991 cases were handled by the Judge Advocate Division--411 in October, 274 in November, and 306 in December. This total showed a decrease of 230 (6) cases from the number handled in the preceding quarter. There was a considerable change in the case load in certain fields, including a large increase in the number of petitions for clemency and stays of execution submitted on behalf of war criminals, and in the number of questions arising as a result of Congressional enactments terminating (7) wartime emergency legislation.

MILITARY JUSTICE BRANCH

4. Administration of Military Justice in Italy.

Studies which were begun during the third quarter of 1947, concerning the administration of military justice in Italy subsequent to the scheduled discontinuance of MTOUSA in December 1947, were completed during the period under review. The Commanding Officer, Headquarters Command, EUCOM, was appointed successor in command to the Commanding General, MTOUSA, for general court-martial purposes, with responsibility (8) for trying cases and handling stragglers apprehended in that area.

5. Policy on AWOL's.

Policies adopted as a result of previous studies relating to the

handling of stragglers in all areas outside the U.S. Zone of Germany were incorporated into a revised circular on AWOL's, which covered the entire subject of absence without leave and placed particular emphasis on the disposition of absentees returned to military control outside the occupied zones of Germany and Austria. An exhaustive study was prepared on the subject of AWOL's en route to the United States, which sustained the legality of delayed morning report entries pertaining to them, and explored the aspects of the use of such entries in court as evidence. The results of this study were to be published in directive form early in 1948.

6. Changes in Administration of Military Justice.

(10)

Upon instruction from the Secretary of War, a number of changes in the administration of military justice were promulgated in circular form. The main provisions of the circular were:

(11)

(12)

a. Reviewing authorities and other responsible commanders were to take active measures to insure that members of their commands were adequately instructed in the duties connected with courts martial. All headquarters officers not properly trained in court-martial procedures were to be enrolled in courses in military courts and boards which were to be conducted on all military posts.

b. Wherever possible, an officer with legal training and experience was to be detailed as defense counsel or, if none was available, the defense counsel was to be selected on the basis of extended military training, intelligence, common sense, and diligence. If

the judge advocate in a case were a lawyer, the defense counsel was also to be a lawyer.

c. Every effort was to be made to grant applications by accused persons for a specific officer to serve as defense counsel.

d. The defense counsel, when present during an examination, was to be granted full opportunity to examine pertinent documentary evidence, to cross-examine the witnesses against the accused, either in defense or in mitigation, and to examine available witnesses requested by the accused.

e. The report of each pretrial investigation was to state that the accused had been informed of his right to have counsel at the investigation, and whether he had requested such counsel. If the request had been made, the report was to state the action taken and whether counsel had been present during the investigation.

f. Wherever possible, trained field-grade investigating officers were to be appointed to conduct thorough and impartial investigations. Law members were to be trained lawyers, if possible.

g. Staff Judge Advocates were authorized to communicate directly with one another, the Judge Advocate of the European Command, and the Judge Advocate General.

h. Courts martial were to impose reasonable sentences consistent with the law and the evidence, and were not to rely on the reviewing authorities to mitigate sentences.

i. No authority appointing a general court martial was to

admonish, censure, or reprimand a court or a member of a court with respect to the action of the court.

j. All offenses committed after 25 July 1947, in violation of the Articles of War affected by the termination of certain emergency war powers by Public Law 239, 80th Congress, 25 July 1947, were to be considered as peacetime offenses and punished as such. The power of general officers to impose forfeitures of pay upon officers below the grade of major under Article of War 104 was terminated.

k. Reports were to be submitted to Headquarters, EUCOM, concerning military personnel kept in confinement 8 days without charges being preferred or 20 days without trial. Similar reports were to be submitted on civilians, whether or not subject to military law, who were confined prior to trial in a military installation.

l. Cases of United States or Allied nationals not subject to military law were to be referred promptly to the Judge Advocate, Headquarters, EUCOM.

m. The circular also included instructions concerning the handling of charges resulting in trial by general courts martial, and the disposition of properties and monies held in escrow.

7. Military Justice Training for Officers.

As directed by the Chief of Staff of the European Command, preliminary and final examinations were prepared in military law and justice, to be taken by all officers in the European Command as a means of further instruction in this field. The examinations contained practical problems

which confront investigating officers, trial judge advocates, law members, and defense counsel; and queries relating to the Department of the Army's policies regarding military law and justice. The Judge Advocate Division was responsible for grading the examination papers of officers on duty with Headquarters, EUCOM. The lesson plans for courses in military justice given on all military posts were amended to accord with the new circular on military justice.

8. Military Justice Operations.

a. Numerous cases were studied to determine whether reported cases constituted offenses punishable under federal statutes, the Articles of War, Army Regulations, or EUCOM directives, and recommendations were made as to the appropriate disciplinary action to be taken.

b. A large number of the cases considered involved requests for the transfer of military personnel from the European Command to the United States, and vice versa, to stand trial. Decisions were handed down on the basis of time elapsed, existence and availability of evidence, the presence of witnesses, expense involved, probability of conviction, and questions pertaining to venue, jurisdiction, and procedure.

c. Opinions were rendered on questions involving several matters of policy submitted by other staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters. Among these was the question whether chiefs of technical services were considered commanding officers under Article of War 104. It was concluded that chiefs of technical services did have authority to take disciplinary action under Article of War 104, but that the exercise of such disciplinary

prerogatives would tend to create dual channels for handling disciplinary matters. Therefore, it was recommended that chiefs of technical services not exercise this authority. The question arose, too, of the right of chiefs of divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM, to suspend summarily the driver's license of a staff officer charged with a motor vehicle delinquency, in lieu of taking disciplinary action. In holding this practice without sanction under the Motor Vehicle Code, the Judge Advocate recommended to the Director of Personnel and Administration that certain pertinent sections of the Code be revised so as to decentralize administrative functions pertaining to the suspension of drivers' licenses. Studies relative to this matter were still in progress on 31 December 1947.

d. The Judge Advocate also held that the practice of charging enlisted men found guilty of wearing civilian clothes in violation of command directives or the order of a superior officer (maximum penalty: six months' confinement at hard labor), instead of charging the specific offense (maximum penalty: forfeiture of 10 days' pay), was illegal because it circumvented the prescribed limitations on punishment and warranted corrective action.

e. A variety of other legal problems was presented to the Military Justice Branch requiring interpretation of command policy, Army Regulations, decisions of The Judge Advocate General, and federal statutes. Among these were questions of whether a noncommissioned officer could be administratively reduced in lieu of disciplinary action and whether an

allegation of an overt act was necessary to establish a charge of conspiracy. The questions arose, too, as to whether forgery of a postal money order constituted a fraud against the Government; whether the parading of a soldier before his unit, while reading his sentence, was sanctionable; whether foreign authorities, apprehending wanted United States soldiers, were entitled under federal law to reimbursement for expenses incurred; and, whether military authorities should intervene on behalf of a private citizen to cause military personnel to pay debts not reduced to a judgment.

f. All complaints or reports involving officers on duty with Headquarters EUCOM, were forwarded to the Judge Advocate. Seventy-nine such cases were dealt with, four of which were disposed of under Article of War 104. In addition, 20 War Department and Department of the Army General Court-Martial Orders, involving military personnel of the European Command, were handled, and 2 General Court-Martial Orders were promulgated remitting the sentences of a German prisoner of war and a Polish guard who was a displaced person.

9. Statistics.

a. The court-martial rate for the fourth quarter of 1947 was 21.4 per thousand troops, as compared with 23.3 for the preceding quarter.

b. The average number of days of pretrial confinement increased during the quarter under review, as shown in the following
(15)
table:

	Persons confined on 31 Dec 47		Persons confined on 30 Sep 47	
	8 days w/o charges	20 days w/o trial	8 days w/o charges	20 days w/o trial
Hq Command, EUCOM . . .	2	18	6	6
US Constabulary (Second Military District)	6	13	1	11
1st Infantry Division (First Military District)	4	9	1	11
Berlin Command, OMGUS	0	5	1	4
Bremerhaven PE	0	1	1	0
AGRC	0	2	0	1
US Forces, Austria . .	0	1	0	0
US Air Forces in Europe	0	1	1	3
Totals	12	50	11	36

c. Statistical analysis of the administration of military justice indicated that the average number of days elapsed for each accused from the date of restraint, or date of charges, whichever was earlier, to action by the reviewing authority, decreased from 88.1 days (16) in the previous quarter to 81.1 days during the last quarter of 1947. This decrease was due primarily to a reduction by most commands in the time required to complete general court cases. In December, renewed emphasis upon the elimination of unnecessary delays in all phases of cases, and closer cooperation between Provost Marshal and Judge Advocate sections in the field, was directed by the Judge Advocate's Division. (17)

The pertinent statistics are tabulated below:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
GCM cases tried in all jurisdictions	109	102	120
Accused tried by GCM in all jurisdictions	123	115	132
Number of accused for whom records of trial were forwarded to JA	132	119	118
Accused acquitted in all jurisdictions	16	19	18
Average number of days elapsed for each accused from date of restraint or date of charges, whichever is earlier, to action by the reviewing authority . . .	79	77.4	87.1

MILITARY AFFAIRS BRANCH

10. Volume of Work.

During the period 1 October-31 December 1947, in response to formal requests from both military and civilian personnel, this branch rendered legal opinions on 162 cases. Numerous informal requests for legal opinions were also dealt with, but no statistical record was kept of these cases.

11. Termination of War Emergency Legislation.

a. Income Tax. Changes in federal income tax laws and rulings by the Commissioner on Internal Revenue on 11 December 1947 affected the dates for filing returns by military personnel and civilian employees of (18) the Department of the Army stationed overseas. In accordance with these

changes, information was disseminated to the major commands concerning the filing of returns and the payment of income taxes for the calendar years 1941 through 1948. Plans were drafted to make available the legal advice and assistance necessary in the preparation of such returns. An adequate supply of the necessary forms was procured; the services of representatives of the Treasury Department were obtained from Washington; preparations were made for a course of instruction in income tax matters, to be attended by representatives of all organizations throughout the European Command; reference material on income tax procedures was collected; and a survey was conducted of officers and civilian lawyers with prior experience in similar matters for possible duty as advisers on income tax problems.

b. Effects of Other Legislation. Following the termination of emergency war legislation, the authority, under Article of War 119, to appoint junior officers as heads of staff divisions, and the amenability of senior officers to orders given by them, was questioned. It was held that such appointments were not justified in staff divisions, although they were authorized in tactical organizations. Steps were taken to determine which units in the European Command were comparable to Army or Air Divisions, since their commanders were authorized to appoint junior officers to command. Other questions which came up because of legislative changes related to eligibility to receive educational benefits under the GI Bill of Rights and the authority to impose forfeitures under Article of War 104.

12. Routine Cases Handled by Military Affairs Branch.

a. While cases arising from legislative changes increased in number, the volume of routine cases remained more or less static. Opinions were requested on a variety of matters such as: the legal sufficiency of Boards of Officers proceedings to determine the liability for loss of public funds; the interpretation of directives governing the acquisition, registration, and operation of privately owned vehicles; the status in grade of enlisted personnel; and the proper disposition of a quantity of Reichsmarks, left unclaimed with a CID detachment since 1945.

b. Cases concerning permitted and prohibited transaction in the European Command involved such questions as the legality of purchase of a boat from a German firm through the Joint Export-Import Agency. The Judge Advocate held that such a purchase did not involve a violation of current regulations. Another question considered was the propriety of entering into a contract with a German for the publication of a reference book, and the Judge Advocate held that this transaction was prohibited by current regulations. The authority of a military post commander to deny post exchange privileges to persons apprehended in reselling, trading, or bartering post exchange merchandise was questioned, and the Judge Advocate held that such privileges could not be completely denied but could be limited to purchases of personal necessity. A proposed sale of motor vehicles owned by an American corporation to its German subsidiary was examined and held to be forbidden under current regulations.

c. The proposed policy governing the confiscation of liquor unlawfully imported into the U.S. Zone of Germany also received consideration, and it was decided that the confiscated goods were either to be immediately turned over to Class VI (wine and liquor) supplies or, if the illegal importer was to be tried, the liquor was to be held as evidence until the completion of the trial, and then turned over to Class VI supplies.

d. The disposition of motor vehicles acquired in violation of current directives, which could not be registered under the Vehicle and Traffic Code, was discussed. It was ruled that such vehicles could not be confiscated, but that they could not be registered. Consideration was also given to the disposition of other property impounded in the course of an investigation by the Provost Marshal.

e. The recourse available to persons who received counterfeit Military Payment Certificates was studied, but it was found that such persons had no legal redress against the U.S. Government and had to sustain the loss.

13. Personal Problems.

Personal problems considered during the quarter under review included such questions as the legal effect of a divorce decree originating in Czechoslovakia, the measure of support of dependents required by Army standards of honor, the privileges accruing to a foreign national by reason of her status as the dependent wife of an American soldier who had returned to the United States, the redress available

through military channels to a French national in securing payment of a loan made to an enlisted man, and the authority of an officer in the Medical Corps to charge a fellow officer for medical attention rendered to the latter's wife. The validity of marriages between United States military personnel and foreign nationals as affected by restrictions imposed by military authorities was also questioned, but it was held that the marriage was valid, even if it had been performed without the required permission. Opinions were also furnished with respect to the computation of service toward retirement, the right of officers to rental allowances, the effect of dual compensation statutes on personnel retiring in the European Command, and the payment of per diem travel allowances to officers in charge of leave tours. (20)

14. Other Activities.

Legal advice was given as to the general conditions to be laid down for depositors with the American Express Company, and the legal protection for United States citizens availing themselves of this service. The agreement for the release of a claim against the Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges for the use of certain American-owned rolling stock subsequent to 2 September 1945 was examined and advice given on the subject. Legal advice was also given on the draft of the lease between the U.S. Army, and the EUCOM Exchange System and its concessionaires, and on the procedure to be followed in the case of damage to U.S. Army vehicles caused by the negligence of German drivers. The revision of certain EUCOM circulars and other directives was considered.

Legal advice was also furnished to other staff divisions in the interpretation of occupation policies, in the formulation of new policies, and in the establishment of precedents.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BRANCH

15. Work Accomplished.

During the period 1 October-31 December 1947, the International Affairs Branch handled 158 cases and rendered formal opinions in 52 of them. The International Affairs Branch also shared in the preparation of opinions falling mainly within the jurisdiction of other branches of the Judge Advocate Division, and gave informal advice to other staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM. (21)

16. Conferences.

During the quarter under review the Judge Advocate was represented at 10 conferences on subjects having an international import, such as the adoption of German nationals by United States citizens; the establishment in Germany of the writ of habeas corpus and bail; the revision of EUCOM regulations on arrest, search, and seizure; and the exercise of jurisdiction over the troops remaining in Italy.

17. Opinions and Decisions.

Opinions were rendered by this branch on such subjects as the

disposition of interned Ukrainian guerillas; the extradition of an American from the United States; the United States-Belgian civil affairs agreement; the employment of Germans in the Industrial Police; payment of work credits to heirs of deceased prisoners of war, or to the guardians of incompetent prisoners of war; interpretation of the United States-Netherland agreement of 28 May 1947; the disposition of funds of unknown origin; and the legal position of the civilian employees of the British Control Commission (Germany) in Frankfurt. Decisions were also given on the disposal of, and the accounting to be made for, captured enemy material looted by the Nazis in Belgium; the escorting, transporting, and feeding of deportees; the interpretation of the constitution of the International Refugee Organization as it pertained to the care and feeding of displaced persons; the importation of tobacco products into France; and the agreement between Headquarters, EUCOM, and the Bizonal Economic Council on surplus property disposal. Policy concerning American citizens detained by other nations was declared, while a special study was prepared on the jurisdiction of military tribunals over the various classes of civilians present in the United States area of control.

18. War Crimes Responsibilities.

The International Affairs Branch continued to be charged with responsibilities related to the prosecution of war crimes. These duties included the procurement from various countries of witnesses required in the prosecution of war crimes cases, and the handling of requests made

by other nations for the extradition of suspects and for the appearance of witnesses required by their war crimes tribunals. During October and November 1947 the handling of extradition requests for war criminals wanted by other nations was transferred from the Judge Advocate, EUCOM, to the Director of the Legal Division, OMGUS. The Branch also collected and disseminated reports, statistics, and information concerning war crimes trials and the population of war crimes enclosures, and handled requests for the issuance of orders appointing military government courts for war crimes cases and other matters pertaining to the operation of the 7708th War Crimes Group.

(22)

19. Decrease in the Number of War Crimes Cases.

The number of war crimes cases referred to the War Crimes Section of the International Affairs Branch decreased during the fourth quarter of 1947, owing to the completion of the war crimes trials at Dachau. The number of separate cases referred to this section for action was 400 as compared to 505 during the preceding quarter. The problems were largely concerned with the completion of war crimes administrative matters and involved consultations with the various general and special staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM, particularly with the Directors of Intelligence and Civil Affairs and the Adjutant General. The submission of statistical reports of war crimes operations to the Secretary, General Staff, was a new task assigned to the War Crimes Section.

(23)

20. War Crimes Prison Board.

The Chief of the International Affairs Branch was appointed a

member of the EUCOM War Crimes Prison Board, established on 22 November
(24)
1947. The purpose of the Board was long-range planning for and
improvement of war crimes prisons. The Board held its first meeting on
17 December 1947.

WAR CRIMES REVIEW BRANCH

21. Organization.

A War Crimes Review Branch was established on 22 December 1947
within the Office of the Judge Advocate for the administration of
additional boards of review for war crimes cases, so that the war crimes
program could be completed by 30 June 1948. (25) In this connection, the
members of the War Crimes Board of Review No. 1, which had been set up
within the Judge Advocate Division during August and September 1947,
assumed the functions of the Branch, the chairman of the Board acting
also as chief of the Branch. At the end of the fourth quarter of 1947,
two War Crimes Boards of Review were being organized in Munich with
persons declared surplus by the 7708th War Crimes Group. These included
five lieutenant colonels, one major, one civilian attorney, and two clerk-
stenographers, all of whom were placed on temporary duty with the Judge
Advocate Division, EUCOM, and assigned to duty in Munich.

22. Procedures of the Board.

All war crimes records of trial were examined and reviewed by the Board before being presented to the Judge Advocate. The Board submitted a written report on each case, including advice as to whether the court was legally constituted, whether it had jurisdiction of the accused and of the offense, and whether there was any error or irregularity in the record of trial which resulted in an injustice to the accused. The Board also stated whether it considered the findings of the court to be supported by the evidence; whether the sentence recommended by the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes was legal, fair, and just; and whether the review of the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes was complete and fully set forth all the material facts. Each opinion was signed by all members of the Board concurring therein. Any member not concurring submitted a dissenting opinion. In addition, the Board also considered petitions for clemency, which were submitted subsequent to review by the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes. Each petition was acknowledged and a complete report was written on it. (26)

23. Operations.

During the fourth quarter of 1947, 63 cases were handled by the Board. Of this number, 17 involved death sentences, 42 involved sentences of imprisonment ranging from 6 months to life, and 4 were acquittals. There was a large increase in the number of petitions for clemency and letters of mercy submitted. On 26 November it was found necessary to establish uniform procedure for handling petitions for clemency and stays

(27)
of execution filed on behalf of convicted war criminals. All petitions received on behalf of any accused were to be given full consideration, whether they were received prior or subsequent to the final action on the case. A complete card file reference system was set up on records of war crimes trials, and witnesses.

24. Specific Cases.

Among the cases considered during the quarter under review were the Stroop Case, known as the Superior Orders Case; the Borkum Island Case, involving the murder of a number of fliers; and the Malmedy Case, still under review on 31 December 1947, which was one of the most complicated cases tried by the War Crimes Detachment, as it involved 73 accused persons. The clemency petitions received in these cases were for the most part pleas for mercy, and did not contain any additional evidence or compelling reasons of fact or law as to why clemency should
(28)
be granted.

WAR CRIMES ACTIVITIES

25. General.

The assigned mission of the Judge advocate with regard to war crimes continued to be executed in large part by the 7708th War Crimes Group, commanded by the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes. The Headquarters of the Group was in Munich, having moved there from Freising in

September 1947. During the last quarter of 1947, all war crimes trials in charge of the Group were completed and an effort was made to complete the extradition program in order to make possible the termination of the Group early in 1948.

26. Administration.

The Liaison Detachments at the headquarters of the British and French occupation forces, and the War Crimes Investigating Detachment at Linz, Austria, which were the last units of the 7708th War Crimes Group operating outside Munich and Dachau, were discontinued on 31 December 1947. Because activities concerned with war crimes trials at Dachau decreased considerably early in December, most of the persons assigned to the 7822d Station Complement Unit for duty with the 7708th War Crimes Group were reported available for reassignment. The only exceptions were a comparatively small number assigned to the Group Headquarters to assist in review and other work connected with the discontinuance of the organization. Plans were made for the inactivation of the Dachau Detachment on 14 January 1948.

27. Elimination of Cases.

During the final preparation for trial of some cases, it became evident that some should be combined; that some originally thought to be of major importance were not; and that a successful prosecution of others would not be possible, owing to the impossibility of procuring evidence, witnesses, or perpetrators. Eighty-three cases were combined or eliminated.

28. Detainees.

A total of 633 war criminal suspects and unfriendly witnesses to war crimes were detained in the War Crimes Enclosure on 1 October 1947, while on 31 December, only 152 detainees remained in the Enclosure, All of whom were being held at the request of other governments.

29. Statistics of Trials.

During the quarter under review, 81 war crimes cases were tried, involving a total of 187 accused persons and resulting in 154 convictions and 33 acquittals. Ninety-two of the accused persons tried were accused of illegal killings. Of the 154 convictions, 40 of the sentences imposed were for death by hanging and 38 were for imprisonment for life. The Nordhausen Concentration Camp trial, which started during the third quarter of 1947, was completed on 31 December 1947. The 19 accused persons in this trial were charged with illegal killings and other inhuman treatment of camp inmates. During the entire war crimes program, 1,672 accused persons were tried, resulting in 1,416 convictions and 256 acquittals. Of the 1,416 convictions, 426 of the sentences imposed were for death by hanging and 199 were for imprisonment for life.

30. Extradition.

During the last quarter of 1947 a total of 394 persons were involved in extradition requests filed by eight different European Governments seeking the surrender and delivery of alleged war criminals and unfriendly witnesses to war crimes. The largest number of

extraditions were requested by France, which requested the return of 202 wanted persons. The second largest number of requests came from Poland, which requested 102 extraditions. Belgium requested 38, Yugoslavia 22, Great Britain 16, the Netherlands 12, while Denmark and Luxemburg each requested one extradition. Two hundred persons were actually extradited during the quarter under review, making the cumulative total of 3,880 persons extradited since the beginning of the extradition program.

31. Review of Cases.

The on-the-job training program for reviewers continued during the fourth quarter of 1947, and as the war crimes trials program neared completion additional lawyers were assigned to review work. Reviews and recommendations concerning 50 cases, involving 227 accused persons, were completed and forwarded to the Judge Advocate, EUCOM, during the quarter under review.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, 17 Sep 47, subj: "Reduction in General and Special Staff Division."
2. Office Memo, Hq, EUCOM, JA, 21 Nov 47, subj: "Consolidation of Deputy Judge Advocate for Operations Group and Executive."
3. Office Memo 26, Hq, EUCOM, JA, 22 Dec 47, subj: "War Crimes Review Branch."
4. Organizational Charts, Gen and Sp Staff Divs, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47; interview with Exec Off, JA Div, EUCOM, Feb 48.
5. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 1.
6. Ibid.
7. Public Law 239, 80th Congress, Chapter 327, 1st Session, 25 July 47, "Joint Resolution to Terminate Certain Emergency and Powers."
8. Cable WX-8894, 23 Oct 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
9. Cir 106, EUCOM, 30 Dec 47, subj: "Absence Without Leave."
10. Ltr, Sec of War, Washington, DC, 20 Aug 47, subj: "Administration of Military Justice."
11. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 9, 11 Dec 47, sec XVII.
12. Cir 100, EUCOM, 11 Dec 47, subj: "Military Justice."
13. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 2.
14. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Nov 47, file AG 353 GOT-AGO, subj: "Lesson Plans for Training Circular 5 Courses."
15. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 4.
16. Ibid., pp 4-5.
17. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 13 Dec 47, subj: "Confinement of Personnel Awaiting Trial."
18. Cir 66, Dept of the Army, 11 Dec 47, "Federal Income Taxes Postponed Due Dates for Filing Returns."

19. Interview with W. M. Briggs, C of Mil Affairs Br, JA, EUCOM, Mar 1948.
20. Ibid.
21. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 5.
22. Ibid.
23. Ibid., pp 5-6.
24. GO 127, EUCOM, 22 Nov 47; Office Memo 23, Hq, EUCOM, JA, 3 Dec 47, subj: "Representative on War Crimes Prison Board."
25. Office Memo 26, Hq, EUCOM, JA, 22 Dec 47.
26. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 7.
27. SOP No 2, JA Div, 26 Nov 47.
28. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 8.

Chapter XV
ADJUTANT GENERAL

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

CHAPTER XV

ADJUTANT GENERAL

MATTERS RELATING GENERALLY TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL DIVISION

1. Organization and Functions.

At the end of November 1947, the organization of the Adjutant General Division was changed as a result of a reduction in the operating staff of Headquarters, EUCOM. The principal change was the absorption of the Civilian Personnel Branch of the Adjutant General Division into the Branch of the same name in the Personnel and Administration Division. At the same time, the Director of Personnel and Administration, at the request of the Adjutant General, assumed the latter's responsibility of allocating air priorities. A responsibility gained by the Adjutant General during the last quarter of 1947 was the consideration of applications submitted by employees of non-Army agencies for the admittance of their dependents to the European Command, which had formerly

(1)
been a function of the Director of Civil Affairs. The authority for approval of requests for permission to purchase firearms was delegated (2) to the Adjutant General by the Director of Personnel and Administration. On 12 November the Adjutant General acquired the task of maintaining the personnel records of civilians employed in labor service units, as the Office of the Chief, Military Labor Service, and the inactivation of the (3) 9th Labor Supervision Area. Within a fortnight, however, this activity was transferred to the Director of Personnel and Administration as a part (4) of the consolidated Civilian Personnel Branch. At the end of 1947, the mission of the Adjutant General was performed by five subsidiary branches, as follows: Military Personnel, Operations and Records, Machine Records, (5) Publications, and Postal Service.

2. Staff Changes.

On 1 December 1947, Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin left the post of Adjutant General to become the Director of Personnel and Administration, replacing Maj. Gen. James M. Bevans, who was returned to the United States for reassignment. Pending the arrival of General Bergin's replacement, Col. George V. Pope temporarily assumed the duties of the Adjutant General, (6) in addition to his regular duties as the EUCOM Postal Officer. Lt. Col. S. J. Codner continued in his second year as Executive Officer, and the chiefs of branches remained as follows: Military Personnel Branch, Lt. Col. George Seleno; Operations and Records Branch, Lt. Col. Peter Calza; Machine Records Branch, Lt. Col. Charles T. Campbell; Publications Branch, Maj. Robert F. Shearer; and Postal Service, Col. George V. Pope. With

the removal of the Civilian Personnel Branch, its chief, Lt. Col. E. Doherty, was transferred to the Executive Office of the Adjutant General as the staff member in charge of Methods and Management. Maj. H. A. Short, former Executive Officer of the Civilian Personnel Branch, remained with that Branch and was transferred to the Personnel and Administration Division as Personnel Staff Officer. The staff of the (7) Adjutant General on 31 December 1947 was as follows:

Col. George V. W. Pope	Adjutant General
Lt. Col. S. J. Codner	Executive Officer
Lt. Col. Edward Doherty	Methods and Management
CWO Charles R. Hendry	Assistant Executive Officer
CWO Lloyd E. Quist	Supply Officer

Military Personnel Branch

Lt. Col. George Seleno	Chief
Capt. William E. Poe	Executive Officer
Lt. Col. Robert Sharp	Procurement
1st Lt. Mary Manderino	Procurement
Capt. William R. Heard	Personnel
John W. Dinnien	Officers
1st Lt. Lauren A. Lydic	Personnel
Maj. Howard O. Beeth	Personnel Services
Capt. Carmel T. Dollar	Travel Clearance
1st Lt. Leslie E. Babcock	Travel Clearance
Capt. Carrol J. Howard	Miscellaneous

Operations and Records Branch

Lt. Col. Peter Calza	Chief
Maj. Clifford Townsend	Dependents and War Brides
Alexander T. Scott	War Brides
Capt. James H. Smith	Editorial
Capt. Earnest R. Gaskill	Records Administration
Joseph E. Lowe	Records Administration
Capt. Chester S. Rup	Communications
1st Lt. William D. O'Brien	Security Courier Service
1st Lt. Charles F. Grzybowski	Security Courier Service
CWO Foy K. Heath	Inactive Records

Machine Records Branch

Lt. Col. Charles T. Campbell
Kenneth F. Wood
John J. Senes
Harry McL. Smith

Chief
Administration
Machine Section
Statistics

Publications Branch

Maj. Robert F. Shearer
2d Lt. Harry W. Shimberg
Capt. Earnest P. Hoagland
James J. Doody
Dale E. Boatman
John L. Horner
William A. Margolis
Harold S. Johnson
Paul D. Franklin
Anthony Volpe
John Williams
Cecil D. Headd

Chief
Executive Officer
Depot Commander
Depot
Graphics
Graphics
Graphics
Printing
Printing
Printing
Printing
Supply

Postal Branch

Col. George V. W. Pope
Capt. Thomas A. Oates
Capt. Anthony H. Coakley
Capt. Henry B. Myers
Capt. Howard K. Shaw
Capt. Thompson N. Berdeen
Allen S. Hargrove

Postal Officer
Plans and Operations
Postal Service
Postal Service
Transport
Miscellaneous
Postal Adviser

3. Strength.

At the beginning of October 1947, the Adjutant General Division was operating at a strength 95 below that authorized in its Table of Distribution. In the course of the last quarter of 1947, the effort toward strength reduction in Headquarters, EUCOM, resulted in the decrease of the Division's authorized strength from 864 to 673, a decrease of 191. By 31 December, however, the actual strength had been adjusted so that, at 653, it was still 20 below the authorized number of

673. Authorized and actual strength in the various categories of
(8)
personnel at the beginning and end of the quarter was as follows:

Category	1 October 1947		1 December 1947	
	Authorized	Actual	Authorized	Actual
Officers	37	35	29	30
Warrant officers	6	3	4	3
Enlisted men	134	130	134	126
U.S. and Allied civilian employees	287	221	167	166
German employees	400	380	339	328
Totals	864	769	673	653

4. EUCOM Administrative Conference.

Beginning on 1 December 1947, a three-day conference of administrative officers was held at Headquarters, EUCOM, under the direction of Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin, the Adjutant General. The purpose of the conference was to standardize administrative operations throughout the European Command. Subjects discussed included military procurement, action with respect to persons absent without leave, travel clearance, casualty reporting, postal affairs, publications, morning reports, message-center procedures, war brides, records administration,
(9)
and general administration.

THE PROCUREMENT OF OFFICERS

5. Regular Army Officer Integration.

On 10 October 1947, the European Command was granted a final quota of Regular Army officer appointments from among applicants in the integration program inaugurated in December 1946. Of the 310 officers selected for permanent commissioning, 11 declined appointment and 6 were eliminated for physical deficiencies. A supplemental list of 6 officers (10) was received on 14 November 1947, of whom one declined appointment. A summation of the appointment program released by the Adjutant General on 9 December showed that, of 316 officers selected for permanent commissions, 291 had taken the oath of office and 20 had declined appointment, were physically disqualified, had been rejected by the Department of the Army, (11) or were awaiting final determination of acceptance.

6. Officers' Reserve Corps.

During the quarter under review, Headquarters, EUCOM, received 1,026 applications for the Officers' Reserve Corps. A total of 1,472 letters of appointment were mailed to applicants, and 1,984 oaths of office were administered. (12) By the end of 1947, a cumulative total of 4,700 applications had been received within the European Command since the beginning of June. Notification of appointment had been dispatched to 4,581 of this number, and 4,033 oaths of office had been executed. In addition to the foregoing applications, all of which were from officers on active duty, 79 requests for direct appointment in the Officers'

Reserve Corps had been received from persons in an enlisted or civilian status. Fourteen applicants from this category had appeared before examining boards and their qualifications, together with the findings of the board, had been forwarded to The Adjutant General in Washington (13) for final determination as to eligibility for appointment.

7. Permanent Commissioning in the Medical Department.

Following War Department authorization received in September 1947, the European Command tendered 45 appointments in the Army Nurse Corps, and 6 in the Women's Medical Specialist Corps, to officers (14) already on active duty. The interview board, which had last met on 15 August, reconvened on 1 October to consider applications from 17 nurses and one physical therapist. The qualifications of the approved applicants were forwarded to The Adjutant General in Washington, who cabled Headquarters, EUCOM, of their acceptance for recess appointments (15) on 27 October. The interview board was again convened on 10 December for the consideration of two applicants in the nurses' recruiting (16) program. Appointments of male officers in the Medical Department, which had been suspended on 30 September, were resumed by order of the Department of the Army on 21 November. Details of the revived commissioning program were forwarded to the major commands, and plans were made for the (17) examination of applicants to begin in January 1948.

8. Appointments to the U.S. Military Academy.

By 12 November 1947, the names of 24 appointees to the U.S.

Military Academy for the year 1948 had been announced within the European Command, in fulfillment of the annual quota and as Congressional appointees. One successful applicant declined the appointment; the others were relieved from their EUCOM assignments and returned to the United States by air. (18) On 22 December, the Department of the Army advised that the lack of eligible candidates in the United States permitted the appointment of additional candidates and their transfer to the Academy at West Point. New applications were not accepted, but consideration was given to qualified men who had previously applied for appointment and had not been selected. (19) By the end of December, 10 more applicants had been recommended by Headquarters, EUCOM, and were awaiting the Department of the Army's determination of their eligibility. (20)

9. Officer Candidates.

During the last three months of 1947, Headquarters, EUCOM, received the applications of 19 officer candidates, of whom one was rejected and two were returned to the United States to begin training. At the end of the year, the other applicants were awaiting the announcement of decisions as to their qualifications by the Department of the Army. (21)

10. Other Officer Appointments.

During the quarter ending 31 December 1947, five applicants for recall to active duty were referred to The Adjutant General in Washington, who subsequently approved and directed their recall. (22) In the course of the three-month period, 15 AUS officers were assigned to EUCOM units for

(23)
the purpose of competing for Regular Army commissions. A total of 37
warrant-officer appointments for duty with the Counter Intelligence
(24)
Corps were made during the quarter.

REGULAR ARMY RECRUITING

11. Enlistments in the European Command.

There were 73 reenlistments in the Regular Army within the European Command during the final quarter of 1947--30 in October, 20 in November, and 23 in December. Extensions of enlistments during the same period amounted to 4,336--477 in October, 1,490 in November, and 2,369
(25)
in December. Since the beginning of the recruiting drive at the end of September 1945, 55,906 enlistments had been received within the European Command, as follows: last quarter of 1945, 37,267; 1946, 16,882; and 1947, 1,745. Following the expiration of the first one-year enlistments in October 1946, 8,261 enlistments had been extended--1,537
(26)
during the last three months of 1946 and 6,724 during 1947.

12. Enlistments in the United States for Service in the European Command.

On 1 August 1947, the Department of the Army established five monthly quotas of 6,000 enlistments from the six Army areas in the United States, for service in the European Command. This program offered assignment in Europe to reenlistees who were in or below the third

enlisted grade, without regard to military occupational specialties. At the time of its inception, it seemed reasonable to assume that the drive would be at least 50 percent successful, thus yielding 15,000 recruits to offset the prevailing understrength in the occupation forces. (27) This estimate proved optimistic, however, and by 31 December, the date of the program's expiration, only 7,405 enlistees in the United States had specified assignment in Europe. In view of the continuing problem of understrength, the program was not terminated on schedule at the end of December, but was continued indefinitely into 1948. (28)

OTHER PHASES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

13. Nature and Volume of Personnel Work.

In volume, the work of the Military Personnel Branch became heavier toward the end of 1947. Chief reasons were the necessity for reentering all officers' personal data on new forms prescribed by the Department of the Army, compliance with the new Army requirement that officers not performing duty in their basic branches be detailed to the arms or services represented by their job assignments, the number of officers availing themselves of terminal-leave promotion before the opportunity for such promotions expired on 31 October, and the Department of the Army's extension of the foreign-service tour from 30 to 36 months. Between 1 October and 31 December, the following types of cases were

(29)

handled in the numbers indicated:

	Relating to			Totals
	Enlisted men	Officers		
Assignments				242
Reassignments				27
Malassignments				0
Arm, service details				503
Transfers				376
Leaves to USA				417
Redeployment to USA				12
Rotation to USA				57
Extension of oversea tour				374
Marriages				84
Divorces				21
Category changes				209
Applications for schools				153
Changes in name, birth date, etc				94
Demotions				0
Separations, overseas	50	215		265
Separations, USA	131	304		435
Retirements	67	8		75
Resignations		23		23
Reclassification		20		20
Miscellaneous actions	47	51		98
Officer promotions to	1st Lt	Capt	Maj	
Recommendations	260	40	3	303
Approvals	251	40	2	293
Disapprovals	1	0	1	2
Returned to Organization	8	0	0	8

14. Elimination of Undesirable Personnel.

In conformity with the policy of the Department of the Army, greater emphasis was placed on the discharge of repeated venereal-disease offenders. Cabled reports were required of the major commands concerning the action taken with respect to persons contracting venereal disease five or more times. In a revitalized attempt to eliminate both military and

civilian undesirables of all categories from the U.S. Zone, the Adjutant General's Records Section was preparing a card index entitled "Personnel Ordered out of the Occupation Zones for Acts Considered Prejudicial to the Occupation," to be based on information reports submitted by the major commands every second month, commencing 1 January 1948. It was planned that, as this file became usable, all inquiries regarding eligibility of an individual for employment or reemployment within the U.S. Zone were to be referred to the Records Section for clearance. (30)

15. Action Concerning Persons Absent without Leave.

Since October 1946 there had been a continuing effort throughout the European Command to resolve 12,257 cases of individuals carried on the rolls as absent without leave. The Department of the Army reported that 6,400 of this number were deceased, had returned to civilian life, or had been returned to military control, while the report on 3,900 names was "no record." The Provost Marshal, EUCOM, had resolved 1,226 of the cases. Toward the end of 1947, the Adjutant General carried in his records 4,901 cases, of which 1,001 were believed to be genuine cases of persons absent without leave. In an effort to reduce the margin for error among administrative employees in the subordinate echelons, a directive redefining the pattern of action with respect to AWOL's was published by Headquarters, EUCOM, and a conference was held with administrative and Provost Marshal representatives from most of the major commands, to discuss the standardization of the reporting procedure. (31)

16. Emergency Return to the United States.

During the three months ending 31 December 1947, 555 military persons were returned to the United States for emergency reasons, as compared with 665 during the preceding quarter. Of those returning home under the emergency program, the Department of the Army classified 57 percent as urgent, 25 percent as special, and 18 percent as important (32)

cases. By 31 December 1947, a total of 24,613 members of the Army stationed in the European Command had gone to the United States under the emergency-leave plan since its inauguration in October 1945. (33)

Monthly figures on emergency returns for the quarter under review were as follows: (34)

Category	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Urgent	95	121	101	317
Special	55	46	38	139
Important	39	33	27	99
Totals	189	200	166	555

17. Awards and Decorations.

During the last three months of 1947, the work of the Awards and Decorations Section of the Adjutant General Division was increased in an effort to complete all cases concerned with the presentation of United States decorations to foreign nationals or units in advance of 24 January 1948, the termination date established by Congress for the making of such awards. Another major activity of the Section for the quarter under review was the forwarding of Bronze Star Medals and letter orders of

presentation to holders of the Combat Infantry Badge, as authorized by the Department of the Army on 4 November. World War II Victory Medals, American Defense Service Medals, and Presidential Testimonials, which were to have been distributed in September, were belatedly received from the Department of the Army in December, for presentation to members of (35) the occupation forces at the earliest possible date.

NONBATTLE CASUALTIES

18. Quarterly Casualty Analysis.

Between 1 October and 31 December 1947, 83 deaths occurred, as (36) compared with 118 during the preceding quarter. Motor-vehicle accidents continued to account for about 32 percent of all fatalities. Drowning, which, according to the previous quarterly report, had caused the second largest number of fatal accidents, or about 18 percent, was eliminated (37) altogether as a causative agent with the change of season. Loss of life from gunshot wounds increased, however, from 0.8 percent to 25 percent, partly owing to hazards presented by the hunting season. Deaths from natural causes rose from 11 to 17 percent, and at least 13 percent of the total number of fatalities were suicides. All but about 10 percent of the fatalities occurred within the U.S. Zone of Germany, and 86 percent of the victims were United States military persons. An analysis of fatal casualties for each month of the quarter, together with causative

agencies, is shown below:

Causative agency	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Traffic	8	10	9	27
Gunshot	7	3	11	21
Natural causes	7	3	5	15
Airplane crash	2	0	4	6
Train and streetcar	0	1	1	2
Falls	1	0	1	2
Asphyxiation	1	1	0	2
Explosion	1	1	0	2
Electric shock	1	0	0	1
Hanging	0	0	1	1
Alcoholism	0	1	0	1
Stabbing	0	0	1	1
Fight	0	0	1	1
Poisoning	0	0	1	1
Totals	28	20	35	83
Reported as seriously ill	46	40	35	121

19. Explosions Encountered in Line of Duty.

The first of the fatal explosions listed above occurred during the last week of October, when a Constabulary trooper found a German antitank grenade in a wood near Schwabach, Germany; it exploded in his hands and he was killed instantly. In the second explosion, which occurred toward the end of November, an enlisted man of the 584th Ordnance Company was killed by a German antiaircraft shell while he was destroying weapons with an acetylene torch at the Black Hawk Airfield near Karlsruhe, Germany.

20. Casualties in Missing Status.

In addition to the 83 deaths reported, the EUCOM Adjutant General forwarded to The Adjutant General in Washington the names of 20 persons traveling aboard a missing C-47, which for several weeks was the object of an exhaustive search on the German-French border, in the Saar region. The names of the crew members and passengers were released as "casualties, missing status," on 1 December 1947. One was listed as a Department of the Army civilian employee, and the others were Army
(41)
members.

21. The 1947 Accident Record in Review.

A recapitulation of fatalities during 1947 revealed that a total of 377 Americans in the European Command died from unnatural causes in the course of the year. Casualty records of the Adjutant General imputed more than one out of three, or 38 percent, of the deaths from unnatural causes to traffic accidents. The second largest number of fatalities, including some suicides, murders, accidental shootings, and deaths in the line of duty, was attributed to the misuse of firearms. Accident figures and causes for the yearly period were as follows:

Traffic accidents	144	Hanging	5
Firearms	69	Electrocution	3
Drowning	47	Burns	1
Aircraft	29	Fight	1
Falls	18	Falling object	1
Poisoning	15	Stabbing	1
Train or streetcar	12	Suffocation	1
Alcoholism	10	Undetermined causes	<u>7</u>
Asphyxiation	8	Total	377
Explosion	5		

In view of the fact that the 20 persons aboard the C-47 which disappeared in November 1947 were still being carried as missing, they were not listed among the 29 fatalities attributed to aircraft casualties. During (42) the year 80 Americans died in the European Command from natural causes.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

22. Absorption of Surplus Employees.

Shipping dates originally established for the departure of civilian employees of the Mediterranean Theater to the United States were advanced in October 1947. This necessitated immediate determination by the EUCOM Adjutant General of how many and what kind of employees could be profitably assimilated by the European Command. At this point, needed records setting forth individual qualifications, efficiency, and productivity had not been received from the Mediterranean Theater. Major command placement officers were, however, furnished with information

concerning the employees available, with the result that a majority of them were requisitioned for assignment to positions in the European Command prior to the dates established for their shipment to the United States. By 12 November 1947, 43 of these employees either had been placed or their placement was pending in the European Command, 16 were retained by the Mediterranean Theater, and 2 could not be fitted into existing vacancies. Efforts were continued to find positions for about 300 former employees of the Civil Censorship Division, but the fact that most of them were qualified only as linguists made them unsuitable to fill the existing vacancies, which were for the most part of a clerical and administrative nature. About 195 translators faced the prospect of separation because of the absence of suitable vacancies, while 160 who possessed secondary qualifications were being retained temporarily unassigned, in the hope that they could be placed. The bulk of the employees, 590 in number, were still being held to assist in winding up the affairs of the Civil Censorship Division, but faced probable separation from the European Command.

23. Preparation of Central Skills and Locator File.

The compilation of personnel data required as the basis for a Central Skills and Locator File, embracing all civilian employees in the European Command, was accomplished by the Adjutant General Division during October 1947. Cables requesting the requisite information for inclusion in the file were dispatched to the subordinate commands early in the month, with instructions for compliance by 15 October. Most of the

replies were promptly received, and the completed file was placed in the
(46)
Machine Records Branch for operation and maintenance.

24. Consolidation of Civilian Personnel Responsibilities.

With the realignment of staff functions as a means of reducing personnel strength, the Adjutant General relinquished his responsibilities for the administration of civilian personnel to the Director of Personnel and Administration on 29 November 1947.
(47)

DEPENDENTS

25. Population Figures.

An estimated 33,174 dependents of United States, Allied, and neutral military and civilian personnel resided in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria at the end of the fourth quarter of 1947, as compared with 28,867 on the first day of the quarter. In December there were 18,143 families, as compared to 16,797 in October. Classified according to sponsors, the family groups were as follows at the beginning and end of the period under review:

Having resident dependents	1 Oct	31 Dec
Officers	8,550	9,146
Enlisted men	5,545	6,035
U.S. civilians	2,525	2,793
Allied-neutral civilians . .	116	109
Allied military personnel .	61	60
Totals	16,797	18,143

Berlin, Frankfurt, and Munich, each with a dependent population of more than 2,000, led as the cities with the highest dependent populations in the U.S. Zone, in the order named. Dependent totals for the major cities, (48) or those exceeding 1,000 in population, were as follows:

	1 Oct	31 Dec
Berlin	2,329	2,552
Frankfurt	2,176	2,490
Munich	2,028	2,158
Wiesbaden	1,711	1,922
Nürnberg	1,668	1,764
Vienna	1,428	1,568
Bremerhaven PE	1,436	1,453
Heidelberg	1,087	1,343
Cities under 1,000 (combined)	2,934	2,893
Totals	16,797	18,143

Families arriving in the European Command numbered 356 in October, 528 in November, and 655 in December. Families returning to the United States during the same period numbered 703 in October, 341 in November, and 289 (49) in December.

26. Applications.

Between 1 October and 31 December, the Adjutant General approved 1,295 applications for the transportation of family groups with household goods and privately owned automobiles from the United States. In addition, orders were issued authorizing the entry of 435 families (50) from foreign countries into the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria.

27. Emergency Transport Measures.

An increase in space for infants and children on U.S. Army transports sailing from Bremerhaven was arranged, as 874 families were awaiting water transportation to the United States on 31 October 1947. The increase in space for infants and children was accomplished by reducing the conveniences and comforts aboard ships, and by quartering (51) of adult males in troop compartments rather than with their families. Concomitantly, a limited number of families were returned to the United States by regularly scheduled ATC aircraft. All air travel of dependents was on a voluntary basis, and each family group was required to defray its own expenses in flight and at stations en route. Preference was given to so-called "hardship" cases, in which some emergency or (52) compassionate reason dictated the desirability of expeditious return.

28. Concurrent Shipment of Sponsors and Dependents.

In October 1947, a plan was inaugurated whereby families traveled as groups from the United States to the European Command. The (53) families of persons already in the European Command took precedence.

The first contingent of dependents to enter the U.S. Zone under this plan arrived from Leghorn, Italy, in mid-November, following the inactivation of the Mediterranean Theater. The group, which included 68 dependents comprising 45 families, was received at Bad Mergentheim, where hotels with a capacity of about 350 families were kept in readiness for families not yet assigned to permanent housing. (54)

WAR BRIDES

29. Extent of the Adjutant General's Responsibility.

The responsibilities of the Adjutant General with respect to the shipment of alien dependents of American citizens consisted of the receipt and approval of applications for transportation to the United States, the issuance of authority to the major commands to publish orders for shipment, determination of the validity of claims for Government-paid transportation, and the compilation of periodical reports concerning requisite shipping space. (55)

30. Activity during the Quarter under Review.

Between 1 October and 31 December 1947, the Adjutant General received 1,094 requests for Government transportation for the foreign brides of United States citizens; 94 applications from persons entitled to Government transportation requesting orders for travel by commercial means; and 124 applications from persons not entitled to Government

transportation requesting orders to travel by commercial means. The requests submitted involved a total of 1,480 dependent women and children. During the same period, 1,758 dependents with previously approved applications embarked for the United States under the war-
(56)
bride program.

31. Recapitulation of Shipments during 1947.

During the year 1947, approximately 3,450 alien wives of servicemen and ex-servicemen, representing 31 nationalities, accompanied by 1,175 children, sailed to the United States from Bremerhaven. The Adjutant General's report on the war-bride program for 1947 disclosed the following figures:

Nationality	Adults	Children
Austrian	320	99
Belgian	126	51
British	512	197
Canadian	21	7
Czechoslovakia	76	30
Argentinian	1	0
Brazilian	1	0
Chilean	1	0
Danish	30	4
Dutch	28	14
Estonian	47	4
Finnish	3	1
French	275	126
German	1,551	329
Greek	8	1
Hungarian	75	20
Iranian	1	0
Irish	7	1
Italian	35	10

Latvian	43	12
Luxemburger	7	4
Norwegian	4	0
Nicaraguan	1	0
Polish	123	149
Rumanian	35	8
Russian	98	39
Spanish	5	8
Stateless	31	17
Swedish	2	0
Swiss	13	3
Yugoslavian	48	37
Totals	3,528	1,171

32. Comparison with Earlier Shipments.

During the preceding year, approximately 1,075 alien wives of Americans, accompanied by 102 children, embarked at Bremerhaven for the United States. No German nationals were included in this figure for the reason that American-German marriages were not permitted until 1947. Under the war-bride shipping program, which had its inception in March 1946, approximately 15,300 aliens married to United States citizens were shipped from Le Havre, France, and Bremerhaven, Germany, prior to 1 January 1948. This figure included 6,300 Germans, stateless persons, and others living in Germany; 6,300 French; 2,126 Belgians; 273 Netherlanders; 18 Swiss; and 130 Luxemburgers.

(57)

MACHINE RECORDS

33. Expansion of the Central Locator File.

After 1 December 1947, the machine-records locator file for military persons was enlarged to include all Army-sponsored persons within the European Command. This enlargement of the file was made at the direction of the Adjutant General to aid in the location of any person in the European Command and thus expedite the delivery of emergency communications. The following categories of persons were included in the expanded file: United States, Allied, and neutral civilian employees of the Army; authorized dependents of the former; Allied and neutral military and civilian personnel on duty with missions or otherwise officially assigned to the U.S. Zone; civilians employed in consulates; United States, Allied, and neutral employees of nonappropriated fund activities and of agencies authorized to conduct business in territory occupied by the United States; unassigned U.S. Naval personnel not carried on the morning report of any service unit; United States military personnel not included on a morning report submitted to EUCOM Headquarters; employees of the State Department and other Government agencies; and all persons attached to the European Command on a permanent basis. (58)

33. Strength Accounting for the Mediterranean Theater.

Upon the discontinuance of machine-records operations in the Mediterranean Theater, the Machine Records Branch of the EUCOM Adjutant General Division assumed strength-accounting responsibilities for troops

in that area. Following the inactivation of the Mediterranean Theater, the EUCOM agency continued to serve the Military Liquidating Agency (US). The TRUST area was served by the Machine Records Section of Office of The Adjutant General in Washington, as were the graves registration units operating in territory formerly included in the Mediterranean
(59)
Theater.

ARMY POSTAL SERVICE

34. Changes in Mail Service.

A conference was held on 29 November 1947 of postal officials of the European Command and the Mediterranean Theater to arrange the discontinuance of mail service in the latter. The last regular dispatch of mail to the Mediterranean Theater was made on 9 December. On 13 December, the final delivery of air mail in the Mediterranean Theater was made, with the cooperation of EATS, by a special flight from Rhein-Main Air Base. On 12 December, the direct dispatch of air mail from Vienna to the United States by commercial aircraft was instituted, thus eliminating the double handling entailed by routing such mail through Frankfurt. On the same date, APO and Security Messenger Service deliveries to Stuttgart were consolidated, resulting in savings in the number of persons employed and in transportation facilities. A plan for dispatching official registered mail to TRUST through the American

Embassy in Paris was adopted on 19 December, in a move to preclude the
(60)
possible compromise of classified documents in the international mails.

35. The Christmas Overload.

The amount of parcel post received in the European Command began to increase sharply in October 1947, auguring an abnormally large overload of Christmas mail. By 25 November, 11 boxcars capable of traveling at high speed had been assigned to the Army Postal Service and were attached to the regular mail trains for the delivery of Christmas mail to points in the U.S. Zone. A special mail train was authorized to run from Bremerhaven, upon 48 hours' notice to the Transportation Corps, as a second section of the regular passenger train, to transport mail arriving in exceptional volume. By arrangement between the Department of the Army and airline officials, with the consent of the Postal Department in Washington, the transport of mail to the European Command by commercial lines was begun during the month of December. The first mail dispatched under this plan, which called for one ton of air mail a day for 12 days, arrived on 12 December 1947, via the American
(61)
Overseas Airlines. This means of transport was actually used until the end of December and resulted in the expeditious delivery of 24,509 pounds of mail, in addition to the regular air mail flown by the ATC. During the same period, 19,761 pounds of mail were flown out of the European Command by the commercial lines. Total air-mail receipts for the holiday period amounted to 111,769 pounds, in addition to which 37,232 pounds of first-class mail were brought in by planes whose capacity was not entirely

claimed for other cargo. A total of 135,880 35-pound sacks of parcel post arrived during the last quarter of 1947 by surface transportation, and outgoing parcel post totaled 28,763 sacks, as compared to 59,161 sacks during the previous Christmas season. In all, approximately 4,892,078 pounds of holiday mail arrived in the European Command, representing only a slight decrease, despite the reduced strength, from the same period of 1946. (62) The final delivery of Christmas mail to the various posts and stations, including packages postmarked in the United States as late as 26 November, was accomplished by 23 December. (63)

36. Comparison in Quantity of Mail in 1946 and 1947.

Notwithstanding reductions of approximately 38 percent in military strength, 34 percent in United States civilian strength, and 77 percent in Allied civilian strength between 1 October 1946 and 1 October 1947, waterborne mail received in the European Command during the final quarters of 1946 and 1947 varied only by about 3 percent. There was, however, a decrease of 46 percent in incoming air mail, and the total mail poundage dispatched from the U.S. Zone to the United States dropped by very nearly 50 percent. Figures comparing the receipt and dispatch of mail during the final quarters of 1946 and 1947 are presented below. (64)

	1946	1947
Waterborne mail dispatched sacks and pouches		
October	32,758	9,847
November	32,962	15,427
December	26,199	13,336
Totals	91,919	38,610

Waterborne mail received sacks and pouches		
October	45,734	42,739
November	52,631	54,944
December	85,827	80,934
Totals	184,192	178,617
Air Mail dispatched pounds		
October	116,005	40,449
November	112,422	57,361
December	132,186	96,031
Totals	360,613	193,841
Air Mail received pounds		
October	93,100	35,540
November	87,619	38,165
December	131,719	94,614
Totals	312,438	168,319

37. Quantity of Mail in 1947.

Quantities of mail for all of 1947 were as follows: waterborne, outgoing, 192,773 sacks; waterborne, incoming, 550,260 sacks; air mail, outgoing, 1,451,467 pounds; and air mail, incoming, 701,323 pounds. (65)

38. Transit Time.

A check of insured mail received at Bremerhaven during a week in November 1947 indicated an average of 23.5 days' transit time for insured mail and 10.5 days for air mail from its point of origin to APO 757 at Frankfurt. The time required for the delivery of air mail was considered excessive and was attributed to seasonal bad-weather conditions over the Atlantic. (66)

39. Easing of Air Mail Restrictions.

Early in November 1947, the Department of the Army requested an expression of opinion by EUCOM Headquarters with respect to the lifting of the 8-ounce restriction on air mail arriving from the United States. EUCOM Headquarters favored the proposal, and expressed the belief that the removal of this restriction would not affect existing allocations of air transport. (67) On 1 December normal parcel-post limitations of 70 pounds and 100 inches in combined length and girth were placed into effect. The postal rate of five cents an ounce remained unchanged. There had never been an 8-ounce restriction governing air mail sent from the European Command to the United States. (68)

40. Illegal Use of APO's by Germans.

In December, Army postal authorities in Frankfurt reported the interception of as many as 50 letters daily, which had been illegally posted through APO channels by German nationals. The mails were regularly scrutinized for unauthorized use, and illegally posted letters were removed from the mails. Germans found guilty of usurping United States postal privileges were prosecuted in military government courts, and Americans who consented to the use of their APO addresses by unauthorized persons were court-martialed. The speed, security, and economy of the United States mail explained the frequency with which the Germans attempted to use Army postal channels. At that time, the Deutsche Post had no outgoing airmail service to the United States, although it was hoped that such service could be installed by the following spring. (69)

41. Customs Duties on Goods Mailed in the European Command.

The Department of the Army informed EUCOM Headquarters that the valuation of merchandise imported into the United States, including gifts entitled to free entry under Public Law 790 as amended, was determined by United States customs appraisers, rather than by the retail price in Europe. Although no details were available from United States consular officials in Europe, it was believed that the duties were based on the value of the gifts in the United States. As an example, a watch purchased in a EUCOM post exchange for \$37 might be valued at \$75 in the United States, in which case the import duty would be charged in accordance with the latter figure. Army postal officials reported numerous complaints from persons who had mailed packages valued within the European Command at less than \$50, which had been subjected to customs taxes when they reached the United States. One sender reported forwarding a package containing post-exchange articles costing \$30.50, upon which customs duties totaling \$52 were imposed at the New York Port. (70)

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Staff Memo No 87, EUCOM, 4 Nov 47; EUCOM Press Release No 702, 24 Nov 47.
2. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 12.
3. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 12 Nov 47, p 26.
4. Staff Memo No 87, EUCOM, 4 Nov 47.
5. Chart, General and Special Staff Divisions, Hq, EUCOM, published by Statistics Sec, SGS, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Jan 48.
6. Ibid; EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 1.
7. See chart referred to in footnote 5 above.
8. See chart referred to in footnote 5 above.
9. EUCOM Press Release No 682, 17 Nov 47.
10. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 6; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 38, 2 Dec 47, pp 23-24.
11. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 39, 9 Dec 47, p 21; No 1, 8 Jan 48, p 11.
12. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 4.
13. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 1, 8 Jan 48, p 11.
14. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 5-6.
15. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 4 Nov 47, p 24.
16. Ibid, No 39, 9 Dec 47, p 21; No 40, 16 Dec 47, p 22.
17. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 6.

18. EUCOM Press Release No 655, 5 Nov 47; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 31, 13 Oct 47, p 19; No 35, 12 Nov 47, p 10.
19. EUCOM Press Release No 768, 22 Dec 47.
20. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 1, 8 Jan 48, p 11.
21. Ibid, No 31, 13 Oct 47, p 19; Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 5.
22. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 5.
23. Ibid; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 1, 8 Jan 48, p 11.
24. Ibid.
25. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 5.
26. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 41, p 26; No 1, 8 Jan 48, p 2.
27. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Sec on military personnel.
28. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 1, 8 Jan 48, p 12.
29. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 6-7.
30. Ibid, pp 11-12.
31. Ibid, p 7; Hq EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 32, 21 Oct 47, p 24.
32. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 5.
33. Ibid, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 10.
34. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 5.
35. Ibid, pp 7-8.

36. Ibid., p 8.
37. Ibid., 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 15.
38. Ibid., 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 8.
39. EUCOM Press Release No 665, 7 Nov 47.
40. Ibid., No 710, 28 Nov 47.
41. Ibid., No 728, 5 Dec 47.
42. Ibid., No 847, 27 Jan 48.
43. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 32, 21 Oct 47, p 23.
44. Ibid., No 35, 12 Nov 47, p 26.
45. Ibid.; Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 6-7.
46. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 32, 21 Oct 47, p 23.
47. Staff Memo No 87, EUCOM, 4 Nov 47.
48. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 13; EUCOM Press Release No 589, 14 Oct 47; No 667, 10 Nov 47.
49. EUCOM Press Release No 667, 10 Nov 47; No 810, 14 Jan 48.
50. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 13.
51. EUCOM Press Release No 588, 14 Oct 47.
52. Ibid., No 582, 10 Oct 47.
53. Ibid., No 578, 10 Oct 47; No 608, 20 Oct 47; Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 12.
54. EUCOM Press Release No 622, 24 Oct 47.
55. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 14.
56. Ibid.

57. EUCOM Press Release No 850, 28 Jan 48.
58. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 16; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 32, 21 Oct 47, p 23.
59. Ibid., No 34, 4 Nov 47, p 25.
60. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 2; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 40, 16 Dec 47, p 20.
61. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 2; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 12 Nov 47, p 27; ibid., No 38, 2 Dec 47, p 21.
62. EUCOM Press Release No 798, 9 Jan 48.
63. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 1, 8 Jan 48, p 14.
64. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 2-3.
65. EUCOM Press Release No 198, 9 Jan 48.
66. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 34, 4 Nov 47, p 26.
67. Ibid.
68. EUCOM Press Release No 679, 14 Nov 47; Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 2.
69. EUCOM Press Release No 760, 18 Dec 47.
70. Ibid., No 778, 24 Dec 47.

Chapter XVI
CHIEF CHAPLAIN

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

The Office of the Chief Chaplain, a special staff division of Headquarters, EUCOM, was headed by Ch. (Col.) Paul J. Maddox. The Office comprised a Chief, an Executive, and five branches--Personnel and Administration, Office Management, Plans and Training, Miscellaneous, and Supply. Its strength was five officers, six enlisted men, three United States civilians, one Allied national, and seven Germans. Chart I, accompanying this chapter, depicts the organization of the Office of the Chief
(1)
Chaplain.

2. Personnel and Administration Branch.

a. The Chief Chaplain was kept informed as to the requirements for chaplains in major subordinate units by the Personnel and Administration

Branch of his office. Except for those in the Air Force, chaplains were requested from the United States as required. Upon recommendation of the Chief Chaplain, they were assigned to posts in the European Command by Headquarters, EUCOM. In order to make logical recommendations for future assignments, the Personnel and Administration Branch secured information on each chaplain by means of a special personnel questionnaire form. This was necessary because the Office did not have custody of the Department of the Army personnel records on the chaplains who were supervised by it. (2)

b. On 1 October 1947, there was a total of 165 chaplains in the European Command, of whom 101 (63 percent) were Protestant, 53 (33 percent) were Catholic, and 11 (4 percent) were Jewish. These figures compared favorably with the Department of the Army's normal allotment of chaplains to commands in the United States, requiring 68 percent to be Protestant, 30 percent Catholic and 2 percent Jewish. Although the number of chaplains in the European Command decreased to 155 in early December, by the end of the same month there were 164 chaplains--only one less than at the beginning of the quarter. Table I, accompanying this chapter, indicates the number of Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish chaplains in the major commands on 1 October and 31 December 1947, and table II, also accompanying this chapter, shows the denominations represented on the latter date. (3)

c. Two rosters of chaplains were prepared each month by the Personnel and Administration Branch. One listed the major commands and the

chaplains assigned to each. In addition, this roster indicated each chaplain's grade, date of rank, serial number, denomination, category, Military Occupation Specialty (MOS), unit, station, and Army Post Office (APO) number. The other named the various denominations, the chaplains representing each, and each chaplain's grade, unit, station, and APO number. One copy of each of these rosters was sent to the Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army, and a sufficient number of copies was prepared so as to give each chaplain at least one copy. (4)

3. The Office Management Branch.

Persons employed in the Office of the Chief Chaplain were assigned to their jobs by the Office Management Branch. It promoted a friendly relationship among the employees, supervised the various branches of the Office of the Chief Chaplain, and made certain that all elements of the Office operated smoothly and effectively. In addition, the Office Management Branch operated the message center, enforced security measures, assisted the Personnel Branch in preparing personnel and strength reports and monthly time and attendance reports of civilian employees. The Office Management Branch was also the Chief Chaplain's agent in extending a proper welcome and other courtesies to persons visiting his office. Among the prominent visitors during the last quarter of 1947 were: Dr. J. W. Behken, President of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod; Dr. L. Meyer of St. Louis; Pastor G. George Pearce of London; and Pastor H. H. Erdmann of Canada. When the new Table of Organization for the Office of the Chief Chaplain authorizing another enlisted man and another German employee was

approved in December 1947, the supply sergeant was made motor sergeant in charge of maintaining and dispatching motor vehicles within the Office of the Chief Chaplain and a German was employed as a driver for the Chief Chaplain. Meanwhile, a newly assigned private first class (5) became the supply sergeant.

4. The Plans and Training Branch.

Because no personnel was allotted to the Plans and Training Branch, it was operated by the Personnel and Administration Branch. As its name implies, this branch devised methods to improve chaplains' training in order that they might all do a better job as members of the occupation forces in Germany and Austria. Some of its activities were sponsoring of chaplains' conferences; preparing a chaplains' indoctrination course on control of venereal disease; keeping in touch with the chaplains' school at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of informing chaplains returning to the United States as to the courses offered at the school and on what dates they began; sending letters of information to the chaplains in the European Command; supervising lectures on citizenship and morality given by chaplains on weekdays; encouraging the construction and decoration of chapels when and where (6) necessary; and controlling all church publicity.

a. The first conference of Jewish chaplains in the European Command was held in Munich on 1 October. It was sponsored, not only by the Office of the Chief Chaplain, but also by the Office of the Adviser on Jewish Affairs, EUCOM. Jewish chaplains who attended this conference

reported generally that matters pertaining to their faith were discussed. (7) Later, on 29 and 30 October, a training conference for hospital and supervisory chaplains was held in Frankfurt. The purpose of the meeting was to perfect the technique to be used by chaplains when visiting patients in hospitals. The first day was devoted to lectures by officers of the Medical Corps, Army Nurse Corps, Red Cross, and the Adjutant General's Department. The subjects of these lectures were: "Mutual Responsibilities of Physician and Clergyman to the Sick," "Current Policy Governing Letters of Inquiry and Condolence," "Seriously Ill and Progress Reports," "Medical and Administrative Control Governing Venereal Disease Patients and Repeaters," "Medical Service and Ministry to Female Patients," "Psychological and Social Problems of Certain Patients," and "Welfare Problems and Certain Psychiatric Problems Shared by the Psychiatrist and Chaplain." The Chief of Chaplains presided at an informal conference of his staff with hospital and supervisory chaplains on the following day. Some of the subjects discussed were denominational activities, personnel problems, special church observances, (8) and German youth activities. Copies of the agenda and lectures presented at this conference were sent to the chaplains' school in the United States. The school commandant considered the lectures important enough (9) to include various portions of them in the courses given at the school. At the request of the chaplains present at this conference, plans were prepared for a similar conference in Wiesbaden, to be held in conjunction with the meeting of supervisory chaplains scheduled for January 1948, but

(10)

open to all chaplains interested.

b. A series of conferences were held in Geneva, Switzerland, 5-21 November. Although sponsored by the World Council of Churches, the Office of the Chief Chaplain, EUCOM, assisted by obtaining temporary duty status for 70 Protestant chaplains who attended these meetings. (11)

c. On 20 November, chaplains from major commands and military posts met in the Office of the Chief Chaplain in Frankfurt to receive an indoctrination course on the control of venereal disease. Speakers were provided by several staff offices of Headquarters, EUCOM. Among the subjects considered were: the chaplain's responsibility for the moral and spiritual welfare of troops, the commander's responsibility in encouraging strong self-discipline in officers and enlisted men under his command, the surgeon's relations to venereal disease control, repression of prostitution, the provost marshal's relationship with public health and military government agencies, and cooperation with OMGUS and public health officers. (12)

d. Seven letters of information were written by the Plans and Training Branch for the benefit of the chaplains in the European Command. The first, Information Letter No. 6, was mailed on 2 October. It announced that 24 years and 35 years were, respectively, the minimum and maximum ages for appointment in the Corps of Chaplains, and summarized the standing operating procedure in requisitioning supplies and the regulations governing American visas for alien fiances and fiancees. (13)

On 15 November Information Letter No. 7 was dispatched. It requested

that supervisory chaplains notify the Office of the Chief Chaplain when chaplains under their supervision were given a new assignment or transferred; it invited comments on religious training films; it announced the chaplains' training conference to be held 12-17 January in Wiesbaden; it requested that electric organs be sent to the Signal Depot in Hanau for repairs; and it gave instructions on the conduct of military funerals. (14) On 26 November Information Letter No. 8 was sent. It referred to printed material that dealt with the control of venereal disease and requested that chaplains needing assistance on weekday lectures contact the Plans and Training Branch of the Office of the Chief Chaplain. (15) Information Letters Nos. 9 and 10 were dispatched on 10 December. The first gave information on Caritas food packages and the second dealt mainly with information on the control of venereal disease. (16) On 30 December Information Letters Nos. 11 and 12 were mailed. These quoted, respectively, extracts from regulations governing chaplains' funds and policies and procedures governing adoption in the European Command. (17)

e. Records of the Plans and Training Branch in the Office of the Chief Chaplain indicated that the chapel constructed in the staging area of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation in December 1947 was the thirtieth chapel constructed in the European Command that year. These records also showed that, during the last three months of 1947, 1,339 weekday lectures on citizenship and morality were given to an audience of 126,890 persons. (18)

5. The Miscellaneous Branch.

a. As its name indicates, the Miscellaneous Branch of the Office of the Chief Chaplain performed a variety of tasks. It continued to be one of the busiest branches. It prepared the Chief Chaplain's report of operations for the last quarter of 1947 and reviewed the monthly reports sent to the Chief Chaplain, Department of the Army. It assisted in preparing other reports submitted to higher headquarters. Much of its time was spent in locating members of the occupation forces in Europe for relatives or friends in the United States; assisting deserving persons in obtaining furloughs; procuring photographs of graves of soldiers who had fallen in battle; giving advice on divorce and marriage; answering correspondence of enlisted men relating to qualifications necessary for commissioning in the Corps of Chaplains and regulations governing separation from the service in order to complete their theological studies; forwarding letters from Germans relating to a continuance of their studies in America; forwarding clemency pleas for condemned Nazi criminals to proper headquarters; obtaining religious literature for German churches and relief for German children from American sources; helping the program for German youth; and distributing large quantities of clothing, food, and medicine sent by churches, charitable organizations, and private persons for distribution in Germany. The last activity was particularly prominent during the Christmas season. The Miscellaneous Branch gave a Christmas party for approximately 100 children of a kindergarten in Frankfurt and helped the Holy Trinity Church

of the same city with a party for about 400 children.

b. One of the functions of the Miscellaneous Branch was to compile statistics relating to chaplain's activities. Records compiled for the last quarter of 1947 indicated that there was a total attendance of 198,894 at 3,469 religious services held on Sundays; 89,939 at 5,022 religious services held on weekdays; 27,061 at 106 joint services; 50,950 at 3,677 audiences held by chaplains at hospitals and guardhouses; and 672,706 at 448,780 other chaplains' activities which included interviews on personal problems and visits made to homes, clubs, and units. Records also indicated that chaplains had officiated at 437 American-Allied marriages, 249 American-German marriages, 193 baptisms, and 646
(19)
funerals.

6. The Supply Branch.

Activities of the Supply Branch were many and varied. Hammond electric organs were sent to Fürstenfeldbruck, Landsberg, Mannheim, Nürnberg, and Zirndorf and to the 862d Engineer Aviation Battalion, 385th Military Police Battalion, American Graves Registration Command, Giessen Quartermaster Depot, American Forces Network in Frankfurt, and to the Community High School, also in Frankfurt. Approximately 100,000 New Testaments and Bibles in German, and a large quantity of other religious texts in Polish, Russian, Italian, French, and Lithuanian, were received from religious agencies in the United States and delivered to German churches and displaced persons' camps. In addition, relief packages received from denominational welfare agencies in the United States were

distributed to appropriate agencies in Germany. Eight religious films requisitioned from the Office of the Chief Chaplain, Department of the Army, during the previous quarter, were received and were shown in Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Nurnberg, Munich, Berlin, and Bremen beginning in (20) November. On 15 December 1947, authority was granted for unit commanders to establish a denominational fund with money obtained from voluntary contributions and grants from the central welfare fund. Regulations provided that chaplains be custodians of such funds and that the money be spent only for improving religious activities within the (21) organization.

7. Situation on 31 December 1947 and the Outlook for the Future.

The ratio of the number of chaplains in the European Command to the troop strength remained 1 to 777 during the last quarter of 1947. Indications were that this condition would continue until the following spring, when a gradual reduction in the number of chaplains from 165 to the authorized strength of 96 by 1 July, would begin. The Chief Chaplain was much concerned over such a great reduction in chaplain strength, however, and requested the Chief Chaplain, Department of the (22) Army, to recommend that the quota be increased to 120 chaplains.

Table I

CHAPLAINS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND

1 October 1947 and 31 December 1947

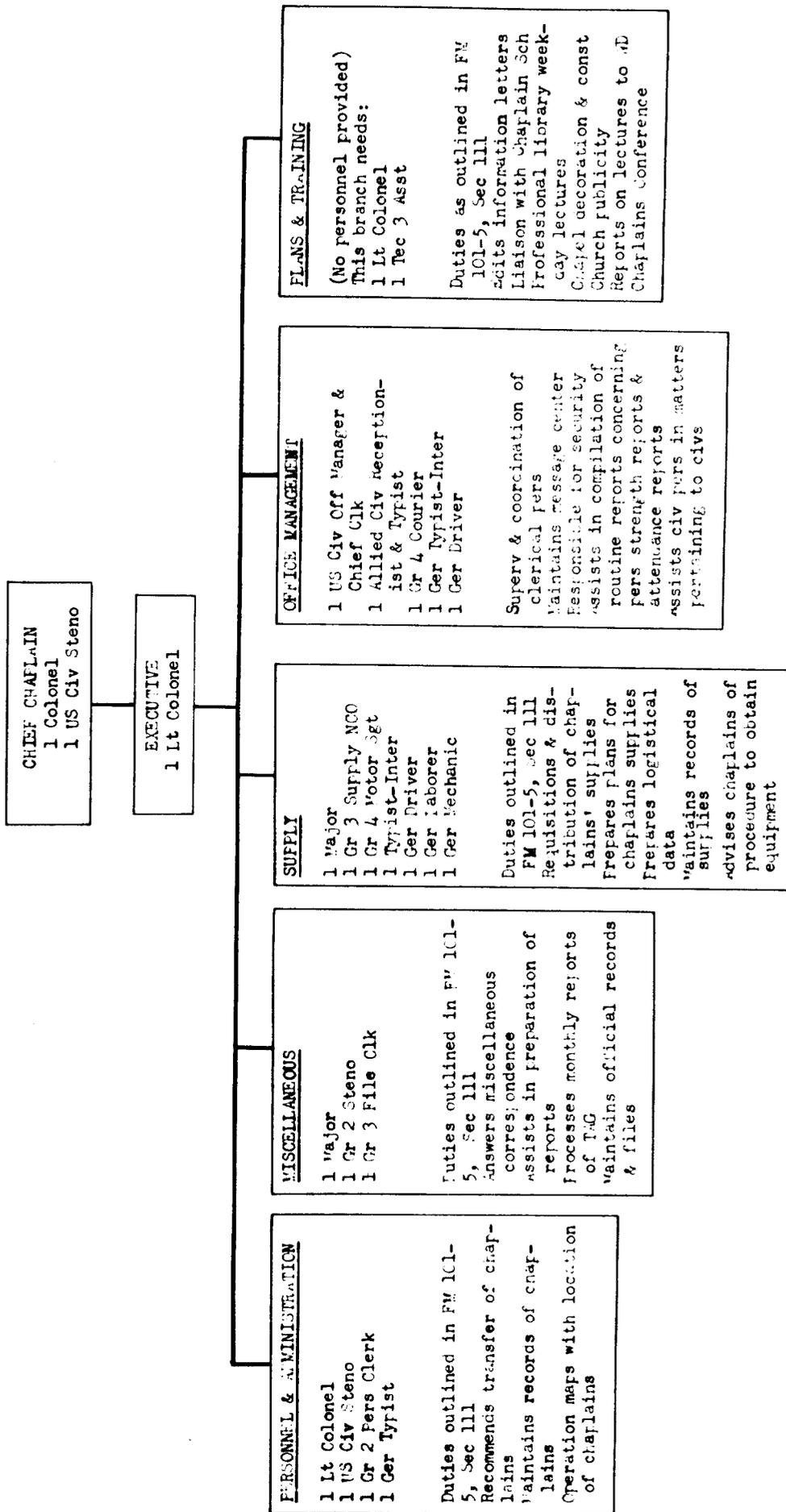
Command	Protestant		Catholic		Jewish		Totals	
	1 Oct	31 Dec	1 Oct	31 Dec	1 Oct	31 Dec	1 Oct	31 Dec
Hq, EUCOM	3	3	1	1	1	1	5	5
Hq Comd, EUCOM	6	7	3	4	0	1	9	12
Operational control of Hq, EUCOM	8	7	2	3	0	0	10	10
First Mil Dist	14	17	8	9	2	3	24	29
Second Mil Dist	13	12	5	5	2	3	20	20
US Constabulary	14	13	10	7	2	1	26	21
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	5	4	2	2	0	0	7	6
Berlin Command, OMGUS	4	3	3	3	1	1	8	7
American Graves Registration Comd, European Area	7	5	4	4	0	0	11	9
US Air Forces, Europe	19	19	10	8	1	1	30	28
US Forces, Austria	8	9	5	6	2	2	15	17
Totals	101	99	53	52	11	13	165	164

Table II
DENOMINATIONAL ROSTER OF
CHAPLAINS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND

31 December 1947

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>No. of Chaplains</u>
Assembly of God	2
Baptist	24
Catholic	52
Christian Missionary Alliance	1
Christian Science	1
Church of the Nazarene	1
Congregational	8
Disciples of Christ	9
Episcopalian	4
Evangelical and Reform	1
Evangelical United Brethren	5
Independent Fundamentalist Church of America	1
Jewish	13
Lutheran	11
Methodist	24
Pentecost-Holiness	1
Presbyterian	5
Reformed Church of America	<u>1</u>
Total	164

ORGANIZATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHART
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CHAPLAIN



SOURCE: Reproduced without change from a chart prepared in the Office of the Chief Chaplain.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, annex A.
2. Ibid., p 9.
3. Ibid., pp 5-9.
4. Ibid., annexes C through H.
5. Interview with Ch (Lt Col) Silas E. Decker, OC Ch, EUCOM, 18 Feb 48; Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 18; Information Ltr No 7, OC Ch, EUCOM, 15 Nov 47, par 6.
6. Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, sec on Plans and Training.
7. Information Ltr No 6, OC Ch, EUCOM, 2 Oct 47, sec IV.
8. Ibid., No 7, OC Ch, EUCOM, 15 Nov 47, par 4; program, Training Conference for Hospital Chaplains, OC Ch, EUCOM, 29 and 30 Oct 47.
9. Ltr, Hq, Ch School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa, 16 Dec 47.
10. Information Ltr No 7, OC Ch, EUCOM, 15 Nov 47, pars 4 and 5.
11. Interview with Ch (Lt Col) Silas E. Decker, OC Ch, EUCOM, 24 Feb 48; Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 16.
12. Information Ltr No 8, OC Ch, EUCOM, 26 Nov 47.
13. Ibid., No 6, 2 Oct 47.
14. Ibid., No 7, 15 Nov 47.
15. Ibid., No 8, 26 Nov 47.
16. Ibid., Nos 9 and 10, 10 Dec 47.
17. Ibid., Nos 11 and 12, 30 Dec 47.
18. Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 11.
19. Interview with Ch (Lt Col) Silas E. Decker, OC Ch, EUCOM, 25 Feb 48; Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 15-17.

20. Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 13-14.
21. Cir 101, EUCOM, 15 Dec 47, subj: "Nonappropriated Funds," par 8b(4).
22. Interview with Ch (Lt Col) Silas E. Decker, OC Ch, EUCOM, 25 Feb 48.

Chapter XVII

PROVOST MARSHAL

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

CHAPTER XVII

PROVOST MARSHAL

ORGANIZATION AND GENERAL FUNCTIONS

1. Organizational Changes.

There were two major changes in the organization of the Office of the Provost Marshal (OPM) during the period under review. On 1 November 1947, when the Provost Marshal became responsible for the technical supervision of the Industrial Police upon dissolution of the Office of the Chief, Military Labor Service, the Industrial Police Division was established as part of OPM. On the same date, the Field Contact Section was discontinued and its functions were taken over by the Office of the Secretary, General Staff⁽¹⁾. Minor organizational changes in the various divisions and units in the field are treated in the succeeding paragraphs.

2. Provost Marshal.

a. On 15 October, Brig. Gen. George H. Weems was appointed Provost Marshal of the European Command, replacing Brig. Gen. Roy V. Rickard, who was assigned as Chief of Special Services, EUCOM. On 18 December, the Deputy Provost Marshal, Col. Frederick R. Lafferty, departed for the United States for a new assignment with the Office of the Air Provost Marshal in Washington, D.C. The Deputy Provost Marshal (2) was not replaced.

b. In addition to the performance of his normal functions, the Provost Marshal dealt with many special problems during the period under (3) review. Among the more important of these were the problems of illegal immigration, which were discussed by General Rickard and General Weems with Mr. Carusi, the President's special envoy on immigration, when the latter visited OPM on 20 October 1947. In October, the Provost Marshal rendered the decision that the Yugoslav Government would not be permitted to put armed soldiers aboard a train carrying restored equipment back to Yugoslavia from the U.S. Zone of Germany. Yugoslav soldiers, serving in this capacity, were to be disarmed upon entry into the U.S. Zone and their arms returned to them upon departure.

c. On 17 October, the Provost Marshal General, Brig. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, Jr., arrived in the European Command for a month's visit. During his stay he discussed, with the EUCOM Provost Marshal and other occupation authorities in Germany and Italy, problems relative to the payment of ex-prisoners of war who had worked for the United States

forces. General Bryan made a tour of various installations and units,
(4)
including the EUCOM Military Prison at Mannheim.

3. Administration and Personnel.

a. Administration. The Administrative Division of OPM performed normal duties. In the quarter under review, the Division began selecting officers for supplementary education and training under a directive issued by the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division. The Administrative Division reported that 33 officers under OPM administration would be required to take the prescribed six weeks' course and that 27 would be required to take four additional subjects. In December, four officers were selected to attend the prescribed
(5)
classes (TC-5) starting on 5 January 1948.

b. Personnel. As a result of the establishment of the Industrial Police Division, the allocation of personnel for OPM was increased by 14 persons, including 3 officers, 3 enlisted men, 2 United States or Allied civilians, and 5 German employees. On the other hand, because of the general personnel reduction program to meet reduced budgets, the personnel authorization for OPM was reduced by 4 officers and 4 enlisted personnel. In addition, 3 officers returned to the United States and were not replaced. On 31 December the authorized and actual strength of OPM was as follows:

Category	Authorized	Actual
Officers	28	24
Enlisted personnel	38	37
United States civilians	33	26
Allied civilians	26	31
Germans and displaced persons	327	280

Units under OPM for operational control were generally understrength in the last category. On 31 December, the authorized strength in this category for the 1st Military Police Service Group was 575, but actual strength was 476, while Criminal Investigation Detachments were authorized 225 and employed 202 Germans and displaced persons. The shortage of qualified United States civilians to fill the 32 existing vacancies in Criminal Investigation Detachments continued throughout the quarter (6) under review.

MILITARY POLICE DIVISION

4. Operations and Training Section.

a. Changes in Assignment and Organization. To meet changes in several military posts, several military police units were moved and others reorganized during the quarter under consideration. The 90th Military Police Company (ZI) was relieved from duty in the Mediterranean Theater and assigned to Heidelberg Military Post on 17 October 1947 and, on 1 December 1947, was reassigned to the Wurzburg Military Post for

duty at the Kitzingen Training Center. Early in November the platoon of the 793d Military Police Service Battalion which had been stationed in Grafenwöhr was returned to its parent unit at Nürnberg. Two military police battalions (army) and two military police battalions (ZI) were reorganized as military police service battalions in October, while one (7) existing military police service battalion was reorganized.

b. The EUCOM Military Police School. The EUCOM Military Police School graduated 668 students during the period under review. Of these, 501 were students in the basic course, 25 were students in the criminal investigation course, and 142 were students in the course for desk sergeants and record clerks. The last of these courses was given for the first time during December in an effort to secure uniformity in the operation of military police booking stations. A Provost Marshal's Refresher Course was held at the School for Provost Marshals or their (8) representatives from all military posts in the European Command.

c. Inspections. Early in October, the Operations and Training Section carried out technical inspections of military police units stationed at Bad Nauheim, Esslingen, and Stuttgart. These inspections were made with a view to maintaining military police operations and (9) personnel at high standards.

5. Statistical Section.

a. There were no outstanding changes in the types of serious incident reports that were received and prepared by the Statistical Section during the quarter under review. The report known as "Monthly

Summary of Serious Incidents" was changed, however, as to form and content. Beginning in November, four tables were eliminated from this report, as well as the narrative portion attached as cover sheets to the tables and charts. The remaining tables and charts were modified to the extent necessary to include appropriate narrative comments, to explain abrupt changes in rates, and unusual situations. Steps were also taken (10) to reduce delays in transmitting data concerning serious incidents.

b. A recapitulation of all serious incident reports received by the Statistical Section follows:

Category	No. of serious incidents ^(a) reported	Percentage of total
Crimes against persons	541	20.6
Crimes against property	1,208	46.0
Other serious incidents ^(b)	49	1.9
Vehicle accidents ^(c)	830	31.5
Totals	2,628	100.0

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

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

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

Of the 541 crimes against persons, 138 were classified as aggravated assault, 139 assault with weapon, 75 hit-and-run driving, 51 rape, 48 robbery, 46 shootings (felonious and careless), 17 suicides, 10 suicide attempts, 8 murder, 7 illegal use of firearms, and 1 each sodomy and disorder. Of the 1,208 crimes against property, 387 were theft of United States property, 386 larceny, 177 housebreaking, 169 burglary, 30 unauthorized possession of weapons, 16 counterfeiting, 13 black market, 9 currency violations, and 21 crimes in nine other categories. Other serious incidents included 22 shootings in the performance of duty, 18 accidental shootings, 3 escapes, 2 drownings, and 1 each fire, accidental fall, aircraft accident, and crane accident. The 830 vehicle accidents included 146 involving fatalities, 389 of serious injury, and 295 of damage over \$100.⁽¹¹⁾

c. During the quarter ending 31 December 1947, the serious incident rate per thousand troops reached its lowest point since the beginning of serious incident reporting in April 1946. There was a general reduction in all types of serious incidents, with the exception of assaults with weapons. The drop in the average monthly rate of alleged crimes against persons and property is shown below:

Quarter ending:	Average monthly rate per thousand troops		
	White troops	Colored troops	All troops
30 Sep 47	1.69	3.20	1.80
31 Dec 47	1.10	2.90	1.25

In the alleged crimes against persons committed by known or unknown United States military offenders, Germans were the victims in more than one-half of the total cases reported. In slightly more than one-third of the cases where United States military personnel alleged attacks by Germans, investigation proved the soldier to be the instigator. (12)

6. Identification Section.

a. There were no changes in the mission of the Identification Section during the period under review. The United States consulates of Europe, however, began to use the services of this section by requesting checks of the fingerprints of persons applying for visas to the United States. The Identification Section also cooperated with the consulates in blocking attempts of persons who had been denied visas to obtain visas by applying to different consulates or by using fraudulent papers and aliases.

b. A marked increase in the receipt of fingerprint records from law-enforcing units of the Army was noted, particularly from Criminal Investigation Detachments, whose fingerprint contributions for the quarter ending 31 December 1947 increased nearly 100 percent over the previous quarter. The Section continued to carry on an educational program to explain its functions and services and to solicit closer cooperation from law-enforcing agencies in the submission of prints for the central file. On 30 October, for example, the Chief of Section conferred on these matters with the Provost Marshals of all Constabulary units and military posts of the Second Military District.

c. During the period under review, nearly 8,000 fingerprint records were received by the Section, of which about 5,000 were from the civilian and dependents fingerprinting program, and the rest from law-enforcing units and miscellaneous sources. On 31 December the approximate number of fingerprint records on hand to be classified, indexed, and filed was 61,670, a reduction of 7,000 from 30 September 1947. A total of 33,250 records had been classified, of which 9,223 were still
(13)
to be indexed and filed.

7. Communications Section.

a. Routine Duties. During the quarter ending 31 December 1947, this section performed various routine duties. Technical inspections of the communications facilities of 12 military police units were carried out. The Section made special arrangements for on-the-job training of four radio operators for the 529th Military Police Company. In several instances members of the Communications Section were placed on temporary duty with units to aid in the correction of operational difficulties. Since wide discrepancies in allowances for different units were observed, steps were taken to insure a more equitable distribution of radio equipment in the European Command. Although 97 new radio sets were received from the United States through the Signal Depot at Hanau and were issued to military police battalions, they were incapable of use because
(14)
of the lack of crystals.

b. Radio Repair Shop. During the quarter under review a radio repair shop was set up in the Signal Supply Depot at Hanau to repair all

military police radio equipment. A reserve stock of 30 replacement radios was maintained for issue to units turning in radios for repair, thus keeping to a minimum the amount of time a unit would be without use of radio equipment. This radio repair shop replaced in part a similar one operated by the Communications Section. The latter, however, continued to operate its shop for making repairs and the design and construction of apparatus peculiar to the special needs of the
(15)
military police.

c. Procurement. In addition to its regular duties, the Communications Section handled special procurement problems of the various military police units. When the 90th Military Police Company was transferred from the Mediterranean Theater to Heidelberg Military Post, the Section expedited the issue of proper uniforms, sufficient motor vehicles, and other needed equipment. Equipment Modification Lists
(16)
of 20 other units were reviewed during the last quarter of 1947.

d. Tire Experiments. With permission of the Chief of Ordnance, the Section conducted a series of experiments on tires of 1/4-ton-4x4-trucks (jeeps) in an endeavor to increase their traction and to reduce vehicle accidents. By cutting new treads in the standard Army tires according to a method developed with the assistance of members of the 709th Military Police Battalion, satisfactory results were obtained. The braking distance on wet, slippery pavement was reduced by 35 percent, and side slipping was reduced nearly 100 percent at normal driving speeds when making 90-degree turns. As a result of these tests, the Ordnance

Division requested the Section to conduct additional experiments to determine whether the same treatment would increase the traction of tires on 3/4-ton-4x4-trucks (weapons carriers). These tests were not completed by 31 December 1947. At that time a record was being kept on the number of miles the experimental tires were being driven to determine whether or not the treatment would decrease the life of the
(17)
tires.

8. Vehicle Registry Section.

a. Policy Changes. On 13 November 1947, the assistant registrars of USFA were authorized to register vehicles and to decide questions relating to title and insurance without reference to the Vehicle Registry Section of OPM, Headquarters, EUCOM. A copy of each registration certificate was forwarded to OPM for filing. Another change in policy was that motor scooters, formerly not required to be insured, would be required to carry insurance to the extent represented by an
(18)
annual premium of at least \$35.

b. Operations. In addition to its normal functions, the Section made extensive preparations during this period for the re-registration of all privately owned vehicles operated in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. These preparations involved the publication and distribution of pertinent forms and information on re-registration, installation of business machines for the compilation of statistical data, the training of business machine operators, and a meeting of all assistant registrars of the European Command. On 24 December 1947, a directive on

procedures for re-registration was issued, to be carried out in (19)
January 1948. The purpose of re-registration was defined as follows:

To provide up-to-date data on the location and use of U.S. and Allied privately owned vehicles, in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria; to provide accurate information on the types, identification and insurance coverage of such vehicles; and to correct any abuses of the privileges of registration or violations of current directives.

c. Statistics. The following registrations were made during (20)
the quarter under review:

Motor vehicle registrations issued	4,785
Operators' licenses issued	4,658
Transfers of title issued	625
Vehicles shipped to the United States	395
Judge Advocate opinions made on titles	25

9. Missing Persons and Vehicles Section.

a. Changes in Policy on AWOL's. Instead of submitting AWOL reports 5 days after the first day of absence as previously required, unit commanders were instructed to wait 10 days before doing so. It was believed that this change would eliminate unnecessary reporting since persons absent for a few days frequently reported for duty within 10 days. The new policy also provided that enlisted men be carried in AWOL status on the rolls of an organization for a period of not more than 3 months, and officers not more than 30 days. The policy regarding the handling of persons apprehended on AWOL charges in Italy, following the close of the Mediterranean Theater, was to deliver them to the Frankfurt Military Post Guardhouse where final action was to be taken by the Head- (21)
quarters Commandant.

b. AWOL Problems. A master list of EUCOM absentees was published during the quarter under review. Since the list had been delayed six months in publication, during which time the status of many individuals had changed, it was necessary to publish two supplements to the master list directing the deletion of approximately 2,500 names. Following distribution of over 7,000 copies of the master list to law-enforcing agencies and one copy each to the commanding officers of every organization and military installation in the European Command, checks of unit rosters resulted in the resolution of 83 long-standing AWOL cases. Of this number, 73 were enlisted men, 4 were officers, and 6 were wanted persons. The names of 193 enlisted men were deleted from the master list as a result of a check by the Machine Records Branch of the Adjutant General Division, EUCOM, against its records. A thorough check of long-standing cases against the records of The Adjutant General, Special Staff, U.S. Army, revealed that 428 enlisted men were still in AWOL status. Wanted circulars on 49 of these were published and distributed by 31 December 1947; other circulars awaited the receipt of documentary evidence from The Adjutant General. Follow-up action on 1,931 AWOL cases, requesting further information from units reporting the absences, revealed that 909 of the reported persons had returned to military control. The total number of AWOL's on 31 December 1947 was
(22)
2,570.

c. Registry of Weapons. This section was given the responsibility of establishing and maintaining a central file of all registered

privately owned weapons in the hands of troops or in supply rooms throughout the European Command. It was found that many weapons reported by the major commands could not be considered souvenir weapons and that other reports were incorrectly made. As a result, complete figures on registered weapons were not available on 31 December 1947. Two files were set up: one in alphabetical order by name of owner and the other by type of weapon with weapons filed numerically by serial number.

(23)

d. Statistics. The following is a tabulation of reports received by the Missing Persons and Vehicles Section:

(24)

Nature of report	Oct	Nov	Dec
AWOL's	481	319	218
Military vehicles lost	61	56	102
Military vehicles recovered	16	31	32
Privately owned vehicles lost	45	62	93
Privately owned vehicles recovered	1	23	41
License plates lost	114	108	309
License plates recovered	0	0	0
Certificates of license lost	227	222	199
Certificates of license recovered	0	0	0

10. Safety Section.

a. The functions and mission of the Safety Section remained unchanged during the quarter ending 31 December 1947. The major problem of the Section continued to be the unavailability of adequately trained persons "to assure the establishment and continuity of a quality safety program." The result was an insufficient emphasis on safety inspections

(25)

of areas, operations, and activities, and an inability to follow through to the correction of accident causes. In some instances, the safety program was not much more than accident reporting by part-time safety officers. In an effort to correct the situation, the Section made a request for funds to permit one or more safety directors of major commands to attend Department of the Army Safety Courses at New York University. Since this was disapproved by the Budget and Fiscal Division on grounds that no funds were available for the purpose, the Section planned to resubmit the request with a supporting staff study. (26)

b. A new accident reporting procedure ordered by the Department of the Army to be introduced on 1 October 1947 was delayed until 1 December 1947 because the new reporting forms were not available for distribution sooner. The Department of the Army did not approve a request of the Safety Section for time to train all personnel concerned, down to the lowest reporting levels, in the new procedures. This resulted in considerable confusion and unreliability of accident reporting in December 1947. Late in November and in December various training classes in the new procedures were held for all safety directors of major commands and their administrative assistants, and for unit safety officers and directors. (27)

c. The Safety Section conducted various other training and educational operations relative to accident prevention. At the EUCOM Military Police Training School, three hours of instruction in motor vehicle and general safety was given as part of the refresher course for

all military post Provost Marshals. Four hours of instruction in motor vehicle safety was also given to students who took the basic military police course at the school. In November 1947, all EUCOM motor and transportation officers were required to attend a demonstration of a model motor vehicle maintenance line and a shop safety demonstration conducted daily by the Section. Other short courses on motor vehicle safety were given to the personnel of certain units. In the field of industrial safety, the Section prepared a set of detailed Safety Check Sheets and Operational Safety Aids. (28)

d. A report with recommendations on motor vehicle safety was prepared by D. S. Buck, Motor Vehicle Safety Engineer of the General Staff, U.S. Army, following his one month's tour of inspection of EUCOM installations in September 1947. Upon suggestion of the Personnel and Administration Division, it was planned to present Mr. Buck's recommendations in the form of a staff study to commanders and chiefs of staff of major commands with a view to the incorporation of the recommendations in the safety program. (29)

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

	Accident and injury rates				
	4th qtr 1946	1st qtr 1947	2d qtr 1947	3d qtr 1947	4th qtr 1947
Military injury rate (a)	9.06	6.26	7.76	7.10	7.84
Civilian occupational injury rate (b)	5.49	6.10	4.34	6.64	6.19
Motor vehicle accident rate (c)	2.74	2.66	1.76	1.79	2.31

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

Motor vehicle accidents showed a normal seasonal increase due to the greater hazards of winter driving. On the whole the statistics showed no other marked trends in the accident and injury rates. Officers engaged in the administration of the safety program felt that the situation was not getting worse, but that the trends in the accident and injury rates did not indicate any continuous progressive gains.

(30)

INDUSTRIAL POLICE DIVISION

11. Organization and General Functions.

a. The Industrial Police Division, comprising three branches-- Executive, Operations, and Personnel and Supply--was established as a component of OPM on 1 November 1947. It was headed by Lt. Col. Joseph L. Driskell as Chief, and Maj. Robert P. Burwell as Assistant Chief. Its staff included an operations officer, a personnel and supply officer, an

investigator, a German adviser, and clerical assistants, making a total of 14 persons. On 31 December, units in the field under technical supervision of the Division included: 48 labor supervision companies, 2 provisional labor supervision companies, 1 TD labor supervision company, and 10 labor supervision centers, all of which were engaged in supervising 13,778 industrial policemen in the U.S. Zone of Germany. (31)

b. Functions of the Division were defined as follows: (32)

To advise the Provost Marshal, EUCOM, on plans and policies regarding the utilization of Industrial Police; make recommendations concerning the procurement, screening, training, and strength requirements of industrial police; to inspect labor supervision units having supervision over industrial police; to investigate incidents involving industrial police and prepare studies on subjects pertaining thereto; to maintain technical supervision over all industrial police and the labor supervision units which supervise them; to maintain charts and graphs pertaining to industrial police trends; to develop an efficient industrial police program which will adequately safeguard military equipment and supplies from loss or damage.

12. Policies.

(33)

Guiding policies adopted by the Division were:

To have all labor supervision units at authorized T/O strength (i.e. labor supervision company: 20 officers, 7 EM; labor supervision centers: 4 officers and 9 EM).

To have one labor supervision company for each 250 to 300 industrial police.

To have one labor supervision center in each post.

To have one efficiently operated industrial police training school in each military post.

To have the Provost Marshal of each military post directly responsible to his commanding officer for all industrial police therein.

To have labor supervision centers and companies responsible to the Provost Marshal for the command administration, operation and supervision of the industrial police.

To develop an efficient industrial police system which will provide adequate static security for U.S. equipment, property and supplies within each military post.

To activate a labor supervision area headquarters, authorized by T/O & E 20-20T, which will complete the labor supervision organization as planned by the Department of the Army, and will provide a central agency which can function as a technical service in the European Command.

13. Standing Operating Procedure.

One of the first problems taken up by the Division was the preparation of a standing operating procedure for the guidance of all units supervising the Industrial Police. Each unit had been solving its own problems, but with very little guidance as to general policy. A study was made by the Division of the various methods used in the field in recruiting men for the Industrial Police and in investigating them for reasons of security, and in organizing, training, and equipping the units of the Industrial Police. The best workable ideas were incorporated in a standing operating procedure, which was published on 10 November
(34)
1947.

14. Working Conditions of Industrial Policemen.

It was found that the working conditions of industrial policemen

were not designed to attract and hold a high type of men. The pay scale was below that of the German police and industrial policemen were often paid different wages for doing the same jobs. The long hours of guard duty were strenuous, especially in winter. One daily meal costing 50 pfennings was provided and, after six months of employment, the industrial policeman was allowed to purchase a uniform. In order to improve conditions so as to attract high-caliber men to join the units, the Division made efforts to increase and standardize wage scales, to provide policemen with three meals a day and to make available to them, for Reichsmarks, post exchange items such as razor blades, soap, combs, and shoe polish, and some luxury items like tobacco and candy to those who had attained a specified degree of efficiency. Data concerning pay scales were assembled to show that, under existing German tariffs, pay for industrial policemen was erratic, inconsistent, and insufficient. By 31 December, a promise had been secured for a uniform and higher pay scale in Land Hessen. The plans for additional meals and post exchange items were disapproved, but at the end of 1947 the Personnel and Administration Division indicated that a revised plan for the provision of certain post exchange items on a "group award" basis would be acceptable.

15. Preemployment Investigations.

Procedures in investigating recruits prior to their employment as industrial policemen were varied and lax, resulting in the employment of many policemen with undesirable political affiliations, criminal

records, and evidence of employment within the Soviet Zone. On 22 December 1947 a directive was published setting forth procedures to eliminate policemen undesirable from the point of view of security and to prevent the employment of persons not meeting security standards. (36)

16. Morale and Discipline.

Industrial policemen were often found guilty of sleeping on post, thefts, permitting thefts, and general negligence. Investigations were made in such cases, and, where necessary, corrective action was taken. Lists of names were kept of industrial policemen discharged for cause to prevent their reemployment. To raise morale and to give industrial policemen marks of identification and authority, plans were made to provide them with badges and insignia of rank, a unified and higher pay scale, and limited post exchange rations. (37)

CONFINEMENT AND PRISONER OF WAR DIVISION

17. Policy on Dismissal of Commissioned Officers.

A policy had been established on 1 April 1947 whereby officers sentenced to confinement for periods exceeding six months would be, upon final approval of their sentences, dismissed immediately and returned to the United States as general prisoners. On 18 October 1947, the Department of the Army approved the sentences of two lieutenants, the first to be affected by this policy. Since these officers had been

detailed to assist the commissioned staff at the prison prior to dismissal, it was feared that they would suffer injury at the hands of the other prisoners. Protective segregation was therefore necessary until the two former officers were turned over to the authorities in the United States. Consequently, the Provost Marshal requested a return to the policy prevailing before 1 April 1947, permitting the postponement of dismissals until arrival in the United States. The Department of the Army disapproved the request and ruled that in no case should officers who had been sentenced to dismissal, or dismissal and confinement, be placed in a custodial or supervisory position over military prisoners. (38)

18. Confinement Facilities.

a. The services of a confinement expert were offered to the European Command by the Provost Marshal General in March 1947. Although this offer was accepted promptly, the promised expert did not arrive in the European Command until October. The visiting expert was Capt. Gerald A. Bergin of the Guardhouse Branch of the Office of the Provost Marshal General, who spent two months inspecting all confinement facilities operated by Headquarters Command, EUCOM; First and Second Military Districts; Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; and Berlin Command, OMGUS. During his visits to these installations, he gave on-the-spot assistance, suggestions, and advice which resulted in a general improvement of conditions. In November, General Bryan, the Provost Marshal General, during a visit to the European Command, directed that, in the rehabilitation program for garrison prisoners, more time be devoted to the

military schooling of the soldier and less time to unrelated subjects. The Confinement Section reported that the result was a more effective rehabilitation program.

b. With a view to permitting closer supervision, economy in overhead staff, improvement of existing facilities, and better training programs for the prisoners, five stockades were closed during the quarter under review, and their prisoners were transferred to other installations. The stockades listed below were closed on the dates indicated:

Erlangen Air Force Stockade	15 Oct 47
Marburg (Lahn) Stockade	25 Oct 47
Grafenwöhr Stockade	1 Nov 47
Bamberg Stockade	25 Nov 47
Camp Grohn Stockade	29 Dec 47

19. Alleged Mistreatment of Merchant Seamen Prisoners.

During December 1947, alleged mistreatment of merchant seamen while in confinement at Camp Grohn Stockade in the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation resulted in a request by the Chief, Civil Affairs Division, Special Staff, U.S. Army, for an investigation and report of conditions there. Separate findings of the Chief of the Confinement Section and of the Deputy Inspector General, EUCOM, did not substantiate the charges, which, it was believed, had been made for the purpose of fomenting trouble, discord, and discontent.

20. Military Prisoner Strength.

There were 1,607 military prisoners in the European Command on

(42)

after their general court-martial sentences were approved and published.

22. Confinement of War Criminals.

a. From 1 October to 31 December 1947, the number of prisoners confined at War Crimes Prison No. 1 at Landsberg, Germany, increased from 728 to 939, a gain of 211. Of the total, 237 were sentenced to death, 228 to life imprisonment, 254 to periods of imprisonment from 10 years to life, and 220 to periods of imprisonment under 10 years. Seven
(43)
of the prisoners were women.

b. On 1 November, OMGUS, at the request of the Provost Marshal, placed the responsibility for supplying food to War Crimes Prison No. 1 upon the German administration. Although the original request was to procure all operational supplies from the German economy, it developed that shoes, fuel, cleaning materials, motor vehicles, and practically everything else but food could not be supplied by the German administration. Thus, the EUCOM Director of Civil Affairs authorized the procurement of certain classes of supplies, including Classes II and IV and medical supplies, from military stocks, pending the setting up of a
(44)
basis of supply by the EUCOM Quartermaster.

c. During the quarter under review, as part of the rehabilitation program for war criminals at War Crimes Prison No. 1, some 1,200
(45)
students attended various classes and practical training courses.

d. On 22 November 1947, a War Criminal Prison Board was established, consisting of representatives of the Provost Marshal, EUCOM; Judge Advocate, EUCOM; Commanding General, First Military District;

new policy were prepared and published during the quarter ending 31
(49)
December 1947.

c. During the quarter under review, PWIB handled 88,114 certificates of credit and claims, of which 77,138 were approved in the amount of \$14,787,361.96. From the beginning of the program in March 1947 until 31 December 1947, PWIB approved payment of certificates and claims amounting to \$75,069,630.96, of which \$32,713,621.11 had been paid by 1 December 1947. The cessation of the authenticating of certificates of credit by PWIB permitted concentration of its efforts on clearing accumulations of 375,000 locator entries, 30,000 inquiries, and 100,000 postings to personal records. The Military Payment Order Section entered 56,000 notices of payment on the records of individuals, making a total of 205,000 such records since the start of the program. The Information Section answered 27,000 inquiries requesting information on prisoners of war, and the War Crimes Section checked 16,945 inquiries (50) on wanted war criminals, furnishing information on 4,511 of them.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

25. Organization and Personnel.

The Criminal Investigation Division (CID) underwent no organizational changes during the period under review. Difficulty continued to be experienced in procurement of qualified investigators to fill gaps left

by agents who returned to the United States. In December seven replacements from the United States, upon their arrival, were found not to possess the required qualifications and training as set forth in requisitions. It was decided, therefore, to recruit investigators in the European Command and cancel all requisitions in Washington, D.C. On 31 December 1947, CID employed 29 officers, 61 civilians, and 250 enlisted agents. In addition, two American civilian women were employed as chemists in the scientific crime detection laboratory. (51)

26. Accomplishments.

a. Offenses Investigated. During the last quarter of 1947, CID agents investigated 1,968 alleged offenses, made 1,411 arrests, and recovered \$1,000,094.49 in government and personal property. During this period \$330,482.32 in property was reported stolen. In October 662 investigations were conducted, the highest number of cases handled in a month during 1947. The types and frequency of crimes investigated by criminal investigation detachments, as well as of alleged offenders, are listed in the table appended to this chapter. During the period under review, an increase in the number of assaults by American soldiers was noted. Crimes of displaced persons, Germans, and Austrians came to the attention of the Provost Marshal largely because they were crimes against U.S. Government property or against persons belonging to or accompanying the occupation forces, or their property. Investigation of other crimes committed by local residents was the responsibility of German and Austrian police. There was a marked increase in larceny and

in illegal trafficking in United States currency by displaced persons, Germans, and Austrians, making it necessary for criminal investigation detachments to devote increasingly more time to the suppression of these
(52)
criminal activities.

b. Suppression of Counterfeiting. From 2 April 1947, when counterfeit military payment certificates first appeared, until 31 December 1947, CID handled 398 investigations involving the passing, possession, or manufacture of counterfeit certificates, confiscating and removing from circulation \$15,590 in bogus scrip. An investigation conducted over a period of several months by Lt. Col. W. A. Karp, Chief of CID, two secret service agents, and French plain-clothesmen resulted in the seizure, during October 1947, of 12 counterfeiters and \$25,000,000 in counterfeit Federal Reserve notes on a country estate near Marseille, France. The counterfeit currency was in \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$100 denominations. Also seized was the printing apparatus of the ring, including a 7-ton rotary press, and a cache of arms including
(53)
pistols, rifles, machine guns, and thousands of rounds of ammunition.

c. Investigations of Fraudulent Immigration Documents. Of a total of 7,000 applications for immigration visas from displaced and stateless persons, filed between the spring and fall of 1947, 1,000 were claimed to be fraudulent and counterfeit by three United States consulates. Investigations by agents of the 52d CID of visa applications submitted by residents of the Displaced Persons Camp at Zeilsheim, Germany, disclosed that several of the displaced persons had conspired to obtain

fraudulent and false documents for the purpose of obtaining entry into the United States, while some former residents of this camp had already obtained entry into the United States by the same means. To help remedy the situation a central identification system for stateless and displaced persons was recommended, inasmuch as the existing system indicated a lack of adequate control over the numbers, identity, location, movement, and activities of these persons, making criminal activity by their unscrupulous elements relatively easy. (54)

d. Other Cases. Other outstanding cases handled by the criminal investigation detachments were: (55)

(1) Black-market operators were apprehended in an attempt to smuggle cigarettes into Germany from Belgium. A truckload of approximately 3,000,000 cigarettes was confiscated when investigation revealed that the papers had been changed so as to authorize delivery of the cigarettes to the customs office at Frankfurt am Main, instead of Prague, Czechoslovakia, the original destination. Bills of lading were made out to two alleged residents of Frankfurt who were found to be displaced persons of the Zeilsheim Camp.

(2) The unloading points in Germany of a syndicate suspected of importing American cigarettes into the U.S. Zone were tentatively identified as being at the Displaced Persons Camps at Belsen near Hannover, Zeilsheim near Frankfurt am Main, and Grafenwerth near Nürnberg. One displaced person, suspected of being a member of the syndicate, was arrested and found to have in his possession 42 \$100 bills

in United States currency.

(3) An alleged hunting accident in which a U.S. Constabulary officer was fatally shot by a German civilian in the woods near Reichenbach, Germany, was investigated with the result that it was proved to have been premeditated murder. The German, an assistant game warden, claimed that he believed the officer to be a poacher when he shot him, but it was revealed that the officer had been investigating the German who, fearing legal action against himself, shot the officer deliberately.

(4) The murder of a 66-year-old German resident in Bldingen, Germany, was solved in 48 hours and found to have been committed by a 20-year-old American soldier, who left his cap and a .45-caliber pistol near the scene of the crime. The soldier claimed that the German had laughed when he, the soldier, slightly intoxicated, fell off a motorcycle while attempting to run through a German police-erected road block.

(5) A 19-year-old American soldier was arrested for shooting a 17-year-old Austrian girl at work in the main sales room of the post exchange in Linz, Austria. The soldier had planned to marry the girl until she expressed preference for another soldier, whom she had been seeing secretly for some time.

(6) Two Yugoslav nationals were apprehended, with the aid of a military government officer, for armed robbery in the Munich area, and 48 valuable paintings were recovered.

(7) Investigation was made of the actions of a member of the Czechoslovak Reparations Mission to the Office of Military Government for Bavaria, who attempted to ship, through the Bavarian Motor Works plant in Munich, a number of boxes containing articles valued at about \$40,000, falsely represented as restitutions material. This investigation uncovered evidence that illegal shipments of machinery and other scarce items, represented as either "personal" or "school" property of Jewish immigrants, were being made to Palestine through various unofficial Jewish committees.

(8) Nine Germans, headed by a scientist illegally operating a radium institute, were arrested and charged with black-market sales of radium. Fifty-five milligrams of radium, valued at \$303,440, were recovered by CID agents in cooperation with agents of the Counter Intelligence Corps and the German police in Berlin. The radium, misappropriated by a French public safety officer from stocks of war material surrendered to his office by German police authorities, originally was sold for RM 11,000. After a series of resales by German black-marketeers, the price exceeded RM 3,000,000.

27. The Black Market.

Records of CID showed that black marketing by dependents of members of the occupation forces was not as extensive as press publicity indicated. Although numerous, most of the black-market transactions by dependents were described by CID as petty in scope and not wantonly criminal in character. The removal of fences and guards around most

military communities was believed to have increased the number of black-marketing transactions by dependents, since unauthorized Germans and displaced persons were enabled to peddle their goods freely from one American-occupied dwelling to another. (56)

RAILWAY SECURITY DIVISION

28. Organization and Functions.

There were no organizational changes in the Railway Security Division. In the field, three military police battalions under administration of the First Military Police Service Group and the German Railway Police (GRP) continued to perform the function of guarding U.S. Government mail and supplies in transit by rail in occupied Germany. On 13 November 1947, operational control of the GRP was assumed by the three military police battalions in order to create a closer knit organization and increase efficiency. (57)

29. The German Railway Police.

a. The number of German Railway policemen increased from 4,130 on 30 September to 4,261 on 31 December 1947. Of this number, 981 were members of the Train Escort Service; 2,970 were static guards; 275 were criminal investigators; and 35 were headquarters officials. By 31 December 1947, 1,988 policemen had received basic training in railway security duties, and only 228 more were scheduled to receive this

training. Special instructions for on-the-job training of policemen who had completed the basic course were prepared, and an instructor was assigned to each district of the GRP.

b. Several units of the GRP were shifted to new locations in order to facilitate guarding against pilferage and checking of international trains. On 13 November, the GRP of the U.S. and British Zones, as well as the railway security battalions, obtained authority from the Chief of Public Works and Transport in the French Zone to accompany shipments throughout the French Zone of Germany.

c. A study of the non-Table of Organization grades for the 7747th Military Police Security Detachment was under way on 31 December 1947 with a view to increasing the staff of the general district headquarters of the GRP. The object of the proposed increase in staff was to improve the supervision, guidance, instruction, and training of the GRP. Plans were made for the GRP to assume additional security duties, especially in guarding United States freight, and in time to replace other railway security units. This was in keeping with the policy of the Military Governor in transferring certain responsibilities of the
(57)
occupation forces to the Germans.

30. The Criminal Investigation Service of the GRP.

More responsibility for investigations was also planned for the criminal investigation service of the GRP. In November a three weeks' advanced course in criminal investigation was held at the Railway Police School in Wiesbaden for all outpost leaders. The course covered all the

subjects taken at any similar American criminal investigation course, as well as those relating especially to railway security. In order to supplement the school training of German agents, plans were made to convert Outpost A-9 of the German Railway Police into an on-the-job training unit for criminal investigators. The Railway Security Division expected by these measures to replace 50 percent or more of the American (58) investigators.

31. Operations.

a. During the quarter under review, the railway security units were responsible for the security of over 24,000 trains carrying Army supplies and high priority German relief freight. Although the Provost Marshal attempted to guard all trains, this was not possible because of the shortage of personnel. To insure protection for the most valuable goods a priority system for guarding shipments was necessary. Priorities during the quarter were as follows:

1st Priority: United States mail, small arms, ammunition, medical supplies, dependents household goods, quartermaster liquor supplies, and special shipments of goods such as art treasures, gold, and silver.

2d Priority: Quartermaster Class I supplies (rations), military government relief goods, International Relief Organization shipments, CARE and CRALOG parcels.

3d Priority: Quartermaster clothing and equipment (Classes II and III supplies) and EES supplies.

4th Priority: Ordnance vehicles, tires, spare parts for vehicles, and scrap rubber.

5th Priority: Packages and bulk petroleum products.

Guards were provided at all times for shipments in the first three priorities, but fourth and fifth priority goods were often shipped unguarded. This meant that over 15,000 or about 63 percent of the trains carrying freight of these classes, were accompanied by guards. Of the trains accompanied by guards, 239 cars were pilfered; of the trains not accompanied by guards, 61 cars were pilfered. Pilferage attempts were most often made on cars shipped in the first three priorities, because these contained desirable items more readily disposed of in the black market. Sealed cars containing high priority goods were, in some proved instances, mislabeled deliberately by German railway employees, resulting in the shipment of these cars as unguarded fourth or fifth priority goods for prearranged pilferage by accomplices. The 754 cars set out because of mechanical difficulties were under guard for an average of about 9 hours each, until repaired and forwarded. A total of 176 trains carrying excess supplies from the Mediterranean Theater to the U.S. Zone of Germany were guarded and arrived without any pilferage. Coal pilferage, mostly in small quantities, showed an increase of 30 percent, a trend regarded as normal in winter.

b. The dollar value of pilferage reported by railway security units in October was about \$93,000 (including a \$70,000 theft of watches at Bremerhaven), the highest for any one month in 1947. It dropped sharply in November to about \$31,000, and to \$14,000 in December. This made a monthly average of \$46,000 for the quarter, as compared with \$17,000 for the preceding three months.

c. The following tabulation shows the number of arrests made by railway security units:

Persons arrested	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Railway employees	266	314	254	834
Other Germans	636	472	489	1,597
Displaced persons	22	18	8	48
Others	44	52	69	165
Totals	968	856	820	2,644

The numbers wounded when evading arrest were: October, 22; November, 4; December, 1; total, 27.

d. The most difficult problem for railway security units during the quarter ending 31 December 1947 was the suppression of pilferage in freight yards where railroad employees--often whole switch gangs--were involved in thefts. Of the total of identified offenders, 42 percent were railroad employees as compared to 15 percent for the last quarter of 1946. The GRP and criminal investigation services, however, succeeded in apprehending a number of gangs in the focal points of traffic in the U.S. Zone of Germany.

(59)

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Staff Memo No 83, EUCOM, 9 Oct 47; PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 1, 8.
2. GO 117, EUCOM, 16 Oct 47; SO 215, 15 Oct 47; PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 12.
3. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Daily Diary, 1 Oct 47; Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 9-11.
4. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 1.
5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Oct 47, file AG 353 GOT-AGO, subj: "Supplementary Education and Training of Officers"; Staff Memo No 90, 25 Nov 47; PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 12.
6. Staff Memo No 83, EUCOM, 9 Oct 47; Hq, EUCOM, T/D 303-1422C, 20 Dec 47; PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 12-16.
7. Hq, EUCOM, T/O & E 19-500, 20 Oct 47; cable F-27655, 15 Oct 47, MTOUSA to EUCOM for Dir, OPOT; Hq, US Constabulary, Troop Assignment Order No 19, 24 Oct 47, par 8; cable SC-27236, 24 Nov 47, EUCOM to Second Mil Dist.
8. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, MP School, 31 Dec 47, subj: "Computation of total enrollment and graduates of School to Date," to PM, EUCOM.
9. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 41.
10. Ibid, p 47; IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Oct 47, Dir, P & A, to PM, Statistical Sec.
11. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Monthly Summary of Serious Incidents, Oct-Dec 47, tables 1-5.
12. Ibid, table 6; Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 47.
13. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 49-51; interview with R. L. Baker, C of Identification Sec, PM, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48, Frankfurt, Germany.
14. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 52-53.
15. Interview with Capt William C. Curry, C of Communications Sec, MP Div, PM, EUCOM, 19 Mar 47, Frankfurt, Germany.

16. Ibid; Hq, EUCOM, Equipment Modification List No 15, 22 Oct 47, and C 1, 29 Oct 47.
17. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 15 Oct 47, PM to C of Maint Sec, OCO; 20 Nov 47, same to same, and minute 2 to same.
18. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Dec 47, file AG 451.02 PMG-AGO, subj: "Re-registration of Vehicles other than US Military Vehicles," par 4.
19. Ibid, par 2; see also Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 56.
20. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 57.
21. Cable SX-2992, 30 Sep 47, EUCOM, Dir, P&A, to major comds; Cir 107, WD, 1946; Cir 106, EUCOM, 30 Dec 47; AR 605-300, par 4.
22. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 61-63; Master List of EUCOM Absentees, No 9, 1 Sep 47, and supplements; Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 14, 14 Nov 47, sec VI.
23. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 60.
24. Interview with Maxwell H. Selman, C of Missing Persons and Vehicles Sec, PM, EUCOM, 19 Mar 47, Frankfurt, Germany; Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 63.
25. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 67.
26. Ltr, Dept of the Army, 14 Oct 47, file AGAM-PM 729.3 (22 Sep 47), subj: "Army Safety Engineering Courses"; IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Oct 47, AG, Opr Br, to Dir, P&A, subj: as above, and minutes 1-9 to same.
27. Interview with Lt Col R. W. Chutter, C of Safety Sec, MF Div, PM, EUCOM, 19 Mar 47, Frankfurt, Germany; cables SC-20598, 24 Sep 47, PM, EUCOM, to C of S, USA; WLC-25980, 1 Oct 47, from AG, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
28. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 65-66.
29. Memo to Maj Gen J. M. Bevans, Dir, P&A, EUCOM, 29 Sep 47, subj: "Motor Vehicle Safety Survey, European Command," sgd Donald S. Buck, Traffic Safety Engineer, Gen Staff, US Army; IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, PM, EUCOM, to Dir, P&A, subj: same, and minutes 1-2 to same.

30. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, PM, 15 Jan 48, file 314.7 HIS-PMG, subj: "Rpt of Opr, Safety Section, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47," sgd Lt Col R. W. Chutter, C of Safety Sec, par 7.

31. Staff Memo No 83, EUCOM, 9 Oct 47; Hq, EUCOM, PM, Organizational and Functional Plan of Industrial Police Division, 1 Nov 47 (copy in file of IP Div, PM, EUCOM).

32. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 69.

33. Ibid., p 70.

34. SOP 104, EUCOM, 10 Nov 47; PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 71-72.

35. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 18 Sep 47, Dir, SS&P, to Dir, P&A, subj: "PX Ration for Industrial Police," and minutes 2-7 to same; Hq, EUCOM, O Dir P&A, 24 Oct 47, C of Civ Pers Br to C of Pers Sv Br, subj as above, and minute 2 to same; Hq, EUCOM, 15 Dec 47, Dir, SS&P, to Dir, P&A, subj: "Supplies and Equipment for Industrial Police."

36. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Dec 47, file AG 370.093 PMG-AGO, subj: "Screening of Industrial Police."

37. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 74.

38. Cables WX-95240, 1 Apr 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM; S-4333, 10 Dec 47, EUCOM from PM to Dept of the Army; W-92205, 12 Dec 47, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.

39. Ltr, WD, 12 Mar 47, file PMG 250.3, subj: "Guardhouses and Stockades"; cable SC-19241, 19 Mar 47, EUCOM from PM to WD; Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 19-20.

40. Cable WCL-43498, 9 Dec 47, Dept of the Army from C of CA to EUCOM; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, PM, 15 Dec 47, subj: "Confinement of Merchant Seamen at Bremerhaven," sgd Col G. B. Devore; cable S-7426, 6 Jan 48, EUCOM from IG to C of S, USA, for C of CA.

41. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, Oct 47, pp 42-43; Nov 47, pp 29-30; Dec 47, pp 30-31.

42. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 23.

43. Ibid.
44. Cables SX-3418, 18 Oct 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to OMGUS; CC-2088, 25 Oct 47, OMGUS sgd Hays to OMG Bavaria; SX-3646, 30 Oct 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to OMGUS; SC-25012, 31 Oct 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to Mil Posts and Districts, OMGUS; CC-2182, 4 Nov 47, OMGUS sgd Hays to EUCOM.
45. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 21.
46. Ibid; GO 127, EUCOM, 22 Nov 47.
47. Ministry of Armed Forces, PW Bureau, Paris, France, Report on Status of Prisoners of War as of 1 January 1948, nd (copy in PW Sec, Conf & PW Div, PM, EUCOM); Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 25-26.
48. Cir 105, EUCOM, 24 Dec 47; Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 24-27, appendix A.
49. Ibid.
50. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 27-28; also Supporting Documents to same Vol XIX, p 25, sec IV, par 3.
51. Interview with Lt Col W. A. Karp, C of CID, PM, EUCOM, 7 Jan 48, Frankfurt, Germany; Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 29.
52. Monthly Reports of Offenses, Arrests, Oct-Dec 47, from CI Detachments to CID, PM, EUCOM; Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 29-31.
53. CID Reports of Investigations, on file in CID, PM, EUCOM; Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 31-39, see also appendix A, p 40 ff.
54. Ibid.
55. Ibid.
56. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 31.
57. Interview with Maj H. L. Debusk, 1st MP Sv Gp, PM, EUCOM.

58. Ibid; Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 78-83.

59. Ibid; see also appendixes A, B, and C, p 83 ff; interview with 1st Sgt W. J. Sweeney, Opr Sec, 7747 MP Service Gp, 23 Jul 47, Frankfurt, Germany.

Chapter XVIII

CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES

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CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES

ORGANIZATION

1. Organizational Changes.

The mission of Special Services underwent no changes of importance during the last quarter of 1947. There were, however, a few changes in the organization of troop units. In preparation for the inactivation of the 2d Special Services Company as directed by EUCOM Headquarters, its 3d and 4th platoons assigned to USAFE and stationed in Wiesbaden were assigned on 5 November to the Second Military District and transferred to Heidelberg, where the remainder of the Company was stationed. On 18 November, the Company was inactivated. One of its former officers and 34 enlisted men were organized into a Special Service platoon to work with the Second Military District. The 17th Special Services Company stationed in Munich was reduced in strength from

5 officers and 102 enlisted men to 3 officers and 55 enlisted men on 10 November, in preparation for its inactivation during the following (5) January. On 20 November, the 1st Special Services Company assigned to the First Military District was also inactivated. Troops of the company headquarters and the 1st and 2d platoons were assigned to Bad Tölz Military Post, to serve in the recreation center at Berchtesgaden. Troops of the 3d and 4th platoons were assigned to Garmisch Military (6) Post to take care of the recreation center there.

2. Changes in Key Personnel.

There were several changes made in the incumbents of the key positions in the Office of the Chief of Special Services. On 6 October, Lt. Col. W. H. Nelson relieved Maj. W. H. Whalen as Chief of the (7) Technical Information Branch. Maj. Gen. Alexander R. Bolling, Chief of Special Services since 1 February 1946, was replaced on 20 October (8) by Brig. Gen. Roy V. Rickard. Maj. J. R. McDonald relieved Capt. C. W. (9) Drye as Chief of the Administrative Branch on 21 October, Lt. Col. C. A. Lichirie, Chief of the Entertainment Branch, was replaced by Lt. Col. (10) R. B. Hubard on 15 November. The chart appended to this chapter indicates the organizational structure of the Office of the Chief of Special Services and the names of persons occupying principal positions on 31 December 1947.

3. Reduction in Strength.

There were 32 officers, 1 warrant officer, 61 enlisted men, 390

United States and Allied civilians, and 38 locally recruited civilians employed by the Office of the Chief of Special Services, exclusive of the EUCOM Exchange System, on 31 December 1947. These figures represented the same number of officers, one more warrant officer, 6 less enlisted men, 30 less United States and Allied civilians, and 5 less locally recruited civilians than three months previously. Of the 390 United States and Allied civilians employed, 59 were in Special Services Headquarters and the remainder--61 librarians, 232 hostesses, and 38 Civilian Actress Technicians--were engaged in the field throughout the U.S. Zone of Germany.

ATHLETIC PROGRAM

4. Meets and Tournaments.

a. On 27 October, representatives from the major subordinate commands and military posts met in Bad Nauheim to discuss the EUCOM football championship play-offs. It was decided at this meeting that football teams in classes in A and B would begin a play-off on 15 November to determine the champion in each class.

b. A series of basketball conferences were held. On 29 October, officials met at Bad Nauheim to talk about basketball competition throughout the European Command. They agreed to begin the basketball season in December and to select military post champions in

time to compete in the following EUCOM championship tournaments: (1) battalion champion teams in the northern part of the U.S. Zone at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, 9-14 March; (2) battalion champion teams in the southern part of the U.S. Zone and Austria at Stuttgart, the same date; (3) EUCOM finals for battalion champion teams at Munich, 18-21 March; (4) company champion teams in the northern part of the U.S. Zone at Wetzlar, 16-21 March; (5) company champion teams in the southern part of the U.S. Zone and Austria at Vienna, the same dates; EUCOM finals for company champion teams at Regensburg, 26-28 March. In addition, conferences were held in Nürnberg, Bremerhaven, Wiesbaden, and Heidelberg during November and December to discuss basketball rules (13) for the season 1947-48.

c. The Women's Army Corps Athletic Advisory Council announced the dates of a basketball championship tournament to be held in Munich, 22-28 February, and a volleyball championship tournament to take place at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, 13-17 April. Although announced in the fall of 1947, the dates and locations of these contests had been (14) determined at a meeting at Bad Nauheim in June 1947.

d. Also at Bad Nauheim on 29 October, boxing officials met to discuss boxing competition throughout the European Command. They decided to hold boxing tournaments for teams from the western region of the U.S. Zone at Heidelberg, 31 March-3 April, and for teams from the eastern region of the U.S. Zone at Munich, the same dates, and to stage EUCOM finals at Wiesbaden, 16-17 April. In December, U.S. Constabulary

officials held their own meeting in Heidelberg to discuss boxing
 (15)
 competition in that organization.

5. EUCOM Championship Competitions.

During the period under review, the European Command did not participate in international competition. EUCOM champion teams were determined in two sports--boxing and football.

a. An invitational Golden Gloves boxing tournament was held at Garmisch, 9-11 October, for the purpose of determining the EUCOM champions. The meet was of a semiofficial sort and the athletes who participated were in a leave or furlough status. Commands which participated in the meet and number of boxers representing each were: U.S. Constabulary, 61; USAFE, 27; First Military District, 23; USFA, 27; Headquarters Command, EUCOM, 6; Second Military District, 3. The
 (16)
 U.S. Constabulary won first place and USFA second place.

b. The outcome of the EUCOM football championship play-offs
 (17)
 were as follows:

Unit	Won	Lost	Tied
Class A:			
2d Constabulary Regiment (champions)	2	0	1
Munich Military Post	2	1	0
Berlin District	0	2	0
Salzburg Military Post	1	2	0

Unit	Won	Lost	Tied
Class B:			
Frankfurt Military Post (champions)	4	1	0
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	2	2	0
Landsberg Military Post	2	2	0
Rhein-Main Air Base	3	2	0
98th General Hospital	0	4	0

ENTERTAINMENT

6. Motion Pictures.

a. The Motion Picture Section of Special Services continued to distribute 16 mm. and 35 mm. films released by the Department of the Army Motion Picture Service. The films were distributed through film exchanges at Bad Nauheim, Mannheim, Stuttgart, Nürnberg, Munich, and Salzburg. They included features, short subjects, news reels and Army-Navy screen magazines. During the period under review, the "A" film exchange at Bad Nauheim was redesignated the Central Entertainment Film Depot; the "B" film exchanges at Bad Nauheim and Munich were renamed film regional offices; and the "C" film exchanges at Bad Nauheim, Mannheim, Stuttgart, Nürnberg, Munich, and Salzburg were redesignated film branch offices. By 31 December 1947, however, the branch offices at Nürnberg and Salzburg were closed, and the branch offices at Mannheim and Stuttgart were consolidated and transferred to Karlsruhe.

b. Generally, military units exhibited 16 mm. films to small audiences consisting primarily of their own membership, while 35 mm. films were shown in Army theaters. The Motion Picture Section of Special Services lent the Motion Picture Export Association three films, which were shown to the Allied Control Council in Berlin. In addition, arrangements were made to transfer one 16 mm. film to the Army Graves (18) Registration Service, Africa-Middle East Zone, in Algiers. In October, a new circular, which incorporated all policies governing the motion (19) picture service, was published. At the same time, workmen's compensation insurance was bought for all United States and Allied civilian employees in the Motion Picture Section. Records showed that, during the last three months of 1947, 66,194 35 mm. prints (33 titles) and 214 16 mm. prints (41 titles) were returned to the United States; total attendance at 16 mm. exhibitions was about 417,315; and paid admissions at 35 mm. theaters totaled 1,892,457. On 31 December 1947, there were 153 military units exhibiting 16 mm. films and 112 Army theaters showing (20) 35 mm. films.

7. Shows.

Other forms of entertainment included soldier shows, radio programs, personal appearances of outstanding personalities, Allied and German presentations, and musical programs.

a. Soldier Shows. The 3d Special Services Company, consisting of 4 officers and 108 enlisted men, operated the 7729d Special Service Entertainment Center at Assmannshausen, where soldier shows were cast and

rehearsed. All of the enlisted strength of the 3d Special Services Company except 11 men were members of the various casts or were employed as advance agents. Thirty-nine Civilian Actress Technicians assisted with soldier shows and radio programs. In accordance with a new policy, soldier shows performed for five and one-half months and then returned to the Entertainment Center for revamping instead of staying on the road until the show circuit was completed. Shows recalled for this reason were: "Free and Easy," "Fascination," "Rhythm," "Hi Neighbor," "Once Over Lightly," "Sound Off," "Strictly Ad Lib," and "Turnabout." In December "Free and Easy," which had been operating since April 1947, was discontinued and replaced by a new show called "Jerks Berserks," thus still leaving 14 soldier shows in the European Command. These were:

Double Trouble	On the Loose
Once Over Lightly	Hey Rube
Swingtime Fiesta	Sound Off
Who's on First	Here's How
Strictly Ad Lib	Wham
Hi Neighbor	Fascinatin' Rhythm
Turnabout	Jerks Berserk

Statistics indicated that soldier shows had given 700 performances with
(21)
a total attendance of 163,500.

b. Radio. The Radio Subsection of the Office of the Chief of Special Services presented regular radio programs through the facilities of the American Forces Network. In addition, spot announcements were made and special broadcasts were planned when necessary. During the hours 1400-1415 on Wednesdays, a program entitled "AFN Librarian" was

transmitted by one of the Special Services librarians in Munich. Every Sunday, between the hours of 1200-1300, AFN Frankfurt broadcast a program called "Special Services Radio Theater." It was a record made by either a soldier or civilian show performing in the vicinity of Frankfurt. A musical variety show known as "It's All Yours," was transmitted every Sunday from the Kurhaus Theater in Bad Nauheim from 2000 to 2020 hours. The cast consisted of 22 enlisted men who were musicians, 2 enlisted men vocalists, 1 Civilian Actress Technician vocalist, and 3 specialists from AFN. In addition, this show presented the Bad Nauheim symphony orchestra, certain Civilian Actress Technician vocalists and pianists, and outstanding personalities of the entertainment world who visited the European Command. "Special 15," a program featuring Special Services and EUCOM Exchange System news, went on the air from 0845 to 0900 hours on Saturdays. Also, when available, guest stars visiting the European Command, were interviewed during this program. The program entitled "Easy Listening," which was sponsored by the Eagle Club in Wiesbaden, was discontinued in October. A new show, "Parsons Presents," was broadcast every Saturday from 2230 to 2245 hours. It was a recorded show featuring Cpl. Jack Parsons of the 3d Special Services Company and
(22)
a quintet of Dutch musicians.

c. Guest Stars. The Cultural Activities and Special Events Subsection of the Office of the Chief of Special Services, which procured outstanding persons to perform gratuitously in the European Command, was
(23)
discontinued on 1 December. Its responsibilities were taken over by

the Executive Branch. The first guest star to visit the European Command during the period under review was Borrah Minnevitich, with her harmonica troupe, who appeared in the show, "It's All Yours" and was interviewed over AFN in November. In December, Miss Roberta Hollywood, known as the "First Lady of Television," also appeared in "It's All Yours." Later in December, Bob Hope entertained audiences at Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Bremerhaven. On Christmas Day, George Raft visited clubs in the Frankfurt area and was heard in a special broadcast over AFN from the American Red Cross Club in Hochst. (24)

d. Allied Shows. Twenty-eight Allied shows were employed. Seven were Belgian, one was Czechoslovak, eight were Danish, seven were French, four were Netherland, and one was Italian. The weekly cost of these averaged \$814 as compared with \$850 during the previous quarter. In addition, 18 Allied dance orchestras, each costing about \$300 weekly, were engaged. Five were French, nine were Netherland, one was Danish, two were Belgian, and one was Luxemburg. The Allied show booking center in Berlin did not reopen until after the poliomyelitis epidemic in that city was over, as the entertainment furnished by local talent and by the Germans show circuit was sufficient. Also with the decline in military population at Bad Kissingen and Tegernsee, the Allied show booking centers in those places were closed in October, thus leaving booking centers at Bad Nauheim, Bremerhaven, Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Munich, Nürnberg (2), Wetzlar (2), and Wiesbaden (2). (25)

e. German Troupes and Bands. An average of 21 German shows and 8 German bands was engaged. The cost of each for a single performance was approximately \$90 and \$50, respectively. (26)

RECREATION

8. Service Clubs.

Special Services accepted control of 10 Red Cross Clubs and prepared to take charge of 17 others by 31 March 1948. At the same time, a service club was opened for Negro troops at the Training Center in Kitzingen, while clubs at the Zugspitz rest center at Garmisch, Fulda, Erlangen (Negro) St. Gilgen rest center in Austria, and Bad Kissingen (for air units) were closed--leaving a total of 75 clubs including the RTO lounge in Karlsruhe. While the contracts of 21 hostesses expired, 31 Red Cross supervisors were employed and 6 hostesses arrived from the United States, making a total of 221 hostesses engaged. As the year ended, Special Services attempted to obtain travel priority for hostesses coming from the United States, as they were too slow in arriving. (27)

9. Rest Centers and Tours.

a. Beginning in November, the three rest centers at Berchtesgaden, Chiemsee, and Garmisch reported the number of persons vacationing there, in order to determine more equitably quotas to allot to EUCOM,

USAFE, and USFA. During the following month, all officers' class A messes in these areas were changed to class B messes. About 1,880 persons could be entertained at the three centers at one time--792 at Berchtesgaden, 128 at Chiemsee, and 960 at Garmisch. During the last quarter of 1947, approximately 35,000 persons registered at the three rest centers.
(28)

b. In October, booking of Hitler's yacht for excursions on the Rhine was discontinued because of winter. During the following month, a shopping tour to Luxemburg was started in addition to the regular week-end tour to that city. It cost \$35 and ran from Monday through Thursday. Both tours were discontinued on 19 December, however, until a better train schedule could be arranged. At the same time, the 7-day tour and the week-end tour to Switzerland were increased in price from \$42.90 to \$45.40 and from \$15 to \$15.80, respectively, because of extra charges for heating hotels during the winter months. French rail rates went up 25 percent and caused an increase in the cost of the Paris, Riviera, and London tours as indicated below:

Tour	Oct	Dec
Paris (a) (7-day tour)	\$ 66.40	\$ 84.40
(week-end tour)	26.00	43.15
Riviera.	153.50(b)	184.15(b)
London (via Paris)	121.00(b)	137.75(b)

- (a) Discontinued on 30 December pending new hotel contracts.
- (b) First class.

The cost of the Czechoslovak and Danish tours remained the same. To give members of the occupation forces additional opportunities to visit neighboring countries, new tours were added for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year. In addition, special facilities were obtained for tourists in Switzerland during the Olympic games in February 1948. The number of fares sold for the various tours totaled 5,597 compared to (29) 7,316 during the preceding three months.

10. Manual Arts.

a. The amateur photography contest announced in July 1947 came to a climax on 1 November 1947 when 197 photographs from the contest on the various posts in the European Command were judged at the Palmgarden Service Club in Frankfurt. First place winners as announced (30) by General Rickard were:

<u>Name and organization</u>	<u>Subject</u>
S. Sgt. John M. Pavelko 902 Engineer AF Hq Co APO 633,	The Mission and Duties of the Army: "Topkick"
Tec. 5 William D. Phillips 7825 SCU APO 139	The Army Off Duty: "Dark Room Technique"
Lt. Stephan Binion 2055 Ocean Ave Brooklyn, NY	Foreign Countries and Peoples: "The Guide"
Tec. 5 Harold E. Rupe Tng Film Library APO 69	Objects in General: "Reflection"

b. On November 10, service clubs and American Red Cross clubs

selected winners in the arts and crafts contest which had started two months previously. Forty-one winning exhibits in all classes in contests on the military posts were judged in Bad Nauheim on 25 November. Winners in the final contest were:

<u>Name and organization</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Pfc Robert Edison 89 F. C. Squadron APO 633	Drawing: charcoal
Tec. 5 Charles Davenport 97th Constab. Sign B. APO 757	Clay model: figure
Mrs. W. Mosley APO 757	Linoleum block
Cpl. Arthur Bunce 12th TCS Templehof Air Base APO 742	Woodwork: model yacht
S. Sgt. William Burgess 26th Inf Regt APO 139	Wood carving: relief of child's head
Robert Friedman APO 757	Drawing: pastel of child's head
S. Sgt. Robert Hayden 46th Recon Sqd APO 208, Furstenfeldbruck Air Base	Wood construction: circus wagon

c. With the approach of Christmas, emphasis was placed on (31) toy-making in all craftsmanship projects.

11. Library Service.

a. Miss Helen Frey, the field services librarian of the Office

of the Chief of Special Services visited 5 military units and 62 libraries to offer professional assistance. During the period 13-17 October, she consulted with 17 librarians of the Wetzlar Military Post and observed that records of library books were being maintained as recommended by the field services libraries of the Second Military District. When calling on the 17 libraries of the Heidelberg Military Post during the last three days of October, Miss Frey recommended that more people be employed in the libraries and that library hours and librarians' schedules be changed. Thirteen libraries of the Stuttgart Military Post were visited between 17-21 November and some changes were recommended in operating methods. Miss Frey consulted with the 15 librarians of USFA during the period 26 November-5 December and recommended that USFA employ more people, obtain additional supplies, and improve transportation facilities. A tour of the 10 libraries in Berlin was made between 9 and 13 December. Although library records there were not kept in accordance with recommendations made at an earlier date, the field services librarian was assured that her recommendations would be complied with. (32)

b. In October, a permanent library was established for the Wurzburg Military Post and another at the American Graves Registration Command in Paris, raising the number of permanent libraries to 22. (33)
On 19 December, in order to simplify the accountability of library books in field libraries, EUCOM Headquarters granted permission to list all books in field libraries as government-owned, whether they were bought

from local funds, the Central Welfare Fund, or appropriated funds. Permanent libraries, however, continued to maintain records in accordance with Army regulations. (34)

c. Approximately 19,000 books were distributed to the various libraries in the European Command, leaving a balance of about 70,000 in the Special Services Dept at Blexen for distribution at a later date. In addition the libraries were given 1,000,000 catalog cards and 1,500 pints of library glue. The budget for the purchase of periodicals, books, and supplies for the third quarter of the fiscal year of 1948, amounting to \$34,053.50, was approved except for \$2,015, the price of six hospital book trucks and 500,000 catalog cards to be furnished by the German administration. (35)

d. Figures compiled in Special Services Headquarters showed that, on 31 December 1947, there were 61 librarians (10 below the authorized strength), 230 organized libraries (permanent and field), 7 bookmobiles, and 447,233 books in Special Services libraries in the European Command. (36)

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND PROBLEMS

12. Training of Army Bands.

The first class of musicians was graduated from the 7701st EUCOM Band Training Unit at Seckenheim on 29 November. The graduates

were 24 Negro students, who were assigned upon graduation to the Infantry Training Center for Negroes, then at Käfertal but transferred to Kitzingen at a later date. On 1 December, a new class of 20 Negro students enrolled for individual instruction at the band school, while (37) older students there began unit training. Also, on this date, the 7765d Band, a Negro unit, moved from Gelnhausen to Seckenheim to (38) instruct students at the band school. On 19 December the second class of musicians was graduated. This class consisted of 48 students, who were assigned to the various Army bands in the European Command, as well as 17 musician replacements who were required to take the training upon arrival from the United States. The EUCOM Band Replacement Depot was transferred from the 7729d Special Services Entertainment Center at Assmannshausen to the 7701st EUCOM band school on 23 December. Records indicated that the Music Subsection of the Office of the Chief of Special Services inspected five Army bands during the three-month period ending 31 December. Also, major subordinate commands of the European Command were given a quota of 70 white and 22 Negro students for the next class at the band training school to begin (39) training on 5 January 1948.

13. Procurement and Distribution of Supplies.

a. Substantial quantities of athletic and occasional supplies ordered from the United States and European countries were received and distributed to subordinate commands as needed. Requisitions were revised on the basis of strength and existing facilities. Among the

supplies distributed were athletic equipment of all types, manual arts supplies, musical instruments, parts for the repair of musical instruments, rugs, material for drapes, leather, thread, chairs, card tables, writing desks, book cases, pool tables, Christmas decorations, and noise makers. In addition, Kohler and Company of Germany, which repaired musical instruments, renewed a carload of various kinds of instruments for Special Services.

b. Arrangements were made for EUCOM Special Services to establish an account with, and requisition directly from Army Exchange Service, New York. Supplies so requisitioned were to be shipped directly to the Special Services Depot with Special Services markings. This procedure eliminated the necessity of requisitioning through the local EUCOM Exchange System (EES). Supplies requisitioned under the old system were shipped with EES markings to EES depots, and the "pipeline" period was from 6 to 8 months, while the new procedure was expected to reduce shipping time to four months. In addition, the new system was designed to make appreciable savings for Special Services, since goods shipped under Special Services markings were to be handled at no charge. All goods previously ordered through EES were subject to full freight charges and a modest EES mark-up for handling.

c. In order to satisfy demands for day-room furnishings, Special Services initiated a survey to determine the type and quantity of furniture needed by each military post. Upon the completion of this survey it was planned to request the Central Welfare Fund to furnish the

necessary funds to procure the needed furnishings. It was anticipated that the Central Welfare Fund would make a loan of the necessary funds, and that the units benefited would be requested to pay for the furniture ordered. It was estimated that at least one million dollars would be necessary to complete this program.

14. Transportation and Storage of Supplies.

Special Services Depot at Blexen (Bremerhaven) was not centrally located and it was therefore decided to select a site more accessible to the majority of military posts. Possible depots at Bldingen and Aschaffenburg were inspected. The Bldingen site was rejected because there were no railroad sidings to the building, and the construction of two miles of track would be required. The depot at Aschaffenburg, then occupied by EES, was inspected and found suitable in every respect. Since EES was expected to release the warehouse in the near future, the Office of the Chief of Special Services requested that the property be turned over to it for use as a regular supply depot. The Office of the Chief of Quartermaster reported that Special Services supplies purchased in Denmark often overloaded and delayed the milk train from that country. The Traffic and Depot Section solved this problem by having German railroad officials use other trains to transport supplies bought in Denmark. Two hundred and forty-five tons of Special Services equipment were declared surplus and were returned to the United States in December.

15. Fiscal Matters.

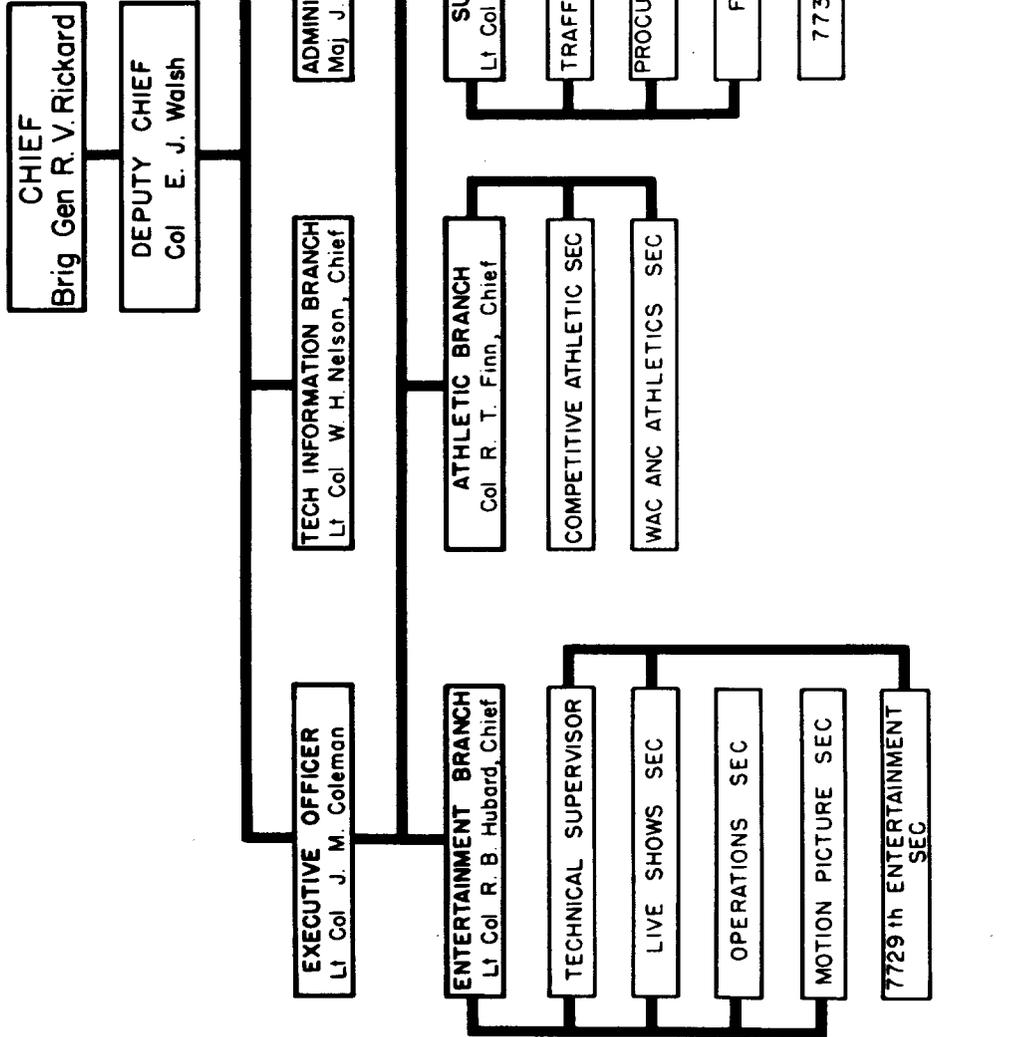
a. When the Mulhouse Leave Center closed on 1 February 1947, it left an indebtedness of \$58,223.56, divided between its appropriated and nonappropriated funds. This indebtedness was the subject of a special conference held in December among the chiefs of the Fiscal Section and the Recreation Branch of Special Services and a representative of the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement. As a result of this meeting, the Heidelberg Military Post, as the next higher echelon, was made responsible for the defrayment of expenditures made from appropriated funds. Bills payable from nonappropriated funds were referred to the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund for disposition.

b. During the quarter under review, Special Services was faced with the necessity of warding off another type of indebtedness, when it was disclosed that unless current pay rolls were promptly reduced, salary costs for employees would cause a deficit of approximately RM 60,000 by the end of the fiscal year of 1948. Another budgetary problem arose when the EUCOM Budget and Fiscal Division ruled that the 97 Germans employed in the Barter Market in Frankfurt should
(42)
be paid by Special Services.

c. The Fiscal Section of Special Services reported that the American Express Company in Copenhagen agreed to honor Special Services Welfare Fund checks in Copenhagen instead of returning them to Frankfurt
(43)
to determine whether they were valid before cashing them.

SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

31 DEC 1947



FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Interview with Lt Col W. H. Nelson, Chief, Technical Information Br, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 25 Feb 47.
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 29 Oct 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Inactivation of the 1st and 2d Special Services Companies."
3. Troop Assignment Order No 22, EUCOM, 30 Oct 47.
4. GO 103, US Constabulary, 12 Nov 47, subj: "Inactivation of the 2d Special Services Company."
5. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 23.
6. Ibid, pp 22-23.
7. Office Order 91, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 6 Oct 47.
8. GO 117, EUCOM, 16 Oct.
9. Office Order 102, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 21 Oct 47.
10. Office Order 114, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 18 Nov 47.
11. Interview with Maj. J. R. McDonald, Chief, Adm Br, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 1 Mar 48.
12. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 2.
13. Ibid, pp 2-3; interview with Maj C. J. Gallagher, Consultant, Athletic Br, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 1 Mar 48.
14. Ibid.
15. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 3.
16. Ibid, p 4; interview with Maj C. J. Gallagher, Consultant, Athletic Br, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 1 Mar 48.
17. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 2.
18. Ibid, pp 25-26.

19. Cir 85, EUCOM, 10 Oct 47, subj: "EUCOM Motion Picture Service (16mm & 35mm)."
20. Hq, EUCOM Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 25-26.
21. Ibid., pp 6-7; interview with S Sgt Helen Albright, Live Shows Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 5 Mar 48.
22. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 10-12.
23. Office Order 117, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 1 Dec 47.
24. Interview with Muriel S. Teschan, Ex Br, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 8 Mar 48; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 11-12.
25. Ibid., pp 8-9; interview with Maj F. W. Merker, Chief of Allied Shows, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 8 Mar 48.
26. Interview with Maj F. W. Merker, Chief of Allied Shows, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 8 Mar 48; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 13-15.
27. Ibid., pp 30-33; interview with Miss P. Abernathy, Chief of Service Clubs, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 9 Mar 48.
28. Interview with Maj R. E. Bennett, Chief of Recreation Br, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 9 Mar 48.
29. Interview with Mrs K. Curtis, Chief of Tours, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 10 Mar 48; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 34-37.
30. Ibid., pp 16-17; interview with Miss E. Kerns, Manual Arts Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 10 Mar 48.
31. Ibid.
32. Interview with Miss E. Ebert, Chief Librarian, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 11 Mar 48; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 28-29.
33. Cir 89, EUCOM, 31 Oct 47, sec 11.
34. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 19, 19 Dec 47, sec VII, pars 1 and 2.

35. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 27-28.
36. Ibid, pp 27-29.
37. Ibid, p 19.
38. Ibid, pp 8-9.
39. Ibid, pp 19-22.
40. Ibid, pp 42-44.
41. Ibid, pp-45-44; interview with Capt C. E. High, Traffic and Depot Sec, EUCOM, 12 Mar 48.
42. Ibid, pp 41-43; interview with I. Blumenfeld, Fiscal Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 12 Mar 48.
43. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 42-44.

Chapter XIX
EUCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command
(per SA 25 Apr. 51)*

Chapter XIX
EUCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM

ORGANIZATION

1. Establishment of Regional Exchange Offices.

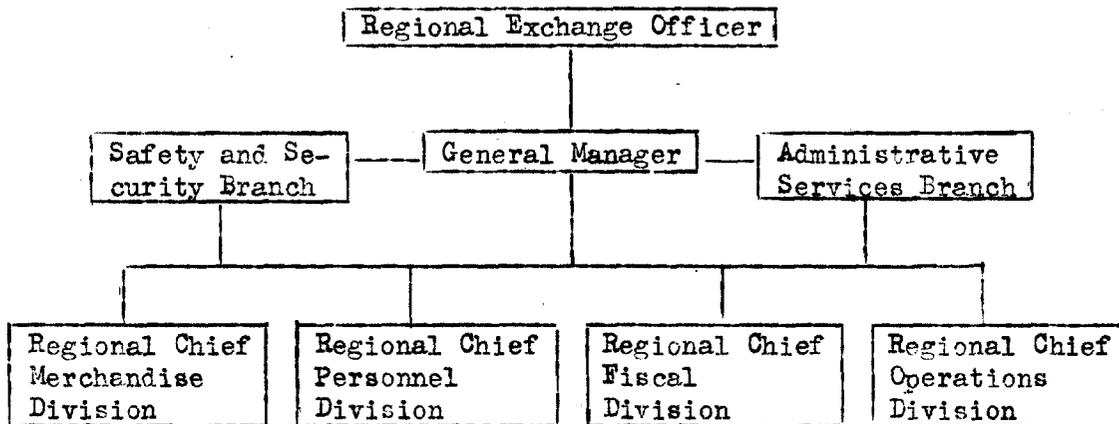
a. During the final quarter of 1947, the EUCOM Exchange System (EES), as part of a program to simplify its structure, abolished its four district offices and set up two regional offices. This new system, following the pattern of post exchange organization in the United States, vested control of operations in each region in the regional exchange officer. Thus, operational responsibility was decentralized. EES Headquarters, however, retained responsibility for the formulation of policies and procedures; establishment of requirements and procurement of personnel, merchandise, and equipment; consolidation of financial statements, reports, and statistics; and management research. (1)

b. On 26 October 1947, the regional offices, designated as Regional Exchange Office No. 1 and No. 2, were established at Schwetzingen near Heidelberg and at Munich, respectively. Post exchanges assigned to Regional Exchange Office No. 1 were: Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Wetzlar, Wiesbaden, and Würzburg. Those assigned to Regional Exchange Office No. 2 were: Augsburg, Bad Tölz, Garmisch, Munich, Nürnberg, and Regensburg. Post exchanges lying outside the main area of the U.S. Zone of Germany remained under the direct control of the EUCOM Exchange Officer, but at the end of 1947, plans were made to bring them under the control of the regional offices--Berlin, Bremerhaven, and Paris under Regional Office No. 1, and Linz, Salzburg, and Vienna under Regional Office No. 2.

2. Organization and Functions of Regional Exchange Offices.

a. The structure of a regional office is indicated in the following chart:

ORGANIZATION OF A REGIONAL EXCHANGE OFFICE



b. The Regional Exchange Officer heading each Regional Exchange Office was designated an Assistant EUCOM Exchange Officer. Col. Ulric N. James was appointed Regional Exchange Officer for Regional Exchange Office No. 1, and Col. Ben R. Jacobs for Regional Exchange Office No. 2. Each was under the general direction of the EUCOM Exchange Officer, but had complete charge of EES operations in his region. Specifically his duties were: to interpret policies established by the EUCOM Exchange Officer; to put into effect standard operating procedures; to make recommendations on policy and field operating procedures; to effect necessary liaison with the EUCOM Exchange Officer and his staff; and to represent, control, and direct the activities of all persons under his supervision. The Regional Exchange Officer was assisted by a General Manager who had general direction of the regional chiefs of four

divisions: Merchandise, Personnel, Fiscal, and Operations. Under the immediate supervision of the General Manager were the Safety and Security Branch and the Administrative Services Branch. In addition to his supervision by the General Manager, the regional Chief of each division was under the technical supervision of the corresponding division chief at EES Headquarters, from whom he procured specific operating policy. He had complete authority to delegate responsibility in all matters pertaining to his division, in the region under his jurisdiction.
(3)

c. On 15 December, 173 persons were employed at both regional offices, of whom 4 were military, 90 were United States civilians, 15 were Allied and neutral civilians, and 64 were Germans. Most of these had been transferred from EES Headquarters at Bad Nauheim, and from the former District Offices.
(4)

3. Other Organizational Changes.

Mostly due to the establishment of the regional offices and the development of the Ansbach Depot, considerable revision was necessary in some of the branches and sections of Operations Division at EES Headquarters. The principal changes were the following: the position of the Deputy Chief of Operations was eliminated; the Depot Liaison System and Traffic Coordinator were replaced by the Warehouse Movements Branch; the Cost Department Branch and Auto Services Branch were abolished and their activities were redistributed among two newly designated branches--the Food and Beverage Branch, and the Services Branch. In the Merchandise

Division, the activities of the Unit Stock Control Section were placed under the newly designated Requirements Section-IBM Unit of the Merchandise Plans Branch. (5) The organization of EES Headquarters, after these changes were made, is depicted in chart I appended to this chapter.

4. Changes in Key Personnel.

During the period under review, EES experienced several changes in key personnel. When Maj. Gen. A. R. Bolling returned to the United States, Brig. Gen. Roy V. Rickard, on 21 October 1947, assumed command of Special Services, the staff division which has general control and jurisdiction over EES. In the EES staff itself, three of the nine positions at or above the level of division chief were filled by new appointees. On 26 October 1947, Col. A. C. Spalding succeeded Col. A. C. Morgan as EUCOM Exchange Officer. On 4 November 1947, Lt. Col. Leslie Spinks was appointed Chief of the Personnel Division to replace W. H. Carpenter. On 14 November, Maj. C. L. Thomas was relieved as Executive Officer and Chief of the Executive Division, and Capt. M. G. Schneider, formerly Chief of the Cost Department Branch of Operations Division, was (6) appointed to succeed him.

5. Special Survey Board.

A Special Survey Board of the Executive Branch, Office of the Chief of Special Services, was appointed on 15 December 1947. It was charged with the mission of making detailed surveys of any Special Services or EES installation or activity. With regard to EES, the Board

was charged with the responsibility of making recommendations for simplification of the structure; efficient use of personnel; the improvement of existing facilities, installations, and services; the improvement of merchandising methods and fiscal and accounting procedures; the security of funds and stocks; the use and maintenance of motor vehicles; and the improvement of relations between EES and the staff of military posts. At the close of the period under review, the Board had begun surveys of EES, but no recommendations had been made. (7)

6. Publication of Standing Operating Procedure.

The preparation of a standing operating procedure covering all phases of the activities of EES, which had been in preparation for many months, continued during the period under review. The part of the standing operating procedure labeled "general" was being published at the end of December 1947 and was scheduled for distribution in the field during January. (8)

POLICY MATTERS

7. General.

During the quarter under review, a number of recommendations on matters of policy were made by the EUCOM Exchange Council. These dealt with financial statements, concessionaire contracts, the merchandise structure, and the furnishing of Volkswagens and Leica cameras for

lotteries held as part of the program of Army assistance to German youth activities. In addition, the Council considered seven recommendations of the Noncommissioned Officers Committee, three of which were matters of internal procedure and which were referred by the Council to the EUCOM Exchange Officer. Two pertained to rationing of merchandise, one to garage operation, and one to NCO post committees. Decisions of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on the Council's recommendations regarding Army support to EES and the plans for the sale of automobiles and Leica cameras by means of waiting lists were received during the period under
(9)
consideration.

8. Financial Statements.

A change in policy regarding financial statements was recommended by the EUCOM Exchange Council in October. In place of the requirement that a Board of Officers be appointed to investigate all shortages or overages in excess of 1 percent of sales, it was recommended that the EUCOM Exchange Officer be directed to place a request for a Board of Officers whenever post exchanges had such shortages and overages for two consecutive months. The Council also recommended that stocks of slow moving and surplus goods be placed on sale at bargain counters in post exchange stores. By 31 December 1947, the Commander in
(10)
Chief, EUCOM, had not commented on these recommendations.

9. Concessionaire Contracts.

During the quarter under review, the Commander in Chief

reiterated the policy that non-German concessionaire contracts were to be held to a minimum and were not to be authorized when a German concessionaire was available. A recommendation of the EUCOM Exchange Council for approval of a contract with Bloemex, a Dutch flower-growers' association, for sale of cut flowers and potted plants was approved by General Clay, with the stipulation that every effort be made to transfer the concession to a German concern by the spring of 1948. It was recognized that during the winter months, German florists would have difficulty in procuring fuel, vehicles, and fertilizer. On the other hand, a proposal by a Swiss firm to sell precooked frozen foods and deep-frozen fruits was disapproved by the Council. Likewise, a request to operate a commercial pictorial service for the photographing of group activities was refused by the Council on grounds that both EES and German photographers were equipped for this type of service if required. (11) On 29 December, recommendations were made by the Council that negotiations be carried out for concessionaire contracts with Adam Opel Company and German representatives of Ford Motor Company for the operation of large chains of garages by these two companies. (12) During the quarter under review, details of the insurance plan for German concessionaires and provisions regarding a noonday meal for their employees were published. (13)

10. Volkswagens and Leica Cameras for Lotteries in Aid of German Youth.

Early in November, the EUCOM Exchange Council advised that

additional Volkswagen automobiles and Leica cameras be allocated by Military Government so that EES could furnish these for raffles to raise money for Christmas parties for German children and youths. General Clay ruled that sales under this project be made from normal allocations to EES. It was therefore decided by the Council that no cameras be sold for this purpose and only one Volkswagen be sold to each military post upon request in writing by the post commander. A total of 15 Volkswagens were sold to military posts and raffled as part of the program of providing Christmas parties and gifts for German children.
(14)

11. Merchandise Structure.

The categories of items and specific items in each category handled by EES were known as the merchandise structure. All changes in the structure required action by the EUCOM Exchange Council and approval of such action by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. At its November meeting the Council approved a proposed revision of the structure which had been presented by the EUCOM Exchange Officer. It was felt that a reduction in inventories had made this change necessary. At the same time, the Council recommended the adoption of the Exchange Officer's proposal that, for the sake of administrative simplicity, he be given authority to add or remove specific items within each category of the merchandise structure. Furthermore, it recommended that he be authorized to move specific items from one procurement priority to another as dictated by changing world market conditions and consumer demand. Categories of

items to be handled were still to be established or discontinued only upon Council recommendation and approval of the Commander in Chief, thus retaining the essentials of control of the merchandise structure as before. By 31 December, the Commander in Chief's decision on these recommendations had not been received. (15)

12. Rationing of Merchandise.

a. In October, the NCO Committee recommended that, in order to curb black-market activities and protect legal consumers by assuring them an adequate supply, the rationing of soap and candy bars be reinstated. As a result, soap and candy bars were again put on ration, effective 22 November 1947. Boxed candy, candy rolls, fruit drops, chewing gum, toilet soap procured in the United Kingdom, and certain brands of soap flakes remained unrationed. On 19 December 1947, the candy bar and laundry soap rations were increased, but additional brands of soap powders were placed on ration. (16)

b. Upon advice of the NCO Committee, the method of rationing cigarettes by means of coupons, which were to be detached from the ration card, was adopted. It was to be put into effect in January 1948, at which time a new ration card was to be distributed. Under the old system, the purchase of the cigarette rations was indicated by means of a pencil mark on the ration card, which, it was felt, did not prevent illegal sales. Under the new plan, daily sales were to be checked against the number of detached coupons. As a further precaution, the coupons were to be burned after tallying. (17)

13. Operation of Garages.

The EUCOM Exchange Council concurred with the NCO Committee that service in EES garages was not satisfactory and that a greater effort should be made to secure spare parts to insure proper servicing of automobiles. It also counseled that the EUCOM Exchange Officer investigate the possibility of consolidating garages to increase their efficiency. The EUCOM Exchange Officer reported that Ford Motor and General Motors Companies had authorized their Antwerp plants to supply spare parts to EES. It was expected that by June 1948, the problem of parts for both Ford and General Motors vehicles would be considerably (18) eased by this service.

14. Post Committees.

Inasmuch as some military posts had failed to appoint NCO committees to represent the interests of enlisted men in post exchange matters, and others were not holding meetings as required by the current directive, the EUCOM NCO Committee recommended remedial action. The EUCOM Exchange Council agreed that the matter be handled by its members (19) representing the major commands.

15. The Question of Army Support for EES.

On 30 October, the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, disapproved the recommendation of the EUCOM Exchange Council that, for purposes of support, EES be considered as a military unit rather than a nonappropriated fund agency. He pointed out that the support rendered EES by the

Army was equal to or exceeded that ordinarily furnished to post exchanges in the United States, as indicated by the fact that net profit in terms of percentage of gross sales was equal to or normally exceeded the profit rate prevalent in the United States. As regards motor vehicles, the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement was instructed to provide the necessary vehicles. The Commander in Chief also ruled that civilian employees of EES be given the same service and assistance in changes of station, including the packing and crating of personal and household effects, as was given to military personnel or Department of the Army civilians. (20)

16. Method of Sale of Automobiles and Leica Cameras.

Following the approval by the Commander in Chief of the plans for the sale of automobiles by means of a waiting list, the lottery system was discontinued in November. By the end of the year, 1,700 names on the priority list had been published. Priority lists for all types of cameras priced at more than \$25 were also put into effect in December 1947. Lists for Leica cameras and accessories were on a command-wide basis, while lists for other types of rationed cameras and their accessories were on a post-wide basis. Provision was made, under certain conditions, for persons departing from the European Command to purchase Leica cameras ahead of their priority position. (21)

PERSONNEL

17. Strength.

The reduction in personnel, begun during July, continued throughout the quarter under review. Total personnel employed dropped from 23,226 on 30 September to 22,577 on 31 December 1947, a decrease of 649 or about 2.8 percent. Decreases by category of employees were: 347 Germans and displaced persons, 252 United States civilians, 27 Allied and neutral civilians, and 23 military. On 31 December, the EES (22) staff was as tabulated below:

Place of employment	Military		Civilian			Totals
	Off	EM	US	Allied & neutral	Germans & DP's	
EES Headquarters	6	6	460	187	336	995
Regional offices	3	1	95	19	69	187
Depots (a)	3		226	55	1,492	1,776
Butzbach Auto Maintenance Shop (b)			28	3	74	105
Post exchanges (c)	25	1	1,440	159	17,889	19,514
Totals	37	8	2,249	423	19,860	22,577

(a) Includes Ansbach Automotive Maintenance Shop servicing Region No. 2.

(b) Serves EES Headquarters and Region No. 1.

(c) Includes Nied Automotive Sales Point.

18. Personnel Policies.

Although the standardized employment contract was still awaiting

final approval on 31 December 1947, there were several revisions in
(23)
major personnel policies during the quarter under review.

a. In order to prevent delay in final clearance through the Army Exchange Service Headquarters in New York, all EES employees, under a new policy effective 1 January 1948, were to receive final pay settlement prior to departure to the United States. In lieu of salary normally paid for time en route, an additional 17 days' salary and allowances were granted.

b. A new promotion policy was worked out specifying that, except in rare cases, vacancies were to be filled by means of promotion of employees up the organizational ladder. All promotions were to be made one grade at a time, except when otherwise justified, while within-grade promotions were permissible after six months of satisfactory service. Another new feature was promotion for exceptionally meritorious service to EES.

c. New provisions were made regarding the transportation of dependents and property of United States civilian employees from and to the United States.

d. The disciplinary procedures governing EES employees were clarified to conform with EUCOM directives.

19. Field Training.

During the quarter under review, over 7,500 EES employees in over 250 installations received training and instruction under the Field Training Program. Courses were divided into two types: one for

management and supervisory positions; and another for sales personnel,
(24)
office clerks, and warehouse employees.

20. EES Employees Association.

a. Establishment and Functions. The Civilian Welfare Committee, an employees' organization set up in March 1946, was reorganized in December 1947 and renamed the EUCOM Exchange System Employees Association. At the same time, a full time Executive Secretary was provided. The Association operated as the agency of all EES employees. It met regularly twice a month, and at the call of the chairman, to consider all matters affecting the welfare of employees, including working and living conditions, recreational activities, and projects designed to improve morale and efficiency. It also acted as an advisory body to
(25)
the EUCOM Exchange Officer in these and similar matters.

b. Executive Secretary and His Duties. Upon recommendation of the Association, the EUCOM Exchange Officer appointed D. J. Koy, formerly Chief of the Management Branch, Executive Division, and also Chairman of the former Civilian Welfare Committee, as Executive Secretary of the Association. The Executive Secretary was assigned to the Office of the EUCOM Exchange Officer, and worked directly under Col. A. C. Spalding. His duties were to carry out recommendations of the Association with regard to specific problems of the employees in general, to prepare progress reports on all projects, organize special events sponsored by the Association, and publish an information bulletin on all Association activities. He did not attempt to remedy complaints of individuals or to

counsel employees, but referred employees seeking assistance as individuals to the Chief of Employee Relations Branch of Personnel
(26)
Division.

c. Problems Considered. Following its reorganization in early December, the Association considered various matters affecting EES employees. Since 90 percent of the complaints received during the quarter under review concerned the messing situation in Bad Nauheim, prices on meals were increased in an effort to improve the quality of the food served at the messes. By 31 December 1947, however, the situation had grown worse. Complaints which arose from the necessity of assigning two persons to a room decreased in number, since it was possible during the quarter under review to place more persons in rooms of their own. Upon recommendation of the Association, attempts were made to improve the electric lighting in offices and sleeping rooms, but the shortage of electricity and inadequacy of wiring systems in Bad Nauheim made solution of the problem difficult, even though the use of electrical appliances in rooms was prohibited. The Association also prepared a letter to the Deputy Commander in Chief, requesting revision of the policy prohibiting the reception of guests of the opposite sex in bachelor quarters. At the end of the quarter, a recommendation for an increase in the subsistence allowance of United States civilian employees
(27)
was under study by Legal Branch of Executive Division.

MERCHANDISING

21. Merchandising Policies.

a. The merchandising policies of EES underwent no significant changes during the quarter under review. The main efforts continued to be directed toward the reduction of inventories. A revised merchandise structure--categories and items of merchandise handled by EES--was approved in November by the EUCOM Exchange Council. Requisitions and orders were held to a minimum, and consisted, in the main, of "must" and "essential" items, but some items remained in short supply because of limited quantities available from suppliers. Prices on many basic items were increased because of higher procurement costs.

b. In November, Special Services took over the handling of its own procurement from the United States, previously handled by EES, and placed its requisitions directly with Army Exchange Service in New York, but EES continued to handle procurement in European countries for
(28)
Special Services.

22. Procurement.

a. Procurement from the United States. Procurement from United States sources during the quarter under review amounted to roughly \$12,200,000. Slightly more than \$11,000,000 was for items in the "must" and "essential" categories. In addition, \$1,187,000 was spent for operational items, including supplies for snack bars, automobile parts,

and a few Special Services requisitions.

b. Procurement from European Countries. Although buying offices in most European countries were closed during the third quarter of 1947, merchandise ordered before closing of the offices continued to be delivered during October, November, and December. Nearly \$3,000,000 worth of merchandise was delivered from European sources during the (30) period under review, as shown in the following table.

Country	Oct 47	Nov 47	Dec 47	Totals
Switzerland	\$ 617,880.24	\$ 644,365.00	\$399,838.73	\$1,662,083.97
Germany (a)	163,361.15	161,921.74	142,817.89	468,100.78
France . . .	24,107.46	91,762.96	79,135.66	195,006.08
Belgium . .	2,088.09	72,766.34	198,721.06	273,575.49
Denmark . .	184,762.20	-	-	184,762.20
Austria . .	12,393.29	-	-	12,393.29
United Kingdom	9,206.56	41,597.54	100,146.30	150,950.40
Totals . .	\$1,013,798.99	\$1,012,413.58	\$920,659.64	\$2,946,872.21

(a) Procurement in Germany consisted largely of goods delivered on orders placed under the European Manufacturing Program for merchandise to be manufactured from EES surpluses.

23. Reduction of Inventories.

In addition to reducing procurement, the most important methods used for the reduction of inventories were return to the Quartermaster of surplus goods, a second "PX Pete" sale in October, and a pre-Christmas sale in December. As a result of the measures taken, inventories showed a decided drop. The merchandise inventory, less reserve for over-valuation, amounted to \$57,824,321.45 on 25 September 1947. It had been

reduced to \$41,655,598.29 on 29 December, a decrease of \$16,168,723.16, or 27.96 percent. Departmental inventory comparisons between 25 September and 29 December 1947 are shown in the table on the following page. In addition to the departmental inventories, automobiles, raw materials, cost items, cooerage, and interactivity transfers accounted (31) for nearly \$5,000,000 of the total inventory on 31 December 1947.

24. European Manufacturing Program.

a. Plans made in the third quarter of 1947 to close the china, silver, and woolen cloth projects of the European Manufacturing Program were not realized by the end of the year as anticipated. The prospects were that these three programs would run well into 1948. The production, for example, on a contract for about 100,000 yards of woolen cloth was proceeding at a monthly average of about 10,000 yards. Orders for high-priced sets of china, upon which deliveries were less than 50 per cent completed, as well as orders for all inexpensive sets, were canceled. Plans were made instead to place catalogs and samples of china of three leading German manufacturers in exchange stores for the convenience of customers wishing to place orders. A special order service was also being set up for silver pieces retailing at \$25 to \$300, while some inexpensive silver pieces were to be stocked in exchange stores.

b. There were other developments in this program. The raw silk, which had been previously turned over to the Surplus Property Disposal Branch, was turned back to the European Manufacturing Program

INVENTORIES OF POST EXCHANGE DEPARTMENTS

	25 Sep	29 Dec	Decrease or (Increase)	Percent of Decrease or (Increase)
A. Tobacco	\$ 4,443,032.18	\$ 2,632,354.64	\$1,810,677.54	40.75
B. Candy, chewing gum	4,152,080.37	1,493,472.62	2,658,607.75	64.03
C. Toilet goods, perfume	11,556,904.22	10,352,494.95	1,204,409.27	10.42
D. Notions, sundries	1,813,063.21	1,653,196.21	159,867.00	8.82
E. Jewelry, leather	2,348,966.92	2,962,224.18	(613,257.26)	(26.11)
F. Stationery	2,479,256.29	2,127,405.89	351,850.40	14.19
G. Clothing, yardage	11,912,757.25	8,827,209.39	3,085,547.86	25.90
H. Household supplies	3,386,338.93	2,804,146.32	582,192.61	17.19
I. Photo, optical goods	2,880,949.96	2,615,775.70	265,174.26	9.20
L. Dry goods, linens	2,200,410.09	1,723,952.51	476,457.58	21.65
M. Toys, games, dolls	116,517.91	32,675.40	83,842.51	71.96
N. Floor covering, furniture, radios	666,800.13	360,187.68	306,612.45	45.98
O. Auto parts, accessories	670,426.30	669,778.22	648.08	.10
P. Groceries, juices, beer	10,458,717.64	7,259,133.55	3,199,584.09	30.59
Y. POL Books	523,850.71	649,466.45	(125,615.74)	(23.9)

for making 83,000 meters of silk material for women's dresses. The manufacture of peanut brittle was suspended until surplus stocks of box candy could be sold, while the tin tubing project was discontinued because of the unsuitability of the available tin. A new project was the manufacture of 33,000 automobile license plates and a number of motor-cycle and trailer plates.

25. Disposal of Surplus Property.

a. General. Because of excessive purchases of particular items, radical reductions in troop strength, the change in type of customers--from combat soldiers to peacetime occupation forces and families--consolidation of installations, and other causes, EES found that it had large surpluses of merchandise and equipment on hand. Although some surplus property disposal operations were carried out previous to 1 July 1947, the Surplus Property Disposal Branch of the Merchandise Division was organized on that date to accelerate disposals as part of the inventory reduction program. Up to 31 December actual sales had been small, but various negotiations and plans were under way for wholesale reductions of surplus stocks.

b. Declaration of Surplus. After review of inventories and stocks, the Merchandise and Operations Divisions declared as surplus all goods in excess of needs. In general, "must" items in quantities above one year's requirements were considered surplus. Other items were declared surplus if unsaleable or if it was deemed otherwise undesirable to keep them in stock. All surplus declarations were reviewed by the

Surplus Property Board, consisting of the Deputy Chief of EES, the Chiefs of Merchandise and Operations Divisions, the Comptroller, and the Chief of the Surplus Property Disposal Branch. All approved declarations were finally reviewed by the Chief of Special Services. By 31 December, approximately \$2,500,000 worth of merchandise had been declared and approved as surplus.

c. Sales, Difficulties, and Plans. By means of advertisements, the efforts of two special selling agents, and through the EES buying offices in Paris and Berne, much interest was engendered and many inquiries were made regarding the surplus property offered for sale. Nevertheless, of the \$2,500,000 worth of property declared surplus only about \$275,000 worth was sold by 31 December 1947. In spite of the interest in buying, three major obstacles preventing sales were encountered: the shortage of dollars in many European countries, the difficulty of securing import licenses enabling the expenditure of dollars where dollars were available, and the prices. As regards prices, suggestions were under consideration that goods in strong demand be offered at 25 percent, and goods in lesser demand at 33 1/3 percent, below current cost. In view of the dollar shortage, negotiations were under way to make sales to governments and governmental agencies, particularly those of France, Germany, Austria, and Greece. To the first three of these countries, offers were made to sell for their national currencies, such currencies to be used to pay procurement bills and other EES expenditures in those countries. As regards the proposed

sales to Greece, attempts were made to dispose of two million dollars worth of EES surplus, in which the Greek Purchasing Commission was interested, through the Quartermaster and the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC). Since the Greek Purchasing Commission had been granted dollar credit by the U.S. Government for purchases from OFLC, but was not otherwise in a position to pay dollars for merchandise, permission was sought for EES to transfer the surplus to the Quartermaster on paper for closing of the deal through OFLC. At the end of December 1947, no definite decisions on these proposals had been received by EES. In case these avenues for sale of surpluses were to be finally closed, plans were made for disposal by means of barter arrangements with European countries, some of whom offered products that could be used by EES in exchange for EES surplus property. (35)

SELECTED ASPECTS OF EES OPERATIONS

26. Nature and Number of Activities.

a. The continuation of the retrenchment program during the final quarter of 1947 resulted in a considerable reduction of EES-operated activities. Some unprofitable activities were closed, but a large part of the reduction was from the transfer of service installations to concessionaires. The majority of laundry and dry cleaning plants, shoe repair plants, and tailor shops was taken over by concessionaires. By

the end of 1947, 156 were operated by concessionaires and only 44 were operated by EES. The number of EES-operated activities was reduced from 1,176 on 30 September to 939 on 15 December, a decrease of 237. In previous reports, snack bars and soda fountains, about 95 percent of which were located in the same premises, had been listed as separate activities. The report for December 1947 combined these two activities, which accounts for the major portion of the large reduction in EES-operated activities in the quarter under review. In the same period, activities operated by concessionaires increased in number from 416 to 513, a gain of 97. All activities in operation were located in 19 community post exchanges and their satellites. The number and type of activities operated on 15 December 1947 is shown in the following tabulation.

Type of activity	Number of activities	
	EES- operated	operated by German concessionaires
Post exchange overhead:		
Offices	19	
Warehouses	19	
Display shops	14	
Post exchange stores	208	
Food and beverage activities:		
Breweries	14	
Bakery and doughnut plants . .	22	
Ice cream plants	30	
Beer bars	3	
Snack bars and soda fountains(a)	257	
Valet service activities:		
Laundry and dry cleaning plants	14	37
Shoe repair plants	5	10
Tailor shops	25	109
Pick-up points	85	
Barber shops		214
Beauty shops		61
Bowling alleys	23	
Garages	22	32
Juke boxes	158	
Merchandise repair shops	9	29
Photo finishing plants	7	13
Portrait studios	5	8
Totals	939	513

(a) Previously listed as separate activities.

b. A few non-German concessionaires contracted to provide certain services. Beginning on 1 November 1947, a fruit company of Liechtenstein began selling fruits and vegetables on a trial basis in

three exchanges and by 31 December 1947 had expanded its services to 19 installations. A Netherland flower concern, in December 1947, began the sale of cut flowers and potted plants in 16 localities. A custom tailoring service by a London tailor was instituted in 12 exchanges. One United States firm sold a Pictorial History of World War II, in four volumes, in post exchanges; another United States concern, AMCAR, provided a mail order service in Frankfurt and Berlin on products (36) unobtainable at the exchanges, particularly automobile repair parts.

27. Depot Operations.

a. There were only two EES depots in operation on 31 December 1947: the central depot at Ansbach and a specialized depot at Aschaffenburg. The latter was primarily a collecting and disposal point of surplus property. The EES depot at Schierstein, which had been in the process of winding up its affairs for several months, was finally closed on 25 November 1947, its stock having been absorbed by the (37) Ansbach Depot.

b. EES Headquarters staff concerned with distribution and control of merchandise continued to be transferred to the central EES depot at Ansbach during the quarter under review. Thus, the receipt, handling, storage, distribution, shipment of, and accounting for EES merchandise and equipment from the time it arrived at the port of entry until it was delivered and signed over to a local post exchange, became (38) entirely the responsibility of the Depot.

c. In line with the policy of reduction in strength, the number of persons employed at the Ansbach Depot dropped from 1,571 on 30 September to 1,514 on 31 December 1947, a decrease of 57. Efficiency of operations had improved by the end of the year, since the four major construction projects--the railroad, the fire wall, the reservoir, and the security fence--had been completed. During the quarter under review, 8,190 tons of merchandise were received at the Depot and 9,775 tons were shipped from the Depot to post exchanges. The stock stored at the Depot was reduced from about 21,000 tons on 30 September to
(39)
16,291 tons on 31 December 1947.

d. At the Aschaffenburg Depot, 271 persons were employed at the end of 1947. At that time 3,487 long tons of merchandise were in storage there. During the quarter under review, 1,710 tons were
(40)
received and 3,033 tons shipped.

28. Intelligence.

During the quarter under review, the Intelligence Division completed about 225 investigations, none of which were of outstanding interest. In addition, the Division carried out normal inspections and safety and security surveys. At the close of the year, plans were under way for a system of internal policing to improve the service rendered to post exchange customers and to aid managers in the more efficient and economical operation of their stores. The system, similar to that employed by department and chain stores in the United States, called for

investigators to spend one or more days from time to time at each post exchange installation to check on courtesy, service, and other aspects of operations. A four weeks' course of training for employees of the Investigations Branch, who were to carry out this service as an added duty, was to start in January 1948. (41)

FISCAL MATTERS

29. Sales.

Total direct sales for the quarter ending 31 December 1947 were \$32,016,050, a decrease of \$685,102 from the preceding quarter. During the same period, however, average monthly sales to each ration card holder increased from \$58.79 to \$60.70. The table on the following page shows the amounts of direct sales by month and category. The sharp decline in November sales was attributed to the natural reaction from heavy buying which occurred in October, when post exchange customers took advantage of a "PX Pete" sale to do Christmas shopping. The decline was perhaps also partly attributable to smaller stocks of certain luxury items which resulted from curtailment of procurement. In December sales again rose because of a pre-Christmas sale and normal Christmas buying. (42)

30. Profits.

a. Gross profit increased from 21.79 percent of sales in

September 1947 to 24.06 percent in December. Average gross profit for October, November, and December 1947 was 21.65 percent as compared with 21.34 for the preceding quarter.

b. Net profit for October amounted to \$352,918, or 3.21 percent of sales; for November a net loss was shown of \$146,483, or 1.56 percent of sales; for December net profit was \$393,108, or 3.37 percent. Net profit for the quarter under review totaled \$599,543, or 1.87 percent of sales, as compared with the net profit of \$1,733,012, (43) or 5.27 percent for the preceding quarter.

31. Losses and Claims.

a. Figures on losses are shown in the accompanying table. Total losses during the quarter under review were over \$64,000 less than during the previous quarter.

b. Claims against carriers, insurance companies, individuals, and others in the amount of \$169,724 for losses were pending on 29 (44) December 1947.

32. Financial Status.

Chart II, appended to this chapter, shows developments in the financial status of EES during the quarter ending 31 December 1947. The net worth of the organization increased from approximately \$30,400,000 on 25 September 1947 to about \$31,000,000 on 31 December 1947, while total assets decreased by about \$13,700,000 and total liabilities and (45) reserves by about \$14,300,000 in the same period.

TOTAL DIRECT SALES OF EES FOR QUARTER ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1947

Category	Oct 47	Nov 47	Dec 47	Totals
Retail departments:				
Automobiles	\$ 594,888.00	\$ 351,558.00	\$ 722,302.50	\$ 1,668,748.50
Brewery	313,366.86	281,824.81	331,979.60	927,171.27
Retail merchandise	8,517,998.86	7,184,638.82	8,880,896.47	24,583,534.15
Surplus property	16,346.08	4,685.10	87,044.46	108,075.64
Miscellaneous sales	301,660.07	253,581.62	239,422.51	794,664.20
Total retail sales	\$ 9,744,259.87	\$ 8,076,288.35	\$ 10,261,645.54	\$ 28,082,193.76
Cost department sales	1,229,031.30	1,291,294.08	1,413,531.75	3,933,857.13
Grand totals	\$ 10,973,291.17	\$ 9,367,582.43	\$ 11,675,177.29	\$ 32,016,050.89

33. Outlook.

During the quarter under review, the EES financial officers and the Chief of Finance of EUCOM commented that EES had made progress toward a good general financial condition and that, with the exception of cost of wages and salaries, its fiscal trends were favorable. During the quarter ending 31 December 1947, the amount charged to wages and salaries had increased to \$4,171,258 from \$3,858,378 in the previous quarter, or by \$312,880. The EUCOM Exchange Officer indicated that action was being taken to reduce the cost of wages and salaries. The guiding policy at the end of the year continued to be that of re-trenchment in an effort to improve efficiency and to give more economical service to the occupation forces.

LOSSES

Category	Oct 47	Nov 47	Dec 47	Totals
Short shipments	\$ 23,982.17	\$ 52,091.01	\$ 13,503.79	\$ 89,576.97
Hidden shortages	44,845.51	20,013.37	30,367.00	95,225.88
Damaged merchandise	40,177.05	39,813.76	38,614.93	118,605.74
Burglary, theft, and pilferage	13,353.50	18,223.26	10,783.13	42,359.89
Spoilage and loss	16,629.51	13,932.80	16,571.06	47,133.37
Totals	\$138,987.74	\$144,074.20	\$109,839.91	\$392,901.85

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
 HQ EUCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM
 30 DEC 1947

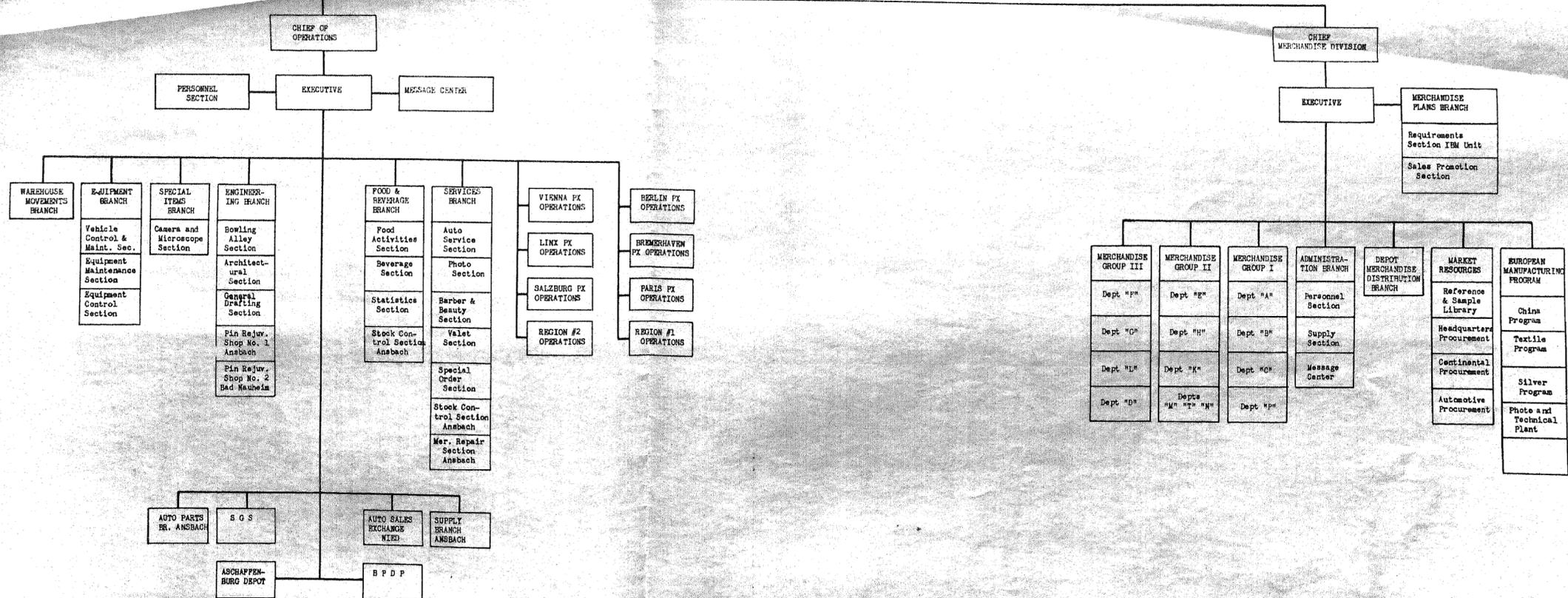
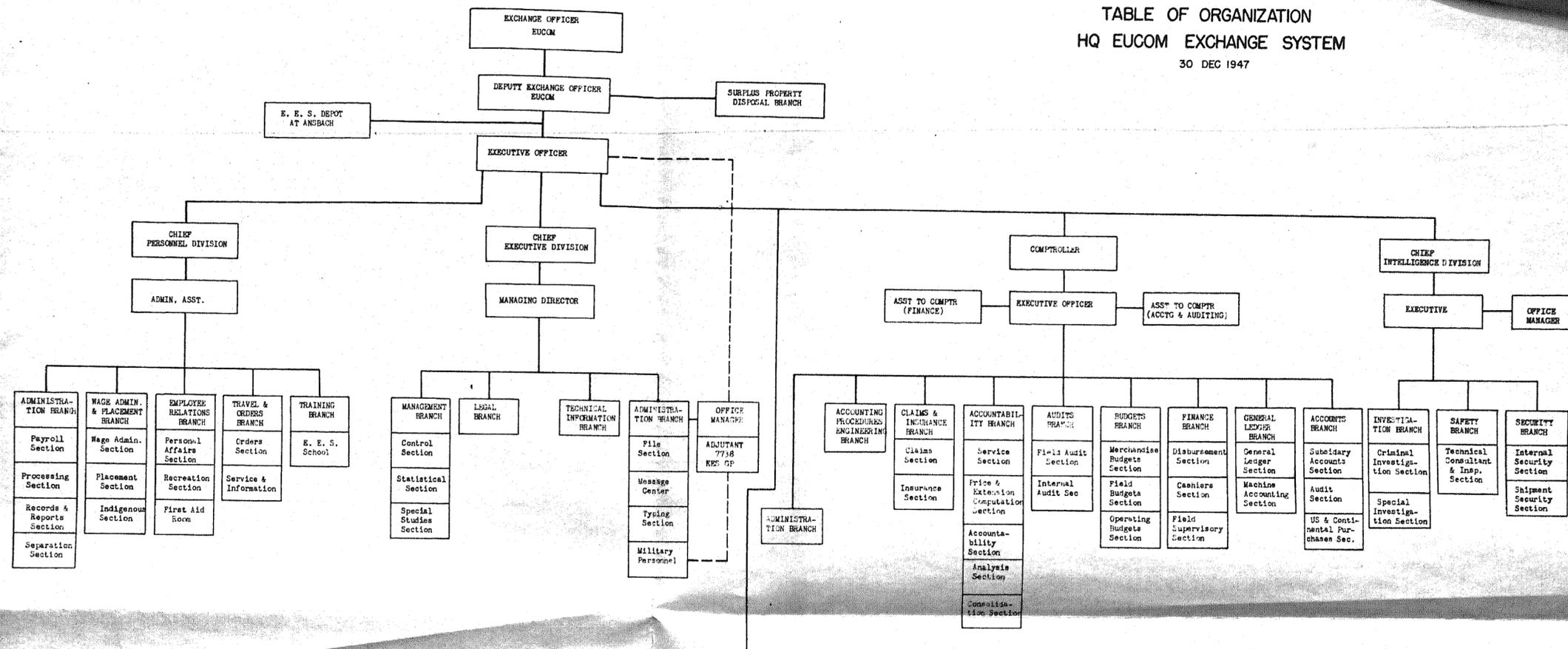
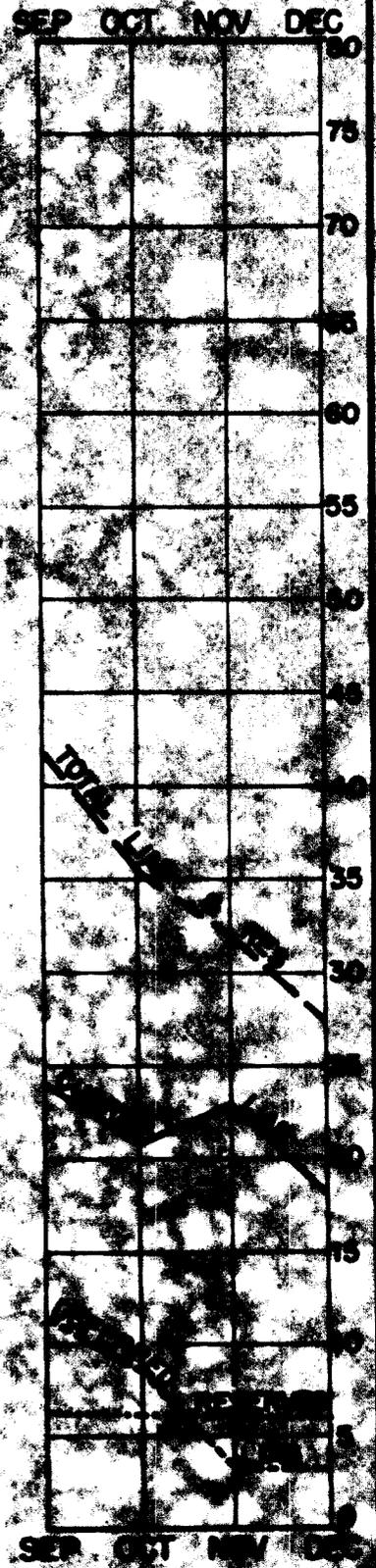
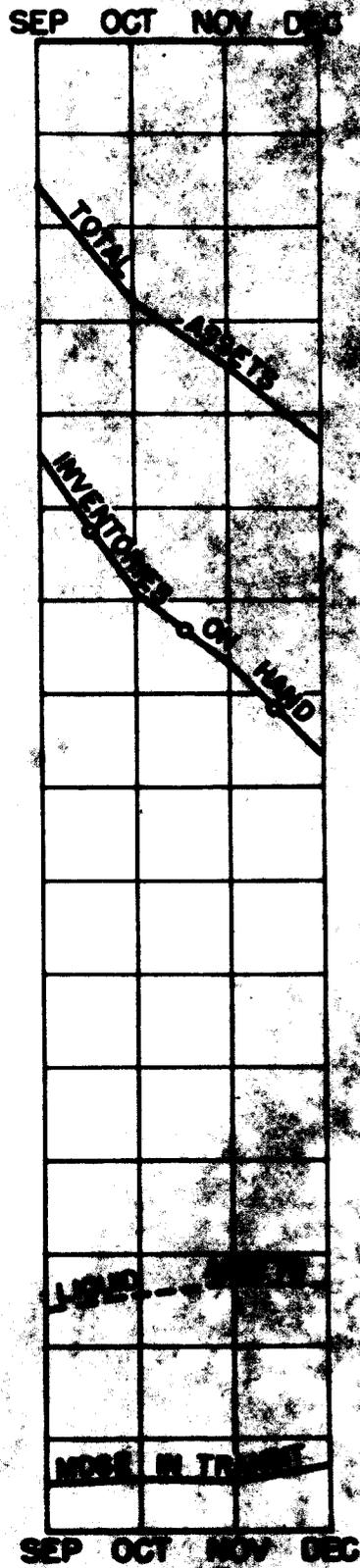
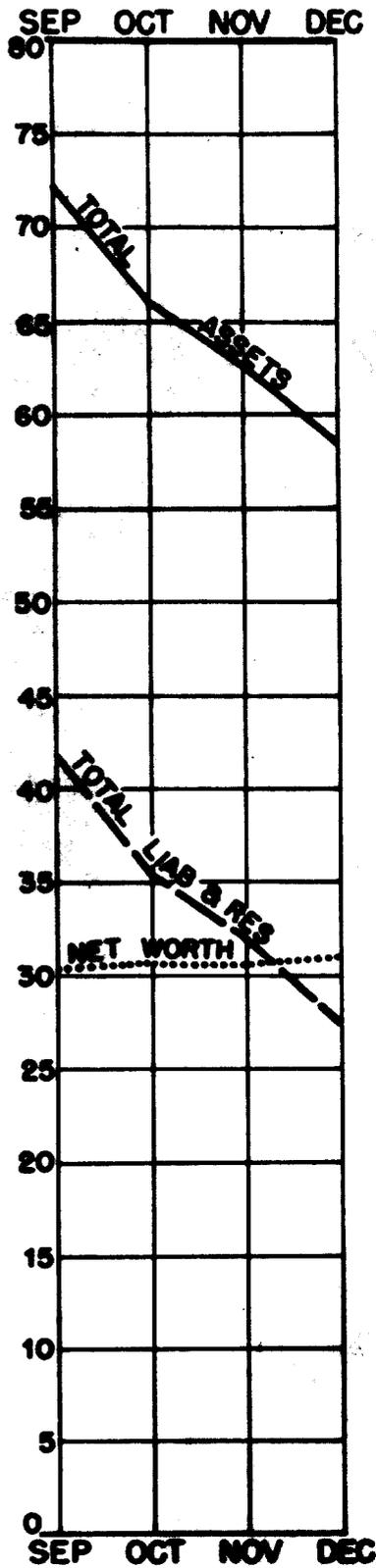


CHART II

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS



1947

PREPARED BY OFFICE C/MST GRAPHIC SEC

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. EES, TM No 81, 28 Nov 47.
2. GO 10, 7738th EES Service Gp, 25 Oct 47.
3. Ibid; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, charts 2 to 8.
4. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Monthly Report to DC of S, 10 Jan 48.
5. Organization charts, 30 Sep and 31 Dec 47, Hq, EES; interview with Louise Sheppard, EES Historian, 12 Feb 47, Frankfurt, Germany.
6. EES, Office Bulletin, No 64, 24 Oct 47; No 71, 5 Nov 47; No 75, 14 Nov 47.
7. Hq, EUCOM, OCSS, Office Order No 120, 15 Dec 47; EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 8.
8. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 6.
9. Ibid, pp 9-22.
10. Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 29 Dec 47, pp 4-5.
11. Memo from DC of S, EUCOM, to President, EUCOM Exchange Council, 20 Nov 47; Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 25 Nov 47, pp 4-5; 29 Dec 47, p 5.
12. Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 29 Dec 47, pp 5-6.
13. EES, TM No 50, 17 Oct 47; No 69, 18 Nov 47; No 84, 28 Nov 47; EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 10, 17 Oct 47.
14. Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 6 Nov 47, p 7; memo from DC of S, EUCOM, to President, EUCOM Exchange Council, 20 Nov 47; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 18.
15. Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 25 Nov 47, pp 5-6.
16. Ibid, 6 Nov 47, pp 5-7; Minutes of NCO Committee Meeting, 20 Oct 47, pp 5-6; EES, Ration Bulletin, No 6, 12 Nov 47; No 7, 11 Dec 47.
17. Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 6 Nov 47, p 7; 29 Dec 47, pp 6-7.

18. Minutes of NCO Committee Meeting, 2 Oct 47, p 3.
19. Ibid; Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 6 Nov 47, p 7.
20. Memo from DC of S, EUCOM, to President, EUCOM Exchange Council, 30 Oct 47, p 3a.
21. Ibid; Stars and Stripes, 22 Nov 47, 23 Dec 47; Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 20, 24 Dec 47, sec II; Agenda for EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 6 Nov 47, p 3a; EES, TM No 100, 19 Dec 47; No 103, 22 Dec 47.
22. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 15-16; 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, supplement, p 3.
23. EES, TM No 74, 19 Nov 47; No 102, 20 Dec 47; draft of proposed TM on promotion policy, in files of Management Branch, Ex Div, EES; EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 16; 1 Oct-30 Dec 47, p 24.
24. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 27.
25. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Employees Assn, Bulletin, No 1, 10 Dec 47.
26. Ibid.
27. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 30-31.
28. Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 25 Nov 47, pp 5-6; EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 34.
29. Figures from EES, Merchandise Div, US Liaison and Requisition Sec.
30. Figures from EES, Office of the Comptroller, Budgets Br.
31. Figures from EES, Exec Div, Statistics Sec; see also EES, Monthly Report to DC of S, 10 Jan 48; EES, Balance Sheets, Oct-Dec 47, schedules A-5, subj: "Analysis of Inventories."
32. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 38-39.
33. AES, Daily Bulletin, No 42, 3 Apr 47; No 48, 14 Apr 47; EES, Office Bulletin, No 2, 30 Jun 47.

34. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 40-45; "Report for period 1 Jun-24 Oct 47 to Deputy EUCOM Exchange Officer from Chief of Surplus Property Disposal Branch," 25 Oct 47.
35. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 41-45.
36. Ibid., pp 46-49; EES, TM No 52, 20 Oct 47; No 56, 29 Oct 47; No 60, 4 Nov 47; No 90, 13 Nov 47; No 65, 6 Dec 47; Progress Rpt of Opr Div., to Dep, EES, for Dec 47, filed in Ex O, Opr Div, EES; EES, Monthly Report to DC of S, 10 Jan 48.
37. EES, Office Bulletin, No 79, 21 Nov 47.
38. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 50.
39. Ibid and supplement, p 5a; interview with Louise Shepperd, EES Historian, 1 Mar 48.
40. Ibid.
41. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 51-52, and supplement, p 5.
42. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Profit and Loss Statements, Oct-Dec 1947; EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, supplement, p 4; interview with C. P. Gard, Chief of Records and Statistics, Ex Div, EES.
43. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Balance Sheets, Oct-Dec 47; Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 55, and supplement, p 3.
44. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Balance Sheets, Schedule A-6, 29 Dec 47; Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, supplement, p 4.
45. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Balance Sheets, Oct-Dec 1947.
46. Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 6 Nov 47, p 3; 25 Nov 47, p 3; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 85.

Chapter XX

CHIEF OF CLAIMS

1. Mission.

The Chief of Claims was a special staff officer of Headquarters, EUCOM, and was responsible for the investigation and adjudication of all claims against or in favor of the United States arising in Allied, liberated, and occupied areas within the scope of existing Army Regulations and EUCOM directives. He also conducted negotiations with various European Governments for the purpose of carrying into effect the reciprocal aid agreements insofar as they applied to tort claims.

2. Organization and Staff.

a. The Office of the Chief of Claims and its teams and commissions in the field underwent no major changes in organization or functions during the last quarter of 1947. There were, however, two

changes in key personnel. Maj. William A. Pierce was succeeded as
(2)
Administrative Officer on 26 December by Maj. George M. Urban, and
Bernard L. Gooch succeeded James W. Pennybaker as Fiscal and Control
(3)
Officer on 10 December 1947.

b. The Office of the Chief of Claims had a strength of 4
officers, 5 enlisted men, 10 United States and Allied civilians, and 2
German employees on 31 December--an increase of one enlisted man and
one civilian employee since July 1947. On 31 December the Claims
Service in the field had a strength of 25 officers, 23 enlisted men, 87
United States and Allied civilians, and 115 German employees--a total
of 250 representing a decrease of 27 since July. The Claims Service
staff was divided among the various teams, including commissions, as
follows: Claims Office Team (COT) 7721, Salzburg, Austria: 25; COT
7722, Wiesbaden: 36; COT 7723, Berlin: 14; COT 7724, Bremen: 11; COT
7726, Karlsruhe 84; COT 7727, Stuttgart: 33; and COT 7728, Munich, 47.
(4)

3. Extension of Oversea Tours of Duty.

In order to remedy a shortage of qualified and experienced
persons to investigate and adjudicate claims to be paid in German money
by the U.S. Army, a request was submitted to the Department of the Army
for the extension of the oversea tour of duty of officers qualified to
perform such duties. In October 1947 permission was received to extend
(5)
the tour of duty of 18 claims officers until 1 July 1948.

4. Claims in Favor of the United States.

a. Although the analysis and adjudication of claims against the U.S. Government was a predominant part of his mission, the Chief of Claims was also responsible for protecting the monetary interests (6) of the Government by collecting claims in favor of the United States. Claims in favor of the United States for damages, loss, or destruction of government property, arising from a negligent or wrongful act, came under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Claims, provided that they exceeded \$25. The Chief of Claims also had the duty to collect the claims of the U.S. Government in cases in which liability to the Government was fixed by common law, federal or state statute, convention, treaty, (7) or agreement. Claims in favor of the U.S. Government could be asserted against any individual (except civilian or military personnel acting within the scope of their employment when only simple negligence was involved), partnership, association, corporation, or governmental body other than an instrumentality of the U.S. Government or any (8) foreign government with which there was a Mutual Forbearance Agreement.

b. In German territory occupied by the United States, investigations were conducted by the Claims Officer of the unit concerned and reports were submitted to the local Claims Office Team. Since the rule of comparative negligence was applicable in Germany, the investigation report included an opinion as to the degree of negligence of both the person or persons against whom the claim was asserted and the Americans involved. The unit Claims Officer could request the assistance of local

German authorities in determining the financial condition of the person against whom the claim was asserted, the extent of his loss or damage, and in securing material witnesses. It was the responsibility of the commanding officer concerned to make the demand for payment, although such responsibility could be transferred to the Chief of Claims. (9) When the person responsible could not be identified in the case of a meritorious claim in favor of the United States, payment could be demanded from a German public agency, but only on the specific direction of the Chief of Claims. (10) Neither laches (inexcusable delays in making claims) nor statutes of limitation were ordinarily a defense against actions by the U.S. Government against real or fictitious persons in Germany.

5. Operations in Allied and Liberated Areas.

a. It was the responsibility of the Chief of Claims to record and maintain records of all accidents and incidents which might give rise to a claim against the United States. Claims Teams stationed in Allied and liberated countries had 3,609 incident reports on hand at the beginning of October 1947, 2,801 of which related to incidents occurring in France. Of the total number, 1,786 were in suspense pending the filing of a claim and 1,823 were under investigation. During the last quarter of 1947, 431 new incidents were reported, 174 occurring in France. On 31 December there were 3,029 incident reports on hand, (12) 1,670 of which were in suspense pending the filing of a claim.

b. On 1 October 1947, the Foreign Claims Commissions had 222 claims on hand and received an additional 535 by 31 December. Action

was taken by the Claims Commissions on 580 claims as shown in Table I
(13)
appended to this chapter.

6. Operations in Germany.

a. Claims Teams stationed in Germany had 1,518 incident reports on hand on 1 October 1947, and received an additional 1,278 reports by 31 December. Incident files were closed during the quarter, as follows: 1,060 because of the nonreceipt of claims, within the time allowed by the statute of limitations; 182 because claims were filed; and 19 were transferred or otherwise closed. This left 1,535
(14)
incident files on hand on 31 December.

b. The Claims Service had 2,146 claims on hand on 1 October, and received 1,955 new claims by 31 December. During the quarter, 1,999 claims were forwarded to the Claims Commission for adjudication and 206 claims were transferred or otherwise closed, leaving 1,896 on
(15)
hand on 31 December.

c. Table II, appended to this chapter, shows the types of claims and amounts allowed and disallowed on the 887 claims adjudicated
(16)
by the Commissions.

7. Personnel Claims Commission.

The Personnel Claims Commission had 319 claims on hand on 1 October 1947 and received 213 new claims by 31 December. The Commission approved 79 claims of military and civilian personnel under the provisions of AR 25-100 and 91 claims of dependents under AR 25-25, and

disapproved 8 claims. One hundred and thirty-five claims were returned to unit Claims Officers for further investigation, some of which were returned during the period under review, and 290 were on hand on 31 December. Two hundred and twenty-four claims of over \$1,000 each, which did not come within the jurisdiction of the Commission, were referred to The Judge Advocate General for action. Table III, appended to this chapter, shows the action taken by the Commission (17) under each of the Army Regulations.

Table I
ACTION BY FOREIGN CLAIMS COMMISSIONS IN ALLIED
AND LIBERATED COUNTRIES

1 October 1947 - 31 December 1947

Type of claim	Claims upon which action was taken				Amounts	
	Allowed (a)	Disallowed (b)	Forwarded (c)	Totals	Allowed (a)	Disallowed (b)
Traffic	369	65	6	440	\$93,957.98	\$129,615.91
Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operations of the Army	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depredation	31	6	1	38	8,181.31	9,812.13
Miscellaneous	100	2	0	102	6,053.69	1,951.76
Totals	500	73	7	580	\$108,192.98	\$141,379.80

(a) Includes claims partially allowed.

(b) Only claims fully disallowed.

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

Table II
ACTION BY CLAIMS COMMISSIONS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

1 October 1947 - 31 December 1947

Type of claim	Claims upon which action was taken					Disallowed (b)
	Allowed (a)	Disallowed (b)	Totals	Percentage (c)	Allowed (a)	
Traffic	579	79	658	74.18	\$292,719.30	\$280,027.07
Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operations	30	3	33	3.72	9,860.68	7,965.57
of the Army	149	16	165	18.61	39,810.27	51,370.29
Depredation	24	7	31	3.49	8,622.34	20,995.21
Miscellaneous						
Totals	782	105	887	100.00	\$351,012.59	\$360,358.14

(a) Includes claims partially allowed.

(b) Only claims fully disallowed.

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

Table III

ACTION BY PERSONNEL CLAIMS COMMISSIONS

1 October 1947 - 31 December 1947

Month	AR 25-100		AR 25-25		Number disapproved	Amount disallowed
	Number approved	Amount allowed	Number approved	Amount allowed		
October	33	\$ 5,065.87	34	\$10,357.17	5	\$ 4,881.75
November	26	5,676.06	31	7,945.83	2	2,765.44
December	20	2,950.21	26	11,451.11	1	3,044.24
Totals	79	\$13,692.14	91	\$29,754.11	8	\$10,691.43

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. AR's 25-20, 25-25, 25-90, 25-220, and 55-500; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 18 Apr 46, file AG 150 GAP-AGO, subj: "Claims against and in Favor of the United States Arising in Germany and Austria"; Cir 176, EUCOM, 6 Dec 46, "Claims Against the United States."

2. Hq, EUCOM, Claims, Personnel Card File.

3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Claims, 10 Dec 47, subj: "Appointments," sgd, W. A. Pierce, Adm Off, to all claims personnel.

4. Hq, EUCOM, Claims, Strength Report, 1 Jan 48.

5. Cables WCL-28642, 9 Oct 47, Dept of the Army from AG to EUCOM; WCL-32103, 23 Oct 47, same to same.

6. AR 25-220, 17 Sep 47; Cir 176, EUCOM, 6 Dec 46. The latter directive was still in effect after the revision of the AR in September, but was invalid in substance. A revision of Cir 176 was being contemplated early in 1948.

7. AR 25-220, 17 Sep 47, par 2.

8. Cir 176, EUCOM, 6 Dec 46, par 4; AR 25-220, 17 Sep 47, par 1b.

9. Cir 176, EUCOM, 6 Dec 46, pars 7 and 8.

10. Ibid, par 14.

11. AR 25-220, 17 Sep 47, par 7.

12. Hq, EUCOM, Claims, Consolidation of Monthly Report of Incidents by Claims Teams for Oct, Nov, and Dec.

13. Hq, EUCOM, Claims, Consolidation of Monthly Report of Foreign Claims Commissions for Oct, Nov, and Dec.

14. Hq, EUCOM, Claims, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, exhibit C.

15. Ibid.

16. Ibid, exhibit B.

17. Hq, EUCOM, Claims, Consolidation of Monthly Report of Personnel Claims Commissioner to JAG, Washington, D.C., for Oct, Nov, and Dec.

Chapter XXI

CHIEF, DEPENDENTS SCHOOL SERVICES

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

Chapter XXI

CHIEF, DEPENDENTS SCHOOL SERVICE

STRUCTURE AND FINANCING OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

1. Organization and Staff.

There were no organizational changes of importance in the Dependents School Service during the period between 1 October and 31 December 1947. The Service, together with its operating agency, the 7755th Dependents School Detachment, was located at Heidelberg. On 8 October Col. Joseph C. Haw took over the command of the 7755th Dependents School Detachment, and succeeded Col. James P. Murphy, who returned to the United States for retirement, as Chief, Dependents School Service. (1) Unlike his predecessor, Colonel Haw was at the same time a member and the commander of the 7755th Dependents School Detachment and Chief, Dependents School Service. In the latter capacity, he was a member of the special

staff of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM.

2. Personnel.

A new Table of Distribution assigning three officers and one enlisted man to Headquarters, Dependents School Service, became effective on 1 September 1947. (2) On 17 December the civilian personnel authorization was reduced. Authorized and actual civilian strength for (3) the period under review was as follows:

	United States and Allied civilians	Germans and displaced persons
Authorized prior to 17 Dec . .	140	30
Authorized on 17 Dec	137	26
Actually employed on 1 Oct . .	131	29
Actually employed on 31 Dec .	132	24

In fact, the Dependents School Service was able to employ a considerably larger number of persons than indicated by these figures, by using non-appropriated funds allotted to it from revenues accruing to the U.S. Army within the European Command. Thus, in addition to persons employed under the allotment mentioned above, the Dependents School Service employed as teachers 55 to 60 wives of members of the occupation forces who were in the U.S. Zone of Germany in the status of dependents, as well as 15 kindergarten teachers, 7 nurses, 8 dormitory supervisors, and the entire teaching staff of the newly established Wiesbaden High School. Thus, when the schools closed in mid-December 1947 for the Christmas holidays, the Dependents School Service actually employed 178 teachers, of whom 118

were American citizens paid from appropriated funds and 60 were dependents paid from nonappropriated funds. Even with the addition of the headquarters staff, military and civilian, counted as part of the regular personnel allotment of the Dependents School Service, these figures do not indicate the total number of persons employed in operating the American schools in the U.S. Zone of Germany. Local residents employed in building maintenance and transportation at the headquarters were paid from funds budgeted by Heidelberg Military Post. Germans and displaced persons employed as teachers and as members of the custodial and clerical staffs of schools were paid by the military post in which the school was located. Thus, a large number of the persons engaged in operating the American schools were not, in any proper sense, part of the staff of the Dependents School Service. Many of them were employees of the military posts. Yet, by common consent, all persons engaged in operating the schools, and especially those employed in a professional capacity, came under the technical supervision of the Dependents School Service.

3. Enrollment.

While the change in the number of persons employed was relatively small during the quarter under review, the enrollment in the schools rose unexpectedly from 2,781 in July 1947 to over 4,000 on 12 December 1947. The sharp increase in enrollment had not been anticipated when the budget and personnel requirements had been worked out. In consequence, supplementary budgets were prepared, and the work of each

teacher was increased. The ratio of teachers to pupils, which was 1 teacher to 11 or 12 pupils when the schools first opened in the fall of 1946, became 1 teacher to almost 23 pupils in December 1947.

4. Number and Location of Elementary Schools and Kindergartens.

On 1 October 1947, the beginning of the period under review, 39 elementary schools were in operation, located as follows:

Augsburg	Heidelberg
Bad Kissingen	Höchst
Bad Nauheim	Karlsruhe
Bad Tölz	Kassel
Bamberg	Kaufbeuren
Bremen	Landsberg
Bremerhaven	Landsmit
Darmstadt	Mannheim
Degerndorf	Marburg
Erding	Munich
Erlangen	Nürnberg
Eschwege	Oberpfaffenhofen
Frankfurt	Regensburg
Freising	Schweinfurt
Fulda	Sonthofen
Fürstenfeldbruck	Straubing
Fritzlar	Stuttgart
Garmisch	Wiesbaden
Giessen	Würzburg
Grafenwöhr	

Only two schools were closed during the quarter under review: the elementary schools at Fulda and Freising were closed on 16 October and 20 December, respectively. These schools were discontinued because shifts in the deployment of the occupation forces left too few pupils in those communities to warrant the continuance of schools. The Straubing school, opened in September at the beginning of the regular school term,

was closed when the building in which it was housed was declared unsuitable. It was reopened in a different location on 29 October 1947. The Berlin schools, whose reopening had been postponed because of an epidemic of infantile paralysis among the German population, began classes on 12 November. In the meantime, some of the Berlin teachers had been temporarily assigned to other schools. Others had assisted in a unique educational experiment of teaching school by radio. The Ansbach school was reopened on 24 November. The school at Kassel was moved to Rothwesten, where it reopened on 24 November 1947. New elementary schools were opened at Hanau, Wetzlar, and Schwäbisch Hall on 6 October, 20 October, and 3 November, respectively. A kindergarten was organized in Heddernheim, and opened on 6 October 1947. Thus, when the schools closed in mid-December 1947 for the Christmas holidays, 42 elementary schools, including kindergartens in 5 places, and 1 separate kindergarten were in operation and scheduled to reopen on 5 January 1948. The elementary schools and kindergartens were located in the following places:

Ansbach	Heidelberg
Augsburg	Höchst (a)
Bad Kissengen	Karlsruhe
Bad Nauheim	Kaufbeuren
Bad Tölz	Landsberg
Bamberg	Landshut
Berlin (a)	Mannheim
Bremen	Marburg
Bremerhaven	Munich (a)
Darmstadt	Nürnberg
Degerndorf	Oberpfaffenhofen
Erding	Regensburg (a)
Erlangen (a)	Rothwesten
Eschwege	Schwäbisch Hall

Frankfurt	Schweinfurt
Fürstenfeldbruck	Sonthofen
Fritzlar	Straubing
Garmisch	Stuttgart
Giessen	Wetzlar
Grafenwöhr	Wiesbaden
Hanau	Würzburg
Heddernheim (b)	

- (a) Elementary school and kindergarten
- (b) Kindergarten only

5. Number and Location of High Schools.

During the first academic year of the Dependents School Service, 1946-47, high schools were operated in five German cities: Berlin, Erlangen, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, and Munich. In preparation for the second academic year, it was decided to discontinue the high school at Erlangen and establish a new one at Nürnberg. When the second school year began in September 1947, high schools opened in four places: Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich, and Nürnberg. That at Berlin was delayed in opening by the epidemic of infantile paralysis until 12 November. Funds were allocated by the Dependents School Service for the establishment of two new high schools, one at Bremerhaven and the other at Wiesbaden. Both areas had previously been served by the Frankfurt High School, where students from distant points were received as boarding students. Because this arrangement was unsatisfactory to some families, many pupils in the Bremen Enclave had attended Troop Information and Education classes in Bremen instead of going to the Frankfurt High School. On 17 November, the earliest date at which a teaching staff could be assembled, the Bremerhaven High School opened. It was to serve the entire area of the

Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. A high school at Wiesbaden had been requested by the Commanding General, USAFE, because of numerous difficulties encountered in transporting pupils to and from the Frankfurt High School. The request was granted, and the high school was expected to open at the start of the new semester, 26 January 1948, if a teaching staff were available by that date. It was anticipated that the number of courses would be limited, and that some courses offered in Frankfurt High School could not be offered at Wiesbaden. (5) Thus, the period under review ended with six high schools in operation, located at Berlin, Bremerhaven, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich, and Nürnberg, and with a seventh scheduled to open early in 1948 at Wiesbaden.

6. School Plants.

Efforts were constantly being made to improve the school plants. At a meeting of post commanders on 3 October, Colonel Haw stressed the importance of adequate lighting and heating in the schools. He published a check list for dependents schools, pointing out that improper furniture and inadequate heating and lighting interfered seriously with the child's progress, and might permanently impair health and eyesight. Schools were sent instructions for modifying chairs and tables, and were given authority to make these necessary improvements.

7. Finances.

a. The budget for Fiscal Year 1948 provided appropriated funds amounting to \$416,900 for civil-service employees, including teachers,

principals, superintendents, and nurses, and \$34,100 for the purchase of supplies and equipment. In addition, approximately \$15,000 was allocated each quarter for the payment of the administrative and clerical staff at Headquarters, 7755th Dependents School Detachment. The revised original budget for nonappropriated funds allowed \$231,000; the supplemental budget for the Bremerhaven High School, \$26,326.50; and the supplemental budget for the Wiesbaden High School, \$28,176.50. RM 20,000 were allotted each quarter for the pay of Germans and displaced persons employed at the headquarters, while additional sums in Reichsmarks were allotted for supplies, equipment, and printing services to be procured in Germany.

b. In October the method of bookkeeping of the Dependents School Service Fund was changed to the double entry system, which was simpler to operate and more efficient. The system of reporting from the field on the pay and attendance of employees was also revised and simplified to approximate the system used in handling civil-service pay.

EDUCATION BRANCH

8. Supply.

The warehouse receiving and distributing books and supplies continued to be located in the same building as the headquarters. All schools submitted inventories of supplies on hand during the month of

December, in preparation for setting up a cash accountability system at the beginning of 1948. Supply difficulties encountered during the first school year had been overcome and textbooks were being received without unusual delay. A meeting of all science instructors was called at the beginning of the quarter, to prepare a list of chemicals and other laboratory supplies that were needed in the schools. A request was submitted to the Chief Surgeon's Office for these supplies, which were available in the European Command, and early delivery of a considerable amount was promised. The Signal Corps and Air Corps were also asked for contributions.

9. Health.

The program of health and safety education in the elementary schools was expanded to include 14 units covering the most essential factors of health study. The school nurses assisted in the program by giving practical demonstrations of the steps taught. The School Health Program, primarily preventive, provided for a Medical Health Record and a daily physical inspection of each child. In schools where there was no nurse in attendance, this work was done by the teacher, assisted by the school medical officer, one of whom was appointed for each school. The school nurse taught American Red Cross First Aid, which proved particularly valuable to athletic teams. At the invitation of the principal of a school, the nurse also assisted in presenting the health units and carrying out measures for improving school plants. At the end of the quarter under review, there were nine school nurses on duty,

assigned to the centers with the largest school population. The Director of Nurses, Mrs. Anne H. Smith, acted as liaison officer between the nurses and the Chief of the Dependents School Service; the Director of Education; the Chief Surgeon, EUCOM; and the Chief of the Nursing Division, Office of the Chief Surgeon.

10. Secondary Education.

a. Supervision. During this period, all high schools of the Dependents School Service were inspected by the High School Supervisor. Problems encountered during this inspection were discussed at the teachers' conference in November. The most important topics considered were improvement of curricula, adequate dormitory supervision, and the sponsoring of teen-age clubs.

b. Athletics. A meeting was held of all school superintendents and coaches, to discuss plans for an athletic association. Rules and regulations, based upon those of the Michigan High School Athletic Association, were set up by a special committee. The association was named the European Command American High School Athletic Association. The chief of the Dependents School Service sought assistance in the furtherance of the athletic program for dependent school children by requesting athletic equipment from Special Services and motor vehicles for the transportation of participants to and from practice sessions and contests from the proper authorities. The Chief of Special Services agreed to meet the needs for athletic equipment as far as possible from surpluses under his control, and the Dependents School Service was notified of the

(6)
procedure to follow in seeking more equipment. The Office of the Chief of Transportation concurred in the recommendations of the Dependents School Service pertaining to the transportation of athletic teams within the European Command. Post commanders were accordingly directed to assist the athletic program of dependents schools in every way possible, and to provide whenever practicable, suitable means of transportation for athletic teams which practiced after school hours; for high school teams scheduled to play in another city sufficiently close to make travel by omnibus suitable; and to the railway station and return, when the teams traveled by rail. Post commanders were also directed to provide similar services to visiting high school squads. (7)

c. Dormitory Supervisors. Post commanders of Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich, and Nürnberg Military Posts were informed on 11 October 1947 that an addition had been made to the Dependents School Fund, EUCOM, for salaries of dormitory supervisors at these four military posts where dormitories were maintained for pupils attending high school. The Custodian, Dependents School Service Fund, was authorized to pay a salary, not to exceed \$50.00 weekly, to two dormitory supervisors in each school, one for the boys' and one for the girls' dormitory, in each of the military posts mentioned above. The administration of the persons engaged would be the responsibility of the post commander, who was to select and employ the required supervisors as soon as possible. (8)

d. Accreditation. Contact was renewed with the North Central Association for the purpose of accrediting EUCOM high schools during the

next school year. To this end, reports were forwarded to the Association from the Berlin, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich, and Nürnberg High Schools.

11. Elementary Education.

a. A comprehensive program of lesson units in the field of social studies was set up for grades one through eight. In this program, the subject matter of the basic textbooks in geography and history was considered as the minimum learning essential. Additional printed and mimeographed literature was circulated throughout the schools, suggesting program enrichment and environmental study.

b. The books adopted for the study of literature in grades seven and eight were supplemented by tests devised by the Elementary School Supervisor, which were distributed to teachers at intervals throughout the school year. A complete set of standardized tests was procured for a testing program to be conducted in January for all elementary and high school pupils. These tests, with coordinated scales of attainment, were to be given in the elementary schools for the purpose of estimating the pupils' immediate school needs, so that more effective methods of teaching could be devised.

12. Courses.

a. Music and Visual Aids. During the fourth quarter of 1947, prepared courses were instituted for the study of music and the use of visual aids in all schools. An inventory of supplies available for these

studies was prepared, and a special effort was made to secure materials from German as well as Army sources.

b. German Language Instruction. The supervisor of the German Department, Alfred W. Beerbaum, paid many visits to schools during this quarter, and expanded instruction of the German language to include matters of cultural interest. Additional textbooks were secured in Germany and mimeographed teaching aids, including a set of placement tests, were distributed to the various schools.

c. Home School Service. Although schools were only established in localities where there were at least 10 children of school age, American children in isolated communities of the U.S. Zone of Germany were able to continue their studies through the establishment of a fund to procure home instruction courses from the Calvert School, Baltimore, Maryland. Interested parents were asked to enroll their children with the Chief of the Dependents School Service in Heidelberg before 10 November 1947, so that arrangements for the course of study could be made. All children who were not within commuting distance of a dependents school could take advantage of these home instruction courses. The courses were planned so that the children could study under the guidance of their parents or of a supervisor serving in a teaching capacity. Each course consisted of daily lessons for 160 school days, or approximately eight months, with tests following every 20 lessons and thus designed to be given about once a month. The courses were delivered complete with textbooks, reference books, and supplies. A charge of \$5.00 for each semester

was made for each child, but this represented only a fraction of the cost of the home service courses. Parents were required to provide
(9)
their own supervisors for the courses.

13. Visit to Headquarters of French Schools.

On 13 December 1947, the administrative staff of Headquarters, Dependents School Service, and the faculty of the Heidelberg School, paid a visit to the headquarters of the French schools in the French Zone of Germany, at Baden-Baden. Groups of the American educators visited the elementary school and high school, while other members of the party discussed with the French authorities administrative matters related to the running of the schools and the procurement of supplies. An interesting fact which came to light was that no Germans were used by the French for teaching purposes. Science equipment was inspected and the names of French firms were procured as possible sources of supply for science equipment. An invitation for a return visit was extended to the French educational authorities for the early part of January 1948.

14. Conferences.

a. A teachers' conference was held on 10 November 1947, to discuss general policies and plans for the Dependents School Service and administrative and fiscal problems. Curricula, supply, and special topics, such as the teaching of music, visual aids, instruction in the German language, and health education, were dealt with by the chiefs of the various departments. In the latter part of the meeting, teachers

from the field reported on various aspects of their experiences during the past term. In response to an invitation from the supervisor of secondary schools, 53 teachers joined the National Education Association. Contributions were also received from the teachers for the Overseas Teachers' Welfare Fund.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

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

1. GO 114, EUCOM, 8 Oct 47.
2. TD No 303-1200, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Sep 47, 7755th Dependents School Detachment.
3. Organizational Chart, General and Special Staff Divisions, Hq, EUCOM, 31 Dec 47.
4. EUCOM Press Release No 668, 10 Nov 47.
5. IRS, P&A to C of S, EUCOM, 31 Oct 47, subj: "Request for High School at Wiesbaden."
6. IRS, Chief, DSS, through Dir of P&A, to C of S, EUCOM, 19 Dec 47, subj: "Assistance to Dependents Schools."
7. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 2, 16 Jan 48, sec IX, "Transportation of Dependents Schools Athletic Teams."
8. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Oct 47, file AG 352 GAP-AGO, to CO's of Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Nürnberg, and Munich Military Posts.
9. EUCOM Press Release No 617, 23 Oct 47.

Chapter XXII

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

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

Chapter XXII

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

1. Office of the WAC Staff Director.

a. The Staff. No changes occurred in the mission or administration of the Office of the WAC Staff Director during the final quarter of 1947. Lt. Col. Kathleen McClure, WAC Staff Director since July 1946, continued as the general staff representative responsible for policy recommendations and administrative supervision in all matters pertaining to the WAC. She remained immediately responsible to the Director of Personnel and Administration, with authority to communicate directly with the members of the general and special staff. Capt. Sue Lynch, former Deputy Staff Director, embarked for the United States on 10 October, having relinquished her duties to her successor, Capt. Edith A. Ayers, on 23 September.

b. Visits to WAC Units. Staff visits for purposes of inspection and consultation were made to the following WAC units during November and December: 7782d Special Troops Battalion, Berlin; 17th Major Port WAC Detachment, Bremerhaven; 7704th WAC Detachment, Frankfurt; 7708th War Crimes Group WAC Detachment, Munich; 2d Constabulary Brigade WAC Detachment, Munich; and Headquarters, First Military District, Bad Tölz. (4) While in Munich, the Staff Director made arrangements for the consolidation of the 7708th War Crimes Group WAC Detachment and the 2d Constabulary Brigade WAC Detachment into one unit, to be known as the 7822d SCU WAC Detachment, Munich Military Post, (5) effective 9 January 1948.

2. The Question of Regular Army Integration.

a. Legislative Status. Uncertainty with respect to the future of the WAC, which had interfered with manpower planning within the European Command since the summer of 1947, persisted without clarification to the end of the calendar year. Under the provisions of Public Law 259, enacted by the 80th Congress in July 1947, the terminal date of the WAC, AUS, was established as 1 July 1948. (6) This meant that, in the absence of qualifying or supplementary legislation, the withdrawal of Wacs from their assignments in the European Command would have to begin early in April 1948, to allow for the shipment of almost 2,000 enlisted women to the United States in time for separation and the completion of terminal leave prior to the disbandment date. The bill embodying the proposal to make the WAC a part of the Regular Army, S1641, had been

passed by the Senate in July 1947 and, during the period under review, awaited consideration by the House Armed Services Committee. Pressing Congress for early passage of the proposed bill, the Department of the Army invited Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, as Commander in Chief, Ground and Service Forces, Europe, to make known his views concerning the permanent WAC to members of the responsible House committee. (7)

b. The Employment of Wacs in the European Command. In compliance with the suggestion from Washington, General Huebner set forth the EUCOM position respecting incorporation of the WAC into the Regular Army in a letter to Hon. George J. Bates, House of Representatives, dispatched through Department of the Army channels on 10 October 1947. Almost 2,000 Wacs were assigned to the European Command, General Huebner explained, and were engaged in a wide range of duties requiring skill and experience. Wacs were employed as administrative clerks, stenographers, hospital technicians, and communications experts, and in some professional positions. They ate in standardized Army messes and were quartered in buildings similar to those provided for enlisted men. Their average age was 28 years, and the majority had had not less than three years of military service. All were volunteers, both for Army service and for oversea assignment. They constituted "a mature, stable group of highly efficient personnel, with whom we have no disciplinary troubles." Because they were military persons, it was possible to transfer them from station to station, in order to post them where their services were most urgently needed, and to schedule their hours of work as the situation

demanded. They were available for duty at night or on week ends or holidays, without the additional cost which accrued to the Government when civil-service employees were required to work beyond normal duty hours.
(8)

c. Civilian Replacements. General Huebner pointed out that the enforced return of all the Wacs in Europe to the United States for discharge by 30 June 1948 would entail an intensive campaign to recruit civil-service employees to replace these women "upon whom we are so dependent." Assuming that the European Command would be able to secure adequate replacements through civil service, it would still face several tangible difficulties. Civil-service employees could not be housed in barrack-type quarters, but must be provided with rooms and with a totally different type of food service. They would, to a great extent lack the long Army experience of the enlisted women and therefore, at least to start with, could not be expected to perform with the same efficiency or at the same job-for-job ratio. Civilian employees could be hired only for terms of one or two years, including their travel time to and from the occupied area. Many of those accepting employment in the European Command did so primarily in order to see Europe; consequently, a high percentage of them did not renew their contracts and had to be returned to the United States upon conclusion of a single period of service.
(9)

d. Military Replacements. In closing his recapitulation of the European Command's looming replacement problem, General Huebner

cited the following difficulties attendant upon the possible substitution of enlisted men in WAC posts:

(10)

We know from past experience that we would not be able to recruit replacements for the entire WAC complement in so short a period of time. We have had great difficulty, and are still having difficulty, in meeting our present requirements for civil-service personnel, both for military uses and for military government. We would, especially, expect to fail almost completely to obtain the required number of skilled technical personnel, such as are required in the medical and signal services. The only remaining alternative would be to take enlisted men, who have had no training of this kind, and who frequently have little aptitude for the type of work the Wac performs, and put these men through special courses of training here in the theater. Here again their efficiency would be far below the normal level of enlisted women, and increased numbers would be a necessity. With our male military personnel already spread very thin in the performance of our occupation missions, this additional drain would be a serious one. I am frank to state that I would regard the loss of all of our WAC personnel in a relatively short period of time as a major catastrophe.

3. Overseas Tours.

In a cable of 18 November 1947, the Department of the Army interpreted the terms of War Department Circular 249, 1947, as applicable to members of the WAC. (11) By this authority, enlisted women in the European Command were given the option of leaving for reassignment in the United States during the sixth month prior to 30 June 1948, the date established for their separation; or of extending their overseas tours to June 1948, pending legislative determination as to the future status of the Corps. WAC officers were offered the choice of remaining on duty in Europe until June 1948, or of returning to the United States for

immediate separation from the service upon completion of their normal
(12)
foreign-service tours. Under these provisions, 259 of the 1,632
enlisted women then in the European Command elected to return to the
United States in January 1948. Of these, 212 were members of the
Ground and Service Forces, and 47 were assigned to duty with the Air
Force. Four officers who had completed the normal oversea tour waived
their right to return home for separation from the service and retained
(13)
their assignments in the European Command until June 1948. The
enlisted women who had elected to return to the United States were
warned in December to prepare for embarkation from Bremerhaven in two
(14)
groups during the first week in January 1948.

4. Requisitions and Replacements.

Between 1 May 1947 and the beginning of the quarter under review,
the European Command had requisitioned a total of 155 WAC officers. Of
this number, 71 had been approved for shipment by the Department of the
Army, and 23 had been received for assignment within the European Com-
(15)
mand. During October and December, 38 additional officers arrived at
(16)
Bremerhaven in two consignments of 25 and 13, respectively; and in
November the European Command gained 4 WAC officers by transfer from the
(17)
Mediterranean Theater upon its inactivation. A supplementary re-
quisition for 9 officers, dispatched in October, remained unconfirmed at
(18)
the end of the year. In view of the consistent rejection of all re-
quests for enlisted WAC replacements submitted after May 1947, re-
quisitions for enlisted women were suspended by EUCOM Headquarters,

pending the outcome of the Regular Army integration bill.

5. Strength.

On 31 December 1947, WAC strength in the European Command stood at 1,781, of whom 221 were officers and 1,560 were enlisted women. (20) These figures represented a gain since 30 September 1947 of 23 officers through the arrival of replacements, and a loss of 158 enlisted women, chiefly as the result of completion of oversea tours. The dispatch of enlisted replacements from the United States had been at a standstill since July 1947, and the number of incoming officers was continually short of the number requisitioned; consequently, no rise in strength was in prospect. (22) Rather, the number of enlisted women within the European Command was due to decrease in January 1948 by approximately 10 percent with the departure of those electing reassignment in the United States. (23) Following this exodus, both the officer and enlisted ranks were expected to remain relatively unchanged, unless a revision of policy occurred or all Wacs were withdrawn from Europe for separation from the service in the United States. (24) Meanwhile, a study based on reports received from subordinate commands was being compiled in the Office of the WAC Staff Director, to indicate the strength losses and replacement requirements of each organization by grade and military occupational specialty. (25) At the same time, a statistical study on classification, employment, and personal characteristics of Wacs in the European Command was in preparation, to be used as a basis in planning for Regular Army integration or the wholesale shipment of Wacs to the

(26)

United States.

6. Training.

In response to queries regarding the eligibility of Wacs to attend schools in view of the projected termination of the WAC, AUS, EUCOM Headquarters dispatched the following message to the major commands on 25 November:

Reference par 30b, Training Memorandum 1, 6 May 47, 'Quotas will be filled by qualified personnel who will have at least six months' service left in the European Command after completion of the course for which detailed' will not be construed to eliminate WAC personnel from quotas pending action on legislation to establish WAC in Regular Army.

Meanwhile, end-of-the-year tabulations disclosed that a total of 52 Wacs attended EUCOM schools during the latter half of 1947, as follows: the EUCOM School Center at Sonthofen, 35; the Intelligence School at Oberammergau, 6; the Quartermaster School at Darmstadt, 5; and the Troop Information and Education Staff School at Stuttgart, 6. (27)

7. Army Assistance Program to German Youth Activities.

In December 1947, the WAC Staff Director received the following communication from the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division of Headquarters, EUCOM, commending the achievements of the WAC officers assigned to the Army Assistance Program to German Youth Activities:

It is desired to call to your attention the fact that frequent visits made by officers of this division and numerous reports emanating from subordinate commands indicate that the WAC officers assigned to the Army Assistance Program throughout the Zone are performing

a generally excellent job. This fact is particularly noteworthy inasmuch as these officers must depend largely upon the volunteer support by dependent women to enable them to fulfill their mission. Such support can be obtained only by an unusual amount of tact, enthusiasm, organizational ability, and continuous effort on the part of these officers.

8. Public Information.

a. News. In a series of Sunday articles dealing with the occupation forces in various aspects, Stars and Stripes published "Women in the Occupation" on 19 October 1947, describing the activities of the Women's Army Corps, Army Nurse Corps, Women's Medical Specialist Corps, civilian employees, Red Cross workers, Army hostesses, and dependents. Other stories appearing in the same series told from time to time of the work performed by certain Wacs in the major commands and technical services.
(29)

b. Troop Information and Education. Historical and explanatory data concerning the WAC in Europe were compiled in the Office of the WAC Staff Director in October 1947, for inclusion in a TI & E Bulletin of the "Know Your Army" series, to be published on 11 January 1948.
(30)

c. Radio. The American Forces Network made the WAC the subject of its weekly half-hour program, "Know Your Army," on 24 October 1947. In the "Know Your Army" broadcast for the Army Nurse Corps on 3 October 1947, Lt. Col. Louise M. Fitzgerald, ANC, Director of the Nursing Division, European Command, Office of the Chief Surgeon, paid tribute to WAC medical and surgical technicians, as follows:
(31)

Some of the burden and work of the Army nurse has been relieved by the medical and surgical WAC technicians assigned to Army hospitals. An extensive program for training WAC technicians to assist in rendering nursing care was started during the war, and most Army hospitals now have WAC technicians assigned as a supplement to the Army staff. These women have proved to be very capable--in fact, almost indispensable. Our only concern is that there are not more of them in our hospitals in this Command. In my opinion there is definitely a permanent place and need for women technicians in our Army hospitals.

d. Photography. At the end of 1947, a photographic account of the WAC in the occupation forces was prepared by the Public Information Division, EUCOM, for the Department of the Army. The album comprised 71 pictures showing Wacs serving in Europe. Pictures of WAC activities submitted by the major commands were also forwarded to the Public Information Division, Department of the Army, for publication in a national magazine.

(32)

9. Athletics.

a. Joint WAC and ANC Athletic Participation. In November 1947, a letter was sent to all Special Services officers assigned to general and field hospitals in the European Command, informing them of the WAC and ANC athletic program. Written primarily for the information of members of the ANC, the letter emphasized that the WAC Athletic Section of the Athletic Branch, Special Services Division, EUCOM, had supervision over the participation of all women members of the Army in organized leisure-time sports. The EUCOM directive of 29 August 1947, authorizing WAC athletic championships in softball, basketball, tennis,

badminton, and golf (the last three conducted as one tournament), was interpreted as providing for the participation of ANC teams or individuals in these events.

(33)

b. Athletic Supply. All company commanders were notified of the availability of figure skates, hockey skates, ski boots, athletic shoes, and sweat suits. Requisitions for such equipment were consolidated and forwarded to the Special Services Depot, from which shipment was to be made to the posts of which the requisitioning detachments were a part.

(34)

c. The Sports Calendar. Basketball was scheduled as the principal fall and winter sport in the WAC athletic program. Championship games were tentatively planned to be held in Munich about February or March 1948. Each squad was to consist of 1 coach, male or female; 1 WAC officer in charge of the team; and 10 contestants, one of whom could be a WAC or ANC officer.

(35)

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

1. Organizational Charts, Gen and Sp Staff Divisions, 30 Sep 47 and 31 Dec 47, Statistics Sec, SGS, EUCOM.
2. Hq, EUCOM, P & A, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, report of Office of the WAC Staff Dir (preceding Tab D), hereafter referred to as WAC Rpt of Opr.
3. WAC ETO News, Oct 47, p 1.
4. "Monthly Historical Report," Office of WAC Staff Dir to Adm Officer, P & A Div, EUCOM, 8 Dec 47; ibid, 6 Jan 48.
5. Ibid, 6 Jan 48.
6. EUCOM Press Release No 691, 20 Nov 47.
7. Ltr, 10 Oct 47, Lt Gen Clarence R. Huebner, C in C, Ground and Service Forces, Europe, to Hon Geo J. Bates, House of Representatives (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 324.5 WAC Personnel).
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Cable WCL-38494, Dept of the Army to EUCOM, 18 Nov 47.
12. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 38, 2 Dec 47, p 1; EUCOM Press Release No 691, 20 Nov 47.
13. "Monthly Historical Report," 8 Dec 47; EUCOM Press Release No 720, 3 Dec 47.
14. WAC ETO News, Nov-Dec 47, p 2.
15. "Monthly Historical Report," 1 Nov 47.
16. Ibid, 8 Dec 47; ibid, 6 Jan 48.
17. Ibid, 8 Dec 47.
18. Ibid, 1 Nov 47, 8 Dec 47, and 6 Jan 48.
19. Ibid, 1 Jun 47, 1 Jul 47, 1 Aug 47, 2 Sep 47, and 1 Nov 47.

20. WAC Rpt of Opr.
21. Ibid.
22. "Monthly Historical Report," for May-Oct 47.
23. EUCOM Press Release No 720, 3 Dec 47.
24. Ibid., No 691, 20 Nov 47.
25. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference,
No 38, 2 Dec 47, p 1.
26. Ibid.
27. WAC ETO News, Nov-Dec 47, p 3.
28. Ibid.
29. WAC ETO News, Oct 47, p 2.
30. "Monthly Historical Report," 8 Dec 47.
31. WAC ETO News, Oct 47, p 2.
32. Ibid., Nov-Dec 47, p 3.
33. Ibid., p 4.
34. Ibid.
35. Ibid., Oct 47, p 5; ibid., Nov-Dec 47, p 4.

Chapter XXIII

CHIEF OF TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

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

Chapter XXIII

CHIEF OF TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

1. Organization of TI & E.

In the European Command, the Troop Information and Education (TI & E) service or program came under the supervision of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training and the Chief of TI & E, who, during the period under review, was Col. Otis McCormick. Colonel McCormick was a member of the special staff of Headquarters, EUCOM, and had his office, manned by a small personal staff, in the main Headquarters Building in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. All the operating agencies under the supervision of the Chief of TI & E were located elsewhere, except that the office of the editor in chief of Stars and Stripes was also located in Frankfurt during the early part of the period under review, but was moved in November 1947 to Pfungstadt and combined with the main newspaper plant. The principal operating agencies under the supervision

of the Chief of TI & E, with a summary statement of the functions of
(1)
each, were:

7700th TI & E Group: Organizes, maintains, and operates an education program for military personnel of the European Command through supervision of military posts' army education centers and by the operation of the U.S. Armed Forces Institute program. Prepares and publishes a weekly discussion leader's guide known as the Troop I & E Bulletin. Operates a discussion leader's school at which prospective TI & E personnel are given a 2-week course in discussion leading and educational advisement. Conducts attitude research surveys among military personnel.

7706th American Forces Network Company: Plans, establishes, and operates a network of four studios and eight transmitter stations, broadcasting 18 hours a day, 7 days a week, providing a complete coverage of education, information, and entertainment for U.S. personnel in the European Command.

7744th Stars and Stripes Unit: Publishes a 12-page daily newspaper and a 24-page weekly magazine and distributes these to members of the United States Armed Forces in Europe; procures, distributes, and sells all periodicals in the U.S. Occupied Zones of Germany and Austria.

2. Organization of the 7700th TI & E Group.

The 7700th TI & E Group, was established in its new quarters at Stuttgart at the beginning of the period under review. Its commanding officer was Col. John E. Adkins, Jr. Its wide range of functions in administering the TI & E program warranted a rather elaborate organization, which may be outlined as follows:

Headquarters Branch
Headquarters Section
Administration and Personnel Section
Supply Section
Transportation Section

Operations Branch
Education Section, including European Branch, USAFI
TI & E Bulletin Section
TI & E Staff School, including Field Liaison Unit
Attitude Research Section
Unit Publications Section

The last named Section was transferred on 1 December 1947 to the 7744th Stars and Stripes Unit.

3. Activities of a General Nature.

a. The period under review opened with a conference attended by about 100 TI & E officers from all parts of the European Command in progress at Stuttgart. This conference was called for the purpose of instructing the field staff in techniques and policies and of exchanging experiences and lessons learned in contacts with the troops. Another conference to which all TI & E officers in the European Command were invited was held at Wiesbaden, 1 and 2 December 1947.

b. Colonel Adkins and other members of the TI & E staff visited Paris and Vienna where they surveyed the informational and educational activities, respectively, of the American Graves Registration Command and U.S. Forces, Austria. Conferences with officers of these two commands led to the development of plans for the establishment of TI & E programs for their troops, modeled after that being followed in the U.S. Zone of Germany.

4. Problems of Supply.

The only serious problem of supply which arose during the last quarter of 1947 related to the supply of newsprint. All TI & E agencies were notified by EUCOM Headquarters of a shortage in the supply of paper and were required to make all possible savings in paper used for periodical publications. With respect to the publications of the 7700th TI & E Group, savings were made chiefly by reducing the number of copies printed. Sufficient savings were made, so that no publication had to suspend on account of the shortage of paper. Another lesser problem, one of distribution of TI & E materials in the field, arose from the arrears of work caused by the recent move of TI & E from Bamberg to Stuttgart. The headquarters staff of the 7700th TI & E Group had fallen behind in filling requisitions from the field, particularly for textbooks and educational manuals, but these arrears of work were cleared away before the end of 1947.

5. Motor Vehicles.

During the last quarter of 1947, the allowance of motor vehicles for the 7700th TI & E Group was further reduced. One result of this reduction was that all vehicles being used in the field by educational superintendents and supervisors had to be recalled. This was regarded as a serious interference with the work of these officials.

EDUCATION SECTION

6. Staff of the Education Section.

In accordance with current economy measures, no civilians were recruited in the United States for service in Army Education Centers. Central Welfare funds granted on 1 December 1947, however, made it possible to engage the services of several educators as post and assistant post supervisors. Post supervisors were assigned to Augsburg, Bad Tölz, Bamberg, Berlin, Bremen, Darmstadt, Fritzlar, Heidelberg, Regensburg, Stuttgart, Käfertal, Wetzlar, Wiesbaden, and Würzburg. The Education Section was staffed by 3 administrators, 1 zone superintendent, 3 superintendents for Special Army Education Centers, 17 post education supervisors, and 10 instructors. Enlisted men, Allied and United States civilians, dependents of members of the occupation forces, locally recruited Germans, and displaced persons were also employed. Because of the scarcity of competent local residents for employment as instructors in Army Education Centers, use of Department of the Army civilians and dependents of members of the occupation forces, as well as enlisted men, was emphasized.

7. Army Education Centers.

a. With the opening of the new academic year in the fall of 1947, the expanding educational program of the occupation forces found its strongest expression in the Army Education Centers. These were adult education centers, offering a variety of technical, cultural, and

handicraft courses in afternoon and evening classes. Members of the occupation forces could attend these classes only in off-duty time. Adult dependents of members of the occupation forces could enroll in classes taught by teachers paid from nonappropriated funds, provided that no soldiers were thereby prevented from enrolling. Courses were designed particularly to meet their needs and invitations to enroll were widely publicized. All these Centers were under the supervision of the Education Section, Operations Branch, 7700th TI & E Group, located at Stuttgart. In exercising its supervision, this headquarters worked through a staff of superintendents and educational supervisors, who were assigned to the military posts throughout the U.S. Zone. These officials were the general managers of the Army Education Centers in the military posts, as well as of other phases of the education program. They also had the important function of advising groups and individuals on educational matters and, on the average, they found that such duties claimed about 40 percent of their time.

b. At the beginning of the period under review, Army Education Centers were functioning at 14 places in the U.S. Zone of Germany. During the last quarter of 1947, new centers were opened at Augsburg and Bamberg, the latter to serve especially the 26th Infantry Regiment--the most important element of the reserve of the European Command. Thus, at the end of 1947 there were 16 Army Education Centers, located as tabulated below, where the average attendance is also indicated in order to give an idea of the relative importance of these Centers:

(2)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Average attendance</u>
Augsburg	166
Bad Tölz	37
Bamberg	(a)
Berlin	505
Bremen	261
Darmstadt	211
Frankfurt	843
Heidelberg	474
Kitzingen	230
Munich	281
Nürnberg	560
Regensburg	18
Stuttgart	218
Wetzlar	638
Wiesbaden	312
Würzburg	22

(a) No figure given in source.

The Centers in Frankfurt, Munich, and Nürnberg were known as Special Army Education Centers and were headed by superintendents, while the others were headed by educational supervisors.

c. During the month of December 1947, the average enrollment in these Centers (less Bamberg) was 7,754 and the average attendance was 4,776--a percentage of attendance of a little over 60 percent. Thus, the enrollment represented 7.1 percent and the attendance, 4.4 percent of the military strength of the European Command. (3) Nonmilitary persons attending classes in the Army Education Centers were not counted in these figures of enrollment and attendance. Thus, the educational program, as administered through the Army Education Centers, was touching a fairly large proportion of the population to which it was addressed.

8. Special Training Courses.

a. The special training course for two Negro battalions stationed at Grafenwöhr, begun during the third quarter of 1947, was continued during the remainder of the year at Nürnberg, Darmstadt, Munich, Wetzlar, Käfertal, and Stuttgart, to which places companies of the 370th and 371st Infantry Guard Battalions were transferred. This training course provided a minimum of two hours on-duty educational training for five days a week for each man in the company, excluding high school graduates. The TI & E service was directed to furnish the necessary textbooks. In addition to the four instructors assigned to each guard company, education advisers attached to these military posts were directed to assist in the training course with advice and supervision as well as with tests determining the progress achieved.

b. Literacy training courses were offered in schools established at Bremen, Darmstadt, Nürnberg, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Berlin, Wetzlar, Munich, and Kitzingen. The total enrollment for the last quarter of 1947 was reported as 1,054.

9. The European Branch. USAFI.

The USAFI program in the European Command was carried on by 2 officers, 3 enlisted men, 9 Department of the Army civilians, 8 British civilians, and 3 displaced persons. During the last quarter of 1947 a new grader of correspondence courses was employed. During the quarter, 2,103 lessons were graded. College algebra was the most favored subject at the college level. Other popular subjects included: civics,

American literature, American history, English literature, and review of arithmetic. Technical subjects preferred included: airplane maintenance, aviation engines, radio communication, and Diesel engines. During the fourth quarter, 21,174 students enrolled in correspondence courses and 1,141 in self-teaching courses. At the end of 1947, the active enrollment in the European Branch of USAFI was 7,410 in correspondence courses and 6,697 in self-teaching courses, making a total of 14,107. A proportionally greater number of enrollments were received from the Ground Forces than from the Air Force and the Navy. A special duty of the USAFI Section was to give college-level General Educational Development tests to officers competing for an extended tour of duty. Approximately 25 officers successfully completed these tests.

10. Policy to Encourage Completion of USAFI Courses.

In compliance with policy established by USAFI Headquarters in Madison, Wisconsin, a letter was to be forwarded to each student's commanding officer informing him of the student's voluntary participation in USAFI courses with a view to guiding the student to completion of the course. If a student showed no evidence of continuing his course for three months, he was to be reminded of his delinquency by letter, a copy of which was to be sent to his commanding officer. The USAFI Section prepared a form letter to be used for this purpose. The zeal of students in completing their courses was also expected to be affected by a change of policy providing for the administration of tests in correspondence courses through the Army Education Centers. By this means, it was hoped

to avoid the long delays in applying for and receiving tests, with the consequent discouragement to students.

11. Publicity Measures.

a. The publicity office of the Education Section produced many posters advertising facilities and opportunities offered by the Army Education Centers and USAFI to enlisted men. Posters printed in offset lithography advertising the new address of USAFI and urging the enlisted men to enroll were distributed throughout the U.S. Zone. Weekly radio announcements were used to inform enlisted men of the opportunities and facilities offered by the Army Education Centers and USAFI. Post educational supervisors as well as TI & E Officers were requested to send photographs of students and Army Education Centers for possible publicity in the Stars and Stripes and in the press in the United States. Plans were being considered for possible film strips featuring the activities of the Army Education Centers.

b. The USAFI staff undertook measures of its own to obtain publicity for its courses. During the month of October 1947, 1,000 copies of the Military Occupation Specialty (MOS) pamphlet, and many copies of the Accreditation Policy pamphlet, showing the changes made in the policies by some states, were mimeographed and distributed to TI & E Officers and educational supervisors throughout the European Command. At the Wiesbaden TI & E conference held early in December 1947, Capt. Thomas E. Duggan, Chief of USAFI, spoke on accreditation policies, making plain how the completion of USAFI courses could be counted as part of

regular school requirements in the United States. To emphasize the activities of USAFI, one of the USAFI trailers was stationed at the conference for inspection by the attending representatives. In December 1947, Captain Duggan lectured also on USAFI procedure and policies to the students at the EUCOM School of Intelligence at Oberammergau.

TI & E BULLETIN SECTION

12. Publication of the TI & E Bulletin.

a. The mission of the TI & E Bulletin Section remained unchanged until December 1947, when emphasis was shifted from the "Know Your Army" theme to that of the European Recovery Program and the soldier's stake in the occupation. Publication of the weekly TI & E Bulletin, the basis of the mandatory weekly Troop Information meeting for all enlisted men in the European Command, remained the major task during the period under review. The average press run was reported as 16,500 copies. Some complaints were received maintaining that the authorized ratio of 1 copy to 25 military personnel was inadequate for the proper execution of the Troop Information Program. As a result of the increasing publicity accorded the TI & E Bulletin in the Stars and Stripes and AFN, as well as in the press in the United States, an increase in the demand for the publication was reported. Distribution

of the TI & E Bulletin by the Adjutant General Publications Depot was found to be the most satisfactory method.

b. Replacement of persons technically skilled in photography and commercial art continued to be difficult. It was found that locally recruited employees were not as efficient in this field as Allied or American civilians.

c. Because of paper shortage, the plan proposed by the TI & E Bulletin Section to use posters depicting graphically the mission of the occupation forces and the objectives of the United States was discouraged by the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training, who cited a EUCOM circular limiting additional consumption of paper products to projects and programs considered most essential. Full use of material on hand for the execution of the current poster campaign (4) was recommended. In order to conserve newsprint, a reduction in the number of visual aid insertions in the TI & E Bulletin was necessary.

13. Clarification of Policy on the Publication of Copyrighted Material.

The policy on the publication of copyrighted material in the TI & E Bulletin was clarified on 29 October 1947. The Commanding Officer of the 7700th TI & E Group was cautioned that, while the Department of the Army was not subject to suit without consent, individuals, being members or employees of the Army, who were responsible for the unauthorized publication of copyrighted material were not immune from legal action. It was recommended therefore that extreme care be

(5)
exercised in handling such material.

14. The Anticommunist Campaign.

a. At the monthly conference of commanders held at Frankfurt on 29 October 1947, General Clay announced that, as a result of continued Soviet violation of agreements prohibiting attacks on principles of governments of Allied nations, a campaign would be initiated bringing to the attention of the German people the evils of communism, including the fact that "under our democratic process the rights and dignity of the individual are paramount." General Clay directed, however, that no attack be made against any nation by name nor people as individuals, but against the type of government known as a "police state." Great stress was placed on the desirability of officers and troops being fully acquainted with the principles of communism and to what they might lead. After the initiation of this campaign there was an increase in the demand for the issues of the TI & E Bulletin containing material on communism, democracy, and the Soviet Union. Funds (6) to reprint and distribute additional copies were approved. With the target date set for 15 January 1948, the Chief of TI & E approved the reprint and distribution of the following Bulletins: "Know your Neighbor--The USSR," Parts I and II; "What is Democracy?"; and the "Communist Menace," Parts I and II.

b. On 19 November 1947, the Secretary of the Army announced that members of the Army, writing or speaking publicly on military

problems confronting the United States, were not to mention Russia or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by name as a potential enemy or threat to the United States. (7) The Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training pointed out, however, that this directive referred specifically to discussions of military problems, and that it did not follow that it precluded discussion of democracy and the American form of government in relation to other political ideologies. He also pointed out that material published for use in the Troop Information Program was designed to promote understanding of the government of the United States and the political and the economic problems (8) confronting the nation.

OTHER TI & E ACTIVITIES

15. The TI & E Staff School and Field Liaison Unit.

a. The TI & E Staff School continued to function as the chief agency for training the persons who made up what may be characterized as the amateur staff of the TI & E program. The TI & E Officers and enlisted men serving as instructors and discussion leaders were trained in the objectives and techniques of the program. Quotas were revised monthly according to strength of major commands. School attendance exceeded the established monthly quota. It was observed, however, that many students were not adequately prepared to meet the desired educational

(9)
standards. The Education-Section of the 7700th TI & E Detachment prepared a series of lectures for use in the TI & E Staff School, four of which were included in the school curriculum during the period under review. By invitation, classes at the TI & E Staff School were attended by students from Trieste U.S. Troops, as well as by seven French students.

b. The Field Liaison Unit continued to function in assisting units in the field by setting up and operating an information center at the TI & E Staff School and by sending its representatives into the field to conduct inspections and to demonstrate discussion sessions.

16. Attitude Research Section.

The major tasks of the Attitude Research Section during the fourth quarter of 1947 were to prepare questionnaires for new studies requested by staff agencies and commands, to train the staff to be used in the field in attitude research, and to revise old directives and standard operating procedures. The questionnaires were revised to make them applicable to the troops in the European Command; in essence, however, they remained the same as those used in the United States. By request of the Department of the Army and of several agencies of the European Command, the following questionnaires were studied, prepared, and forwarded for approval:

Attitudes and Opinions of the Soldiers in Europe toward
TI & E Activities
Reaction of American Soldiers in Europe toward the
German People
A Restudy of Certain Selected Questions from Survey 88
Designed to Show Morale Index Trends

What American Soldiers in Europe Think of the Food and
Clothing They Are Receiving through the Quartermaster
Reasons Men Who Are Returning to the ZI Give for Not
Reenlisting
Attitudes and Opinion of Enlisted Men toward the Army's
Recruitment and Reenlistment Campaigns

17. Unit Publication Section.

a. During the early part of the period under review, the functions of the Unit Publication Section were to control procurement of materials for unit publications, newspapers, magazines, and histories in book or pamphlet form; to insure that the provisions of the directives of the Department of the Army were properly executed; and that technical as well as editorial standards were maintained at a high level. On 24 November 1947, the Chief of TI & E directed that the Stars and Stripes would assume the responsibility for the supervision of unit publications and all other functions assigned to the Unit Publication Section. This transfer was made because of a reduction in the funds of the TI & E Division, and because the staff of Stars and Stripes was better equipped to supervise unit publications. The staff engaged directly in the supervision of unit publications was reduced to two Department of the Army civilian employees. Members of the staff of Stars and Stripes were assigned from time to time to prepare critiques of unit publications and to give advice on editorial and production techniques.

b. During the fourth quarter, 19 newspapers, including 2 newly founded ones, were published. Three ceased publication, leaving a total of 16 newspapers in operation at the end of December. The EUCOM Editor,

a periodical designed to lend technical and editorial assistance to unit publications, ceased publication in December 1947, when its operations were taken over by Stars and Stripes. "Joe Nose" cartoons published in the EUCOM Editor were to be continued in unit publications.

18. The American Forces Network (AFN).

a. Programs from the United States continued to be included in the schedules of AFN, as well as special programs to meet the needs of listening audiences of the occupation forces. In order to inform publications appearing in different parts of the U.S. Zone on program schedules and changes, the Signal Corps authorized the use of the EUCOM teletype network by AFN. ⁽¹⁰⁾ The current weekly percentages of broadcasting time devoted to various subjects were as follows: popular music, 43 percent; comedy and variety, 15 percent; information and education, 11.6 percent; classical music, 10 percent; news, 7 percent; western music, 5 percent; sports and special events, 4 percent; drama, 2.7 percent; and religion, 1.7 percent.

b. On 27 October 1947, General Huebner approved the extension of broadcasting time in order to include a few special holiday events from other lands. ⁽¹¹⁾ Among the events included were: a Christmas Eve description of midnight mass from the Chapel of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome; New Year's Eve celebrations from 15 countries, made possible by the cooperation of the British Broadcasting Corporation; "The Story of a Holy Night," a musical program by the Regensburg Boys Choir; and other Yuletide events.

c. To evaluate the opinion of the listening audiences of AFN, a series of short and medium wave length announcements were begun in November 1947, inviting listeners to report details of reception. The experiment resulted in 1,601 letters from 28 countries, including ships at sea, showing appreciation for the standards maintained by AFN in broadcasting news and entertainment programs. This experiment confirmed former indications that thousands of Europeans and persons not connected with the occupation forces were habitual listeners of the AFN programs, looking forward to them for a large part of their information and entertainment.

d. Upon request for a statement of policy to be followed by
(12)
AFN in the campaign against communism, announced by General Clay in October 1947, the Chief of the Public Information Division stated that the campaign of AFN was to be realistic, designed as one of enlightenment rather than abuse, with no attacks against individuals or governments. The advantages of democracy and the rights of the individual were to be presented with explanations why other principles and philosophies of
(13)
governments were not acceptable.

STARS AND STRIPES

19. Personnel and Administration.

a. The office of the editor in chief was transferred from Frankfurt to Pfungstadt on 25 November 1947.

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

	1 Oct	31 Dec
Officers	2	2
Enlisted men	35	36
United States civilians	102	105
Allied civilians	26	26
Germans and displaced persons:		
paid from <u>Stars and Stripes</u> funds	1,044	1,147
paid from appropriated funds . . .	133	152
Totals	1,342	1,468

c. Scarcity of competent Department of the Army civilian employees and qualified enlisted men continued to be the major problems during the fourth quarter of 1947. Plans were considered to recruit accountants from the United States to fill existing vacancies. Expanding operations and the increasing number of employees created a critical housing situation, and plans to requisition additional quarters in the Darmstadt area were under consideration at the end of the year.

d. Common and skilled German labor continued to be difficult to obtain, with some prospects of improvement indicated by the German

labor officials. To ease the shortage, it was necessary to hire approximately 30 Croatian displaced persons from the Dieburg displaced persons camp. More than half of them, however, emigrated to South America and replacements were sought among persons ineligible for emigration. In order to curtail expenses, some skilled workers formerly employed directly were transferred to firms serving the Stars and Stripes on a contract basis. Personnel records were consolidated with those of Personnel Section of Darmstadt Military Post. A simplified card and pay-roll system was set up. Thereupon, the Personnel Section of Stars and Stripes was incorporated into the Fiscal Office. Excluding the district of Wurzburg, all locally recruited employees of the various district offices, distribution points, and news branches were paid through the military posts. To maintain satisfactory relationship between locally recruited employees and management, a grievance committee consisting of 18 Germans and displaced persons was established.

20. Fiscal Matters.

The Stars and Stripes fund was audited for the period 1 January-9 September 1947 by the EUCOM Audit Agency, which commended the directors and the staffs of various departments for their creditable achievements in solving problems and introducing economies. The Stars and Stripes fund provided information for the Statistics Analysis Section, Office of the Secretary, General Staff, for inclusion in the monthly report of the Deputy Commander in Chief. This report included charts and graphs dealing with the financial position of the Stars and Stripes Fund, whose

constitution and bylaws were amended to include the managing editor of the Stars and Stripes as a member of the board of directors.

21. Production and Circulation.

a. The hourly press capacity was 30,000 copies, and the hourly composing machine capacity was 1,000 lines. Regular printing schedules were set up for the two weekly publications, the Army Times and the Darmstadt Detonator, both produced at the Stars and Stripes printing plant in Darmstadt. During the period under review, sales outlets were increased from 265 to 360, resulting in a general increase in sales.

b. First copies of Stripes, a volume dealing with the history of the first five years of the Stars and Stripes, were placed on sale at newsstands on 26 October 1947. An edition of 5,000 copies of this book was produced.

22. Supply and Procurement.

a. During the period under review, the Supply and Procurement Department was reorganized into three sections: Planning and Procurement, Stock Records, and Supply. The first established future needs of the Production and Transportation Departments; the second maintained records of all property held by Stars and Stripes, including U.S. Army property and German requisitioned property; the third received and issued expendable and nonexpendable supplies. To improve operations, four additional civilians were employed during the fourth quarter.

b. Lack of sufficient spare parts handicapped the gathering of news and the distribution of the newspaper during the fourth quarter of 1947. A small supply of parts and a large number of motor vehicles were procured in Denmark. Other vehicles, including 38 International trucks, were imported from the United States and orders for more were placed. The maintenance of vehicles in outposts was reported as poor. The motor pool at Pfungstadt was reorganized with a view to improving efficiency in the use of vehicles.

23. Communications.

Notwithstanding certain technical breakdowns, the teletype service delivered 9,000,000 words, transmitted from news services in the United States by radio during the period under review, without cost to the Stars and Stripes. Some expense was incurred, however, when, because of atmospheric disturbances, news was received through commercial facilities for a short period of time. On 1 September 1947, the teletype operations of the Stars and Stripes within Germany were shifted from the military network to the Deutsche Post. The new arrangement was expected to cost approximately \$1,500 each quarter. Administrative messages were still transmitted on the military network without charge in the U.S. Zone of Germany. Messages accepted as administrative increased greatly in volume, and this practice was encouraged by the management of Stars and Stripes as it reduced charges upon its own funds. The number of outgoing telephone calls was reduced by 50 percent as a result of sending many messages by teletype. All telephone speech circuits terminating at the

Stars and Stripes switchboard were transferred from the military network to the German network. All telephone call charges were payable in dollar instruments. During the fourth quarter of 1947, 19,577 long distance calls were handled by the Stars and Stripes switchboard. The radio section handled 990,500 words with satisfactory operations. The value of the equipment of the communication section surpassed \$275,000.

24. Miscellaneous Aspects of Operations.

At a ceremony held at Headquarters, EUCOM, on 5 November 1947, Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner presented to the city of Liege, Belgium, leather-bound copies of the edition of the Stars and Stripes published in that city during the war. Maj. Gen. Bryant E. Moore, commanding general of Trieste U.S. Troops, inspected the Stars and Stripes installations on 16 December 1947. Beginning 16 November 1947, the Sunday cartoon "Katzenjammer Kids" replaced "Flash Gordon." On 5 December 1947, the flag and masthead was changed to read "Volume 2, Number 1," marking the beginning of the second year of publication at Pfungstadt.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

N.B. Unless otherwise indicated, the source of information relied upon in the preparation of this chapter was the Report of Operations filed by the Chief of TI & E for the period 1 October-31 December 1947.

1. Quoted in each case from the T/D of the unit. See T/D's 303-1208, 303-1116, and 303-1113, all dated 1 Sep 47.
2. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, 31 Dec 47, p 101.
3. Ibid.
4. IRS, Dir, OPOT, to Chief, TI & E, 26 Nov 47, subj: "Poster Campaign."
5. IRS, Chief, TI & E, EUCOM, to CO, 7700th TI & E Gp, 28 Oct 47.
6. Monthly Conference of Commander in Chief with Major Commanders and Deputy Military Governor, 28th Meeting, 29 Oct 47.
7. Ltr, Dept of the Army, Office of the AG, Washington, DC, 19 Nov 47, subj: "Army Policy on Discussion of Russia," to CG's, US Army, Europe, and elsewhere.
8. IRS, Dir, OPOT, to Chief, TI & E, 16 Dec 47, subj: "Army Policy on Discussion of Russia."
9. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Oct 47, file AG 353 GCT-AGO, subj: "Quotas for TI & E Staff School."
10. IRS, Chief, OCSigO to Dir, PID, EUCOM, 31 Oct 47, subj: "Teletype Facilities."
11. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Oct 47, subj: "Operations of AFN on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve."
12. IRS, Chief, AFN, EUCOM, to Chief, TI & E, 4 Nov 47, subj: "Statement of Policy for American Forces Network."
13. IRS, Chief, PID to Chief, TI & E, 12 Nov 47, subj: "Statement of Policy for American Forces Network."