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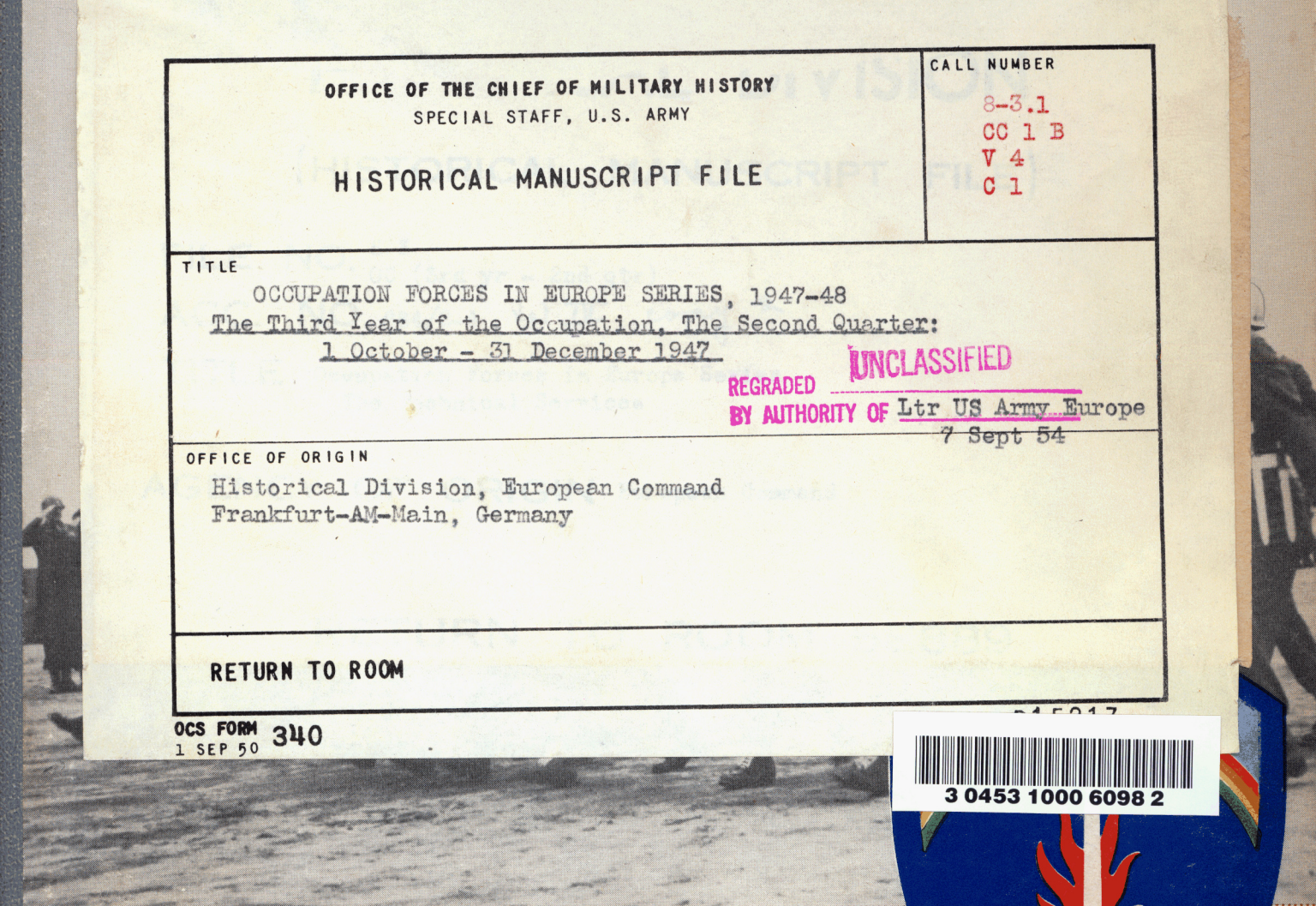
The THIRD YEAR

1 OCTOBER - 31 DECEMBER 1947

VOLUME IV



OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES

1947—1948

HISTORICAL DIVISION EUROPEAN COMMAND

UNCLASSIFIED

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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

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

The Third Year of the Occupation

THE SECOND QUARTER: 1 October — 31 December 1947

Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

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

VOLUME FOUR

The Technical Services

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Volume IV

THE TECHNICAL SERVICES

Chapter XXIV

CHIEF, CHEMICAL CORPS

Officer and Chief of the Executive Branch; Lt. Col. Warren S. LeRoy, as Chief of the Supply and Fiscal Branch; and Capt. Robert E. Stoever, as acting Chief of the Technical and Training Branch. Lt. Col. D. E. Yanka was Commanding Officer of the Chemical Corps Depot.(2)

2. Functions.

The functions of the Chief, Chemical Corps, and of the branches of his Office were as stated below.

a. As a member of the special staff of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, the Chief, Chemical Corps, established basic plans for Chemical Corps operations and commanded Chemical Corps technical installations and service troops, save those assigned to the U.S. Air Forces, Europe. He had technical supervision over all activities peculiar to the Chemical Corps in the European Command; advised on requirements for and assignment of troop units and key personnel; reviewed and justified budget estimates and controlled funds allocated to subordinate Chemical Corps units; and was responsible for the technical training of troops under his command. The Chief, Chemical Corps, also advised the Commander in Chief and his staff on the allocation of controlled and restricted Chemical Corps items and levels of supply; supervised local procurement; reviewed stock reports; supervised the operations of the European Command Chemical Corps Laboratory; supervised the demilitarization of surplus toxic ammunition, including stocks captured from the enemy; and coordinated technical matters with proper agencies in the Department of the Army.

b. The Executive Branch was responsible for all administrative and personnel matters of the Office of the Chief, Chemical Corps, and the Executive Officer acted for the Chief, Chemical Corps, in his absence or when otherwise specifically authorized. He also reviewed training programs whenever there was no officer assigned to the Technical and Training Branch.

c. The Technical and Training Branch was responsible for the technical training of Chemical Corps troops and for the conduct of chemical warfare training for other troops as required by existing regulations; for conducting technical inspections of all subordinate commands; for preparing drafts of EUCOM Chemical Corps training directives; for supervising the translation of German technical publications of special interest to the U.S. Army; and of interviewing Allied and German scientists on matters relating to technical intelligence.

d. The Supply and Fiscal Branch was responsible for the following operations: preparing operational plans; reviewing drafts of technical directives; reviewing computations of stock levels and credits; reviewing and approving statistical reports and annual quarterly fiscal estimates pertaining to the Chemical Corps; reviewing and approving requisitions on the United States for replenishment of Chemical Corps supplies; approving declarations of surplus property; and conducting field investigations. The Chief of the Branch acted as procurement and certifying officer.

e. The European Command Chemical Corps Depot consisted of an Administrative Division, a Stock Control Division, an Operations Division, a Maintenance Division, and a Laboratory Division. It had the following mission: to procure, store, issue, and maintain all Classes II, IV, and V Chemical Corps supplies authorized for issue in the European Command; to maintain all authorized Chemical Corps material issued in the European Command; to operate the European Command Chemical Corps Laboratory; to conduct technical investigations and to submit reports; to dispose of surplus property; and to carry out the operating functions vested in the Chief, Chemical Corps, by the Commander in Chief.

3. Personnel.

a. The Chief, Chemical Corps, continued to carry out his functions under the handicap of insufficient staff. This interfered--at times seriously--with the completion of his mission. As there was no personnel available for performing training and intelligence duties, the Executive Officer and the Chief of the Supply Branch were made responsible for these functions, though it was difficult to devote to them the proper degree of attention.

b. The authorized strength of the Office of the Chief, Chemical Corps, was 4 officers, 4 enlisted men, 5 American and British civilians, and 5 Germans, making a staff of 18. The Office was at full military strength throughout the quarter under review. During October, the Office lacked one American or British civilian; during November, two German civilians; and during December there was a full civilian staff.

c. To the European Command Chemical Corps Depot in Hanau were assigned the following units: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 15th Chemical Base Depot; and 63d Chemical Base Depot and Maintenance Company, increased by a Cell FA (Laboratory). The first of the units, operating under T/O and E 3-620-IT, had, at the end of December, a complement of 7 officers, 19 enlisted men, 2 American civilians, and 1 British civilian. It employed a total of 243 resident workmen--199 Germans and 44 displaced persons. This was an understrength of 2 American civilians, 1 British civilian, and 37 Germans. The second of the units, operating under T/O and E 3-147T with the attached laboratory cell organized under T/O and E 3-500, had a complement of 6 officers and 87 enlisted men. This was an overstrength of 2 enlisted men.

4. Training.

a. Since no officer could be spared for assignment to the Office of the Chief, Chemical Corps, with the sole responsibility of supervising training, this function could not be attended to as fully as required. Several inspections of training facilities were made by the Chief, Chemical Corps, and several of his assistants. A conference of military post Chemical Corps officers and a 3-day training course for post chemical noncommissioned officers were held at the Hanau depot.

b. A number of enlisted men received training, not chemical in content, through the Army Education Program. Five enlisted men were sent to European Command schools. Two enlisted men were sent to each of the

following: the mess stewards' course at the Quartermaster School in Darmstadt, the cooks' course, and the administrative clerks' course. Several noncommissioned officers attended a special course conducted by the U.S. Constabulary.

5. Operations of the European Command Chemical Corps Depot.

a. Assigned and operationally responsible to the Chief, Chemical Corps, the European Command Chemical Corps Depot was attached to the Hanau Subpost of the Frankfurt Military Post for administration and rations. In addition to the office of the commanding officer, the operations of the Depot were conducted by six divisions, which were in turn subdivided into specialized functional branches, as shown in chart II, appended to this chapter. No changes took place in the responsibilities of the Administrative Division other than the establishment of a stock record account for the procurement of operating supplies and equipment and the addition of a Reports Control Section. With the establishment of the stock record account (EC-564) the property officer was enabled to requisition property directly from the supplying services rather than from the post supply officer. It also facilitated the requisitioning of certain spare parts from the Stock Control Division of the Depot by its sister divisions. The new Reports Control Section made sure that all reports emanating from the Depot were forwarded on time to the agencies concerned.

b. Requisitioning of Chemical Corps supplies, submitting of statistical reports showing the status of Chemical Corps stocks in the European Command, and maintaining statistical records and the accountable property officer's stock record account (EC-495) were responsibilities of the Stock Control Division. Major activities of the Division during the last quarter of 1947 included: receiving and reviewing all incoming requisitions for Chemical Corps supplies and equipment and accounting for all incoming and outgoing shipments; preparing monthly stock status reports for the Chief, Chemical Corps; releasing 34 tons of surplus property to the Engineer Base Depot in Hanau and the Quartermaster Reclamation Installation in Marburg; computing the occupational troop basis from the point of view of the Chemical Corps; computing credits for Chemical Corps training ammunition for each of the major commands of the European Command; and submitting 12 requisitions for supplies and equipment to be procured in the United States. Records were kept up to date on the Chemical Corps aspects of captured enemy material, lend-lease, reciprocal aid, material in the hands of troops, and bulk transfers of surplus property to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner.

c. Storage, safety, security, transport, and inventory functions were vested in the Operations Division. The important function of storing Chemical Corps supplies was carried out by the five branches of its Storage Section—the Class II and Class IV, the Class V, the Spare Parts,

the Surplus Property, and the Receiving Branches. During the last quarter of 1947, all captured enemy Chemical Corps material, except chemical munitions, were removed from the depot area and all Chemical Corps Class V supplies were placed in covered storage and completely inventoried. Some 5,200 spare parts were in process of being identified.

d. The Depot's chemical maintenance shop--the chief function of which was the repair and maintenance of gas masks--and the electrical, paint, plumbing, and machine shops, as well as the motor pool, were under the Operations Division. The chemical shop worked on a production schedule of two thousand gas masks a week. During the quarter 19,392 masks were repaired, washed, disinfected, repacked, and sent to storage ready for issue to troops. Additional space was constructed for storing the numerous small spare parts that go into making up the gas mask, and additional work benches were added to increase production on mask maintenance. A serious labor problem that confronted the Operations Division during the winter months was the high rate of absenteeism on the part of German workmen, due to illness caused by cold and wet weather. To alleviate the condition, which was particularly severe among workmen of the chemical maintenance shop, heavy shoes and overcoats were issued.

e. Analytical work, testing of gas mask canisters, and related Chemical Corps laboratory duties were performed by the Laboratory Division. Such operations, however, were still in a more or less nascent

stage and some functions, such as the testing of canisters by a German specialist, had to be conducted in the Chemical Maintenance Shop of the Operations Division owing to a lack of laboratory space. By 1 October construction on the laboratory was still not far advanced and at the end of the year was not completed. Getting the proper materials proved to be a difficult problem. Plans were drawn up and work started on an electrical system for the laboratory, but a lack of cable and appliances curtailed the work. A plumbing system was slowly being finished. Construction of a central heating system for the laboratory by the Corps of Engineers was completed on 15 November. A number of requests for analytical work had to be disapproved on account of the slow construction program. The laboratory officer and an assistant participated in a demonstration, in Bamberg, of a British water-repellant compound used in treating clothing.

6. Excess and Surplus Property.

Excess Chemical Corps property shipped to the United States during the last quarter of 1947 amounted to 91 long tons of Classes II and IV and 379 long tons of Class V.(3) This completed the shipment of excess property required in the United States. All remaining surplus Chemical Corps property in the European Command was kept for declaration to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. Of 570 long tons thus remaining to be declared, 78 tons were turned over to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner during the quarter. The Office of

the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner in turn had sold 135 long tons of Chemical Corps property and still had on hand 477 long tons to be sold at the end of the year. To expedite the disposal of surplus supplies still remaining at the Hanau depot, conferences of an exploratory nature were held with officials of OMGUS with a view to transferring the property to Military Government for use in the German economy.

7. Captured Enemy Material.

All captured enemy Chemical Corps Class II and Class IV supplies were transferred to Military Government. Of 58,000 tons of toxic ammunition thus far turned over to Military Government, only 18,000 tons remained to be demilitarized at the end of 1947. To comply with Allied Control Council directives to complete demilitarization by 1 May 1948, plans were drawn up to accelerate the program for scuttling toxic ammunition and persons were designated to provide security for and technical supervision of the scuttling operations.

CHART I

OFFICE OF CHIEF, CHEMICAL CORPS

1 OCTOBER 1947

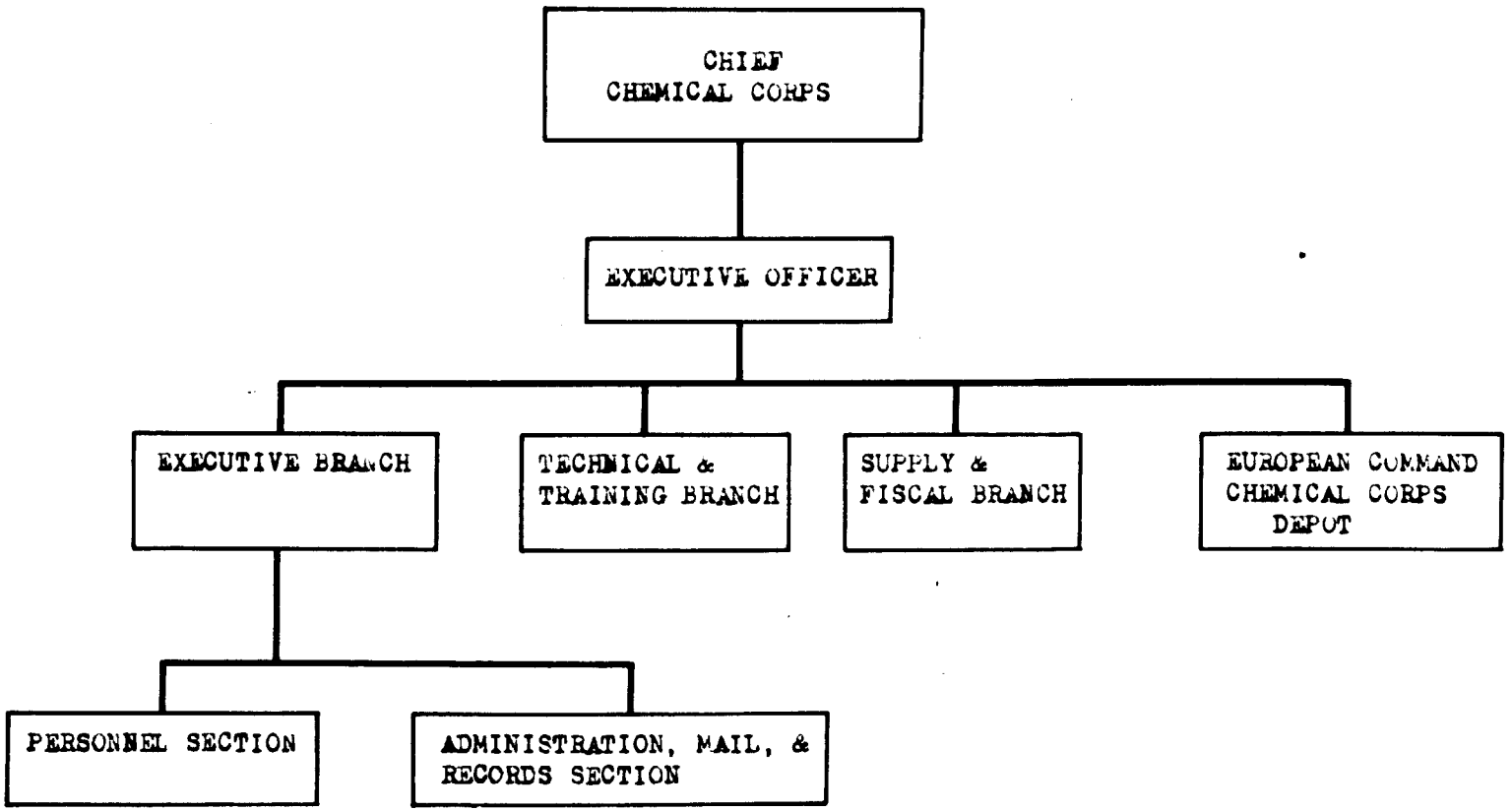
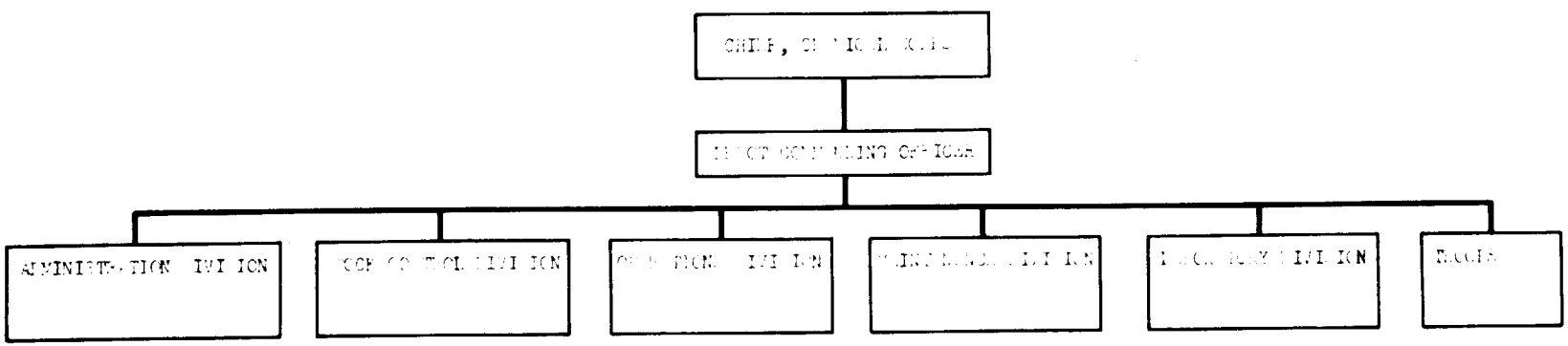


CHART II

AMERICAN COMMAND CHEMICAL SERVICE UNIT

1 OCTOBER 1947



FUNCTIONS
ADJUTANT
MESSAGE CENTER
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL
MILITARY PERSONNEL
COMMUNICATIONS
FISCAL
DEPOT PROPERTY
INDIGENOUS LABOR
GERMAN YOUTH ACTIVITIES

FUNCTIONS
STATISTICAL REPORTS
STOCK RECORDS
STATISTICAL RECORDS
PROCUREMENT
INVENTORY CONTROL

FUNCTIONS
LABOR POOL
EQUIPMENT POOL
STORAGE
HOUSEKEEPING
SHIPPING
RECEIVING
TRANSPORTATION
TECHNICAL TRAINING
CASUALTY SHOP
INVENTORY
SAFETY AND SECURITY

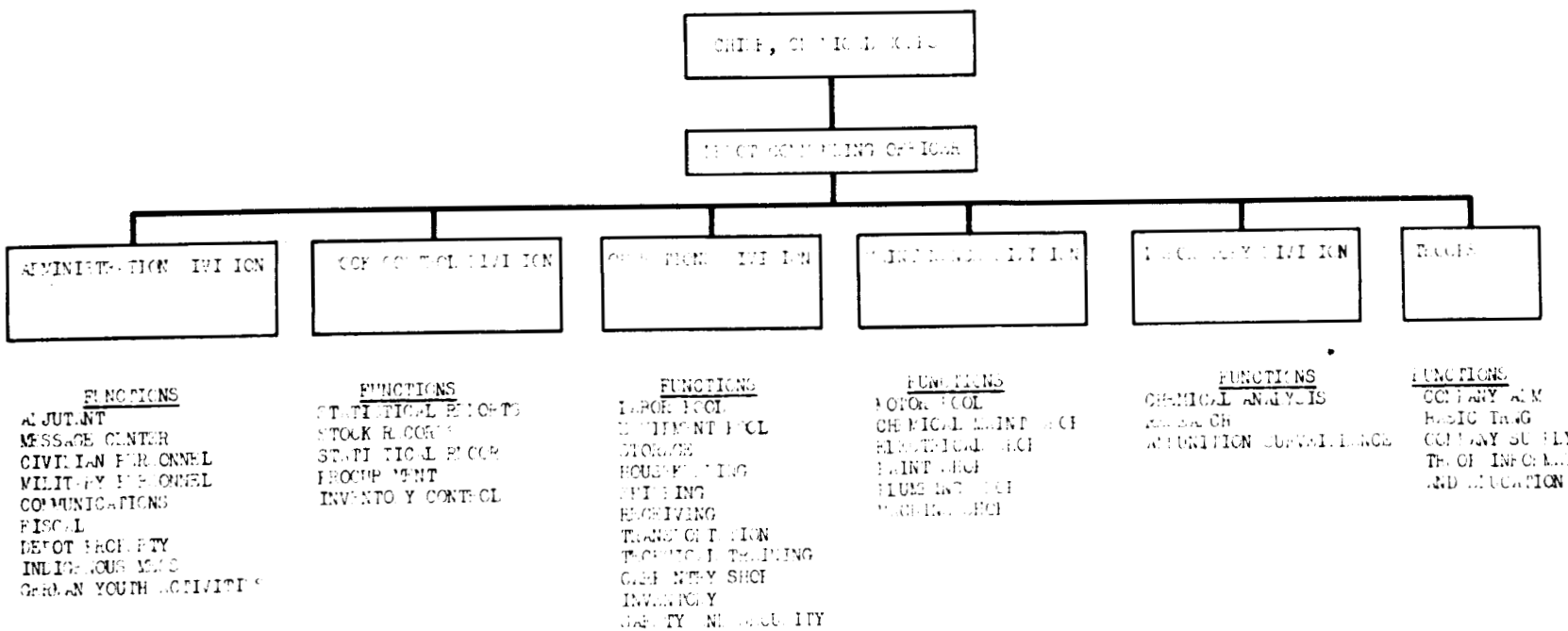
FUNCTIONS
MOTOR POOL
CHEMICAL MAINTENANCE
ELECTRICAL SHOP
PAINT SHOP
PLUMBING SHOP
WELDING SHOP

FUNCTIONS
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
RESEARCH
AMMUNITION SURVEILLANCE

FUNCTIONS
COMPANY ADM
BASIC TRNG
COMPANY SUPPLY
TECH INFORMATION
AND EDUCATION

CHART II

1 OCTOBER 1947



FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

N.B. Where not otherwise indicated this chapter is based on the report of operations filed by the Chief, Chemical Corps, for the period 1 October - 31 December 1947.

1. Office of the Chief, Cml C, EUCOM, Office Order No 20, 1 Oct 47, subj: "Organization of the Office of the Chief of Chemical Corps," incl 1.

2. Ibid, sec II.

3. Hq, EUCOM, SS & P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.

Chapter XXV

CHIEF ENGINEER

Chapter XXV

CHIEF ENGINEER

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Organization and Key Officers.

a. Operations of the Corps of Engineers in the European Command during the last quarter of 1947 were directed by the Chief Engineer, Brig. Gen. D. G. Shingler, and his deputy, Col. C. P. Hardy. The Office of the Chief Engineer was made up of six divisions: Administrative, Fiscal, Construction, Planning and Control, Supply, and Military. With the exception of the Fiscal and Supply Divisions, each division was in turn subdivided into several branches. The Administrative Division contained the following branches: Military Personnel, Civilian Personnel, Office Service, and Personnel Service; the Construction Division contained a Construction Branch and a Real Estate Branch; and the Military Division contained a Troops Branch and an Intelligence Branch. The Planning and Control Division consisted of a Field Survey Branch, an Operations

Analysis Branch, an Information Branch, and a Planning Branch. The organization of the Office of the Chief Engineer is depicted in the chart appended to this chapter.

b. The chief executives of the Office of the Chief Engineer, in addition to the Deputy Chief Engineer, included, at the end of 1947, Lt. Col. C. A. Rust as Executive and Administrative Control Officer and the chiefs of divisions; Lt. Col. H. H. Fisk, Administrative Division; 1st Lt. F. J. Whittle, Fiscal Division; Lt. Col. L. E. Lynn, Military Division; Lt. Col. J. L. Hunter, Planning and Control Division; Lt. Col. J. T. Poffenberger, Supply Division; and G. R. Clemens, Acting Chief of the Construction Division.

2. Functions.

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

a. As adviser to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, the Chief Engineer established basic plans and policies and commanded engineer installations and units. He advised on requirements for and allocation of troop units and technical specialists; on requirements, procurement, stock control, storage, allocation, salvage, budgeting, and cost accounting of engineer supplies and materials; on technical training of engineer troops; on procurement and allocation of engineer construction and operational labor; on design, construction, and maintenance of military structures (save signal); on operation of utilities; on surveying,

mapping, and map supply; and on requisitioning and releasing real estate and the settlement of occupancy claims. The Chief Engineer was responsible also for fire fighting and fire prevention; collection and dissemination of engineer intelligence; packing and crating of household goods; erection of signs; protection against insects, vermin, and rodents; destruction of enemy fortifications and other defensive works; establishment of requirements for solid fuels and their storage and distribution; and control of German survey organizations.

b. The Construction Division was responsible for technical supervision over engineer construction, utilities functions, fire protection activities, packing and crating of household goods, and procurement and disposal of real estate; for recommendation of policies on allocation and management of direct hire and contract labor used by the Corps of Engineers; for recommendations concerning requests for major construction projects; and preparation of standard designs for static installations in the European Command. The Construction Division was also responsible for supervising the program of destroying enemy war installations; for making recommendations concerning troop movements from the point of view of the availability of housing and other facilities; for carrying into effect Department of the Army directives on major fixed installations; and for negotiating and settling the real estate commitments of the U.S. Government arising prior to 1 April 1947 in World War II in Western Europe.

c. The Planning and Control Division operated an advisory and consulting service for all other divisions of the Office of the Chief Engineer in developing budgetary estimates and plans for the use of engineer installations and troop and labor service units. It prepared and supervised the publication of engineer operational plans, special studies, and reports. The Division's activities included also the maintenance of engineer operational maps and statistical data covering all phases of engineer activities in the European Command, operation of a drafting service, and handling of public information activities for the Chief Engineer.

d. In the Military Division were vested staff functions relating to the activation, organization, distribution, and reorganization of engineer installations and troop and labor service units. The Division maintained data on strengths and composition of all elements of the Corps of Engineers; recommended changes in Tables of Organization and Equipment; supervised the training of military personnel and locally recruited workmen; supervised the Troop Information and Education program; supervised among engineer troops the Army Assistance Program for German Youth Activities; and allotted to major commands their quotas of students to attend the European Command Engineer School. The Division was responsible for engineer intelligence activities, including investigations of German industrial and research processes, evaluation of enemy equipment, interrogation of German scientists, preparation of

intelligence studies, and maintenance of a technical intelligence library. It was also responsible for the production, reproduction, and issue of maps, and the maintenance of a map reference library; and for making recommendations regarding the organization and operation of the European Command Engineer School and the Engineer Intelligence and Survey Center.

e. The Supply Division had responsibility for staff supervision of the following activities:. determination of engineer supply requirements, including solid fuels; procurement, storage, maintenance, salvage, packing, and preserving engineer supplies; engineer stock control, including determination of excess stocks; disposal of excess supplies, including German engineer war material; technical training of units performing engineer supply and maintenance functions; and recommendations regarding location and specifications for engineer supply and maintenance installations.

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

g. The Administrative Division was charged with the supervision of all administrative work in the Office of the Chief Engineer and engineer installations and of Special Services activities in units or agencies under the Chief Engineer.

ENGINEER LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

3. Command of Engineer Troops and Installations.

Engineer troops and installations having functions of importance to the whole European Command were under the direct operational control of the Chief Engineer. Other engineer troops and installations were under the technical supervision of the Chief Engineer, but were assigned to major commands for operations, under the immediate control of the Engineer of the respective command or military post. The assignment and command of engineer troops and installations in the European Command, as described in the following paragraphs, is based upon data of 15 December 1947. The composition of the entire engineer labor force, together with its employment by commands and type of work, is presented in detail in table I, appended to this chapter.

4. Headquarters, EUCOM.

a. Troop units that operated directly under the control of the Chief Engineer--with an average strength of 1,920 officers and enlisted

men, aided by an average of 4,835 locally recruited workmen—consisted of the following: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 597th Engineer Base Depot, with station at the engineer base depot in Hanau; 81st Engineer Depot Company, with station at the subdepot in Mannheim; 82d Engineer Depot Company, with station at the subdepot in Gelnhausen; 96th Engineer Base Depot Company, with station at the subdepot in Bremen; 614th Base Equipment Company; 7709th Base Reproductions Detachment; 7725th Depot Augmentation Detachment; 485th Heavy Shop Company; 969th and 970th Engineer Maintenance Companies; 25th Map Depot Detachment; 756th Parts Supply Company; 1st and 93d Engineer Service Detachments; 66th Topographic Company (Corps); 7710th European Command Engineer School; 69th Transportation Truck Company (Heavy)(Negro); and three engineer field procurement teams, one each in Bavaria, Hesse, and Württemberg-Baden.

b. The number of engineer troops under the operational control of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, averaged 679 and the number of locally recruited workmen, 5,341. Engineer units included Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 556th Composite Service Group; 716th Depot Company; 45th Dump Truck Company (SP); 609th Light Equipment Company; 501st and 505th Utilities Companies; and 518th through 523d Utilities Detachments.

5. The Military Districts.

Engineer units assigned to the First and Second Military Districts were engaged chiefly in repair and maintenance of roads, bridges, and

railroads; construction of housing for troops and families of members of the occupation forces; clearance of inland waterways; repair and maintenance of hospitals; construction and repair of storage facilities; maintenance of pure water supply; forestry operations; operation of utilities on military posts; and provision of fire protection at vital installations. Under operational control of the First Military District were an average of 1,156 officers and enlisted men and 13,596 locally recruited workmen. Military units included the 1st Engineer Combat Battalion (less Company B); the 40th and 41st Dump Truck Companies (SP); and the 4th Supply and Maintenance Platoon. The Second Military District employed an average of 1,790 officers and enlisted men and 14,522 locally recruited workmen. Units assigned to the District were: Company B, 1st Engineer Combat Battalion; 555th Composite Service Group; 547th Construction Battalion (Negro); 42d, 43d, and 44th Dump Truck Companies (SP); 3d Service Detachment; 500th Supply and Maintenance Platoon; and 502d Utilities Company.

6. U.S. Forces, Austria.

A quarterly average of 696 officers and enlisted men and 1,842 locally recruited workmen were employed by Headquarters, USFA. Military units assigned to that Headquarters were: Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments of the 522d, 523d, and 524th Engineer Service Battalions; 640th Service Company; Headquarters, 88th Service Company; Headquarters, 586th and 592d Service Companies; and 578th, 582d, and 583d Engineer Utilities Companies.

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

With OMGUS, in the U.S. Sector of Berlin, served the 252d Engineer Construction Battalion; Headquarters, 596th Service Company; 581st Supply and Maintenance Company; and 579th Utilities Company. The number of officers and enlisted men employed averaged 663 and the number of locally recruited workmen, 4,172.

8. Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

During the quarter the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation employed an average of 154 officers and enlisted men, and 4,121 locally recruited workmen. It employed the 536th Engineer Service Battalion.

9. U.S. Air Forces, Europe.

Approximately 1,540 officers and enlisted men, and some 11,980 locally recruited workmen were employed by USAFE. Military units assigned to USAFE Headquarters were the following: 831st and 862d Engineer Aviation Battalions; 837th Engineer Aviation Battalion (Negro); 902d Air Forces Headquarters Company; Headquarters and Headquarters Service Company, 924th Aviation Group; and 2175th Aviation Maintenance Company.

10. Employment of Engineer Troops.

a. The average numbers of engineer troops employed in the main types of work during the quarter ending 31 December 1947 were as follows: construction and utilities, 3,454; supply and maintenance, 1,716; post

engineering activities, 850; Air Force construction and maintenance, 1,331; administration and supervision, 610; headquarters duties, 312; training, 142; topographical and intelligence, 84; and miscellaneous operations, such as labor supervision and procurement and general trucking, 151.

b. Engineer labor units employed in the European Command--assigned to Headquarters Command, EUCOM; Second Military District; and the Chief Engineer, EUCOM--included 10 construction labor service companies of about 220 civilian laborers each, 1 dump truck company of 240 laborers, and 1 maintenance company of about 130 laborers. Two guard companies, with a combined strength of 157 men, were employed during the first weeks of the quarter by the First Military District and were then disbanded. The labor service companies were supervised by headquarters of military supervision companies, each consisting of one or two officers and from two to nine enlisted men.

11. Training.

a. Troops and locally recruited civilian workers were trained in engineer subjects on the job and at the European Command Engineer School. Engineer units also used student quotas set aside at other schools, such as those established by the Chief of Ordnance, Chief Quartermaster, the Chief of Troop Information and Education, the U.S. Constabulary, and at the Grafenwöhr Training Center.

b. Courses offered at the European Command Engineer School included training as blacksmiths, carpenters, cost accountants, draftsmen, electricians, fire fighters, construction equipment mechanics, Diesel mechanics, refrigerator mechanics, dozer and road grader operators, painters, plumbers, riggers, welders, utility repairmen, supply clerks, air compressor operators, and crane and shovel operators. There was also a course offered in demolition--a 1-week course for officers, and a 4½-week course for enlisted men. The course in cost accounting, of four weeks' duration, was for officers, United States civilians, and selected noncommissioned officers. Owing to small attendance, the courses for riggers, painters, plumbers, and blacksmiths were discontinued at various times during the quarter. Germans and displaced persons employed by the Engineers were trained in welding, fire fighting, depot and household packing and crating, and rigging and handling of heavy loads. They were trained also as construction equipment mechanics, ignition and carburetor mechanics, refrigerator mechanics, crane and dozer operators, warehousemen, and stock record clerks. During the quarter, 365 officers and enlisted men, and 216 Germans and displaced persons were graduated from the School, marking an increase over the previous quarter of 43 and 70 in the respective classes.

12. Levels of Supply.

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

b. For expendable Class II supplies a 30-day maintenance level was authorized to each military post and exempted air station to cover its average needs based on strength. Post engineers were authorized to draw on depot stock up to authorized levels. The supply of coal followed closely plans made earlier in the year. Favorable winter weather and a carefully supervised fuel conservation program made possible a reduction of 100,000 metric tons of coal allotted to U.S. Army installations.

13. Requirements and Procurement.

a. Requirements for Class IV construction materials were submitted by major commands to the Hanau base depot six months before the quarter in which the supplies were to be used. Requirements for Class IV

maintenance supplies were met on the basis of 30-day allowances, shipped from depots to military posts and exempted air stations. Requirements for construction and maintenance supplies were consolidated by the Office of the Chief Engineer and those that could not be met from depot stocks were procured in occupied territory or Allied and neutral countries. Only items adjudged indispensable and available neither in depot stock nor by procurement in Europe were requisitioned from the United States.

b. Engineer procurement in Germany consisted of headquarters and field procurement. Headquarters procurement involved long-term wholesale buying to meet Zone-wide requirements. It was under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, who did his buying through three teams, one each for Bavaria, Hesse, and Württemberg-Baden, under direct jurisdiction of the commanding officer of the Hanau Engineer Base Depot. A fourth team, operating in Bremen, was discontinued during the quarter. Quarterly requirements for construction and maintenance materials were submitted by major commands to the Office of the Chief Engineer, where they were consolidated and submitted to OMGUS. Based on estimates of the supply of raw materials, productive capacity, and available manpower, OMGUS published quarterly engineer production assignments, which were assignments for production in each of the four Länder of the U.S. Zone of Germany. The Chief Engineer's procurement teams then placed orders with individual German manufacturing firms, up to the full production

assignments made by OMGUS, and looked after the shipping of the supplies to major commands or to engineer depots in accordance with shipping instructions of the Stock Control Branch of the Hanau Engineer Base Depot. Field procurement, on the other hand, involved local purchases by unit purchasing and contracting officers from stocks in the hands of German dealers. Such purchases were usually made to meet immediate needs and generally required the approval of the Office of Military Government of the Land where the purchase was being made. Unit purchasing and contracting officers were limited to one for each military post.

c. Supplies procured outside Germany were paid for from appropriated funds, as distinguished from funds drawn from the German economy for purchases within Germany. Purchases from firms outside Germany, however, were negligible.

d. Procurement of engineer materials and services in the U.S. Zone of Germany during the quarter amounted to $3,811,861, computed on the basis of a conversion rate of 10 Reichsmarks to a dollar. Of this sum, the contracts let by the Office of the Chief Engineer amounted to $594,284, while those let by the major commands and their subordinate units amounted to $3,217,577. Of the total spent by the Chief Engineer, $13,193 were spent on services; of the total spent by major commands and their units, $2,635,585 were spent on services.

14. Engineer Depots.

The European Command engineer base depot was located at Hanau, with subdepots at Fürth, Bremen, Mannheim, and Gelnhausen. Troops in the U.S. Sector of Berlin were served by the Berlin Engineer Supply point; USFA was served by the Linz Engineer Depot. The Hanau Depot was designated a permanent installation. The other depots except Linz were designated nonpermanent installations, to be closed when all their supplies and equipment were moved to Hanau and surplus property disposed of. Consolidation of supplies at Hanau from the subdepots was directed by the Hanau Base Depot. At the end of December 1947, some 17,000 tons of engineer supplies remained to be moved from subdepots to the base depot. The engineer depots in the U.S. Zone of Germany were under the operational control of the Chief Engineer. The supply point at Berlin was under the control of OMGUS and the depot at Linz, of USFA.

15. Other Engineer Installations.

a. In addition to the supply depots just discussed, there were, scattered in the occupation area, a number of engineer maintenance installations, construction material supply points, and solid fuel storage and reconsignment points. Also a number of German plants were employed under contract in repairing certain types of engineer equipment.

b. Engineer construction material supply points were located at Munich, under control of First Military District, and at Mainz-Kastel, under control of Second Military District. Solid fuel storage and

reassignment points, under operational control of the Chief Engineer, were located at Rheinau, Aschaffenburg, Kassel, and Hof. Engineer equipment field maintenance installations, besides the one at the Hanau Engineer Base Depot, were located in the following cities: Munich, controlled by First Military District; Mainz-Kastel, controlled by Second Military District; Frankfurt, controlled by Headquarters Command, EUCOM; Landsberg, controlled by USAFE; Bremerhaven, controlled by Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; Berlin, controlled by OMGUS; and Linz, controlled by USFA.

c. To assist in the repair of unserviceable engineer equipment, the following German plants were engaged, all under the jurisdiction of the Chief Engineer, EUCOM; Daimler-Benz, at Uhingen-Göppingen, rebuilding cranes; Kraeble Brothers, at Backnang, rebuilding tractors, rollers, and graders; F.M.A. Pokorny, at Frankfurt, rebuilding air compressors; Beinhorne electrical shop, at Hanau, rebuilding electric motors; Sabel and Scheurer, at Oberursel, manufacturing flat motor bearings; Vulcan Diesel plant, at Bremen, repairing tractors for engineer units in Bremen and Berlin; the Karl Wolfe plant, at Göppingen, rebuilding starters, fuel pumps, generators, carburetors, magnetos, and Diesel fuel injector pumps; Daimler-Benz, at Stuttgart, supplying spare parts; Alfred Teves at Frankfurt, supplying piston rings; Karl Schmitt, at Fulda, rebuilding electrical equipment; and the Fritz Leitz machine works, at Oberkochen, used as a rebuild shop.

16. Surplus Property.

In Germany, 3,697 long tons of property were declared surplus during the quarter, bringing the total thus far declared surplus up to 64,607 long tons, valued at $32,095,734. Of this total, 40,282 long tons had been sold by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner for $6,758,404, as against an original cost price of $12,949,901. Stored in depots at the end of 1947 were 246,763 long tons of excess engineer supplies. Excess critical engineer supplies set aside for shipment to the United States amounted to 23,663 long tons.

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND PROBLEMS

17. Engineer Construction.

a. Engineer construction activities included new construction, such as warehouses at the Hanau Engineer Base Depot, the Griesheim Ordnance Depot, the Giessen Quartermaster Depot, the Rhein-Main Air Base near Frankfurt, and rehabilitation, chiefly of housing in Berlin, Munich, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Wiesbaden.

b. The status of Engineer Construction Projects on 31 December 1947 is tabulated as follows:

Project	Approximate man-hours worked	Approximate man-hours to be worked
Rhein-Main Air Base	5,150,000	250,000
Giessen QM Depot	3,250,000	400,000
Griesheim Ordnance Depot	1,250,000	850,000
Hanau Engineer Depot	1,500,000	300,000
Ordnance Rebuild Plants	1,250,000	850,000
Munich Housing	1,700,000	230,000
Stuttgart Housing	2,260,000	50,000
Berlin Housing	1,100,000	1,040,000
Frankfurt Housing	2,950,000	1,250,000
Wiesbaden Military Community and Air Base	2,330,000	270,000
Munich Hospital	950,000	100,000
Bremerhaven Staging Area	500,000	None

c. The numbers of man-hours expended in all types of engineer activities during the months under review were:

Command	Oct	Nov	Dec
First Military District	2,776,499	2,928,311	3,142,304
Second Military District	4,109,431	4,850,279	4,424,619
USFA	247,664	204,996	296,723
OMGUS	1,611,391	1,683,337	1,669,870
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	335,652	494,995	559,787
Hq Command, EUCOM	1,528,947	1,375,862	1,234,353
USAFE	2,300,189	2,203,300	2,294,820
Totals	12,909,773	13,741,080	13,622,476

18. Power Shortage.

Because of a shortage of waterpower for hydroelectric installations in the U.S. Zone and a deficiency of fuel, an acute shortage of electric power developed in the early part of the quarter. As a result,

Military Government requested that the use of electric power be sharply curtailed, save by essential military installations. The Chief Engineer, in cooperation with other chiefs of technical services and military district and post commanders, thereupon drew up a priority exemption list, which included installations such as hospitals, dispensaries, cold storage plants, and communication facilities. A survey of all military posts was conducted to insure that exemptions were justified and to arrange for distribution of emergency generator sets on a prearranged priority basis. Heavy rainfall in December relieved the power shortage and controls were relaxed.

19. Fire Service.

Approximately two thousand men, mostly Germans, were employed as fire fighters in the European Command under supervision of the Engineers. Officers and enlisted men on active duty with fire service units acted merely in an advisory capacity, since military fire fighting platoons and detachments had been inactivated. An exception was the Air Force, where troops in crash crews outnumbered locally recruited men. Training in fire fighting at the European Command Engineer School had been expanded to enroll 50 German and 20 military students in each 6-week course and plans had been laid for a special 2-week course for officers and fire marshals to begin early in 1948. Mutual aid agreements, whereby equipment and personnel from local German fire departments under Military Government control could be used to reinforce engineer fire fighting units in emergencies, were in existence and functioned smoothly.

20. Real Estate.

Real estate activities of the Office of the Chief Engineer consisted of requisitioning property for the use of the occupation forces and supporting agencies, releasing property no longer needed, settling damage claims involving the use and occupancy of real estate, and turning over fixed surplus installations to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner.

21. Demolition.

Demolitions by U.S. Army engineers were confined largely to German fortifications and military installations. Barracks-type installations and kaserne, however, were largely deferred from destruction, chiefly on account of a shortage of housing for both troops and civilians. Destruction of installations had to have the prior specific approval of the Chief Engineer, EUCOM. The number and types of installations remaining to be demolished at the end of December 1947 and the number of man-days required to demolish them is presented in table II, appended to this chapter.

22. Intelligence.

a. Requests for engineer intelligence during the quarter under review, in addition to those originating in the Office of the Chief Engineer, were received from the Deputy Director of Intelligence, Headquarters, EUCOM; the U.S. Military Attache in Belgium; the Netherlands Liaison Mission; and OMGUS. Twenty new major intelligence projects were

assigned the Office of the Chief Engineer, making a total of fifty-seven under investigation during the quarter. Twenty-two, or 34 percent, of the fifty-seven were completed by 31 December. Some of these projects, requiring long-range investigation, took from six to nine months to complete. There were also 43 new minor projects received during the quarter, which, together with 4 carried over from the previous quarter, were 95 percent completed by the end of the year.

b. Intelligence reports and documents received by the Office of the Chief Engineer totaled 79,318. Documents shipped to the United States numbered 78,445. New documents received for the engineer technical library numbered 750; documents on loan numbered 1,022.

c. A Photostat and Ozalid Department was established on 1 October in the Intelligence Branch of the Military Division. This Department also assisted the Adjutant General, EUCOM, whenever the latter's Office had too much work or had inadequate equipment with which to do certain jobs.

23. Maps.

Mapping and map reproduction for the European Command was carried out by the 7709th Engineer Base Reproduction Detachment, stationed in Frankfurt. It printed 455,600 map impressions and 1,849,300 miscellaneous types of impressions during the quarter. Topographical work was done by the 66th Engineer Topographic Company (Corps), stationed in

Zwingenberg. This company was engaged in revising certain sheets of the GSGS 4414 series and in several similar projects. It printed 328,700 map impressions. The Land Survey Office at Bamberg, the only German agency remaining under the control of the Chief Engineer, was engaged in a long-term project of trigonometric adjustments of the Central European Net. Map distribution in the European Command was carried out by the 25th Engineer Map Depot Detachment from its depot in Mulheim. During the quarter, 1,216.83 tons of maps, or 24,336,600 maps, were distributed and 16.98 tons were received from the British Army of the Rhine, the 66th Engineer Topographic Company, and the 7709th Engineer Base Reproduction Detachment. There remained on hand 1,121.65 tons of maps.

24. Fiscal Matters.

a. The Chief Engineer was entrusted with a number of budgetary and fiscal responsibilities. Among them was the responsibility of preparing quarterly and annual budget estimates covering engineer operations, of controlling budgetary suballocations, and of guiding the expenditure of funds for headquarters procurement of engineer items of supply. Budget estimates of appropriated funds and of funds from the German economy for the third quarter of the fiscal year of 1948 were sent to the Deputy Director, Budget and Fiscal Division, EUCOM.

b. An inventory was made of unliquidated obligations of appropriated funds for the fiscal years of 1946 and 1947. The inventory

showed the date of each obligation, name and location of each vendor, amount involved in the transaction, cause of delay in liquidation, and anticipated date of liquidation. A special report on unpaid accounts and claims in France, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia was sent to the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, EUCOM. This report dealt with unsettled claims and accounts of transactions, that took place prior to 1 January 1947. The report listed the following categories of claims: claims of the government of each country on the United States; claims of the United States on the government of each country; claims of nationals of each country on the United States; and claims of the United States on nationals of each country. Late in December a report on the reciprocal aid account of the Luxemburg Government, amounting to $884,160.74, was forwarded to the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement. The Fiscal Division, Office of the Chief Engineer, participated in an audit inspection of Belgian accounts conducted by the Services, Supply, and Procurement Division in Brussels, and sent accountants to Paris to inspect and audit records held by the French Government as evidence of United States liability for supplies and services received from France subsequent to V-J Day.

N.B. This chapter is based on the Report of Operations, 1 Oct-31 Dec 1947, submitted by the Chief Engineer, EUCOM, consisting of a narrative report, monthly troop lists, monthly "Engineer Operations in the Occupied Area," and charts and graphs.

Table I

THE ENGINEER LABOR FORCE IN LAST QUARTER OF 1947

	Oct	Nov	Dec
Category of personnel:			
Military	6,404	6,404	6,965
Hired German workmen	40,904	47,567	52,737
German contract workmen	20,943	16,445	13,582
Displaced persons	3,506	2,495	1,941
Civilian internees	151	164	164
U.S. & Allied Civilians	205	176	179
Totals	72,113	73,251	75,568
Employed by:			
USAFE	14,087	12,585	13,974
First Military District	15,383	15,658	18,193
Second Military District	22,294	24,894	23,123
Hq Comd, EUCOM	8,943	7,953	7,546
BPE	1,838	2,517	2,753
USFA	1,621	1,553	1,969
OMGUS	7,947	8,091	8,010
Totals	72,113	73,251	75,568
Employed on construction of:			
Military posts and camps	6,238	5,906	5,103
Headquarters	8	22	18
Command and service schools	291	238	153
Hospitals	282	260	333
Depots	4,427	3,953	4,199
Shops	645	647	534
Special installations	153	236	266
Utilities	293	273	266
Railroads	44	50	54
Bridges	-	-	9
USAFE technical projects	813	1,109	1,082
Employed in:			
Maintenance jobs	22,737	20,935	22,194
Housing duties	28,061	29,321	29,397
Miscellaneous jobs	2,035	1,974	3,370
Overhead	6,086	8,327	8,590
Totals	72,113	73,251	75,568

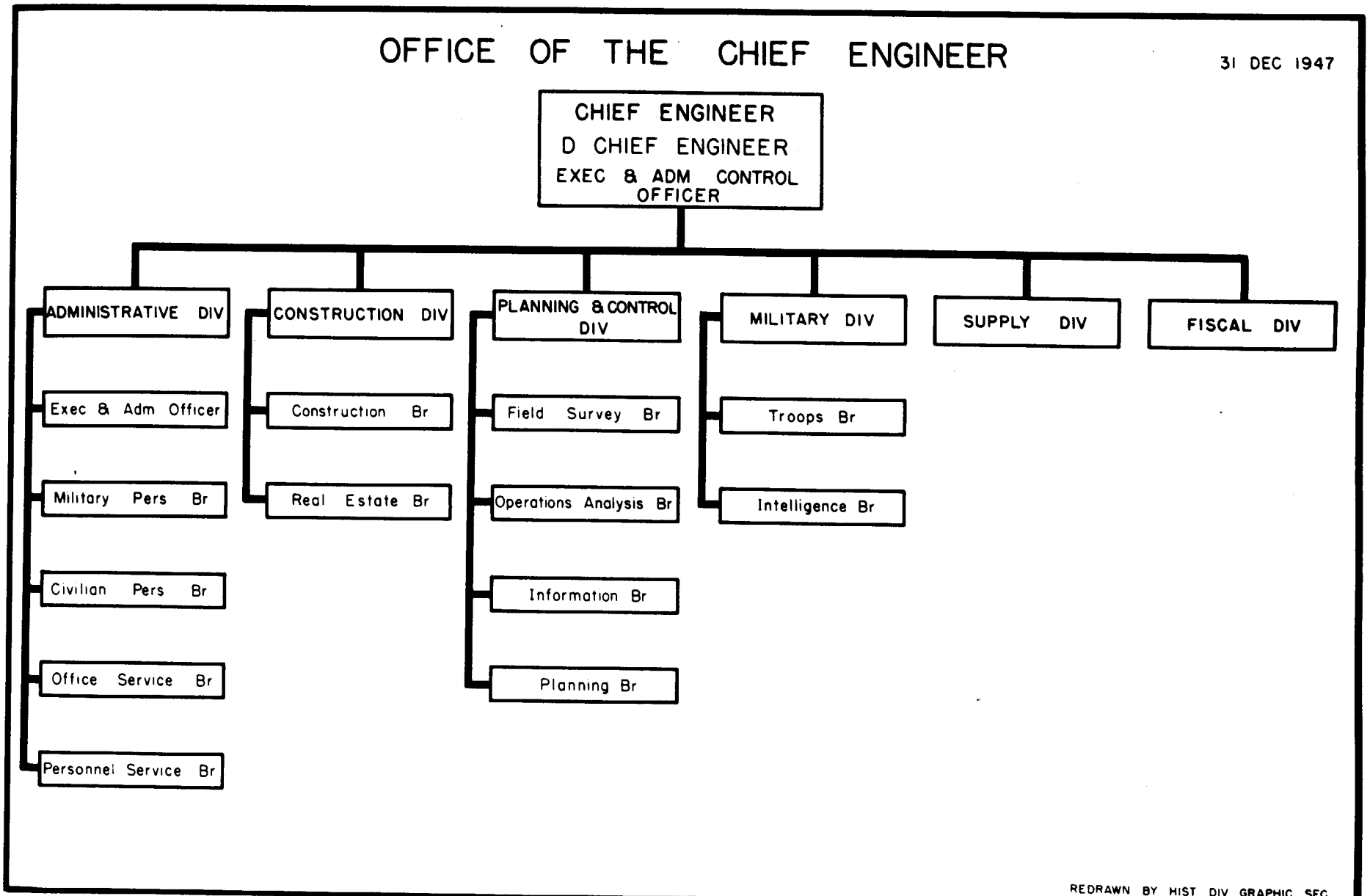
Table II

DEMOLITION OF ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS: STATUS ON 31 DECEMBER 1947

Type of Installation	No of installations remaining to be demolished	Man-hours required for demolition
Permanent fortified land construction, other than fundamental construction on main routes	92	350
Installations for V-1, V-2, and other V-weapons . .	1	100
Fighter control and radar installations surplus to Allied requirements . .	2	50
Base and operational airfields surplus to Allied requirements	4	750
Antiaircraft installations	10	38
Underground facilities, depots, and workshops .	154	2,000
Military and public air raid shelters	1,213	30,000
Fixed radio stations surplus to German civil requirements and to Allied requirements . .	2	200
Military scientific research centers and testing grounds	3	250
Firing ranges surplus to Allied requirements . .	9	90
War material depots surplus to Allied requirements .	26	13,000
Major strategic bulk petroleum products storage installations surplus to Allied requirements	4	20,000
Barracks installations and kaserne	4,150	80,000

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

31 DEC 1947



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Chapter XXVI

CHIEF SURGEON

Chapter XXVI

CHIEF SURGEON

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

1. Organization and Principal Executives.

a. All policies and operations of the Medical Department in the European Command during the quarter under review were directed by the Chief Surgeon, Brig. Gen. Edward A. Noyes. Located in Frankfurt am Main, the Office of the Chief Surgeon, in addition to the Deputy Chief Surgeon and the Executive Officer and Assistant Executive Officer, was by the end of December organized in ten major divisions, most of which were in turn organized in specialized branches. Reorganizations within the Office of the Chief Surgeon included the formation on 22 December of a Personnel and Administrative Division, combining the functions of the former Administration and Personnel Divisions; the establishment of a Fiscal Division, formerly the Budget and Fiscal Branch of the Medical

Supply Division; and the establishment on 19 November of an Operations and Hospitalization Division, combining the functions of the former Operations and Hospitalization and Evacuation Divisions. At the end of 1947, the divisions were the following: Personnel and Administration, Operations and Hospitalization, Preventive Medicine, Professional Service, Nursing, Dental, Veterinary, Medical Supply, Fiscal, and Medical Statistics. The organization of the Office of the Chief Surgeon is depicted in the chart appended to this chapter.

b. Principal members of the Chief Surgeon's staff on 31 December were: Col. Gouverneur V. Emerson, Deputy Chief Surgeon; Col. Bryan C. T. Fenton, Executive Officer and Chief of the Personnel and Administration Division; Capt. Charles F. McAleer, Jr., Assistant Executive Officer; Lt. Col. Ronald F. Kirk, Chief of the Operations and Hospitalization Division; Col. Marhl H. Welch, Chief of the Dental Division; Lt. Col. Louise M. Fitzgerald, Chief of the Nursing Division; Lt. Col. Hartwin A. Schulze, Chief of the Preventive Medicine Division; Col. Percy E. Duggins, Chief of the Professional Service Division; Lt. Col. Eugene G. Cooper, Chief of the Medical Supply Division; Col. Harold E. Egan, Chief of the Veterinary Division; Capt. David Tatch, Chief of the Fiscal Division, and William G. Goode, Chief of the Medical Statistics Division. The total staff consisted of 27 officers, 45 enlisted men and women, 24 United States and Allied civilians, and 20 Germans.

2. Personnel Administration.

a. All personnel problems pertaining to officers and enlisted men and women assigned and attached to installations coming under the direct operational jurisdiction of the Office of the Chief Surgeon were a responsibility of the Personnel and Administration Division (prior to 22 December, of the Personnel Division). This division also had the responsibility of administering all classes of civilian employees—American, Allied, and German--employed by Medical Department units and installations in the European Command. Liaison was maintained with the medical representatives in the Central Officers' Assignment Section of the Office of the Director of Personnel and Administration, Headquarters, EUCOM.

b. To administer enlisted men on duty in the Office of the Chief Surgeon, a non-Table of Organization unit, the 7789th Hospital Detachment, was activated on 20 November and assigned to the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt. Made up of 49 enlisted men, the Detachment was at first commanded by a warrant officer and after 26 November by Capt. T. Laughlin, Jr., formerly Assistant Chief of the Troops and Training Branch of the Operations Division.

3. Officer Replacements.

Close to 300 Medical Corps officers arrived in the European Command during the quarter as replacements. With but a few exceptions, their internship had not been longer than 15 months. Approximately 25

percent of them had received 90 days' additional training in one or another specialty. In the majority of cases these replacements, upon assignment, were given on-the-job training. Others received specialized training at the two general hospitals and at the specialty centers.

4. Training.

a. Training of Medical Department enlisted men in basic medical subjects was given at the Medical Department Training Center in Nürnberg. Attached to the 385th Station Hospital, it had facilities for 80 students. During the quarter under review, the Medical Center completed its eighth basic course of six weeks' duration, from 13 October to 22 November, with a student body of 71. The course was designed to train enlisted men of the Medical Department who had not previously received formal medical training and to prepare them for further technical and advanced training.

b. The school for medical equipment maintenance technicians at the Fürth Medical Depot gave a 6-week course commencing on 13 October. Principles of first and second echelon preventive maintenance and repair and recognition of causes of failure of medical equipment were taught. By means of actual shop practice, students received training also in packing and crating of technical equipment.(1) Six students attended the course.

c. The 4th Medical Laboratory, known as the European Command Medical Laboratory, gave five advanced courses, each of two weeks' duration, in bacteriology, serology, pathology, parasitology, and chemistry for laboratory technicians.(2) The courses, lasting from 6 October to 13 December, had an average attendance of four students, drawn from major commands and the 97th and 98th General Hospitals.

d. Arrangements were completed during the last quarter of 1947 to start the noncommissioned officers' course at the Medical Department Training Center on 5 January 1948. Extended from five to six weeks of instruction, the course aimed to teach the Medical Department noncommissioned officer leadership, methods of instruction, and medical administration, and to acquaint him with the responsibilities that he was required to assume while on duty with the Medical Department. Quotas were allotted to major commands for a student body of 74 noncommissioned officers of the first four grades, and in the case of a shortage of qualified enlisted men in those grades, noncommissioned officers of grade five with superior ratings could be selected.(3)

e. The American Red Cross First Aid Service, through the assignment of first aid representatives to surgeons of military posts, trained troops of both medical and tactical units as first aid instructors. Forty-five hours of instruction were given to selected men during a period of two weeks.(4)

f. The postgraduate courses for Medical Corps officers at the Medical School of Vienna were attended by 44 officers.(5) The course beginning on 6 October enrolled 20 officers and that beginning on 17 November, 24 officers. A course in orthopedics was added to the courses in internal medicine, surgery, pathology, obstetrics, gynecology, and eye, ear, nose, and throat.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE

5. Distribution of Responsibilities.

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

Command Medical Department Training Center, the European Command Medical Laboratory, and Medical Department troop units assigned to these installations. Medical Department units serving in the European Command on 1 December 1947 are enumerated in the table appended to this chapter.(6) The same table is a guide to the medical institutions of the European Command with their bed capacities, as well as to the location and commanding officers of all troop units.

b. Commanders of major commands--American Graves Registration Command, U.S. Constabulary, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, USFA, First and Second Military Districts, OMGUS, and USAFE--were in turn responsible for the various phases of the medical service within their commands. The medical operational chain of command was in three echelons. The first consisted of troop unit medical service to troops and of dispensary service to military posts; the second, of hospitalization provided by fixed hospitals on an area basis; and the third, of specialized treatment in general and in certain station hospitals. Commanding officers of medical units, other than those operationally responsible directly to the Chief Surgeon, were responsible to the commanding generals of the major commands to which they were assigned.

6. Policy as to Provision of Medical Services.

The U.S. Army medical and dental services in the European Command were, according to established policies and procedures, primarily for the benefit of the armed forces and were not rendered to others to

(7)

the detriment of the armed forces. For persons other than members of the armed forces, surgery was performed and medical and dental service provided when sufficient facilities were available. Normal dispensary service and emergency medical, surgical, and dental treatment were provided to all persons assigned and attached to military posts.

7. Hospitalization.

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

b. Provisions for Special Treatment. General and station hospitals ordinarily provided hospitalization for persons located in the vicinity of the hospitals. Certain of the hospitals in the European

Command had the necessary equipment and were staffed to provide for the care of diseases and injuries requiring highly specialized treatment of a nature not available in other hospitals. Hospitals that had Drinker respirators permanently installed were the 97th and 98th General Hospitals and the 297th, 319th, and 385th Station Hospitals. The two general hospitals were designated special centers for the treatment of female patients. Psychotic and psychoneurotic patients were hospitalized in locked wards in which patients were cared for until transfer could be made safely to the 317th Station Hospital in Wiesbaden, which was the principal center for neuropsychiatric patients. The 120th Station Hospital was the center for the treatment of acute infectious hepatitis, the 98th General Hospital for the treatment of neurosurgical patients, and the 387th Station Hospital for the treatment of orthopedic cases.

c. Bed Capacity and Occupancy. The authorized number of hospital beds on 31 December 1947, computed on the basis of 4 percent of the troop strength not including the civilian component of the forces of occupation, was 5,350 in the occupied areas of Germany and Austria. Thirty beds in the American Hospital in Paris were used by the 341st Medical Dispensary for persons assigned to Headquarters, American Graves Registration Command. The total number of patients was 3,029, amounting to a bed occupancy of 56 percent. Hospitals for the care and treatment of displaced persons, operated by the surgeons of major commands under the supervision of the Chief Surgeon, numbered 48, with a bed capacity

of 9,362. There were 6,239 patients in these hospitals on 31 December. One hospital for civilian internees was operated at Dachau. The hospital had 900 beds, 461 of which were occupied.

8. Central Hospital Fund.

The Central Hospital Fund, EUCOM, supervised by the Operations and Hospitalization Division, Office of the Chief Surgeon, had a balance on hand on 1 October of $30,794.79. With no receipts and expenditures of $2,170, the balance on hand on 31 December was $28,624.79. Expenditures were in the form of grants to hospitals in amounts as shown below:

Hospital	Amount
97th General Hospital	$ 870.00
279th Station Hospital	500.00
110th Station Hospital	500.00
57th Field Hospital	300.00
Total	$2,170.00

EVACUATION

9. Policy of Evacuation of Patients.

A policy limiting hospitalization to 120 days was in effect in the European Command. Medical care requiring up to 120 days of hospitalization was provided in general, station, and field hospitals. Patients whose hospitalization was expected to exceed 120 days were evacuated to

the United States, except those whose lives would have been jeopardized had they been evacuated and key persons whose services were required in the European Command and who could be returned to duty within a reasonable time after 120 days.

10. Procedures for Evacuation of Patients.

a. The boarding of patients awaiting to be evacuated to the United States was carried out by the 97th and 98th General Hospitals and the following station hospitals: 110th in Vienna, 120th in Bayreuth, 297th in Berlin, 319th in Bremerhaven, and 317th in Wiesbaden. The 120th was limited to the boarding of hepatitis patients and the 317th to the boarding of neuropsychiatric patients.

b. Evacuation to the United States was carried out by sea and by air. Patients for return by sea were held at the 319th Station Hospital in Bremerhaven, to which they were moved from their respective hospitals by hospital train. Patients for return by air were held at the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt, to which they were moved either by train or plane, depending on their condition.

c. Patients evacuated to the United States by sea numbered 491 and those by air, 283 during the quarter under review. Patients moved by train included: 316 hepatitis to the 120th Station Hospital; 387 orthopedic to the 387th Station Hospital; 25 neurosurgical to the 98th General Hospital; 60 mental to the 317th Station Hospital, and 29

from that hospital to the hospital ship at Bremerhaven; 13 tuberculosis to the 97th General Hospital; 387 to the 319th Station Hospital for evacuation to the United States; and 118 to the 97th General Hospital for evacuation to the United States by air. Twenty-eight patients were transported by air on the Continent, some of whom were emergency cases. One patient was flown from Casablanca and one from Stockholm. Three Allied employees--a Belgian, a Swiss, and a Dane--were flown to be hospitalized in their home countries.

d. One hospital ship, the U.S. Army Transport Charles A. Stafford, plied between Bremerhaven and the United States during the period. When the Stafford sailed from Germany on 6 December it was on its last trip as a hospital ship. The hospital train fleet in the European Command consisted of: one steam train of 16 coaches, with a capacity of 112 litter patients; two 2-coach Diesel autorail ambulance cars, with a combined capacity of 60 litter and 64 ambulatory patients; two 1-coach Diesel autorail ambulances, with a combined capacity of 24 litter and 12 ambulatory patients; and four ward coaches, each with a capacity of 30 litter patients, which were attached to regular military and German passenger trains.

11. Rates of Hospitalization.

The rates of admission to hospitals for all diseases were lower for the quarter under review than for the preceding one. From a rate of about 770 per thousand per annum, admissions declined to a rate of about 460 at the end of the quarter. There was no unusual incidence of communicable disease. Admissions due to injury remained fairly constant and about the same as for the preceding quarter, i.e. at the rate of between 75 and 80 per thousand per annum. The status of the European Command with respect to general health was excellent.

12. Conferences on Control of Diseases.

A venereal disease control meeting, called by the Chief Surgeon, was held on 21 and 22 October. Attended by representatives of the major commands and Military Government public health officers, ways and means of reducing the venereal disease rates both among troops and the German populace were discussed. A conference on the study and control of influenza was held at the 4th Medical Laboratory in Heidelberg in December. Lectures were given on the epidemiology, differential diagnosis, treatment, and laboratory method of influenza antibody titration.

13. Respiratory Diseases.

a. The rates for common respiratory disease were lower than for the previous quarter. Factors held to have contributed to the lower

rate were the mildness of the season, and a decrease in troop strength which allowed for more barracks space for troops. Comparative rates for the last quarters of 1946 and 1947 were:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
1947	118	105	102
1946	132	135	134

b. The incidence of influenza was low. Few blood samples for antibody titration were received. One of the samples was positive for influenza B. There were no influenza-like outbreaks reported in any European country. When influenza vaccine for 80 percent of the personnel in the European Command was received in December, practically all troops were immunized. Immunization reactions were uncommon.

c. The incidence of diphtheria was lower than for the same period in 1946. Persons stricken with the disease were almost all among those who had failed to complete the immunization started at the New York Port of Embarkation. There were no deaths resulting from diphtheria during the quarter.. Comparative rates of incidence per thousand per annum were as follows:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
1947	.5	.5	1.0
1946	3.2	4.2	3.8

d. Other respiratory diseases, such as measles, mumps, meningococcic meningitis, chicken pox, scarlet fever, and streptococcic sore throat remained at low levels and gave rise to no important local-

ized outbreaks. The incidence in the German population was approximately 2.2 per thousand per annum.

14. Gastrointestinal Diseases.

a. The incidence of common diarrhea and bacterial food poisoning was, in the main, constant at about the rate of 4.0 per thousand per annum.

b. There were two outbreaks of gastroenteritis (inflammation of the intestine) in Berlin, neither of which was properly investigated; the cause and mode of spread remained unknown. Generally, owing to the absence of sufficient qualified preventive medicine medical officers in subordinate commands, the gastrointestinal disturbances generally were reported without specific recognition of the causes. Only five specific enteric infections were reported during the quarter. Four were bacillary dysentery and one was typhoid.

15. Infectious Hepatitis.

During the quarter, the incidence of infectious hepatitis, a liver ailment commonly known as yellow jaundice, was the highest recorded in the European Command since the spring of 1945. The cause of the increase was not determined. Persons taken with the disease did not come from any localized area. A previously undertaken campaign to improve hypodermic techniques was continued, but there was little substantial evidence that the inoculation-type of the disease constituted an appreciable part of the morbidity. Comparative rates for 1946 and

1947 were:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
1947	12.10	12.77	11.41
1946	6.58	6.18	8.18

16. Poliomyelitis.

Only one case of poliomyelitis occurred among the troops. This was a mild case in a soldier stationed in Berlin. The epidemic in the civilian population of Berlin, which started earlier in the year, began to regress, so that by the beginning of October the weekly number of patients was about 75 and at the end of November, about 20.

17. Scabies.

Rates for this disease remained generally at levels lower than any recorded since 1945, and were about 60 percent lower than for the corresponding quarter of 1946. Comparative monthly rates were as follows:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
1947	17.00	15.86	17.32
1946	39.57	53.28	43.08

18. Venereal Diseases.

a. Monthly venereal disease rates per thousand per annum for the forces of occupation--and for the white and Negro components separately--were as follows:

Month	Total VD rate	Syphilis rate		Gonorrhea rate	
		White	Negro	White	Negro
Oct	184	40	234	102	281
Nov	164	45	152	88	224
Dec	149	41	112	85	222

b. Venereal disease control activities emphasized the elimination of soldiers who had contracted a venereal disease more than once, contact investigation, and posttreatment follow-up. The last mentioned procedure proved to be a difficult matter, however, since medical treating units failed to maintain adequate records and since a high percentage of the troops in the European Command were involved in transfers. An important factor in the decline in incidence of the venereal diseases was believed to be the emphasis that was laid on command responsibility.

19. Immunization.

The status of immunization of troops at the end of 1947 was not considered fully satisfactory. Although every means at the disposal of the Chief Surgeon had been employed to bring immunizations up to date, the lack of attention on the part of a considerable number of personnel officers and unit commanders was chiefly responsible for the situation. The immunization of children in the schools operated by the military posts progressed satisfactorily. One child of preschool age died of diphtheria. The mother, who brought the child to Germany from Ireland, failed to pay attention to immunization instructions sent to her.

20. Sanitation.

a. Heavy and continuous rainfall in November and December resulted in flood conditions in rivers throughout the U.S. Zone of Germany. All major commands were warned of the danger of pollution of water supplies and were instructed to take immediate action to increase chlorine dosages and to resort to emergency methods of water sterilization whenever necessary. At the end of 1947, there were 62 municipal and other fixed water supplies approved for use by the United States forces in Germany and Austria.

b. Insect, vermin, and rodent control was carried on chiefly on the post level. Because inspections had shown the existence of unsanitary conditions on a number of posts, on account of a lack of an organized program of control, a conference between the Chief Surgeon and the Chief Engineer, EUCOM, resulted in agreement on ways and means of improving methods of control. Particularly bad was the situation at the Giessen Quartermaster Depot, where a major rat infestation existed. At Frankfurt and Heidelberg, infestations of bedbugs existed. At Darmstadt, trouble was experienced especially with roaches, flies, and mosquitoes. The Commander in Chief thereupon made the Corps of Engineers, the Medical Corps, and the Quartermaster Corps responsible for the execution of pest control measures so as to safeguard the health

and morale of the forces. The Chief Surgeon was held responsible for investigating sanitary conditions and for recommending corrective action. The Chief Quartermaster was held responsible for furnishing supplies and equipment. The use of German exterminator firms was authorized, either by contract or by direct hire by post engineers. In such case, the German operators were to be provided with materials and supplies from U.S. Army stocks.(8)

21. Surgery.

There was no marked variation in types of diseases and injuries treated surgically as compared with the third quarter of 1947. The extent of surgery performed, by number of admissions, was as follows:

General surgery	1,990
Orthopedic surgery	1,220
Ophthalmic surgery	125
Otorhinolaryngologic surgery	532
Urology	843
Septic surgery	725
Neurosurgery	108
Obstetrics and gynecology	1,937
Miscellaneous surgery	68
Total direct admissions	7,548
Total clinical visits	37,543
Elective operations	3,482
Emergency operations	2,357
Total births	962
Total deaths	58 (a)

(a) Includes stillbirths and dead on arrival in hospitals.

22. Medicine.

a. Direct admissions for medical service during the quarter numbered 9,276 or 54 percent of the total of hospital admissions. By type of disease the admissions were as follows:

Internal medicine	2,971
Communicable diseases	1,432
Venereal diseases	2,239
Dermatology	899
Neuropsychiatry	502
Pediatrics	888
Miscellaneous	345

b. For the first time venereal diseases dropped from first place as the cause of admission for medical treatment. Penicillin in oil was administered as the standard duty status treatment for acute uncomplicated gonorrhea in males, while other venereal diseases were treated in accordance with standards prescribed by The Surgeon General, U.S. Army.

c. The Infectious Hepatitis Center operated successfully. Nearly all patients were returned to duty after an average of five weeks' hospitalization. Efforts were made to reexamine random samples of patients at various periods following release from the hospital. Hepatitis research in the European Command was directed by Dr. H. T. Gardner, who reported his findings to the Virus and Rickettsial Disease Commission of the Army Epidemiological Board.

d. Pediatrics and other forms of medical care for dependents placed a heavy load on the medical service. A moderate number of house

calls were made on most military posts. This service created a serious problem, however, since the distribution of troops, military posts, and hospitals and dispensaries made the employment of Medical Corps officers for this type of service uneconomical.

23. Dental.

There were 154 Dental Corps officers on duty on 1 October, and 150 on 31 December. The latter figure was 5 officers below authorized strength. Eleven of the officers were of the U.S. Naval Reserve Dental Corps. The authorized allowance of dental officers for the European Command was based on a ratio of 1.25 dentists to one thousand troops. Dental clinics in operation numbered 74. There were, in addition, three mobile dental units of the EH type and three prosthetic units of the BH type assigned to U.S. Forces, Austria. Expendable and nonexpendable dental supplies were in adequate supply. In short supply, however, was nonstandard orthodontia material. Requisitions at times took from 6 to 12 months to fill. There existed also a critical shortage of belts to fit the dental engines in use in the European Command. Recommendations were made to make engine belts a standard item of issue.

24. Nursing.

The Army Nurse Corps had a strength of 366 officers at the end of 1947. Sixty-five nurses completed the tour of duty and departed for the United States during the quarter, seven were separated from military service to accept employment in civilian status, and five were evacuated

to the United States. To offset the loss of these 77 nurses, 41 replacements were assigned to the European Command: 9 from the United States and 32 from the Mediterranean Theater. The number of Army nurses and members of the Women's Medical Specialist Corps integrated into the Regular Army reached 177 for the period 1 July-31 December 1947. Of these, 164 were nurses, 9 were dieticians, 3 were physical therapists, and 1 was an occupational therapist. Up to 31 December, 54 nurses had received appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

25. Veterinary.

a. The Veterinary Corps in the European Command had only 21 officers, which was 5 below the minimum strength required to carry out the assigned mission. As a result, duties which normally belong to Veterinary Corps officers had to be delegated to enlisted men. The shortage in personnel led to a number of delays in inspecting stocks of standard rations and of follow-up inspections of food establishments under contract with the EUCOM Exchange System.

b. Inspection of meat and dairy products accounted for the greater part of veterinary activities. The major problem was the disposition of food stocks that had become dehydrated or moldy in storage. Another was the disposition of eggs that arrived damaged at Bremerhaven. The policy that prevailed in the European Command was not to condemn damaged rations outright until their usefulness for the German people could be determined. As a food conservation measure, older food products

were issued first. A campaign to destroy mold growth in cold storage plants made good progress during the period under review. Perishable foods were shipped faster than previously. Owing to cooperation between the Transportation and Quartermaster Corps, refrigerated cars were checked more closely as to their supply of ice and freight cars containing food were unloaded more promptly at destinations.

c. In an effort to prevent or reduce damage to eggs on their transatlantic journey, the Quartermaster General authorized new types of packing. Although, at the end of 1947, the results were not yet conclusive, all evidence pointed to the fact that eggs packed 24 dozen in a case withstood the roughness of the sea voyage better than those packed in standard crates. Test shipments of potatoes, to determine whether the best form of packing was in crates, bags, or barrels, showed that potatoes packed in crates reached their destination in better condition than those packed in bags and barrels.

d. The care of animals presented no problem of importance. Respiratory conditions in war dogs were well controlled by isolating newly acquired animals and by using antidistemper serum. Minor problems were skin diseases and digestive disturbances. Privately owned pets shipped to the United States during the quarter numbered 522, while 56 arrived from the United States.

26. Medical Supply.

a. The Office of the Chief Surgeon, through its Medical Supply Division, operated two depots--one at Fürth and one at Weinheim, Germany. The Fürth depot, operated by the 33d Medical Depot Company as the European Command Central Medical Depot, received, stored, and issued all medical supplies to meet military requirements. This depot also operated the European Command Optical Shop, the base maintenance shop for repairing medical technical equipment, and a surplus property section. The depot at Weinheim was used as a Civil Affairs-Military Government medical supplies depot, operated by the 30th Medical Depot Company. Supplies for displaced persons, civilian internees, and German civilian medical institutions were received, stored, and issued at this point.

b. During a cholera outbreak in the Middle East, considerable medical support was given to United States military attaches and advisory groups. Heavy demands on medical supplies were made also by Air Transport Command for persons flying to epidemic areas.

c. Since the responsibility for indicating the rate of shipment of medical supplies for displaced persons had been transferred during the third quarter of 1947 from the Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, to the Preliminary Commission of the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO), and since the same responsibility with reference to medical supplies for German civil institutions was transferred to OMGUS, the four distributing

points at Hanau, Ludwigsburg, Pasing, and Straubing were transferred from the jurisdiction of the Civil Affairs Division to PCIRO during the period under review. The issue of Civil Affairs-Military Government supplies from the depot at Weinheim still remained the responsibility of the Chief Surgeon. Medical items supplied by the Weinheim depot to the distributing points for reissue to using units were, prior to the jurisdictional change, issued by the distributing points on a property issue slip, on which the price and condition of the items were entered. When PCIRO took over the distribution points, the Weinheim depot issued supplies on a Department of the Army "shipping document," which was receipted for by a representative of PCIRO at the depot.

d. The groundwork was laid during the quarter for the change-over, on 1 January 1948, from the marking of medical items based on the Army Service Forces Catalog MED 3 to the new Army-Navy Catalog of Medical Materiel.(9)

e. Approximately 200 long tons of medical supplies were shipped to the Fürth depot from Italy when the Mediterranean Theater was discontinued. Ninety-six long tons of supplies were set aside for return to the United States as excess to European Command needs. A total of 1,266.9 long tons of supplies excess to military requirements were transferred to German and Austrian authorities.

f. The economic merger of the U.S. and British Zones of Germany resulted in more economical methods of procurement of medical

supplies from the local economy. This allowed direct contact with German firms in the British Zone, in place of the system of contact through liaison officers, and facilitated procurement. Total procurement during the quarter amounted to RM 488,519.12. There was an increase in the quantity and variety of items procured, since raw materials were more easily made available to German manufacturers. Orders were placed for the following items:

Item	Quantity	RM value
Guinea pigs	115	372.50
Carbon dioxide	240 kg	115.70
Dry ice	3,304 kg	2,176.63
Test tubes	10,000	1,045.34
Diet containers	3,903	31,715.75
Syringe needles	2,035 dz	9,016.70
Leather	60 sq ft	18.60
Distemper serum	21,000 cc	3,885.00
Smallpox vaccine	57,000 dose	2,422.50
Cholera vaccine	7,500 cc	202.50
Gas gangrene	600 cc	126.00
Triple typhoid vaccine	410,000 cc	11,070.00
Diphtheria toxoid	29,250 cc	8,775.00
Diphtheria antitoxin	10,000 cc	13,100.00
Tetanus toxoid	20,000 cc	4,800.00
Typhus vaccine	250,000 cc	399,000.00
Tetanus antitoxin	2,010 cc	669.90

27. Optical Shop.

a. The European Command optical shop carried out the following operations during the quarter:

Standard issue P-3 spectacles	2,995
Lens only and duplicate lens jobs	173
Miscellaneous repair jobs	61
Bifocals	169
Spectacles made for nonmilitary personnel	84
Total	3,845

b. Training of selected enlisted men in optical work was given to prepare them for military occupational specialty examinations. All prescriptions were completed within 72 hours of receipt at the shop. It was no longer necessary to forward prescriptions to the United States for filling. This was the result of advanced training given to technicians and the receipt of a shipment of the more popular reading segments.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT UNITS SERVING IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND
1 December 1947

Unit and Location	Bed capacity	Assigned to	Commanding Officer
97th General Hospital, Frankfurt	1,000	Chief Surgeon	Col. A. B. Jones
98th General Hospital, Munich	1,000	Chief Surgeon	Col. J. F. Bohlender
319th Station Hospital, Bremerhaven	600	BPE	Col. J. B. Herman
387th Station Hospital, Stuttgart	500	Stuttgart Post	Col. J. D. Gardner
279th Station Hospital, Berlin	350	OMGUS	Col. F. T. Chamberlin
385th Station Hospital, Nürnberg	350	Nürnberg Post	Lt. Col. R. W. Pullen
130th Station Hospital, Rohrbach	250	Heidelberg Post	Col. J. M. Tamraz
388th Station Hospital, Giessen	250	Wetzlar Post	Col. P. E. Keller
120th Station Hospital, Bayreuth	150	Nürnberg Post	Lt. Col. R. S. Anderson
250th Station Hospital, Regensburg	150	Regensburg Post	Maj. A. T. Jones
317th Station Hospital, Wiesbaden	150	USAFE	Col. L. E. Griffis
110th Station Hospital, Vienna	150	USFA	Lt. Col. C. W. Sargent
124th Station Hospital, Linz	150	USFA	Lt. Col. D. E. Domke
57th Field Hospital, Unit 1, Wurzburg	150	Wurzburg Post	Lt. Col. F. D. McCreary

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT UNITS SERVING IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND (CONT.)

Unit and Location	Bed capacity	Assigned to	Commanding Officer
57th Field Hospital, Unit 2, Glasenbach	150	USFA	Maj. L. Axelrod
341st Medical Dispensary GC, Paris	30	American Graves Regis. Comd.	Capt. Pettit
1st Medical General Dispensary GA, Darmstadt		Darmstadt Post	Capt. J. Littlefield
5th Medical General Dispensary GA, Kitzingen		Wurzburg Post	1st Lt. J. N. Dornan
6th Medical General Dispensary GA, Munich		Munich Post	Maj. G. J. Strub
7th Medical General Dispensary GA, Bad Tölz		Bad Tölz Post	Capt. C. C. Pool
8th Medical General Dispensary GA, Karlsruhe		Heidelberg Post	Capt. W. H. Jolly
9th Medical General Dispensary GA, Bremen		BPE	Capt. A. S. Rumley
13th Medical General Dispensary GA, Mannheim		Heidelberg Post	Capt. M. Rosenthal
15th Medical General Dispensary GA, Hanau		Hq Comd, EUCOM	Capt. E. S. Kozikowski
24th Medical General Dispensary GA, Mergentheim		Stuttgart Post	Capt. R. Janda
25th Medical General Dispensary GA, Bad Wildungen		Wetzlar Post	Capt. L. Orris

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT UNITS SERVING IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND (CONT.)

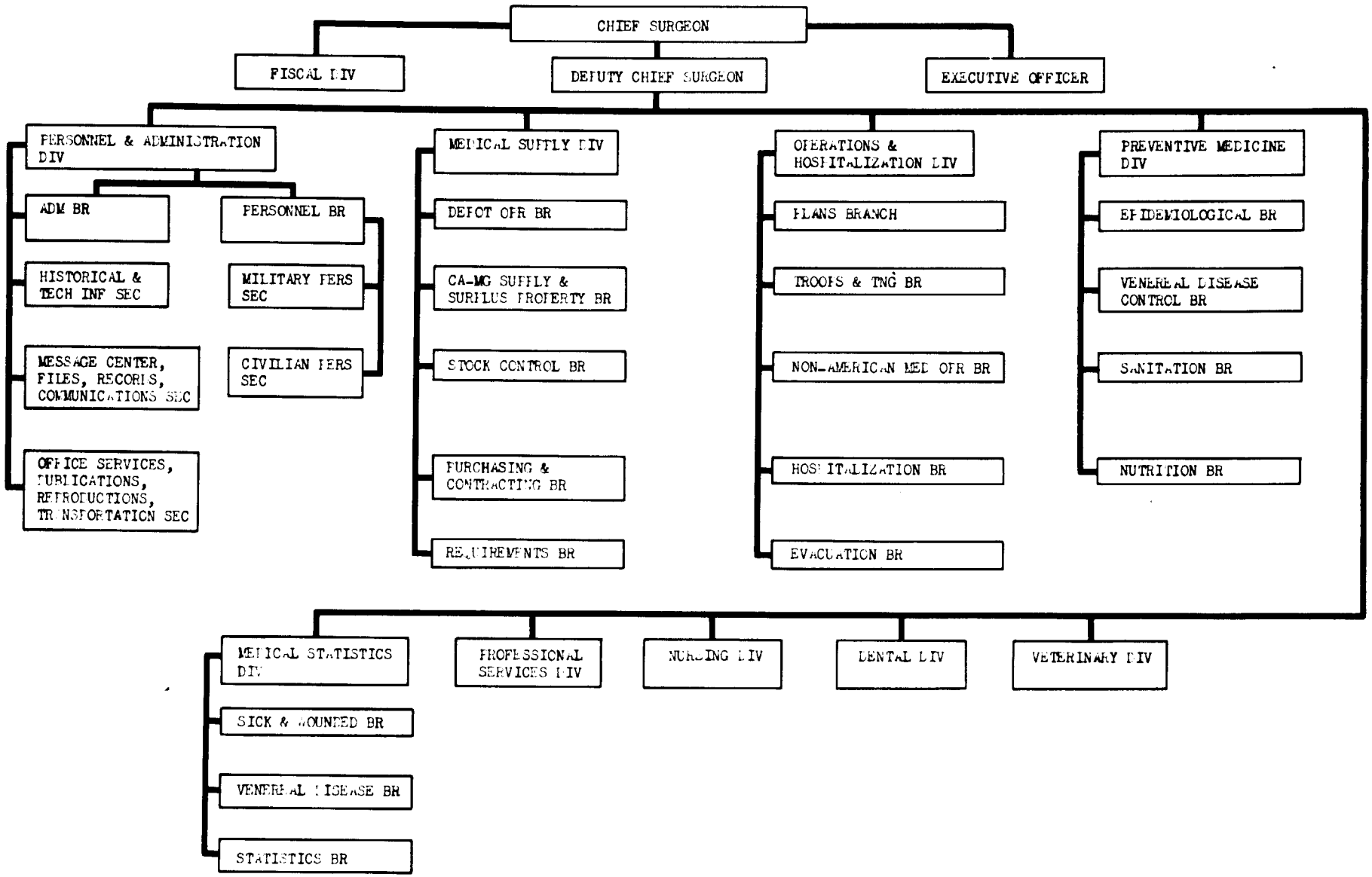
Unit and Location	Assigned to	Commanding Officer
450th Medical General Dispensary GA, Vienna	USFA	Maj. W. A. Moore
536th Medical General Dispensary GA, Garmisch	Garmisch Post	Maj. H. Thompson
539th Medical General Dispensary GA, Augsburg	Augsburg Post	Capt. J. Howland
540th Medical General Dispensary GA, Sonthofen	Augsburg Post	Capt. C. Rixy
2d Medical General Dispensary GB, Frankfurt	Hq Comd, EUCOM	Col. F. M. Fitts
10th Medical General Dispensary GB, Berlin	OMGUS	Maj. G. W. Rafferty
4th Medical Laboratory HB, Heidelberg	Chief Surgeon	Lt. Col. C. J. Lind
633d Clearing Company (Sep), Ludwigsburg	Second Military District	Capt. M. J. Holien
30th Medical Depot Company C/Z, Weinheim	Chief Surgeon	Lt. Col. H. S. Green
33rd Medical Depot Company C/Z, Fürth	Chief Surgeon	Lt. Col. S. Darling
80th Hospital Train Unit, Frankfurt	97th Gen Hosp	Capt. H. Hoff
781st Dental Operating Detachment EH, Vienna	USFA	Lt. J. E. Little
782d Dental Operating Detachment EH, Vienna	USFA	Lt. D. S. McNeil
783d Dental Operating Detachment EH, Vienna	USFA	Lt. A. C. McCully

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT UNITS SERVING IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND (CONT.)

Unit and Location	Assigned to	Commanding Officer
91st Dental Prosthetic Detachment (Mobile) BH, Glasenbach	USFA	Capt. T. J. Jenkins
253d Medical Detachment IA, Ansbach	Nürnberg Post	Capt. G. W. Ingle
264th Medical Detachment IA, Bamberg	Nürnberg Post	Capt. H. T. Guyselman
288th Medical Mess Detachment AH, Glasenbach	USFA	Maj. L. Axelrod
621st Prophylactic Detachment MA, Vienna	USFA	Maj. W. A. Moore
622d Prophylactic Detachment MA, Vienna	USFA	Maj. W. A. Moore
Hq Det, 525th Prophylactic Platoon AG, Vienna	USFA	Maj. W. A. Moore
167th Veterinary Food Inspection Detachment DD, Bremerhaven	BPE	Capt. G. Castleberry
168th Veterinary Food Inspection Detachment DD, Berlin	OMGUS	Capt. W. M. Anderson
483d Veterinary Food Inspection Detachment DD, Munich	First Military District	Capt. W. P. Hayman
487th Veterinary Food Inspection Detachment DD, Mannheim	Second Military District	Capt. R. C. Allison
488th Veterinary Food Inspection Detachment DD, Wels	USFA	Maj. C. R. Wainwright
Hq & Hq Det. 7713d Medical Department Training Center, Nürnberg	Chief Surgeon	Maj. L. A. Ahr
7789th Hospital Detachment, Frankfurt	97th Gen Hospital	Capt. T. Laughlin, Jr.

ORGANIZATION CHART
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON, EUCOM

31 DECEMBER 1947



FOOTNOTES

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

1. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, CS, 25 Sep 47, file MCH-353-Op, subj: "School for Medical Department Maintenance Technicians."

2. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, CS, 24 Sep 47, file MCH-353-Op, subj: "Advanced Training for Laboratory Technicians"; 18 Oct 47, file and subj: same.

3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, CS, 5 Dec 47, file MCH-353-Op, subj: "Medical Department Training Center, Noncommissioned Officer Course."

4. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, CS, 3 Oct 47, file MCH-353-Op, subj: "Training of First Aid Instructors."

5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, CS, 17 Oct 47, file MCH-353-Op, subj: "Post-graduate Training for Professional Personnel."

6. Hq, EUCOM, CS, "List of Medical Department Units in European Command," 1 Dec 47 (in file 319.26, Opr & Hospitalization Div).

7. Cir Ltr No 3, Hq, EUCOM, CS, 1 Jul 47, subj: "Medical Policies and Procedures."

8. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 14, 14 Nov 47, sec III.

9. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Dec 47, file AG 440 MCH-AGO, subj: "Army-Navy Catalogue of Medical Materiel."

Chapter XXVII

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

Chapter XXVII

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Organizational Changes.

Several minor changes altered slightly the structure of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance during the closing quarter of 1947.

a. The first of these changes occurred early in October, when the Office Service Branch, comprising the Message Center, Motor Pool, and Operations Section, was transferred from the Personnel and Management Division and placed under the operational control of the Adjutant, Maj. A. G. Johenning. On 1 November 1947, the Statistical Branch of the Personnel and Management Division absorbed the functions of the Statistical Section of the Supply Division, the latter section being eliminated. The Plans and Policies Section was established in the Supply Division to

replace the Inspection Section, dissolved on 15 December. Directed by Maj. E. V. Manning, the Plans and Policies Section assumed the inspection duties previously performed by the agency which it replaced. The new section was assigned the additional functions of recommending improvements in supply procedures and of formulating plans in regard to the supply activities of ordnance depots, collecting points, and other installations.

b. With offices located at the Griesheim Ordnance Depot, the Parts and Supplies Branch of the Supply Division was reorganized early in the quarter. On 1 October the Parts Numbers Identification Section was established in the Parts and Supplies Branch to maintain the interchangeability file and to correct stock numbers. Coincident with the elimination of the Administrative and Civilian Personnel Section on 20 October, the Management and Personnel Section was established in its place as a subdivision of the Parts and Supplies Branch. On the same date the 506th Ordnance Stock Control Detachment was redesignated the 7849th Ordnance Stock Control Detachment with no change in operational assignment. The commanding officer of this detachment also exercised operational control of the Administrative and Civilian Personnel Section. The Control Section was abolished and its functions were assigned to the Reports and Statistical Unit, which was established in its place. The drafting department, formerly operated by the Control Section, was put under the direct supervision of the commander of the 7849th Ordnance Stock Control Detachment of the Parts and Supplies Branch.

c. To direct ordnance planning in the European Command, a Planning Board of six members was inaugurated in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance on 17 December 1947. The following men comprised the board: Col. C. Wingate Reed, president; Maj. Harold R. Richmond, recorder; and Col. G. G. Eddy, Col. Milton E. Wilson, Col. John S. Walker, and Clarence E. Willows, members.(1)

2. Departmental Chiefs.

Upon his return to the United States in October, Lt. Col. William R. Huber was succeeded as chief of the Procurement Division by Lt. Col. Charles R. Currier. No other changes occurred in the command of the subdivisions of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance during the period under consideration. The key executives were as follows:

ROSTER OF KEY PERSONNEL

Chief of Ordnance	Brig. Gen. Elbert L. Ford
Deputy Chief of Ordnance	Col. C. Wingate Reed
Executive and Adjutant	Maj. Alvy G. Johenning
Chief, Personnel and Management Division	Col. John S. Walker
Chief, Safety and Security Branch	Maj. Eugene F. Utley
Chief, Planning Branch	Maj. Harold R. Richmond
Chief, Training Branch	Capt. Lane F. Taylor
Chief, Personnel and Troops Branch	Maj. Taylor E. Carney, Jr.
Chief, Statistical Branch	Clarence E. Willows
Historian	Margaret Cavey
Chief, Supply Division	Col. George G. Eddy
Executive Officer	Lt. Col. Harry D. Sheets
Chief, Administration and Reports Branch	Capt. Edwin L. Pearce
Chief, Major Items Branch	Maj. J. O. Cromwell
Chief, Surplus Property Branch	Frank Wood
Chief, Installations Branch	Lt. Col. R. H. Einfeldt
Chief, Parts and Supplies Branch	Lt. Col. George H. Leavitt

Chief, Ammunition Division	Maj. Ralph M. McMahon
Executive Officer	Lt. Winton D. Donmyer
Chief, Procurement Division	Lt. Col. Charles R. Currier
Executive Officer	Maj. William H. Bauer
Chief, Budget and Fiscal Division	Lt. Col. Harry H. Haas
Assistant	O. J. Hankinson
Chief, Maintenance Division	Col. Milton E. Wilson
Executive Officer	Lt. Col. H. H. Needham
Chief, Technical Supervision Branch	Lt. Col. John P. Sherden, Jr.
Chief, Production Control Branch	Capt. Arthur R. Pauley
Chief, Installations Branch	Sheridan L. Moyers

3. Military Personnel.

On 1 October the actual military strength at field installations under the Chief of Ordnance was 243 officers, 24 warrant officers, and 2,719 enlisted men. Authorized strength on that date was 262 officers, 25 warrant officers, and 3,134 enlisted men. Effective on 20 October 1947, 46 ordnance units which operated under Tables of Organization and Equipment were inactivated and supplanted by detachments to which bulk allotments of personnel were assigned.(2) The names of the new detachments, organized under Tables of Distribution, together with other data concerning them are presented in table I, appended to this chapter.(3) The reorganization decreased the number of troop units from 46 to 21 and brought about a corresponding reduction in administrative overhead. Tables of Allowances were revised to eliminate excess equipment, thus relieving the detachments of unessential maintenance work. A reduction also occurred in the number of men required at maintenance installations, while the personnel requirements of ordnance supply depots increased.

Rather than transfer maintenance specialists to supply installations under the Chief of Ordnance, however, it was considered preferable to release such men to ordnance units of major commands where their maintenance experience might be utilized. The assignment of surplus enlisted men to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation brought ordnance units of that command to full strength. Other men possessing a knowledge of maintenance procedures were released to the Berlin Command; Headquarters Command, EUCOM; and the First and Second Military Districts, with the result that units under the Chief of Ordnance were left understrength. The enlisted men transferred from the command of the Chief of Ordnance were assigned according to their primary or secondary military occupation specialty (MOS). On 31 December 1947, military personnel assigned to the Chief of Ordnance numbered 252 officers, 24 warrant officers, and 2,552 enlisted men, as compared to an authorization for 256 officers, 24 warrant officers, and 2,838 enlisted men.

4. Civilian Employees.

a. To determine the most effective method of consolidating positions and reducing the office force, the Personnel and Management Division conducted a study of all positions filled by civilians in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance at the beginning of the period under review. Job descriptions were written for each member of the staff and work charts were prepared on each of the six divisions which constituted the Office. As a result of the study, the civilian operating strength of

the Office of the Chief of Ordnance was reduced by about 20 percent with no lessening in work performance.

b. In conformance with recommendations developed from employee utilization surveys, the personnel allocations of the various installations under the Chief of Ordnance were also altered. A complete file was established on every employee at field installations, containing information on his position, grade, salary, location, and date of contract expiration. At the quarter's end the Statistical Branch was preparing forms for personnel utilization and work measurement reports to be made periodically by each of the 31 ordnance installations in the European Command.

ORDNANCE FIELD INSTALLATIONS

5. Griesheim Ordnance Depot.

a. With Col. Thomas K. Vincent as commanding officer, the Griesheim Ordnance Depot operated with a total strength of 3,251 persons, of whom 484 were members of the Army and 2,767 were civilians. Civilian employees at the Depot included 48 of American, Allied, and neutral nationalities; 1,938 Germans; and 781 displaced persons. The greatest possible use was made of the two latter categories of employees, who were used in all except supervisory capacities.

b. It was originally planned to consolidate all ordnance supplies for the command reserve at the Griesheim Depot. Following a decision by the Zone Resources Board to release part of the Depot's storage space for the production of carbon electrodes, it was decided to store 55 percent of the ordnance reserve supplies at Griesheim and the remainder at the Mannheim Ordnance Depot, which was designated as a permenent depot. During the month of December 729 long tons of reserve stocks were shipped to Griesheim, with 14,114 remaining to be moved by the target date of 1 July 1948. A total of 4,929 long tons remained for shipment to Mannheim at the end of December 1947. No difficulty was anticipated in meeting the completion date set for the consolidation project. The Griesheim Depot finished in December the removal of all ordnance materials, amounting to about 20,000 tons, from space assigned to the German chemical plant, which was made responsible for erecting a fence around its area. The construction of nine additional warehouses containing a total of 450,000 square feet of covered storage space at the Depot was 67 percent completed by the end of the period under review. It was estimated that about a million man-hours of work remained on the project, the completion date of which was set at 31 March 1948.(4)

c. Besides maintaining 55 percent of ordnance command reserve stocks, the Griesheim Depot continued to store and issue Classes II and IV supplies of Standard Nomenclature List groups A through G, to classify excess supplies for shipment to the United States, to dispose of surplus

property in Classes II and IV, to conduct the EUCOM Ordnance Supply School for German employees, and to perform base maintenance on fire control equipment. During the period under review the Depot received 1,053 rail cars containing 14,413 tons of supplies and three barges containing 736 tons of supplies; it dispatched 713 rail cars with 5,499 tons of ordnance material, together with 517 trucks containing 2,285 tons. An additional ton was sent out in 16 shipments by air transport. Table II, appended to this chapter, gives data concerning the types of supplies and tonnage received, reconsigned, and shipped by the Griesheim installation during the three-month period. The Maintenance Shop and Allied Machine Shop at the Depot cleaned, repaired, and repacked for shipment or storage more than twenty thousand pieces of equipment and machines. The Fiscal Branch of the Griesheim installation during the quarter under consideration expended $34,674.75 and RM 1,660,924 for salaries and RM 215,000 for supplies.

d. Major commands and ordnance installations throughout the European Command sent a total of 223 German employees to Griesheim for training in the EUCOM Ordnance Supply School, which graduated 248 students with awards of proficiency. During the quarterly period 19 students were dismissed from the School for lack of aptitude or interest, illness, and other reasons and 18 students completed the course in an unsatisfactory manner. On 14 October the School completed its first year of operation, during which time it graduated 928 students. When the one thousandth student to complete the course satisfactorily was graduated on 28 November

1947, the EUCOM Ordnance Supply School observed the occasion with ceremonies conducted by the Chief of Ordnance, Brig. Gen. Elbert L. Ford.

6. Mannheim Ordnance Depot.

The commander of the Mannheim Ordnance Depot was Maj. George D. Goetzke, with Capt. Douglas Barnes as his adjutant. Located at Feudenheim, a suburb of Mannheim, the Depot was comprised of eight divisions: Administrative, Control, Transportation, Civilian Personnel, Maintenance and Utilities, Supply, Troops, and Security. Employing only two American civilians, the Depot was staffed with 850 Germans, who were engaged as clerks, storekeepers, mechanics, supervisors, and laborers. A study of covered storage space at the Mannheim Depot revealed the necessity for constructing an additional 100,000 square feet of space at the Pioneer Kaserne, and pending its completion, for the temporary acquisition of that amount of space elsewhere. Work was begun on the construction of two buildings, six Niessen huts, a loading platform, and a railroad spur. By 31 December the project was 1 percent completed, with approximately 64,275 man-hours of work remaining. The target date for finishing construction was 1 May 1948. Besides storing 45 percent of ordnance command reserves, the Mannheim installation received for issue Classes II and IV parts and supplies of Standard Nomenclature List groups H through N and served as a reclamation point for the segregation and repair of tools and equipment and as a collecting point for excess and surplus vehicles.(5) During the period under review the Depot received

10,121 long tons of ordnance supplies and shipped 8,025 tons, with about 90,627 tons remaining on hand at the quarter's close. A total of 218 tons of tools and equipment were reclaimed and packed and approximately 7,339 tons of surplus vehicles were dispatched to rebuild lines, individual purchasers, and to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner.

7. Nordenham Ordnance Depot.

Inasmuch as the Nordenham Ordnance Depot contained most of the command stocks scheduled for shipment to Griesheim or Mannheim, it was decided not to close it until the end of 1948. Although Nordenham was only a temporary depot, it issued ordnance supplies of Classes II and IV, served as a disposal point for surplus property of those classes, shipped excess supplies to the United States, and exercised operational control over the Lübberstedt Ordnance Depot. Supplies received at the Nordenham installation during the quarter under review amounted to 242 tons. Stocks shipped from the Depot included 2,231 tons of surplus property and 4,540 tons of supplies for issue. Of the total 84,356 tons of supplies in storage, 37 percent had been declared surplus by 31 December. Col. J. Worthen Proctor commanded the depot. The mission of the Lübberstedt subsidiary depot was to receive tires and tubes for storage and issue, to store and ship aluminum ingots received from smelting works operated under the supervision of Military Government, and to provide Class V supplies for troops stationed in the Bremen Enclave. (6)

8. Kitzingen Ordnance Depot.

a. The Kitzingen Ordnance Depot was the base maintenance installation for trucks, trailers, and other general purpose vehicles and also served as the disposal point for surplus vehicles and as the classification and reclamation point for parts and supplies. It was organized into 4 divisions--Administration, Operations, Security and Safety, and Budget and Fiscal--which were divided in turn into 19 branches. The commanding officer, Lt. Col. Hadley Quaintance, was assisted by Maj. Edmundo Escudero as executive officer, Maj. James G. Kleese as administrative officer, and Capt. Herbert F. Sammis as adjutant. The installation was staffed by 14 American employees, 1 civilian of neutral nationality, and 21 displaced persons. On 1 October, the German employee allocation numbered 1,405 persons as compared to 1,330 at the beginning of the preceding quarter. The Chief of Ordnance withdrew 75 of those positions owing to the lack of qualified persons to fill them.

b. The declaration of 4,053 vehicles to the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner during the current quarter raised the number of surplus vehicles declared at the Kitzingen Depot to 50,455. During the period under review 4,164 vehicles weighing 10,807.51 long tons were shipped to private customers of the disposal agency in Norway, Switzerland, and Italy, as well as to the governments of France, Greece, Finland, Austria, and Poland. The Maintenance Branch of the Depot undertook the project of repairing 5,000 jeeps to be sold through the EUCOM Exchange

System. As new parts and assemblies were not authorized in reconditioning the vehicles, a disassembly line was established to obtain the requisite parts and accessories from Class X and salvage vehicles which were stored at the Depot. An assembly line was also installed for the production of "roadable" jeeps. Production level for the project was set at 25 jeeps for each working day, or 500 vehicles monthly. These figures had not been attained by the end of 1947, as most of the vehicles had been in open storage for about two years and for that reason considerable effort was necessary to restore them to working order. The shipment of 18 tons of scrap material during the period left 523 3/4 tons on hand at the Depot on 31 December.

c. At the request of military government officials, the Kitzingen Depot transferred a stock of vehicles, tools, and tires from captured enemy stocks to a German firm, the Staatliches Gesellschaft zur Erfassung Oeffentlichen Guts, at Munich. As authorized by the Chief of Ordnance, the transfer included 10 buses, 5 sedans, 12 trucks, 16 trailers, 80 boxes of tools and automotive parts, and 298 tires, all of which material was of German manufacture.

d. In October the Depot's Intelligence Officer and Industrial Police Company aided Army intelligence agencies in apprehending persons responsible for a series of thefts of tires and automotive accessories from the Kitzingen installation. Eleven supervisors and 160 watchmen composed the police company, which operated 44 guard posts within the

perimeter fence, at key points such as railheads, and in the town of Kitzingen.

9. The Vehicle Parks.

a. Illesheim Vehicle Reserve Park. A surplus disposal point, the Illesheim Vehicle Reserve Park was also responsible for the receipt, maintenance, and issue of general and special purpose vehicles, as well as for the storage of vehicles required for the command reserve. During the current period the installation received 2,355 vehicles and issued 947 vehicles to using agencies. It had 12,149 vehicles in storage on 31 December 1947. The commanding officer was Maj. W. V. Nichols. German civilians employed at the Park increased from 595 on 1 October to 651 on 31 December.

b. Nürnberg Vehicle Park. The Nürnberg Vehicle Park was scheduled to be discontinued after shipment of its excess items to the United States and its reserve vehicles either to the Illesheim installation or to ordnance shops. As the mission approached completion, the labor force was cut from approximately 1,100 men on 1 October to 300 men on 31 December. Upon the closing of the vehicle park, it was planned to transfer the installation to OMGUS.(7)

10. Rothenbach Ordnance Scrap Collecting Point.

The Rothenbach Ordnance Scrap Collecting Point segregated, stored, and shipped ordnance scrap, demilitarized ordnance material of

Classes II and IV, disposed of surplus property, and shipped excess supplies to the United States.(8) During the period under consideration 180 railcars containing 1,595 tons of scrap metal were unloaded at the installation, which dispatched 2,127 cars containing 23,078 tons of scrap. A daily average of 200 tons of saleable scrap was segregated and recovered at Rothenbach with the use of 100 men, 6 cranes, and 18 trucks. Maj. Harold I. Williams was the commanding officer.

11. Base Maintenance Shops.

a. Kassel Ordnance Shop. The mission of the Kassel Ordnance Shop was to perform base maintenance on armored cars, trucks, and heavy wreckers received from field maintenance shops or using agencies, and to store and issue armored cars and heavy vehicles. The Shop was further responsible for reclaiming parts and supplies, and for disposing of surplus vehicles and subassemblies. The shop's function as a combat vehicle park was to be terminated following completion of demilitarization of the vehicles and disposal of the stock, including shipment of some vehicles to the United States.(9)

b. Butzbach Ordnance Shop. Besides classifying parts and supplies for reclamation, the Butzbach Ordnance Shop supplied base maintenance for small arms, artillery, track-laying vehicles, and 2½-ton trucks. A temporary demilitarization and collecting point for combat vehicles, the Butzbach installation also performed base maintenance on fire control equipment and instruments to be returned to stock at the Griesheim Ordnance Depot.(10)

c. Ober-Ramstadt Tire Rebuild Shop. The base maintenance installation for rebuilding tires and tubes was the Ober-Ramstadt Tire Rebuild Shop, which manufactured, as a byproduct, rubber parts in short supply. A subsidiary installation, the Buttleborn Used Tire Depot, was under the operational control of the shop at Ober-Ramstadt. The Buttleborn Depot was a disposal point for unserviceable tires and tubes, which it segregated, classified, and stored. Consideration was given to the transfer of the Buttleborn Ordnance Depot to OMGUS, but no action was taken on the matter during the period under review.(11)

12. Ordnance Base Maintenance Center.

Besides conducting the EUCOM Ordnance Motor Maintenance School for German employees, the Ordnance Base Maintenance Center commanded and controlled the ordnance rebuild shops at Esslingen, Waiblingen, Neckarsulm, Aalen, Schwabisch Gmund, and Boblingen, as well as the vehicle parks at Heilbronn and Bad Cannstadt. All of the six subsidiary shops were permanent base maintenance installations; the two vehicle parks were scheduled to be discontinued. The Bad Cannstadt park stored vehicles awaiting rebuilding in the maintenance shops and served as a disposal point for surplus vehicles. The Heilbronn installation disposed of surplus vehicles and subassemblies. During the period under review the EUCOM Ordnance Maintenance School graduated 388 students, making a cumulative total of 1,260 students graduated. The courses offered by the School remained unchanged during the course of the quarter.

13. Friedberg Ordnance Rebuild Shop.

The mission of the Friedberg Ordnance Rebuild Shop was to supervise and control the two subsidiary sedan rebuild plants at Rüsselsheim and Stuttgart, and to prepare for issue American-made sedans which were shipped from the United States to the European Command. By the end of 1947, the Friedberg installation had received 685 vehicles, of which 196 were awaiting repairs, 51 were in the process of being repaired, and 407 had been repaired. As the Friedberg plant was not equipped to perform extensive body repairs or high echelon work, the remaining 31 sedans were shipped to one of the subsidiary plants. Fords were sent to Stuttgart and Chevrolets and Plymouths to Rüsselsheim. The cars were repaired at an average cost of $12.00 and 200 German marks, most of which was expended in labor costs. Maj. Maurice D. Finn commanded the shop; the plant manager was Raymond K. Braman. Although the two subsidiary rebuild shops were to be retained, it was planned to discontinue the Friedberg plant and to transfer its sedans to the Illesheim Vehicle Reserve Park.

14. Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot.

Located at the site of the Bayerische Motoren Werke, Werk II, at Allach near Munich, operations of the Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot were limited to directing and supervising the work of the German plant. Col. Earl W. Aldrup was Depot Commander; his chief assistant was Lt. Col. Paul C. Cunnick. The seven divisions of the Depot and their chiefs were as follows:

Control and Planning Division	Capt. Frank A. Marek
Inspection Division	Lt. Col. Paul C. Cunnick
Administration Division	Capt. Albert Kermisch
Security Division	Capt. James W. Schmuck
Service Division	Maj. Clifford H. Ruffner, Jr.
Supply Division	Maj. William W. Holmes
Industrial Division	Maj. Ernest P. Gizzi

In October an Inspection Division was instituted at the Depot by consolidating the former Reclamation Division with the Engineering and Inspection Division. Future plans for the Depot included expanding the Reclamations Branch, inaugurating departments for sand-blasting and for filter reclamation, creating additional tool storage, and releasing a part of the plant for use by the German firm. When spare parts and assemblies became available in sufficient quantities, it was planned that the base rebuild shop at Karlsfeld would supply all the engine and power train requirements of the European Command. In an effort to reduce the safety hazard occasioned by the speed of 2½-ton trucks used in the European Command, it was decided to eliminate the fifth gear or overdrive from such vehicles. The Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot collaborated with the Maintenance Division of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance in designing a fifth gear blockout, and the Depot was requested to manufacture 30,000 of these apparatus.

15. Ordnance Procurement Center.

a. With headquarters at Ober-Ramstadt, Germany, the Ordnance Procurement Center employed a staff of 14 Army officers, 2 warrant officers, 50 enlisted men, 12 United States civilians, and 151 Germans.

The Center operated six Ordnance Field Procurement Teams, which were deployed at or near Bremen, Kassel, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Nürnberg, and Munich. The headquarters of the Procurement Center was organized into the following five staff divisions: Operations, Engineering, Property, Budget and Fiscal, Administrative, and Service. Lt. Col. William J. Darmody commanded the Center; his chief aides were Maj. Burrel P. Shirey as executive officer and Capt. Virgil D. Walter as adjutant. The mission of the Center was to procure supplies in Europe in accordance with assignments as determined by the Office of the Chief of Ordnance.

b. In the fourth quarter of 1947 the Procurement Center ordered $9,210,000 worth of ordnance materials, including spare parts, rebuilds of major assemblies, and new assemblies. Automotive spare parts delivered during the quarter amounted to $2,500,000. The production of 23,684 batteries valued at $480,000 sufficed to fill all back orders for batteries and to maintain the 60-day command stock level. Activities of the Center resulted in the procurement of 700 Volkswagens with parts for their maintenance at a value of $900,000 and of 4,625 tires and 3,810 tubes costing $110,000. Kits to prepare jeeps for winter weather were manufactured during the quarter to the number of 1,646 at a cost of $440,800. Rubber cement was the only ordnance item to be obtained from sources outside Germany during the period under review. The chart appended to this chapter summarizes the value in dollars of ordnance supplies procured during 1947. The principal difficulties

encountered by procurement officials in attaining adequate production in Germany were war-damaged factories, acute shortages of coal and electricity, lack of essential raw materials, inadequacy of German transport facilities, and the low purchasing power of the Reichsmark. Another factor contributing to low output of German factories was the excessive rate of absenteeism among the workers, which was due largely to the substandard diet. On the other hand, owing to the unusually mild weather, the expected winter shutdown of plants did not occur. This permitted most manufacturers to work without interruption until the Christmas holidays and enabled them to attain a higher production than had been anticipated.

16. Bamberg Ammunition Depot.

Lt. Col. George C. Masters continued to command the Bamberg Ammunition Depot, with Maj. Mervin S. Waters as his deputy, and Capt. Peter F. Ramme as adjutant. The fourfold mission of the Bamberg Depot included the command and operational control of the Oberdachstettin Explosives Depot, the maintenance and issue of ordnance and engineer Class V supplies, the reconditioning and renovation of Class V supplies in storage at the depot, and the disposal of ordnance and engineer Class V salvage material and captured enemy ammunition. The Bamberg Depot received ammunition, explosives, and ammunition salvage components from military posts located in the U.S. Zones of both Germany and Austria. (12) Lübberstedt was the turn-in point for the Bremen Enclave, and the Berlin

Command Ammunition Depot received Class V supplies in the U.S. Sector of Berlin. Units were instructed to turn in excess ammunition and explosives to the military posts on which they were stationed.(13) In October the Bamberg Depot and its Oberdachstetten subsidiary stocked about 17,655 tons of ammunition, much of which was unserviceable. During the period under review 2,020 long tons of ammunition were received at the Depot; 2,311 long tons were shipped out; and 937 tons were destroyed by demolition crews. It was planned to close the Oberdachstetten Explosives Depot, as soon as disposition was made of surplus engineer explosives, and to store the command reserve of such supplies at the Bamberg and Münster Depots.

17. Münster Ammunition Depot.

Besides disposing of captured enemy ammunition, the Münster Ammunition Depot stored and maintained the command reserve stock of approximately 10,000 long tons of ammunition, which was a 60-day tactical reserve. During the period under review the Münster Depot received for storage 782 tons of American ammunition and dispatched to the various military posts 15 rail cars containing 115 tons of ammunition to be used for training purposes. OMGUS approved a plan to isolate 15 bunkers containing 875 long tons of dangerous ammunition at the Münster Ammunition Depot. Surrounded by a barbed wire fence, the ammunition was to remain in place until evacuation of the Depot by the Army, at which time it was to be destroyed. Maj. Charles R. Byram commanded the Münster installation.

18. Licensing of Vehicles.

Regulations provided for the annual licensing of all U.S. Army vehicles in the European Command on 1 January 1948.(14) By the end of December, license plates had been issued for 38,910 vehicles of the total authorization of 45,874 vehicles. The delay in licensing vehicles being repaired at ordnance plants and the possession of fewer vehicles than the number authorized to many units and installations accounted for the difference between the number of licenses issued and the total number of vehicles authorized. At a conference held at the Griesheim Depot on 17 October 1947, plans for the 1948 licensing program were outlined to the post ordnance officers and commanders of ordnance installations, who were responsible for issuing the license plates. Close liaison between the Vehicle Registration Section in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance and subordinate commands prevented the issue of license plates according to the authorizations established by the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement rather than according to the number actually issued and in use, and had the further result of reducing the number of errors in nomenclature of vehicles as submitted on certificates of license.

19. Disposal of Excess and Surplus Property.

a. The Chief of Ordnance declared as surplus to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner 31,240 long tons of supplies during the quarter under review, raising to 296,290 tons the total amount of ordnance material so declared, while 269,280 tons still remained for declaration. The disposal agency sold 30,950 long tons of ordnance supplies during the quarter. Approximately 4,000 long tons of Ground Forces Ammunition surplus to the needs of the European Command were earmarked for sale to the French Government and to the Ulmer Corporation of Italy.

b. By 31 December Ordnance had returned a cumulative total of 318,760 long tons of excess stocks to the United States. Of that amount 6,010 tons were sent during the final quarter of 1947, leaving 310 tons to be shipped at the quarter's close. Declarations of excess ordnance material amounted to 830 long tons during the three-month period.(15)

20. Aid to Foreign Governments.

a. Ordnance specialists from the Greek and Turkish Armies inspected ammunition dumps in the U.S. Zone of Germany to indicate the types and quantities of captured enemy ammunition desired by their governments. Demilitarization was immediately halted on all ammunition requested by either of the emissaries. On 1 November the Department of the Army instructed that Turkey be granted 2,000 tons of ammunition and

explosives, which were being prepared for shipment by water at the end of December. The U.S. Aid Greece Group approved the request of the Greek representative for 160,000 rounds of Lebel 8-millimeter ammunition and for 136,000 shells with propelling charges for 45-millimeter Italian mortars. As an emergency requisition, an additional 900,000 rounds of .45 caliber ammunition was sent to Greece by air during the period under review. On 15 November the Greek Government received 97 long tons of ammunition of German make through the U.S. Aid Greece Group.(16)

b. During the period under review 2,246 tons of ordnance supplies of an original cost of $1,698,966.28 were transferred to the Germans.(17) Included in the transfer were 1,708 vehicles, which raised to 2,441 the total number of vehicles released to the Germans by Ordnance. The Chief of Ordnance arranged for a beginning of repayment of a loan of 15,000 tires and 1,600 tubes made to Military Government on behalf of the Germans. By 31 December 3,000 tires and 580 tubes had been returned on the loan.

21. Demilitarization.

a. Captured Enemy Material. At the quarter's end approximately 57,000 long tons of nontoxic captured enemy ammunition still remained for demilitarization. The Chief of Ordnance transferred to Military Government 56,125 long tons of such ammunition, retaining only the 875 tons which were stored at the Münster Depot. Military Government anticipated no difficulty in demilitarizing the remaining ammunition by 21 May 1948,

the date for completion of the project set by the Allied Control Council. About 237,000 long tons of nontoxic ammunition of German manufacture was destroyed up to 31 December 1947 by the combined efforts of the U.S. Army and Military Government.

b. American Combat Material. The destruction or demilitarization of 27,150 long tons of American combat material of Classes II and IV during the current period raised the cumulative total of such material demilitarized to 80,670 long tons. Destruction of the remaining 77,980 long tons was planned for completion by 1 June 1948.(18)

22. Exchange of Sedans.

The Ordnance Service stocked spare parts only for standard American-made sedans manufactured after the year 1939, and for three types of German cars: Opel, Mercedes-Benz, and Volkswagen. To replace other types of sedans, automatic issue was initiated in July 1947 of Volkswagen and rebuilt standard sedans received from the United States. The 648 sedans issued without requisition up to 31 December included 97 American-made cars and 561 German-made cars. Remaining on hand at the quarter's close were 811 nonapproved makes of sedans. The gradual replacement of these vehicles was planned in order to reduce field maintenance problems, raise the standard of vehicles in operation, assure prompt evacuation of sedans for rebuilding, and lower the amount of deterioration and work caused by the storage of "ready-for-issue" vehicles.(19)

TABLE I

BULK ALLOTMENT ORDNANCE UNITS CREATED 20 OCTOBER 1947

UNIT	TABLE DISTRIBUTION NO.	FORMED FROM UNITS LOCATED AT INSTALLATIONS LISTED BELOW	STRENGTH			
			O	WO	EM	TOTAL
7833d ORD SALVAGE DET	303-1265	ROTHENBACH ORD SCRAP COLLECTING POINT	4	0	50	54
7834th ORD DET	303-1266	GRIESHEIM ORD DEPOT (EXCEPT 334th ORD DEPOT CO)	30	3	328	361
7835th ORD DET	303-1267	NORDENHAM ORD DEPOT	15	0	170	185
7836th ORD DET	303-1268	MANNHEIM ORD DEPOT	11	1	275	287
7837th ORD DET	303-1269	KITZINGEN ORD DEPOT (EXCEPT 902d ORD HAM CO)	14	3	109	126
7838th RESERVE VEHICLE DET	303-1270	ILLESHEIM VEHICLE RESERVE PARK	8	0	100	108
7839th VEHICLE PARK DET	303-1271	NURNBERG VEHICLE PARK	4	0	25	29
7840th ORD DET	303-1272	KARLSFELD ORD DEPOT	21	2	135	158
7841st ORD PROCUREMENT DET	303-1273	ORD PROCUREMENT CENTER	15	2	50	67
7842d ORD REBUILD DET	303-1274	BUTZBACH ORD SHOP	14	2	120	136
7843d ORD REBUILD DET	303-1275	KASSEL ORD SHOP	13	2	45	60
7844th TIRE REBUILD DET	303-1276	OBER-RAMSTADT TIRE REBUILD SHOP	15	0	152	167
7845th ORD MAINTENANCE GROUP	303-1277	ORD BASE MAINTENANCE CENTER	22	3	192	217
7846th AMMUNITION DEPOT DET	303-1278	MÜNSTER AMMUNITION DEPOT	7	1	93	101
7847th AMMUNITION DEPOT DET	303-1279	BAMBERG AMMUNITION DEPOT (EXCEPT 571st AND 583d ORD AMMUNITION COS)	7	1	93	101
7848th SEDAN PROCESSING DET	303-1280	FRIEDBERG ORD REBUILD SHOP	2	1	20	23
7849th ORD STOCK CONTROL DET	303-1281	506th ORD STOCK CONTROL DET	6	0	51	57

TABLE II

AMOUNT OF TONNAGE RECEIVED, RECONSIGNED AND SHIPPED
TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF THE GRIESHEIM ORDNANCE DEPOT
DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCT – 31 DEC 1947

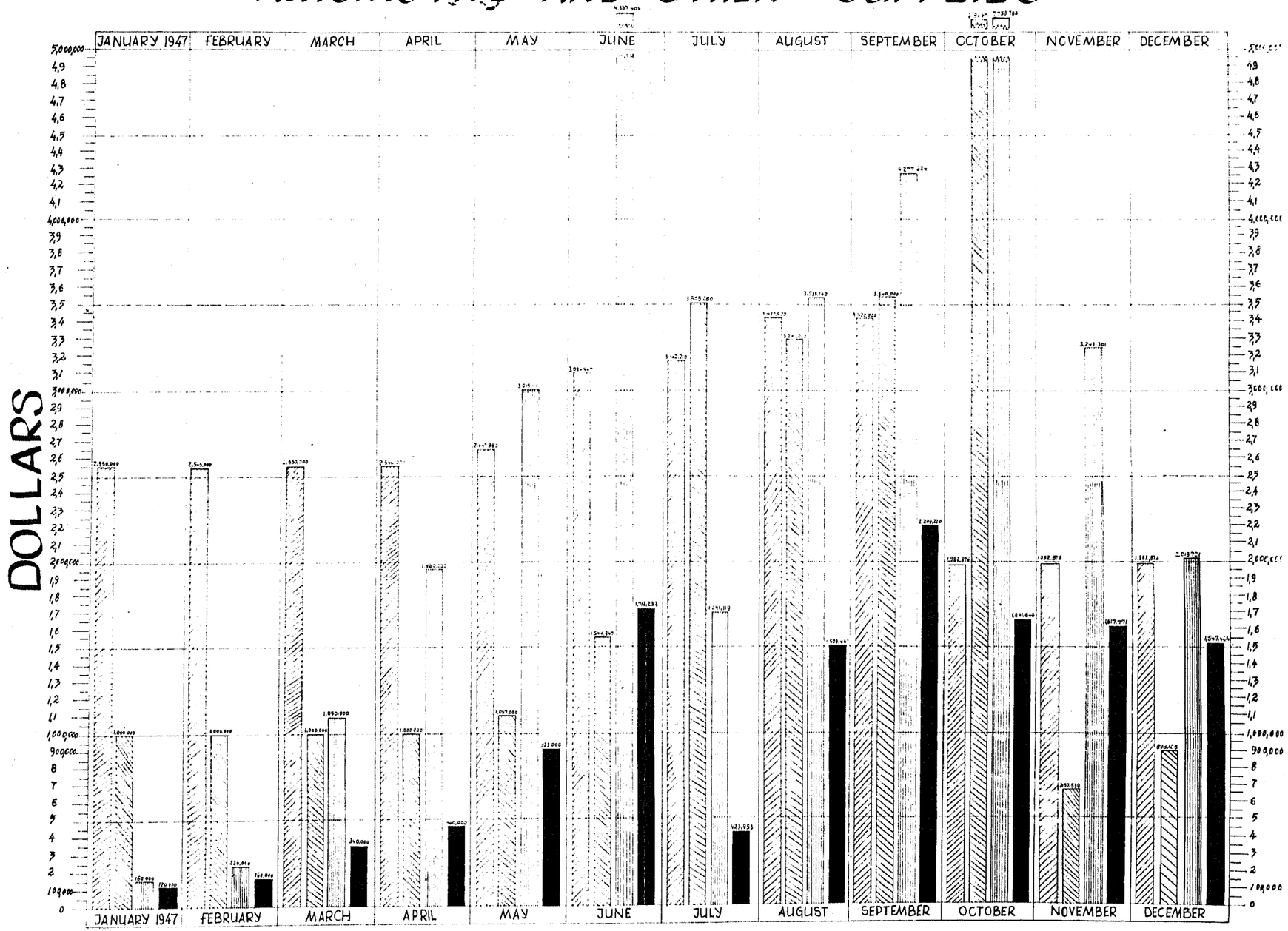
	TONS RECEIVED													TONS						
	ORD II & IV				INST SUPPLY				ENG II & IV				TOTAL	ORD II & IV				INST SUPPLY		
	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL		OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	OCT	NOV	DEC
AD	2,368	1,342	1,775	5,485	1,167	2,417	764	4,348	907	1,304	2,368	4,579	14,412	36	15	3	54	-	-	164
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	395	355	230	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	548	-	188	736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,311	1,697	2,193	7,201	1,167	2,417	764	4,348	907	1,304	2,368	4,579	16,128	36	15	3	54	-	-	164

TABLE II

AMOUNT OF TONNAGE RECEIVED, RECONSIGNED AND SHIPPED
TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF THE GRIESHEIM ORDNANCE DEPOT
DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCT – 31 DEC 1947

					TONS RECONSIGNED													TONS SHIPPED			
ENG II & IV				TOTAL	ORD II & IV				INST SUPPLY				ENG II & IV					ORD II & IV			
OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL		OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	TOTAL	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOT
907	1,304	2,368	4,579	14,412	36	15	3	54	-	-	164	164	-	-	72	72	290	2,437	2,015	1,047	5,49
-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	33	55	
-	-	-	-	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,131	673	481	2,28
-	-	-	-	736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
907	1,304	2,368	4,579	16,128	36	15	3	54	-	-	164	164	-	-	72	72	290	3,579	2,721	1,583	7,88

ORDNANCE PROCUREMENT IN GERMANY
AUTOMOTIVE AND OTHER SUPPLIES



CONVERSION - 1 REICHSMARK=$0.30.

THIS CHART COVERS ALL PROCUREMENT AND SERVICES BY THE ORDNANCE PROCUREMENT CENTER AND THE TEAMS UNDER CONTROL OF THE CENTER, LOCATED AT BREMEN, FRANKFURT, KASSEL, MUNICH, NURNBERG, AND STUTTGART. THE CHART ALSO INCLUDES THE PROCUREMENT OF SPARE PARTS FOR KARLSFELD ORDNANCE DEPOT, ALSO UNITS UNDER THE FRIEDBERG ORDNANCE REBUILD SHOP, AND UNITS UNDER THE ORDNANCE BASE MAINTENANCE CENTER AT ESSLINGEN.

PREPARED BY ORDNANCE PROCUREMENT CENTER
7841ST ORD. PROC. DETACHMENT, APO 175 - US ARMY.

19 Annex 3

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

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

1. Hq, EUCOM, Ord, Office Order No 31, 17 Dec 47.

2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 7 Oct 47, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, subj: "Organization of Ordnance Units."

3. GO 12, EUCOM, Ord, 9 Oct 47, subj: "Activation of Certain Ordnance Units."

4. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.

5. Annex "B" to Cir 53, EUCOM, Ord, 22 Oct 47, subj: "Specific Mission of Each Ordnance Technical Service Installation."

6. Ibid.

7. Cable SC-29181, 12 Dec 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to OFLC, Paris.

8. Hq, EUCOM, Ord, Ord Cir No 53, 22 Oct 47, subj: "Specific Mission of Each Ordnance Technical Service Installation."

9. Ibid.

10. Ibid.

11. Cable SC-30447, 24 Dec 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to OFLC, Paris.

12. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Nov 47, file AG 475 ORD-AGO, subj: "Turn-in of Ordnance and Engineer Class V Supplies."

13. Ibid.

14. SOP 65, EUCOM, 1947, C 4.

15. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.

16. Ibid.

17. Cable EIUS-1800, 9 Oct 47, JEIA, Minden, to EUCOM for SS&P Div, att Maj. L. C. L. Martin.

18. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.

19. Ibid.

Chapter XXVIII

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

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CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

STAFF AND ORGANIZATION

1. Establishment of the Office of the Comptroller.

During the last quarter of 1947 the only major change which occurred in the organization of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster was the addition of the Office of the Comptroller. With Lt. Col. William H. Gurnee as its chief, the Office of the Comptroller was established on 29 December as a subdivision of the Executive Group.(1) Coincident with the establishment of the Office of the Comptroller, the Coordination Policy Section was eliminated from the Planning Control Group, its functions being absorbed by the Office of the Comptroller. The Comptroller served in the capacity of a management consultant. His duties included evaluating the progress made in quartermaster activities; examining the

policies, organization, and procedures of the various parts of the headquarters; and recommending improvements to the Chief Quartermaster. The Comptroller was also responsible for aiding the division chiefs in establishing standards of achievement and in formulating plans and policies.(2) Having had previous experience in the secretariat of the War Plans and Planning Committee of the Office of the Quartermaster General, the Comptroller, Colonel Gurnee, came to the European Command from Harvard University, where he was a student in the Graduate School of Business Administration. Appointed as assistants to the Comptroller were Maj. Upton A. McGill and Capt. Russel D. Johnson. Captain Johnson was formerly Chief of the Coordination Policy Section in the Office of the Chief Quartermaster. After serving in the Requirements and Stock Control Division of Headquarters, Army Service Forces, Major McGill was on duty in the Services, Supply, and Procurement Division of the War Department General Staff since June 1946.

2. Changes in Division Chiefs.

The former EUCOM Food Service Supervisor, Lt. Col. Patrick H. Buckley, returned from a mission in Washington, D.C., in November, relieving Lt. Col. Hardin B. McDill, who was subsequently assigned to the Mess Section of Headquarters Command, EUCOM. At the end of 1947 only 9 of the original group of 38 persons remained in the Food Service Division, three team leaders being reassigned during the quarter under review. Lt. Col. Frank M. Steadman, Chief of the Technical Intelligence Policy Section, returned to the United States on 31 December 1947. Upon his

departure, 1st Lt. Robert E. Huber became acting chief of the Section. When the Chief of the Office Service Section, Maj. Henry Metzger, returned to the United States on 29 December, he was succeeded by Capt. B. J. Torrence, who had been an assistant in the Office Service Section since the preceding October. Also in December the Assistant for Troops in the Planning Control Group, Capt. William J. Watson, returned to the United States for reassignment; thereupon Maj. John W. Maxwell combined the functions of the Assistant for Troops, for Military Personnel, and for Training. On 1 December, Lt. Col. Lorne Wilkie was designated as Assistant for Installations in the Depot-Installations Policy Section, relieving Lt. Col. Horace V. Turvene, who was assigned to the command of the Quartermaster Reclamation Center at Marburg. Maj. Joseph Degraw, Chief of the Procurement Policy Section of the Depot-Installations, Supply, and Procurement Group, returned to the United States in December. Succeeding to that position, Lt. Col. Ralph S. Hardiman also retained his other posts as Chief of the Contract Review Section and Director of the Depot Control and Planning Group at the European Quartermaster Depot in Giessen. In October 1947 Maj. Charles M. Booth assumed the dual role of Assistant for Personnel Utilization and Assistant for Civilian Personnel.

3. The Quartermaster Staff.

The staff of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster and the labor force employed in the field remained relatively stable throughout the quarter. The following table lists the numbers of persons in the

different categories employed at the end of each of the months under consideration.

Category	Oct	Nov	Dec
U. S. civilians	206	203	203
Allied civilians	53	51	52
German civilians	12,515	12,007	11,662
Military personnel	3,029	3,107	3,037
Totals	15,803	15,368	14,954

The Assistant for Personnel put into effect a plan for measuring performance by reporting the number of man-hours expended in quartermaster activities, and the units of work completed. From those data it was planned to compute the ratio of hours to work units and thus to develop standards of achievement.

4. Reduction in Officers.

On 24 November the Department of the Army directed that 90 Quartermaster Corps officers be returned to the United States in addition to those who normally would be sent from the European Command. This order was based on the insufficient number of Quartermaster Corps officers in the United States and the 30 percent overstrength of such officers that existed in the European Command.(3) The Chief Quartermaster instituted a survey of all his officers who would complete their oversea tour of duty by 1 July 1949 and who wished to be returned to the United States. Forty-two volunteers were added to the forty-eight officers chosen for

return on the basis of the length of duty overseas, and the entire quota of ninety officers was prepared for shipment by 7 January 1948.(4)

5. Quartermaster Troops.

No quartermaster units were inactivated during the quarter under review. The only unit to be activated was the 511th Quartermaster Service Company, which was established at the 7717th European Quartermaster School Center at Darmstadt, Germany, on 15 December. Assigned to this company were 7 officers and 147 enlisted men.(5) The strength authorized by Tables of Organization, for quartermaster units assigned to the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, OMGUS, and USFA was 3,770 in October; 3,660 in November; and 3,924 in December 1947. Quartermaster units were also assigned to the Transportation Corps, the EUCOM Exchange System, and the American Graves Registration Command. At the year's end, the type of unit, assignment, and authorized strength of a large part of the quartermaster troops in the European Command were as indicated in the following table.

QUARTERMASTER UNITS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND, DECEMBER 1947

Type of unit	Assigned to				Authorized strength
	OCQM	BPE	OMGUS	USFA	
QM Base Depot, H/H Co	2				243
QM Group, H/H Det	1	1	1	1	134
QM Bn, H/H Det.	4				64
QM Bakery Co (M)(Spec)	1			1 sec	101
QM Bakery Co (M)(Spec) cadre		1			11
QM Depot Supply Co.	5(a)	1	1 plat	1 plat	1,168
QM Gas Supply Co				1 plat	50
QM Laundry Det (EJ)				1	16
QM Pet Prod Lab (FB)(M)	1				256
QM Refrig Co (F).	1&1 det	1(b)	1 det	1 plat	206
QM Refrig Co (M).	2				206
QM Salvage Repair Co (F).	1				770
Transportation Trk Co (T)	7				117
Transportation Trk Co (H)	1				9
Labor Supervision Co	1				348
QM School Center, H/H Co	1				12
QM Pet Prod Lab (FA)(Base).		1			53
QM Mortuary Service	1				154
QM Service Company	1				
Total					3,924

(a) One less one platoon.
(b) Less two detachments.

6. The European Quartermaster School Center.

a. Administrative and Operations Division. Lt. Col. Charles H. Kirkland continued in command of the 7717th European Quartermaster School Center at Darmstadt, Germany. On 24 November, Lt. Col. James W. Nichols, formerly special assistant to the commandant, became Assistant Commandant. Maj. Bernard L. Smith was the executive officer. At the end of December the cadre authorized for the School Center consisted of 59 officers and 373 enlisted men as compared to an actual strength of 68 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 406 enlisted men. The School Center employed 7 American and 382 German civilians. The student body numbered 362 at the end of 1947. No major changes took place in the activities of the Administrative and Operations Division.

b. The Field Service Division. A chart appended tc this chapter depicts the structure of the Field Service Division, which operated under Lt. Col. Hardin B. McDill as Food Service Supervisor. The mission of this division was to insure proper use and conservation of quartermaster materials by Army units throughout the European Command. To attain that end the Field Service Division maintained small mobile teams to survey quartermaster troops and activities. The Command and Technical Advisory Team inspected quartermaster units and installations with respect to supply facilities, security measures, troop training, and administration.

The Services, Supply, and Procurement Teams, representing that division of the general staff of Headquarters, EUCOM, and each accompanied by two representatives of the Chief Quartermaster, specialized in the survey of preventive maintenance of quartermaster equipment, including office machines, fuel units, shoes, clothing, equipage, and field ranges. During the quarter under review, the food service teams prepared reports of surveys of 204 dining halls of various types, 41 commissaries, 12 Class I supply points, 6 bakeries, and 14 coffee roasting establishments.

c. The Academic Division. A Technical Training Branch and Food Service Branch composed the Academic Division of the 7717th European Quartermaster School Center. Under the Technical Training Branch were courses to instruct clerks in unit, station, and depot supply procedures and in administrative work. During the period under review a course to train handlers of sentry dogs was added to the curriculum, the first class beginning on 6 October. Twenty German employees were graduated after six weeks of training. The second class, of seven weeks' duration, had an enrollment of 24 enlisted men, each of whom worked 2 dogs. One hundred and fifty additional German shepherd dogs (Schäferhunde) were obtained for the sentry dog training classes at the European Quartermaster School Center at Darmstadt. The total number of dogs required for the program was reestimated at 900 at the end of December. During the last quarter of 1947, the Food Service Training Branch graduated 382 students, with 208 additional men enrolled at the end of December. Precautions were

taken to insure that men enrolled in the food service courses were free from communicable diseases which would disqualify them as food handlers.(6)

7. The European Quartermaster Depot.

a. Functions. The European Quartermaster Depot at Giessen continued to store approximately 60 percent of all classes of quartermaster reserve supplies in the European Command. Functioning as the operational headquarters for procurement offices at Giessen, Munich, Mannheim, and Bremen, the Giessen Depot procured quartermaster supplies in the U.S. Zone of Germany and in other countries of Europe in accordance with policies as established by the Office of the Chief Quartermaster. Under the operational control of the Depot were the base maintenance shops for materials-handling equipment and special purpose equipment, as well as the Quartermaster Central Reclamation Installation at Marburg.

b. Division Chiefs. Serving directly under the commanding officer of the Depot, Col. E. D. Ellis, were the following officers: Col. F. L. Thorpe, executive officer and director of administrative services; Col. A. L. Fulton, commander of troops; Col. G. E. Steinmeyer, director of supply; Lt. Col. R. S. Miller, depot inspector; Lt. Col. R. S. Hardiman, director of the depot control and planning group; and Maj. W. W. Wheeler, director of base maintenance shops.

c. Changes in Organization. On 14 October the Depot Control and Planning Group was reorganized into three branches: the Procedures and Methods Branch, the Management Branch, and the Statistics and Progress Branch. A second reorganization on 7 November resulted in the removal of the office of the depot inspector from the Administrative Division and its establishment as a separate section under the direct supervision of the commanding officer.

d. Stock Consolidation. Progress continued in the concentration of quartermaster reserve supplies at the Giessen Depot. The target date for completing the project was advanced to 30 April from the original date of 1 July 1948. During the quarter under review 16,121 long tons of reserve stocks were shipped to the Depot, leaving an estimated 4,280 tons to be moved. The transfer of 45,182 long tons of quartermaster reserve stocks to the German and Austrian civil authorities substantially reduced the amount of supplies to be moved in the consolidation program. By the end of 1947 all subsistence items except certain operational rations had been moved to covered storage, and most of the general supplies and articles of clothing and equipage had also been placed in warehouses. The transfer of stocks disclosed many unserviceable items, which were segregated for shipment to the Mannheim Depot. Supplies fit only for salvage were shipped to the Schleissheim installation.

8. The Quartermaster Subdepot.

During the final quarter of 1947, the European Quartermaster Subdepot, located at Munich, was commanded by Col. L. L. Skinner. The

number of officers assigned to this depot decreased by three. The troop units remained the same as during the preceding period. By the scheduled date of 1 January 1948 the concentration of 40 percent of quartermaster reserve stocks at the Munich Subdepot had been completed. Quartermaster supplies received amounted to 101,735 tons; supplies issued totaled 89,093 tons; and 93,664 tons of stocks were rewarehoused during the three-month period. The construction of 60 Avera huts resulted in the addition of approximately 315,000 square feet of covered storage space.

9. Mortuary Service.

The Giessen Depot continued to administer the 7770th European Mortuary Service, for which policies were formulated at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster. The mission of the Mortuary Service comprised the preparation and shipment from the European Command of deceased persons for whom the Department of the Army was responsible. The Assistant for Installations in the Office of the Chief Quartermaster directed the disposition of the personal belongings of persons who died in the European Command. During the quarter under review the Mortuary Service prepared for interment the remains of 147 decedents, of which number 88 were sent to the United States, and 38 were buried elsewhere at the request of the next of kin. The map appended to this chapter portrays the locations of mortuaries in the European Command.

10. Transfer of Remount Depot.

On 22 November operational control of the European Quartermaster Remount Depot at Donauworth was transferred from the Chief Quartermaster to Augsburg Military Post. Retitled the Donauworth Olympic Training Center, the former depot became a training area for the Olympic Equestrian Team.(7) Prior to the transfer the 24 thoroughbred horses held at the Donauworth installation were released for the use of the Olympic team. The other 152 horses stabled at Donauworth were granted as restitution to Greece in October through OMGUS. As in the preceding period, 348 horses were authorized for use by troop units stationed in the European Command. Reserve mounts were kept at designated military posts for recreational purposes until they should be required as replacements.

11. Service Centers.

Efforts were concentrated on the construction of service centers at Dachau and Sonthofen, neither of which was in operation by the close of 1947. Upon completion, the Dachau installation was to supplant the German laundry and dry cleaning establishment which served American and Allied personnel in the Munich area on a contractual basis. Owing to the use of antiquated equipment as well as negligence of the employees, service provided by the German plant proved slow and unsatisfactory. With the completion of the facilities at Dachau and Sonthofen, the network of quartermaster service centers would comprise 20 installations.

In October the dry cleaning installation at Heidelberg was shifted to Ladenburg, near Mannheim. The mobile laundry unit at the Mannheim Disposal Center was discontinued, its functions being taken over by the Ladenburg plant. The laundry at Dorheim was transferred from control of Frankfurt Military Post to Wetzlar Post. In addition to those located at the regular service centers, a number of clothing and shoe repair shops were authorized for construction at posts throughout the U.S. Zone. The map appended to this chapter indicates the location of all quartermaster service centers in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria, in the Bremen Enclave, and in the U.S. Sectors of Berlin and Vienna.

12. Commissary Operations.

The number and location of commissaries in the European Command remained unchanged during the period under consideration. According to regulations issued in November, persons or agencies who received funds for official entertainment were granted a commensurate increase in commissary allowances. Such individuals or agencies not already possessing commissary privileges were permitted to open accounts. Custodians of all entertainment funds were instructed to advise post commanders of the names of all persons or organizations who were authorized entertainment funds and the amount of such funds at their disposal. In an effort to model operations on practices current in the United States and to curb the excessive number of delinquent commissary accounts, consideration was given to a plan for putting all sales on a cash basis. After studying the matter thoroughly, however, the Chief Quartermaster recommended in

December that no change be instituted in the method of conducting sales in view of the security risks, inconvenience to patrons, and accounting problems that cash payments would involve.(8)

13. Bakeries.

The European Command was served by 38 bakeries, including 1 in Paris and 3 in Austria. The bakeries were of 3 types: British mobile bakeries, Wehrmacht or state-controlled bakeries, and requisitioned German bakeries. The following list indicates the types and locations of bakeries which operated under the technical supervision of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster during the period under review.

Requisitioned bakeries

Bad Nauheim
Bad Tölz
Berchtesgaden
Berlin
Erding
Erlangen
Frankfurt
Fürstenfeldbruck
Garmisch
Linz, Austria
Munich
Murnau
Neubiberg
Oberpfaffenhofen
Salzburg, Austria
Sonthofen
Stuttgart
Vienna, Austria
Wiesbaden
Wurzburg

British mobile bakeries

Darmstadt
Munich
Nürnberg
Paris

Wehrmacht bakeries

Augsburg
Bamberg
Bremen
Darmstadt
Giessen
Grafenwohr
Munich
Regensburg

The bakeries produced an average of 252,545 pounds of bread daily, including 130,510 pounds of prisoner-of-war type bread, which was issued to the messes serving German workers employed by the Army. At the end of 1947, the following persons were engaged in operating the bakeries: 14 officers, 111 enlisted men, 32 American civilians, and 1,073 German

civilians. In December the bakery at Mannheim was closed and residents of that city were thereafter supplied by the Darmstadt Military Post Bakery at the European Command Quartermaster School Center.(9)

DISPOSITION OF SUPPLIES

14. Shipment of Excess Stocks.

Approximately 11,000 long tons of excess quartermaster supplies were shipped to the United States during the period under review. Supplies of Classes II and IV accounted for 6,770 tons of the excess stocks, and 2,770 tons were Class III supplies. On 31 December an estimated 14,000 long tons of supplies remained in quartermaster installations awaiting shipment to the United States. A total of 34,000 long tons of quartermaster supplies were sent to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation for return as excess stocks during the entire year of 1947. The project was retarded in November by the recooperage of stocks in Classes II and IV at installations to be inactivated. The need in the United States for 5-gallon gasoline cans and 55-gallon drums in December increased by 2,369 long tons the amount of Class III supplies slated for return as excess property.(10) Because of the large number of gasoline cans accumulated at Bremerhaven for shipment to the United States, the Chief of Transportation canceled the further shipment of such cargo to the port. The embargo, imposed in November, had not been lifted at the end of 1947.

15. Surplus Property.

By the end of December 1947 the Surplus Property Branch in the Office of the Chief Quartermaster had declared a cumulative total of 52,920 long tons of surplus property, of which 21,760 tons were declared during the period under review. The Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner sold 8,130 long tons of quartermaster stocks during the quarter at prices approximating 74 percent of the original cost. Awaiting declaration to the disposal agency at the end of December were 3,050 tons of quartermaster stocks.(11) Teams from the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner conducted sales at the Quartermaster installations in Mannheim, Lemwerder, Giessen, Munich, and Bamberg. Maj. Ernest Raabe, the Assistant for Surplus Property in the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, sent representatives to assist depot commanders at the five sales points in making arrangements for holding the sales. Close liaison was maintained between the Surplus Property Branch and the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner at Paris and Heidelberg.

16. Scrap Disposal.

a. Ferrous scrap in the U.S. Zone of Germany was estimated at the year's end at 176,142 long tons. Of that amount 47,062 tons were composed of metal less than one-eighth of an inch thick, and 37,038 tons was heavy tank steel alloy. The steel alloy had not been committed for sale by the end of the quarter being reviewed. Commitments of the thin scrap iron included 35,000 tons to OMGUS and 4,374 tons to the Canterbury

Corporation on their contract QM S-6; the remaining 7,688 tons of such scrap was uncommitted. The shipment of 19,604 tons to the Canterbury Corporation in the United States during the last quarter of 1947 raised the cumulative total of such shipments to 24,614 tons, with 122,694 tons to be sent in fulfillment of the contract. Because of the need for scrap iron in the United States, the Department of the Army denied a request from Military Government to divert to the Italian Government 25,000 tons of the ferrous scrap destined for the Canterbury Corporation. The Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, EUCOM, advised military government authorities of that decision by a cable of 30 December 1947, (12) which read in part:

> Information received from the Department of the Army indicates that the sale, and return of ferrous scrap to the US to assist the US economy and to meet the requirements of the Marshall Plan is of primary importance. This viewpoint is further substantiated by the HARRIMAN Report . . . of the seriousness of the US economy scrap shortage . . . It is EUCOM's opinion that the divergence from or cessation of shipments of ferrous scrap to the Canterbury Corporation is not feasible at the present time. Shipments of scrap being made by EUCOM under the Canterbury and Roba Contracts are averaging only 420 tons per day or approximately 80 tons per day below the minimum rate established by EUCOM as required to fulfill Canterbury contract alone in a reasonable length of time. To effect equal shipments to Canterbury and the Italian Government at this time will result in a serious delay in the fulfillment of the Canterbury contract and will require six months or more shipping time to provide the Italian Government with 25,000 tons of scrap.

b. Commitments for cast iron and scrap thicker than one-eighth of an inch exceeded the amounts on hand by approximately 43,151 tons. The discrepancy was occasioned by a duplication of records from the field on scrap accumulations and by the withdrawal for rebuilding of certain ordnance assemblies which had originally been designated as scrap. To remedy the situation, Military Government relinquished 35,000 long tons of such scrap which had been allocated for German use, and more careful reporting of scrap deposits by posts and installations revealed larger amounts of scrap iron than had been indicated. During the last quarter of 1947, 12,674 tons of such scrap was shipped to the Roba Corporation, which had received a cumulative total of 29,874 tons of scrap metal by the end of December. It was planned to ship the remaining 16,873 tons due on its contract QM S-2 by 1 May 1948.

OTHER QUARTERMASTER OPERATIONS

17. Materials-Handling Equipment.

In the eight and a half months succeeding assumption by the Chief Quartermaster of responsibility for the maintenance of materials-handling equipment, the base shop at the European Quartermaster Depot had received 1,619 units for repair or reclamation. During that time the shop repaired 436 pieces of equipment for return to the user, for issue, or for shipment to the United States. Spare parts and serviceable

assemblies were reclaimed from 272 pieces. At the end of 1947, 911 pieces of equipment remained to be repaired or salvaged, which represented a decrease of 36 pieces from the number on hand at the end of the preceding quarterly period. It was anticipated that all the machinery on hand would be repaired or salvaged by 1 March 1948. In an attempt to improve maintenance, the commanding officers of installations using materials-handling equipment were instructed on 1 October to institute a training program for their operators, to insure that all operators were in possession of an operator's permit and trip ticket, and to ascertain that the proper inspections and maintenance services were regularly performed by each operator.(13)

18. The Area Petroleum Office.

In compliance with instructions issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Area Petroleum Office was established in November as a staff agency of the European Command. In addition to his other duties the Chief Quartermaster, General Boone, was appointed Area Petroleum Officer and Army representative in the area office, to which representatives of the U. S. Naval Forces in Europe and USAFE were also assigned.(14) Exercising staff jurisdiction on all matters relating to the supply of petroleum products within the European Command, the Area Petroleum Office was specifically charged with the following three principal functions: the compilation of petroleum requirements for all agencies for which the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, had logistical responsibility; the coordination of all matters pertaining to petroleum and its products and

containers for all activities under cognizance of the European Command; and the maintenance of liaison with the Army-Navy Petroleum Board in Washington, with which direct communication was authorized on technical or administrative matters. The Area Petroleum Office was further required to conform to the operating procedures as prescribed by the Board.(15)

19. Pilferage of Supplies.

A downward trend occurred in the dollar value of quartermaster supplies pilfered from the Giessen, Munich, and Mannheim depots, as well as in transit to or from those installations. Consolidated reports from the three depots indicated the loss from pilferage at $30,956.85 in October, $21,211.26 in November; and at $13,356.96 in December. The following table lists the dollar value of goods stolen from the three principal quartermaster depots for each of the months under consideration.

	In transit	From fixed installations	Totals
EUCOM QM Depot, Giessen:			
Oct	$ 1,234.63	$ 15,103.55	$16,338.18
Nov	2,512.50	10,019.99	12,532.49
Dec	1,478.82	8,554.90	10,033.72
Totals	5,225.95	33,678.44	38,904.39
EUCOM QM Subdepot, Munich:			
Oct	217.24	2,686.26	2,903.50
Nov	3,987.91	1,633.73	5,621.64
Dec	5,384.00	2,776.37	8,160.37
Totals	9,589.15	7,096.36	16,685.51
Disposal Center Designate, Mannheim:			
Oct	N O N E	11,715.17	11,715.17
Nov	388.08	2,669.05	3,057.13
Dec	N O N E	162.87	162.87
Totals	388.08	14,547.09	14,935.17
Entire occupied area:			
Oct	1,451.87	29,504.98	30,956.85
Nov	6,888.49	14,322.77	21,211.26
Dec	6,862.82	11,494.14	18,356.96
Totals	15,203.18	55,321.89	70,525.07

20. Procurement Activities.

a. Household Equipment. The procurement of household furnishings in Germany progressed satisfactorily during the last quarter of 1947, at the end of which about 91 percent of the 1,376,099 items ordered had been received. The shortage of coal and electric power hampered the local manufacture of household equipment to a certain extent, but it was considered possible to relieve the shortages of such

equipment during the year 1948. The following table indicates the status at the year's end of household items in short supply.

Item	Required	On hand on 31 Dec 47	Percentage	Estimated date of end of shortage
Bedsteads	65,381	65,781	99	31 Jan 48
Mattresses(a)	66,363	66,363	89	30 Apr 48
Wardrobes	45,715	45,677	99	31 Jan 48
Refrigerators, electric	17,911	10,319	57	30 Sep 48
Ranges, electric	15,233	14,273	93	30 Jun 48

(a) Discrepancy in figures not explained in source.

Production of mechanical refrigerators for Army use in Germany averaged 700 monthly, and it was hoped to increase that amount to 1,000 by importing electric motors from Italy and from the United Kingdom.(16) Shortages of raw wool and raw cotton impeded the manufacture of rugs. This shortage was attacked by pulping and respinning salvaged wool and wool rags obtained from Army sources. Reclaimed textiles were expected to yield approximately 800 rugs monthly. At the end of December only 57,727 of the 118,588 rugs needed were on hand, leaving 60,861 to be fabricated. Stocks of captured enemy material were utilized in procuring upholstering material, of which about 600,000 meters were being dyed and printed at the close of 1947.(17)

b. Subsistence. The program for procurement of subsistence followed the established policy of obtaining no food within Germany. The possibility of purchasing fresh eggs in other European countries was investigated during the quarter. Owing, however, to the prohibitive prices requested, it was decided to continue procuring eggs from the

United States. Fresh milk, butter, and cheese were obtained from Denmark through a contract with the Danish Butter and Cheese Export Committee. Shipments of fresh milk from Denmark totaled 4,609,924 liters during the quarter under review. A chart appended to this chapter gives other statistics in regard to the milk procurement program. Refrigerated motor vans transported the milk from 11 dairies in the southern part of the Danish mainland to a loading point near Flensburg Weiche in Germany, just south of the Danish border. A small quartermaster detachment supervised the loading and checking of the milk at the border station, dispatching a milk train of 12 refrigerated cars daily except Sunday to the milk relay point at Bremen, whence it was shipped to all points of the U.S. Zones of Germany and in Austria. Contracts providing for the delivery of fresh lemons, tangerines, lettuce, and tomatoes during December were canceled because of the excessive spoilage previously encountered in such fruits and vegetables.(18) The firm application of specifications to perishable foods and the institution of improved methods of handling and distributing such foods greatly improved the quality.(19)

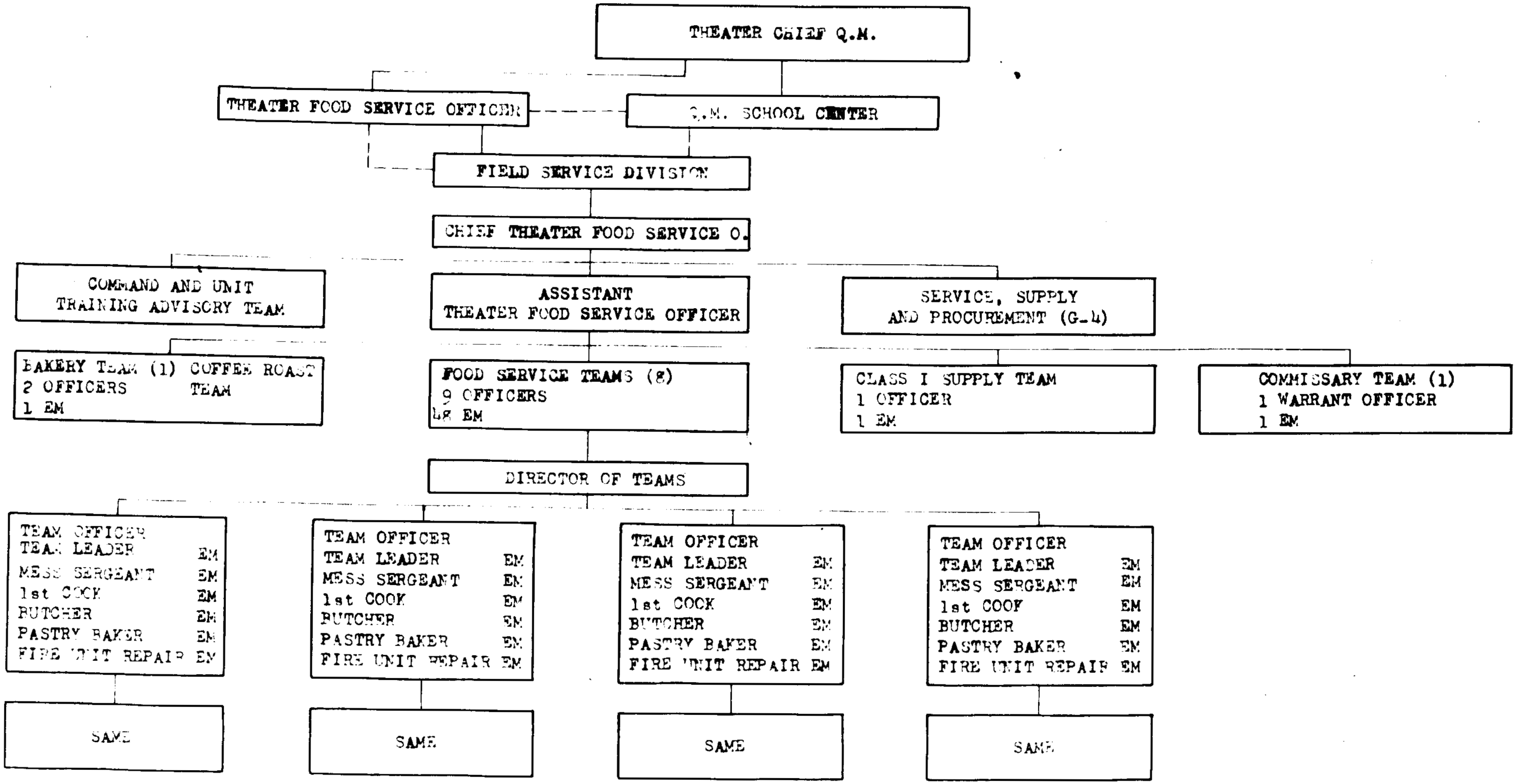
c. Paper. The supply of paper and paper products continued to be critical during the last quarter of 1947. It was estimated that a thousand tons of paper could be manufactured from the raw materials allotted by Military Government. An additional quantity of 670 tons of paper and paper products to fill the needs of the U.S. Army was approved

by Military Government for manufacture during 1947 from waste paper and textile scrap material.

d. Clothing. During 1947 the Quartermaster Manufacturing Facility produced 210,000 trousers and 75,000 jackets of shade 33 cloth at its plants, which operated at about 60 percent of capacity. Standing requisitions for 73,022 shade 33 trousers were expected to be filled by 31 May 1948.

CHART I

FIELD SERVICE DIVISION
EUCOM QUARTERMASTER SCHOOL CENTER



REPRODUCED WITHOUT CHANGE FROM CHART PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

MILK PROGRAM

PREPARED BY: OCOM

WEEKLY STATUS - SHIPMENTS, RETURNS, OUTSTANDING MILK BOTTLES AND CONTRACT QUANTITY

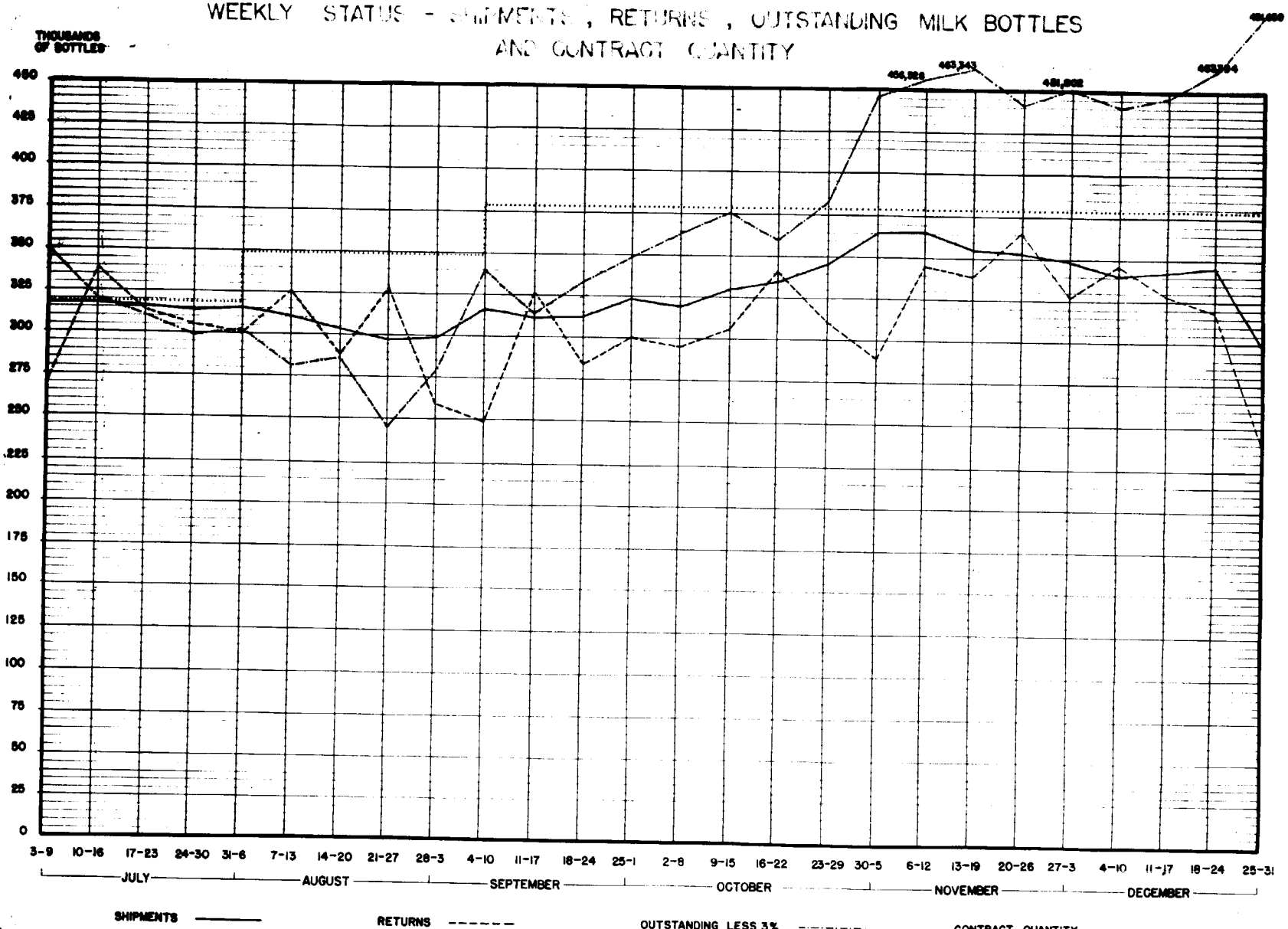
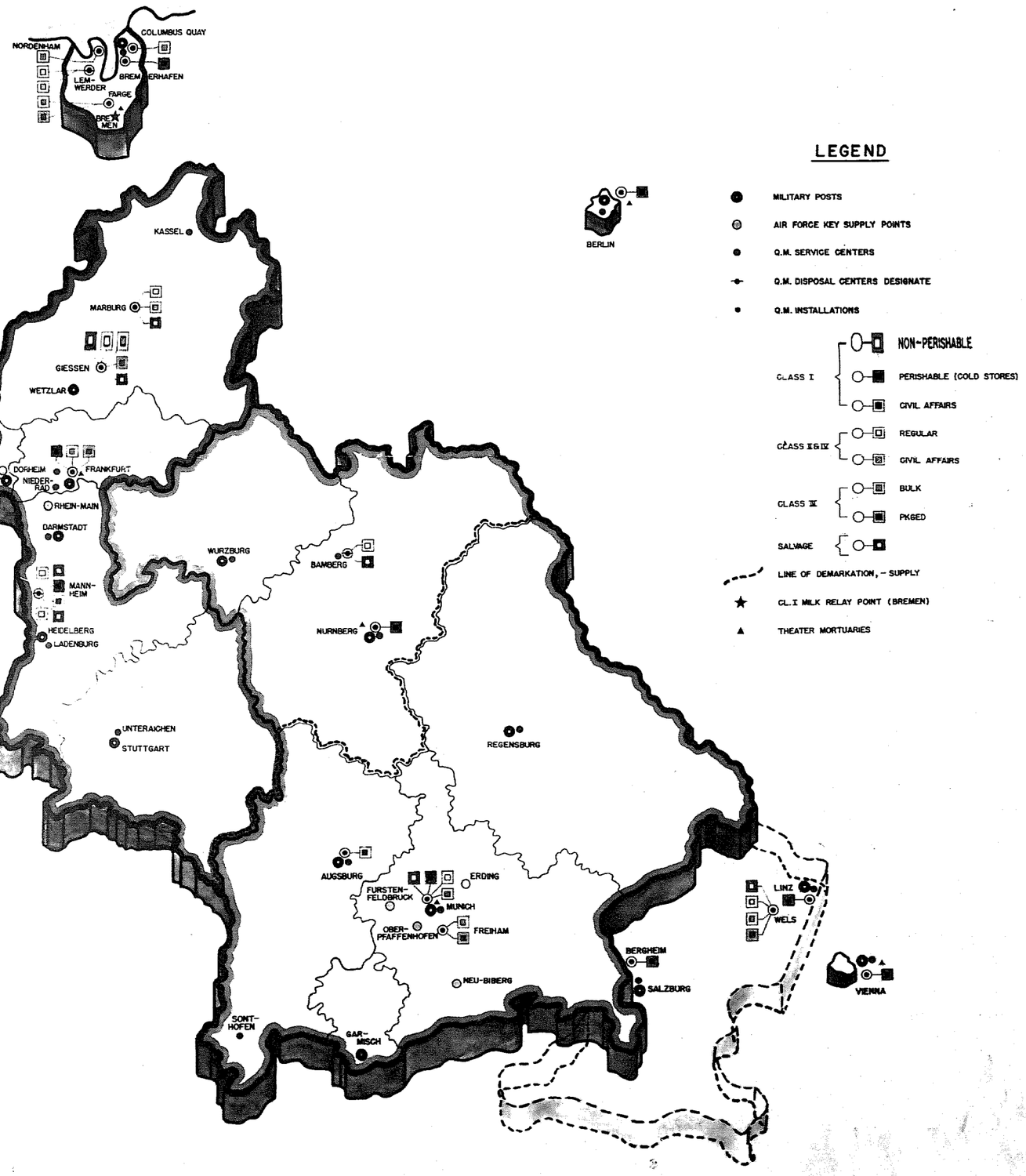


CHART II

MILITARY POSTS, AIR FORCE KEY SUPPLY POINTS & QM INSTALLATIONS



FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

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

1. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, QM, 29 Dec 47, subj: "Organizational and Procedures Manual, Quartermaster Corps, European Command, Change 1," Incl 1.

2. Ibid.

3. Cable WCL-40023, 24 Nov 47, Dir P and A, Dept of the Army, to EUCOM.

4. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 40, 16 Dec 47, par 3a.

5. GO No 8, EUCOM, QM, 9 Dec 47, subj: "Activation of the 511 Quartermaster Service Company."

6. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Oct 47, file AG 352 CQM-AGO, subj: "Quotas for Attendance at the Quartermaster School Center."

7. IRS, QM to Dirs SS&P, OPOT, and P&A, 26 Nov 47, subj: "Transfer of EUCOM QM Remount Depot."

8. IRS, QM to SS&P, 11 Dec 47, subj: "Change of Commissary Basis from Charge to Cash Sales."

9. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, QM School Center, 10 Nov 47, subj: "Survey of the Darmstadt Quartermaster Bakery for Proposed Consolidation with Heidelberg Military Post Bakery Activities."

10. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.

11. Ibid.

12. Cable S-4702, 21 Dec 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to OMGUS.

13. Maintenance Memo No 7, EUCOM, 1 Oct 47, sec IV, par 15.

14. GO 121, EUCOM, 7 Nov 47, subj: "Establishment of Area Petroleum Office."

15. Cable WCL-27550, 8 Oct 47, JCS to CINCEUR for Clay.

16. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 20 Jan 48, par 29.

17. IRS, QM to Dir SS&P, 1 Oct 47, subj: "Status of Rug Procurement."

18. IRS, QM to European QM Depot, attn Supply Director, 20 Nov 47, subj: "Cancellation of Contracts."

19. EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 12 Nov 47, par 37 c.

Chapter XXIX

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

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CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

ORGANIZATION

1. Outstanding Developments.

During the final quarter of 1947 the planned transfer of communications facilities to the Deutsche Post was largely completed and by the end of the year the transferred installations were being operated by Germans. In contrast with the severe personnel shortages of 1946 and early 1947, this quarter saw the gradual building up of a military force adequate to staff essential military communications facilities in the European Command.

2. Organization and Key Personnel.

Apart from the creation of a Plans and Intelligence Division and the consequent renaming of the Plans, Personnel, and Training Division on

17 November 1947, the organization of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer remained unchanged throughout this period. This organization, as it stood on 31 December, is shown in chart I, appended to this chapter. Key personnel who served throughout the quarter included Brig. Gen. Jerry V. Matejka, Chief Signal Officer; Col. Floyd T. Gillespie, Deputy Chief Signal Officer; Col. Edward F. French, Director, Communications Division; Col. Robert G. H. Meyer, Director, Personnel and Training Division; Col. Eugene V. Elder, Director, Supply and Procurement Division; Lt. Col. Wallace W. Lindsay, Director, Army Pictorial Division; and Lt. Col. Isaac A. Crapo, Director, Fiscal Division. On 17 November, Lt. Col. Glenn S. Meader became the director of the Plans and Intelligence Division. The position of Executive Officer was abolished, and Maj. Bryan Cowan, who had been serving as Acting Executive Officer, replaced 1st Lt. William L. Bruchman as Administrative Officer.

3. Functions of the Chief Signal Officer.

The functions of the Chief Signal Officer, as restated on 21 November 1947, reflected his dual capacity as a staff officer of Headquarters, EUCOM, and as the chief of a technical service.(1)

a. Duties as a Staff Officer. As a staff officer the Chief Signal Officer was responsible for advising the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on all matters relating to signal communications and Signal Corps functions within the European Command; formulating plans and policies; supervising signal communications activities and functions; recommending training objectives and personnel policies; approving major projects for

the installation, operation, and maintenance of signal communications systems and facilities in the European Command; assigning or securing approval for the assigning of call signs, radio frequencies, and routing indicators for Army radio stations and fixed signal communications facilities within the European Command; and establishing photographic policies and programs.

b. Duties as Chief of a Technical Service. Duties of the Chief Signal Officer as head of a technical service included operation of Signal Corps depots; the training of communications and photographic specialists; engineering and maintenance of fixed signal communications equipment and facilities required for the military communications system; contracting for the procurement of commercial communications facilities and services within the European Command; establishing and operating Signal Corps photographic laboratories and procuring and distributing still and motion pictures and film strips; and preparing and revising signal policies, procedures, and instructions.

SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

4. Extent of Transfer of Facilities.

Plans agreed to by the Chief Signal Officer and representatives of OMGUS earlier in the year had called for the transfer to the Deutsche Post of long distance telephone switchboards and associated equipment,

open wire lines constructed by both the Luftwaffe and the United States, decimeter systems, and certain other communications facilities. Most of the transfer had taken place by 1 October, and the training of employees of the Deutsche Post in the operation of transferred facilities stood out as the main part of the program accomplished during the period under review. Plans for a rearrangement of facilities at the Ginnheim Repeater Station, near EUCOM Headquarters, were still under discussion at the end of the year, as was the question of further reduction of the military VHF and UHF radio systems.

5. The Military Communications System.

Even with the transfer of a large share of the communications responsibilities to the Deutsche Post and OMGUS, between 26 April 1947 and the end of the year, it was still necessary to maintain a military system adequate to meet the essential needs of the occupation forces. To estimate these needs accurately, a preliminary survey of military communications was made during the summer, and a more thorough-going survey of private branch exchanges was begun in November.(2) After the second survey, major commands were required to submit recommendations concerning the possible reduction of local telephone lines and consolidation or elimination of switchboards. The required reports began reaching the Chief Signal Officer late in December and before the end of the year replies from Bremen, Wurzburg, Nürnberg, Bad Tölz, and Augsburg Military Posts were being studied.(3) During the fourth quarter of 1947, approximately 75 switchboards were removed from the military system, the

subscribers in most instances being shifted to Deutsche Post facilities.(4) The changing number of circuits under the control of the Communications Division throughout 1947 is pictured in chart II, appended to this chapter.

6. Work of the Lines Allocation Board.

Originally set up to function from 1 June to 1 September, in accordance with the basic directive on telecommunications service issued on 26 April 1947, the Lines Allocation Board continued to meet at least once each week throughout the fall and winter to control the allocation of wire circuits.(5) All requests concerning the provision of civil or military circuits were passed upon by this board, which consisted of representatives of the Chief Signal Officer, OMGUS, and the Deutsche Post. Requests for military circuits normally were channeled through the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, while requests concerning civil circuits were presented through the Deutsche Post and OMGUS.

7. Developments in Radio Communications.

The Radio Branch, Communications Division, was concerned with the planning, operation, and maintenance of all radio and radar equipment in the European Command. This included engineering, installation, and inspection of all EUCOM radio circuits and coordination of intertheater military radio circuits terminating in the European Command, as well as coordination of State Department radio circuits for Germany, Austria, Poland, and the Balkan States. The Branch also allocated radio frequencies

for use by the European Command and controlled the policy governing amateur radio operation by Americans within the European Command.(6) Radio links between major headquarters constituted a vital part of the communications network to be operated under military control. At the end of 1947, work had been started on the installation of three transmitters (BC-399) at the transmitter site, Headquarters, EUCOM, and the installation of a 10-kilowatt transmitter for emergency use was nearly completed. During this quarter, work was completed on an AN/TRC-1-4 system between Berlin and Frankfurt, and a high frequency duplex radio-telephone circuit was installed between the same cities as part of the "Red Line" system.

8. Control of Amateur Radio Operation.

At the end of December, 337 amateur radio operators held licenses issued by the Chief Signal Officer. In December a new call sign list of licensed operators was published and all amateur stations were listed by military posts for the information of post Signal and Engineer Officers.

9. Signal Center Traffic.

Radioteletype messages handled by the main signal centers within the European Command during this quarter were as follows:

Signal Center	Oct	Nov	Dec
Headquarters, EUCOM	184,381	160,638	188,461
Heidelberg (US Constabulary). .	15,309	14,230	14,976
Headquarters, USAFE	20,142	17,555	15,433
Hq, Berlin Command, OMGUS . . .	15,278	16,175	17,007
Bremerhaven (BPE)	21,141	18,370	15,727
Munich	27,389	23,935	21,116
Paris (AGRC)	16,389	15,775	17,298
Nürnberg	14,580	11,780	13,373
Stuttgart	6,966	6,220	6,914

10. Radioteletype Circuits.

The Army Command and Administrative Network (ACAN) continued to link all subordinate major headquarters and numerous scattered units with Headquarters, EUCOM, and, through the EUCOM station, with Washington, D.C., and other points overseas.

a. Tape Relay Procedures. A training conference on the new joint tape relay procedures (JANP 127), authorized to become effective on 1 December, was held at the Office of the Chief Signal Officer on 3 November for representatives of all communications centers within the European Command. A representative of the Chief Signal Officer visited the communications center at Vienna, 9-12 December, to assist in putting the new procedures into practice.(7)

b. Joint Export-Import Agency Traffic. Representatives of the Chief Signal Officer, OMGUS, and the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA) agreed that JEIA messages for points reached by the ACAN should be

accepted by EUCOM communications centers and that messages to other points should be filed directly with the Deutsche Post.

c. IRO Traffic. On 18 November, all signal officers were instructed to accept IRO messages for transmission over Army circuits only for points reached by the ACAN. Messages for other points were to be filed with commercial circuits.

d. Changes in Teletype Circuits. The following were typical of teletype circuit orders issued by the Office of the Chief Signal Officer during this period:(8)

(1) To disconnect the half duplex circuit from EUCOM Signal Center Switchboard to the AG Travel Clearance Section (28 October).

(2) To cease the half duplex circuit between the Press Camp and the Signal Center at Munich (15 October).

(3) To install a half duplex circuit between Joint Import-Export Agency, Höchst, and the EUCOM Signal Center (15 October).

(4) To discontinue the point-to-point circuit between the IG Farben Decartelization Branch, Frankfurt, and the Economics Division, OMGUS (17 November).

(5) To establish one full duplex circuit between the U.S. Embassy in Rome and the Frankfurt Communications Center (21 November).

(6) To install two full duplex circuits between Berlin and Nürnberg for the use of the communications center, International Military Tribunal.

e. State Department Circuits. In addition to the manual radio circuits connecting State Department representatives in the Balkan capitals with Washington, D.C., through the EUCOM Signal Center, the Office of the Chief Signal Officer provided teletype circuits for State Department use as needed. On 28 November a half duplex circuit was established between the EUCOM Signal Center and the Military Attache at Copenhagen; on 1 December an additional full duplex to the Embassy at London became operative; and on 3 December a full duplex circuit was established between EUCOM and the Embassy in Rome.(9) Military circuits available for the conference of foreign ministers held in London included three voice circuits (two Navy and one Embassy, London); two teletype (one Embassy and one Military Attache); and one circuit between Bremerhaven and U.S. Navy Headquarters, London.(10)

11. Wire Branch Operations.

The Wire Branch, Communications Division, was concerned with planning, engineering, installing or constructing, operating, and maintaining the long lines communication system, not including operation of switchboards, within the U.S. Zone and liberated areas; with supervising signal troops engaged in inside and outside plant telephone activity; and with the inspection of all activities under its control.(11) Wire projects completed during the quarter included the following:

a. Installation of a two-position F-36 switchboard in the Headquarters Building, Frankfurt.

b. Erection of antennas at EUCOM Headquarters Receiver Site.

c. Installation of entrance cable for the new Frankfurt Military Switchboard in the Headquarters Building.

d. Dismantling and reclaiming of Open Wire Line 8204, Karlsruhe, and of Open Wire Line 8196, Saarbrücken.

e. Removal of seven spiral-four circuits between Munich and Bad Tölz.

f. Installation of new terminal frame cable facilities and re-termination of incoming cables at the high-frequency radio transmitter site, Frankfurt.

12. Wire Projects in Progress.

At the end of 1947 the following wire projects were being worked on, with the assistance of Communications Division:

a. Engineering of a 400-line automatic exchange with a 4-position dial assistance and toll switchboard at Nürnberg (90 percent completed).

b. Installation of a 1,200-line automatic exchange (PAX) with 11 positions of F-36 switchboard equipment at Wiesbaden, to serve USAFE (25 percent completed).

c. Installation of 20 positions of DSA switchboard equipment at Frankfurt to serve Headquarters, EUCOM (99 percent completed).

d. Installation of an AFN-ICD broadcast circuit (98 percent completed).

13. Switchboard Installations at Frankfurt.

Work on military switchboards at Frankfurt progressed throughout the quarter. Late in November the "Ginnheim Repeater Station" was renamed "Frankfurt Carrier Station," and "Frankfurt Military Switch" became "Frankfurt Military."(12) On 29-30 November Frankfurt Military was cut over from a 12-position Kellogg board to a new 20-position FK-36 German board. On 6 December Frankfurt Military and the Frankfurt Red Line switchboard were combined to permit more economical operation.

14. Circuit Engineering.

The Engineering Branch, Communications Division, prepared transmission specifications for the long lines network, including cable, open wire, repeater stations, and carrier stations; provided specifications for military long distance circuits to be engineered by the Deutsche Post; and maintained records of circuit orders, including cable charts for long lines communications systems.(13) The Engineering Branch wrote circuit orders as shown below during the quarter:

Circuits	Oct	Nov	Dec
Telephone	703	493	495
Telegraph	123	95	61

Long lines orders written by the Engineering Branch throughout 1947 are shown in chart III, appended to this chapter.

15. Signal Communications Traffic.

The Traffic Branch, Communications Division, supervised the traffic engineering and operating practices of the EUCOM wire communication system, reviewing all requests to add, cease, or rearrange broadcast, telephone, and teletype circuits of more than 50 kilometers in length and issuing traffic requests to the Engineering Branch covering desired circuit changes; supervised telephone and teletype operating procedures and record keeping on military circuits throughout the European Command; determined the necessity for all domestic and international wire circuits requiring payment from appropriated funds; and established and operated motor, train, and air messenger service to military posts in the European Command. The Traffic Branch was also responsible, through the Headquarters Signal Officer, EUCOM, for operation of the EUCOM Signal Center, the Frankfurt Military Switchboard, radio telephone service between EUCOM Headquarters and the Department of the Army, and the Frankfurt Radio Transmitter and Receiver Sites.(14)

a. Telephone Traffic. Average daily toll calls handled by major switchboards throughout the European Command, based on weekly peg counts, were as follows:

Switchboard	Oct	Nov	Dec	Switchboard positions
Bad Tölz	3,467	5,880	5,952	3
Berlin	2,869	3,118	3,644	17
Bremerhaven	3,431	2,850	3,679	6
Frankfurt Military	3,218	3,245	3,977	18
Heidelberg	3,130	3,138	3,441	12
Munich	no reports			
Paris	5,249	5,457	5,218	10
Wiesbaden	3,183	4,064	3,122	8

b. Circuit Requests Issued. The Traffic Branch issued requests for speech and teletype circuits, both commercial and military, as follows:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
Speech circuits:			
Dollar circuits provided	2	1	8
Dollar circuits ceased	10	5	12
Dollar circuits reterminated	7	0	0
Nondollar circuits provided	64	37	105
Nondollar circuits ceased	131	84	56
Nondollar circuits reterminated	65	36	17
Teletype circuits:			
Dollar circuits provided	0	2	0
Nondollar circuits provided	28	8	12
Nondollar circuits ceased	48	27	8

c. Report on Dollar Circuits. A list of telephone circuits prepared in November showed 70 telephone and 25 telegraph circuits for which the Army was paying in dollars.

16. Refiled Messages.

Throughout the quarter military teletype circuits were unable to handle the full burden of teletype messages. Messages refiled for transmission over commercial facilities, with an estimate of the cost of this service in dollars, are shown below:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
Number of messages refiled	479	497	503
Estimated cost in dollars	$5,648	$4,884	$6,036

The cost for this service throughout 1947 is shown in chart IV, appended to this chapter.

17. Effects of Flood Conditions.

Floods throughout Western Germany during the last week of December caused damage to underground cables, flooded the repeater station at Saarbrücken, and washed out a portion of the open wire line between Mannheim and Karlsruhe.(15) Cable service between Frankfurt and Bad Nauheim, interrupted on 30 December, was restored approximately 24 hours later. Cable crews from the Deutsche Post as well as signal troops set to work throughout the U.S. Zone to repair damage caused by flood conditions. By means of rerouting, and the use of stand-by means of communications, traffic in most instances continued to flow without serious delay.

18. Signal Messenger Service.

During this period the survey on messenger service costs, begun during the previous quarter, was completed. On the basis of reports from major commands it was ascertained that the Signal Messenger Service accounted for 90,000 miles of travel each week, using 355 persons and 120 vehicles over 107 routes, at a cost of $38,154.05. In view of this expenditure, the Chief Signal Officer recommended to the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement that the Signal Messenger Service be discontinued on 31 December 1947, leaving the transmittal of communications to electrical, postal, or courier services and the transport of supplies to the Transportation Corps. When this recommendation failed to gain approval, the Chief Signal Officer directed that motor messenger routes be discontinued wherever possible and that maximum use be made of rail transportation. In December the discontinuance of motor runs reduced distances traveled by 116,000 miles. Traffic handled by the Signal Messenger Service during October and November is shown in the following summary:

Service	Mileage		Pouches		Messages	
	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov
Motor	219,794	253,638	29,265	34,425		
Air	22,960	17,600	550	324		
Train	21,527	27,505	16,445	23,310		
Registered . . .					69,369	78,548
Unregistered . .					671,511	788,306
Totals	264,281	298,743	46,260	58,059	740,880	866,854

19. Army Pictorial Division.

The Army Pictorial Division continued to function through an Office of the Director, an Operations Section, and a Training Film Branch. On 5 December a meeting of Signal Corps Photographic Officers was held at Headquarters, 69th Signal Photo Service Company, Hanau Signal Depot, to discuss operational and administrative problems. At the end of 1947 a reorganization of the 69th Signal Photo Service Company was being planned, in order to provide photographic sections for assignment to each military post.

a. Special Activities Covered. Special photographic coverage was given to the memorial ceremonies held at Antwerp on 4 October, food conditions in Düsseldorf and Hamburg, safe driving practices, airplane rescue operations in the Kaiserslautern area, and the tour made by visiting editors and publishers during November and December. Forty-two motion picture assignments and 1,652 still picture assignments were handled.

b. Motion Picture Films. Motion picture films were processed during the quarter as follows:

Type of work	Number processed		
	Oct	Nov	Dec
35 mm. original negative	13,830	11,010	11,335
35 mm. duplicating master positive	16,830	8,000	2,706
35 mm. duplicating negative	300	3,800	0
35 mm. black and white print	37,880	19,710	2,949
16 mm. black and white print	4,834	3,344	0

c. Still Picture Production. The following negatives and prints were produced from still photos during the quarter:

Type of work	Oct	Nov	Dec
Negatives developed	22,412	21,747	18,522
Copies	248	518	330
Contact prints	25,716	25,040	25,200
Enlargements 8 x 10 or smaller	23,243	23,937	24,302
Enlargements 11 x 14 or larger	198	233	131

20. Training Film Activities.

The Training Film Branch supplied training films and carried on repair work as indicated in the following table:

Type of work	Oct	Nov	Dec
Projector loans	551	495	488
Projectors repaired	212	212	202
Projectors checked		389	400
Total number of showings	7,006	8,833	6,871
Total attendance	811,164	831,217	1,040,776
Film loaned .titles	2,736	3,282	2,704
Film inspected and repaired . .feet	4,333,870	3,166,430	3,839,380

SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT

21. Supply and Procurement Division.

Charged with the planning, supervision, and direction of procurement, storage, issue, and disposal of signal supplies, the Supply and Procurement Division was organized into Supply Liaison, Requirements, Procurement, Surplus Property, Supply Inspection, and Statistics and Reports Branches. The Division continued to be located at Hanau, the site of the central Signal Depot for the European Command. Stock records covering items still on hand at the Mannheim, Neu Aubing, and Bremen Depots were transferred to the Hanau Signal Depot, and the Stock Control Section of the Requirements Branch was discontinued in October. Before the end of 1947 military posts were notified of the impending rescission of existing allowances for signal equipment to become effective on 15 February 1948 and were requested to forward new recommendations by 31 January. Military posts were also directed to turn in excess signal material to the Hanau Signal Depot after 1 January 1948, rather than to the Mannheim Signal Depot.

22. Signal Corps Depots.

In accordance with the consolidation of Signal Corps depots made earlier in the year, the Hanau Signal Depot was the only depot receiving, issuing, storing, and repairing signal equipment at the end of 1947. Depots at Berlin and at Wels, Austria, were operating as supply points for the Berlin Command and USFA. Depots at Neu Aubing,

Bremen, and Mannheim were closed for issue and receipt and were being maintained as disposal points for surplus property. The following developments took place during the quarter:

a. Shipping orders covering 459 line items needed as reserve stock at Hanau were forwarded to the Neu Aubing Signal Depot.

b. The September inventory of stocks at Mannheim was completed and shipping orders were forwarded for supplies needed at Hanau. The inventory was forwarded to the Surplus Property Branch for final checking against a list of items needed for return to the United States.

c. Work on the recomputation of reserve stock levels for the European Command continued during October and new levels were assigned to 830 items, making a cumulative total of 2,330. By the middle of December, actual computed levels had been assigned to approximately 1,000 major nonexpendable equipments, about 1,000 expendable supplies authorized for issue by Supply Catalog Sig 4-1, and about 5,000 maintenance parts authorized for issue by Supply Catalogs Sig 7, 8, 7 and 8, and 10. The remainder of the 22,000 items in stock at Hanau were reviewed on the basis of experience in issuing them and their possible use as substitutes.

d. Depots at Neu Aubing and Bremen were directed, in November, to discontinue the publication of regular stock status reports, since disposition instructions had been forwarded to these depots for all items in Class A, Class B, and Class C stock. Stock status reports for items declared surplus and items set aside for surplus on "Excess Declaration Notices" (EDN's) were to be continued. (16)

e. An inventory of depot stocks at Hanau was 60 percent completed on 31 December.

23. Signal Repair Work.

On 13 October a revised priority repair list was published by the Hanau Signal Depot, giving the highest priority to radio sets used in motor vehicles. A revised list published on 2 December was designed for use at Hanau only, repair work at Mannheim having been limited to special projects involving radio sets and power units. Twelve AN/TRC-6 radio sets were ordered moved from Mannheim to Hanau Signal Depot for repair and subsequent placement in depot stocks.

24. Excess Signal Equipment.

Excess Signal Corps property was examined for possible return to the United States, shipment to another theater, transfer to OMGUS for the German civilian economy, or transfer to USFA for the Austrian civilian economy. If not needed for one of these purposes, it was declared surplus to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. During this period the Supply and Procurement Division prepared from current inventories and forwarded to the Signal Depots at Neu Aubing, Bremen, and Mannheim a total of 3,351 "Excess Declaration Notices." Further declaration of signal equipment as surplus was discontinued in December under instructions from the Services, Supply, and Procurement Division.

a. Surplus Property Declarations. Declarations of surplus property amounting to 3,474 long tons, valued at $4,769,292, were forwarded to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner during this quarter, bringing the total declared surplus to 18,913 long tons valued at $33,443,880. Of this total, 2,096 long tons, valued at $2,855,166, had been sold and shipped by the end of the year, and an additional 30 tons, valued at $230,000, had been sold. At the end of 1947, 18,970 tons of declared surplus, valued at $30,610,000, remained unsold.

b. Excess Items for Austria. Two Austrian representatives were given facilities for examining excess property in signal depots in Germany, and cost prices were furnished on the items selected.

c. USAFE Signal Corps Items. Disposition of surplus stocks of common Signal Corps items on hand at Erding and Oberwiesenfeld Air Signal Depots continued to require the attention of the Supply and Procurement Division during this period. Two enlisted men from the Signal Depot at Hanau went to the Oberwiesenfeld Depot in November to examine excess equipment other than that already marked for shipment to Hanau. At the end of the year some 20,000 tons remained to be examined and it was estimated that approximately 4,000 tons would be identified as common signal items.

d. Excess Shipped to Neu Aubing and Mannheim. Shipments to Neu Aubing and Mannheim of signal equipment excess to European Command requirements totaled 846.9 and 34.2 long tons, respectively, at the end of December.

e. Excess Shipped to United States. A total of 2,642 tons of excess signal equipment was shipped to the United States during October, 325 tons during November, and 281 tons in December, bringing to 16,962 tons the total returned since April.(17)

25. Signal Corps Procurement.

The Procurement Branch was responsible for the procurement, inspection, acceptance, and shipment of signal supplies and services obtained within the European Command. Its field unit, the 7751st Signal Field Procurement Unit, operated through three detachments. Members of field procurement teams met each month at the Hanau Signal Depot to consider current problems and future plans.(18) During the quarter deliveries valued at RM 277,099 were received from German manufacturing sources.

a. Requirements. Signal requirements for "indigenous supplies and materials"(19) for the second calendar quarter of 1948 were forwarded to the Services, Supply, and Procurement Division, EUCOM, on 18 December, covering maintenance parts for foreign equipment, dry batteries, electrical components, and photographic expendable supplies.

b. Procurement Orders. Orders were placed with German manufacturers during the quarter as follows:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
Number of line items	146	119	57
Value . . . . . .Reichsmarks	178,600	376,149.84	504,364.78

The relation between planned and emergency procurement orders is shown in chart V, appended to this chapter. Coaxial cable, ceramic insulators, rectifiers, and transformers valued at RM 157,000 were ordered for delivery to the Army Security Agency, Europe. During December emergency orders accounted for the placing of orders valued at RM 328,000. Orders listed on the planned procurement program increased from RM 78,000 in November to RM 176,000 in December. On the basis of samples that seemed to be satisfactory, an order was placed at Ellwangen for 100,000 batteries (RA-30), even though the effects of storage on this product had not been ascertained. It was planned that all sample batteries on developmental orders be sent to the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories for thorough testing.

c. Deliveries Received. Supplies procured from the German economy were received during this period as shown below:

Month	Line items	Value
Oct	82	RM 101,388.26
Nov	90	RM 145,964.00
Dec	173	RM 150,498.48

Deliveries received for the entire year are illustrated in chart VI, appended to this chapter. Samples of German-made photoflash bulbs were received and forwarded to Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories in the United States for thorough testing. A shipment of 26,000 photoflash bulbs (E8E-10) was received on 26 November at Hanau from the Philips factory at Eindhoven, the Netherlands. A shipment of 5,000 dry batteries (RA-30) made by the firm of Pertrix, Bayreuth, reached the Hanau Signal Depot on 18 December. As the first batteries delivered by a German firm, these dry cells were subject to careful testing.(20) Signal equipment valued at RM 35,000, for use at Frankfurt Military, was delivered to the Signal Property Officer, Frankfurt Military Post, in October. Equipment valued at RM 52,000 reached Frankfurt and Wiesbaden during November. Twenty German-made public address systems were delivered at Hanau on 22 December, making a total of 50 delivered and leaving a balance of 20 for delivery in 1948.(21)

d. Obstacles Encountered. The principal hindrance encountered by the procurement program during this period arose from the shortage of electrical power, especially in Bavaria, following the summer drought. In November this condition improved markedly, while heavy rains in December brought the industrial power supply back to normal.

26. Personnel and Training Division.

The Personnel and Training Division, thus renamed after the reorganization of 17 November, supervised the EUCOM Signal School and other Signal Corps training activities; maintained records on the location, strength, and assignment of all signal units; prepared Tables of Organization; and made technical inspections of signal units within the European Command.(22)

27. Unit Reorganizations.

A number of units were redesignated, activated, or reorganized during this quarter. On 14 October, directives to the Commanding General, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, required the organization of the 7775th Signal Service Company on 20 October and the concurrent inactivation of the 63d Signal Service Company.(23) On 15 October a EUCOM directive ordered the reorganization of the 77th Signal Service Company.(24) On 24 October the same unit was redesignated the 57th Signal Service Company.(25) Persons operating the Bremen Radio Teletype Station and Bremen Repeater Station were transferred from the 7774th Signal Service Battalion to the 7775th Signal Service Company, along with the Bad Oeynhausen, Sulingen, and Brinkum Open Wire Teams, while the staff of Gelnhausen Repeater Station was transferred to the 7772d Signal Group.(26) On 10 November the 7772d Signal Group was redesignated the 7772d Signal Battalion and the 7776th Signal Service Company

as organized with a membership derived from the 7772d and other sources.(27) The new unit was activated at Ansbach so that its personnel could be trained at the EUCOM Signal School.

28. Military Strength.

Enlisted men assigned to signal units continued to fall short of the number authorized in the occupational troop basis and in the units counted as part of the troop basis of the Department of the Army. Both Table of Organization, and non-Table of Organization units were manned at less than full strength. At the end of October, 501 Signal Corps officers were assigned to the European Command, but no subsequent reports on officer strength were received by the Chief Signal Officer. Assigned enlisted strength varied from 4,567 at the end of October to 4,608 in November and 4,416 at the close of December, and a shortage of 709 enlisted men was anticipated for 30 January 1948. Actual and authorized enlisted strength on the first day of each month is illustrated in chart VII, appended to this chapter.

29. Signal Corps Training Activities.

The Signal School at Ansbach continued to prepare enlisted men for specialized communications work. Enrollment and the number of students graduated during the quarter were as follows:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
Graduates during month	107	201	265
Total graduates at end of month	3,654	3,779	4,059
Students at end of month	340	326	110

quotas for classes in communications specialties were allocated to the major commands and to units and organizations requiring various signal specialists. At Hanau Signal Depot the Supply and Procurement Division gave four hours of instruction weekly, from 12 November to the end of December, to train enlisted men as Signal Supply Technicians, SSN 581. On 30 December, all commanding generals of major commands, chiefs of technical services, and military post commanders were directed to provide a "minimum force of trained personnel capable of operating the most necessary signal activities of these commands for a period of not less than two days." Available civilian as well as military personnel were to be trained under this order.(28) The Signal Training Survey Team was dissolved on 5 December, and directors of operating divisions were made responsible for technical inspection of units under their staff supervision.

FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS

30. The Fiscal Division.

The Fiscal Division was responsible for the receipt of advices for the second quarter of Fiscal Year 1948, covering both appropriated and German funds, approval of withdrawals and further allocations of funds, and the liquidation of obligations for procurement and for telecommunications services.

31. Obligations Incurred.

During this quarter the Office of the Chief Signal Officer incurred fiscal obligations for telecommunications services outside Germany as shown:

Country	Amount
Austria	$50,000
United Kingdom	10,000
Switzerland	1,000
Italy	5,176
France and Belgium	40,000
Czechoslovakia	5,000
Total	$111,176

32. Status of Commercial Accounts.

At the end of 1947, accounts for telecommunications services rendered the Army by telephone and telegraph organizations outside Germany had been scrutinized and paid through the dates given below:

Country	Date
France	March 1947
Belgium	31 March 1947
Switzerland	30 June 1947
Czechoslovakia	30 June 1947
Italy	30 September 1947
Denmark	31 August 1947
Netherlands	30 November 1947

With reference to France, it was anticipated that bills up to 30 November would be examined and paid shortly.

33. Liquidation of Signal Corps Obligations.

Obligations for Fiscal Years 1946, 1947, and 1948 were liquidated during this quarter in the amounts listed on the following page:

FY	Purpose	Country	Amount
1946	Telecommunication bills	U.K.	$316,491.06
1947	Telecommunication bills	France	113,629.59
	" "	U.K.	153,145.26
	" "	Denmark	10,894.64
	Refile messages for Western Union Telegraph Company		24,969.01
	Purchase of materials from Gevaert	Belgium	1,761.19
	Total		$304,399.69
1948	Purchase of lamps	France	35.36
	Purchase of vacuum tubes	Belgium	781.78
	Purchase of maintenance parts	France	908.74
	Telecommunications bills	Switzerland	4,642.44
	" "	U.K.	17,041.54
	" "	Denmark	2,147.58
	Total		$25,557.44

34. Allocations and Withdrawals of Funds.

Appropriated and German funds were allocated for signal service purposes to all the major commands in the European Command, in the amounts in the following table, while funds not obligated during the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1948 were withdrawn so that they might be used during the third and fourth quarters.

Command	Appropriated funds		German funds	
	Allocations	Withdrawals	Allocations	Withdrawals
Chief Signal Officer . . .	$ 158,000	$ 7,451	4,000,000	327,956
Hq Comd, EUCOM.	164,375	3,532	1,154,200	0
First Mil Dist.	14,553	0	1,729,300	187,691
Second Mil Dist	11,207	0	1,912,200	88,900
USAFE	3,425	0	RM 1,247,900	RM 498,965
BPE	11,824	0	1,402,180	151,687
AGRC	39,000	0		
OMGUS	23,389	0	1,775,700	26,000
USFA	120,628	16,000		
Totals	$ 546,401	$ 26,983	13,221,480	1,281,199

CHART VII

STATUS OF SIGNAL CORPS ENLISTED PERSONNEL
(Based on unit reports of 1 January 1948)

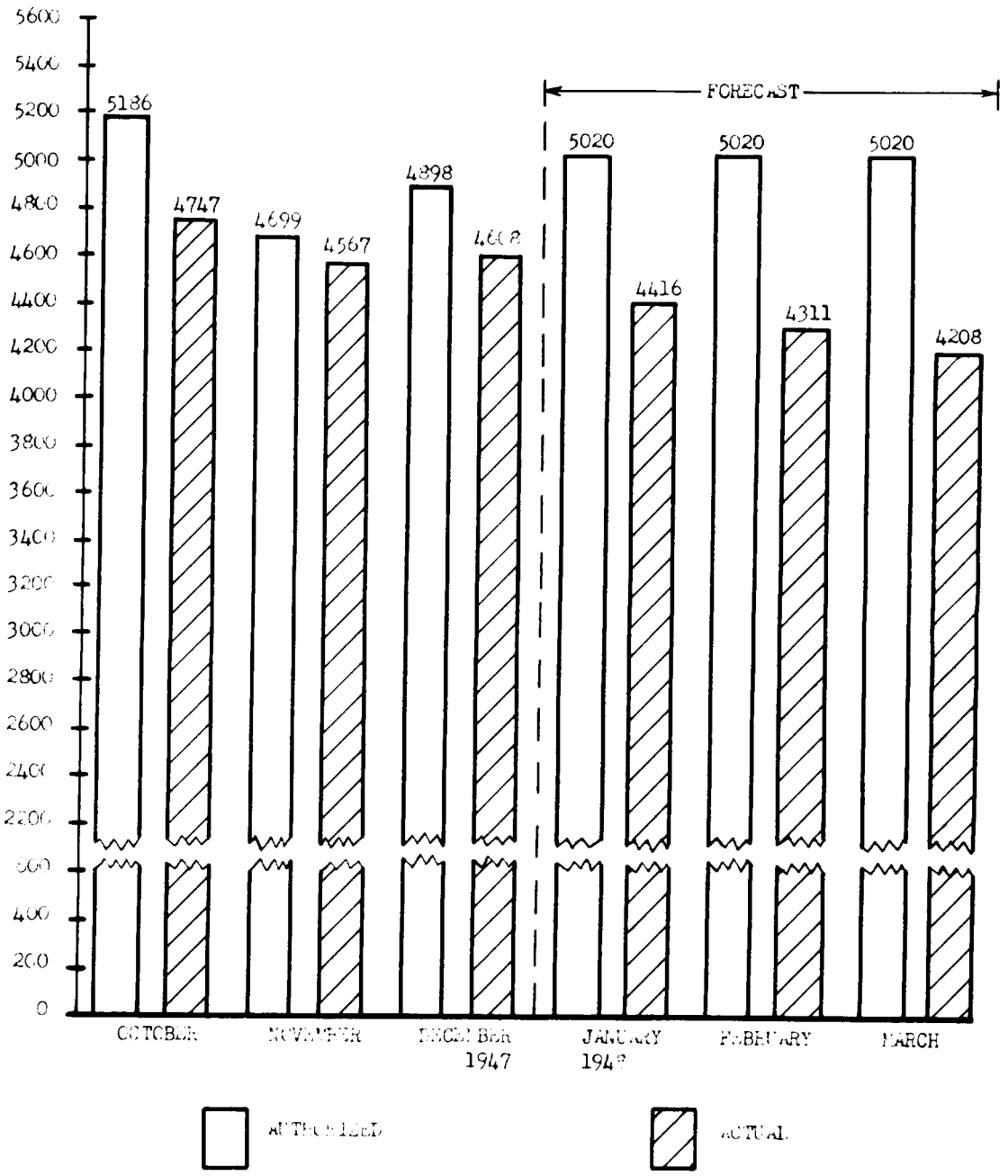
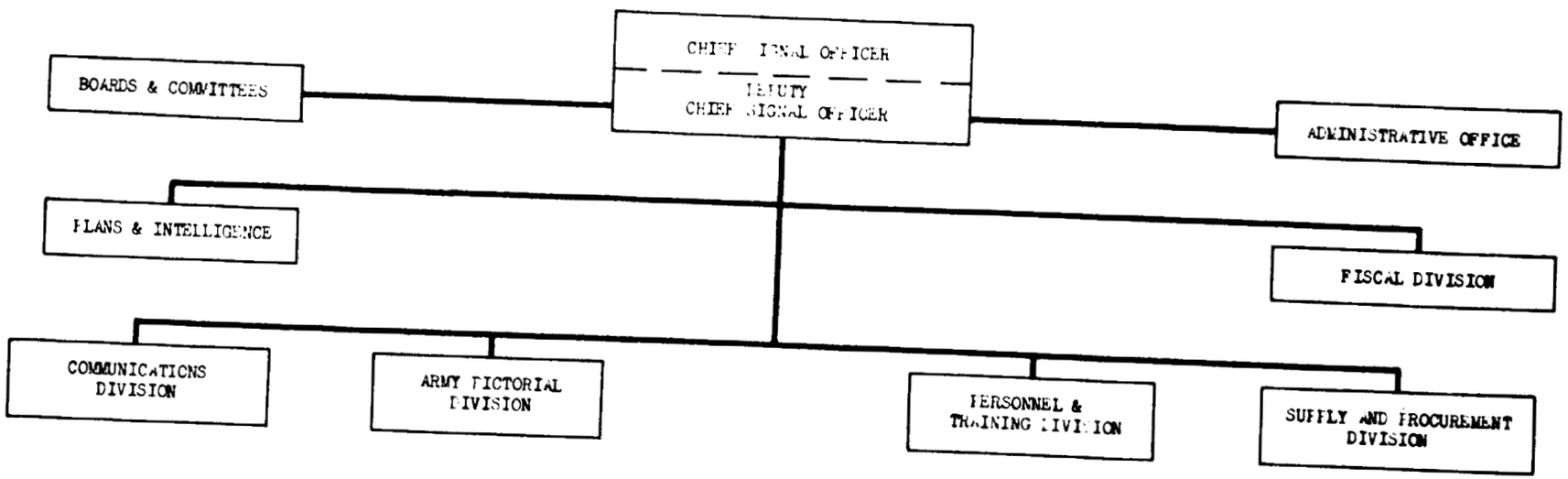


CHART I

ORGANIZATION CHART
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

21 NOVEMBER 1947

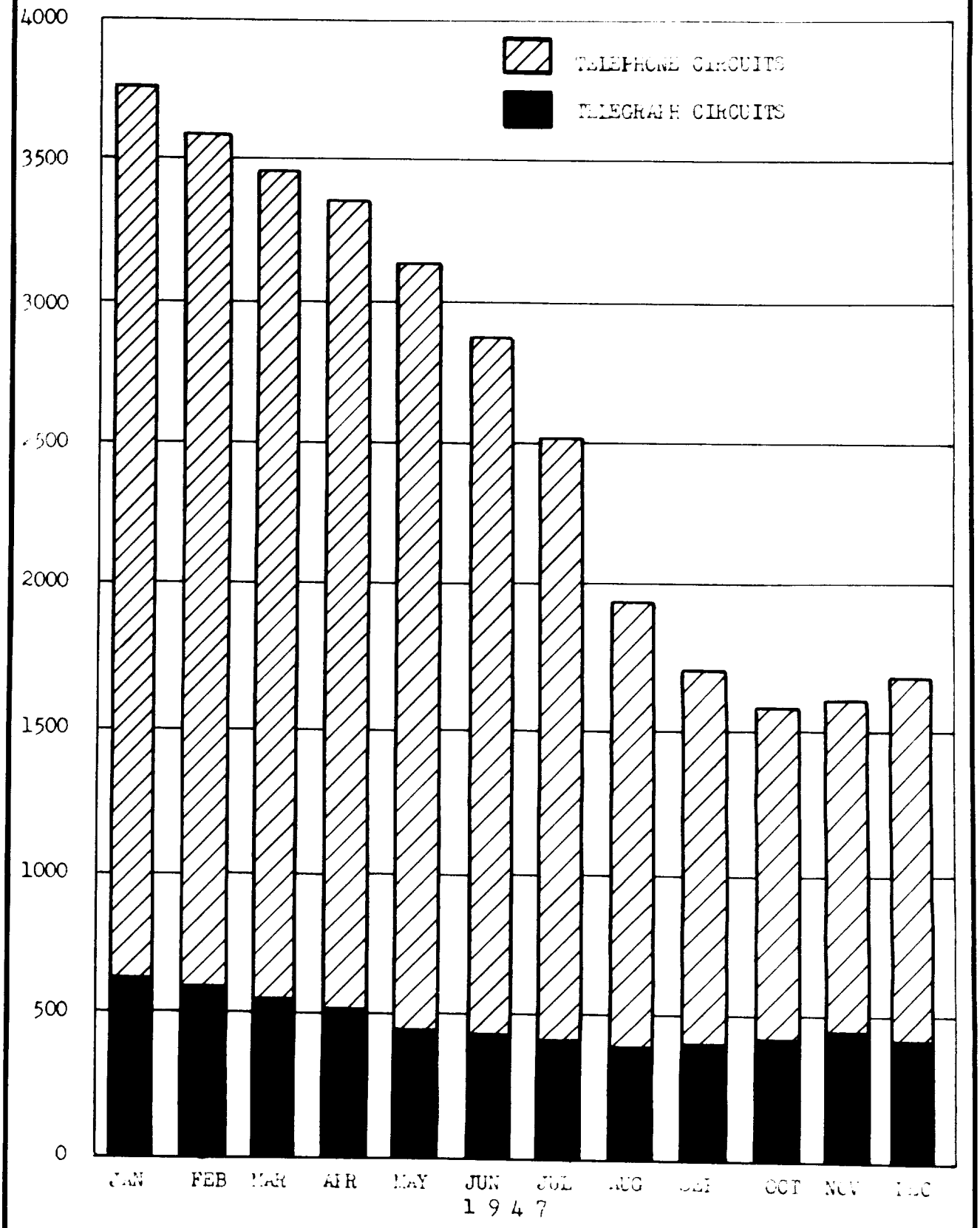


SOURCE: OCSigO, Memo, "Organization and Functions of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer," 21 November 1947.

APPROVED: JERRY V. MATEJKA
BRIGADIER GENERAL, USA
CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

CHART II

MILITARY CIRCUITS UNDER COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION CONTROL



FIGURES AS OF LAST DAY OF MONTH

CHART III

COMMUNICATIONS DIV, OCSIGO EUCOM

LONG LINES ORDERS AND CIRCUIT AUTHORITIES WRITTEN BY ENGINEERING BRANCH

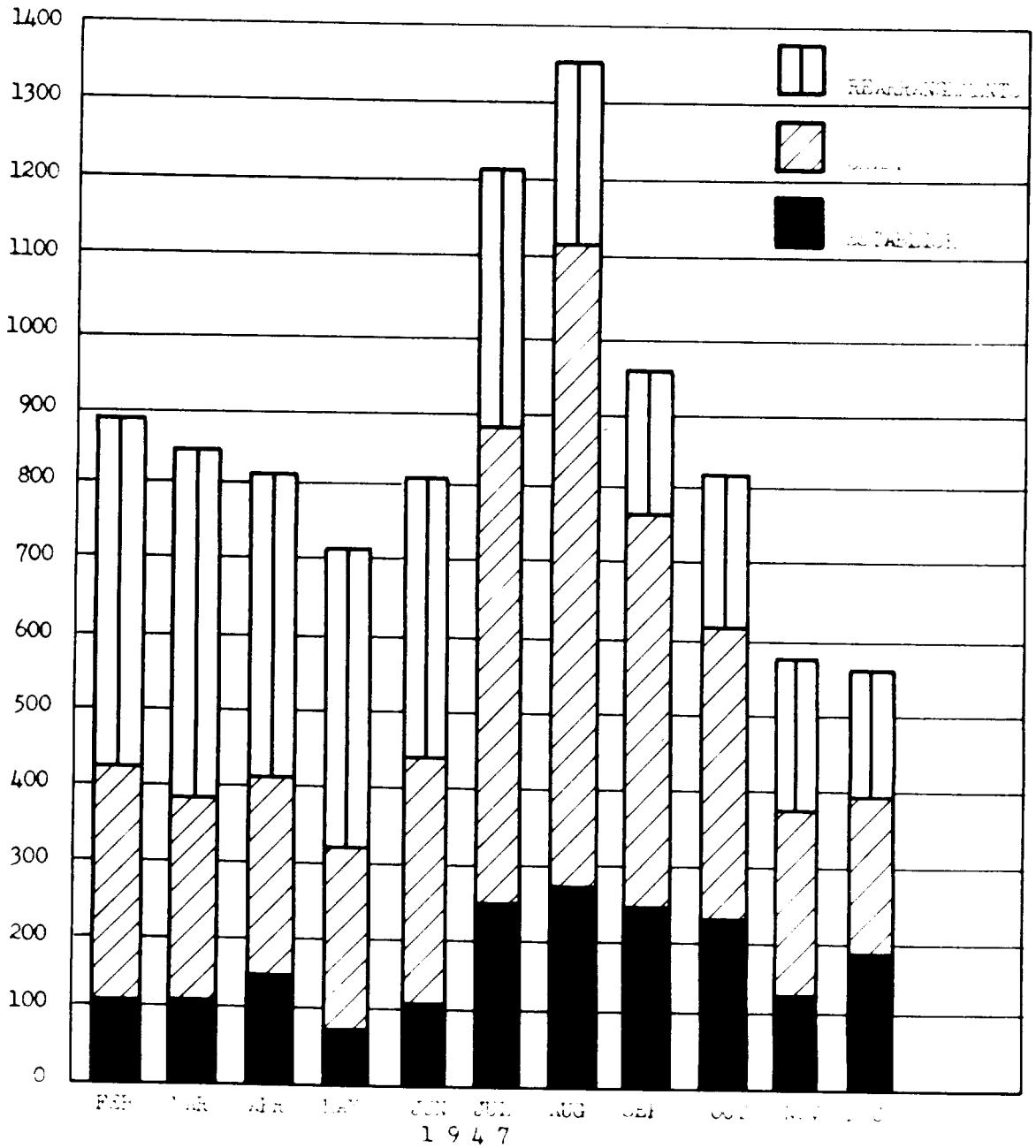


CHART IV

ESTIMATED COST OF RE-FILED MESSAGES
(IN DOLLARS)

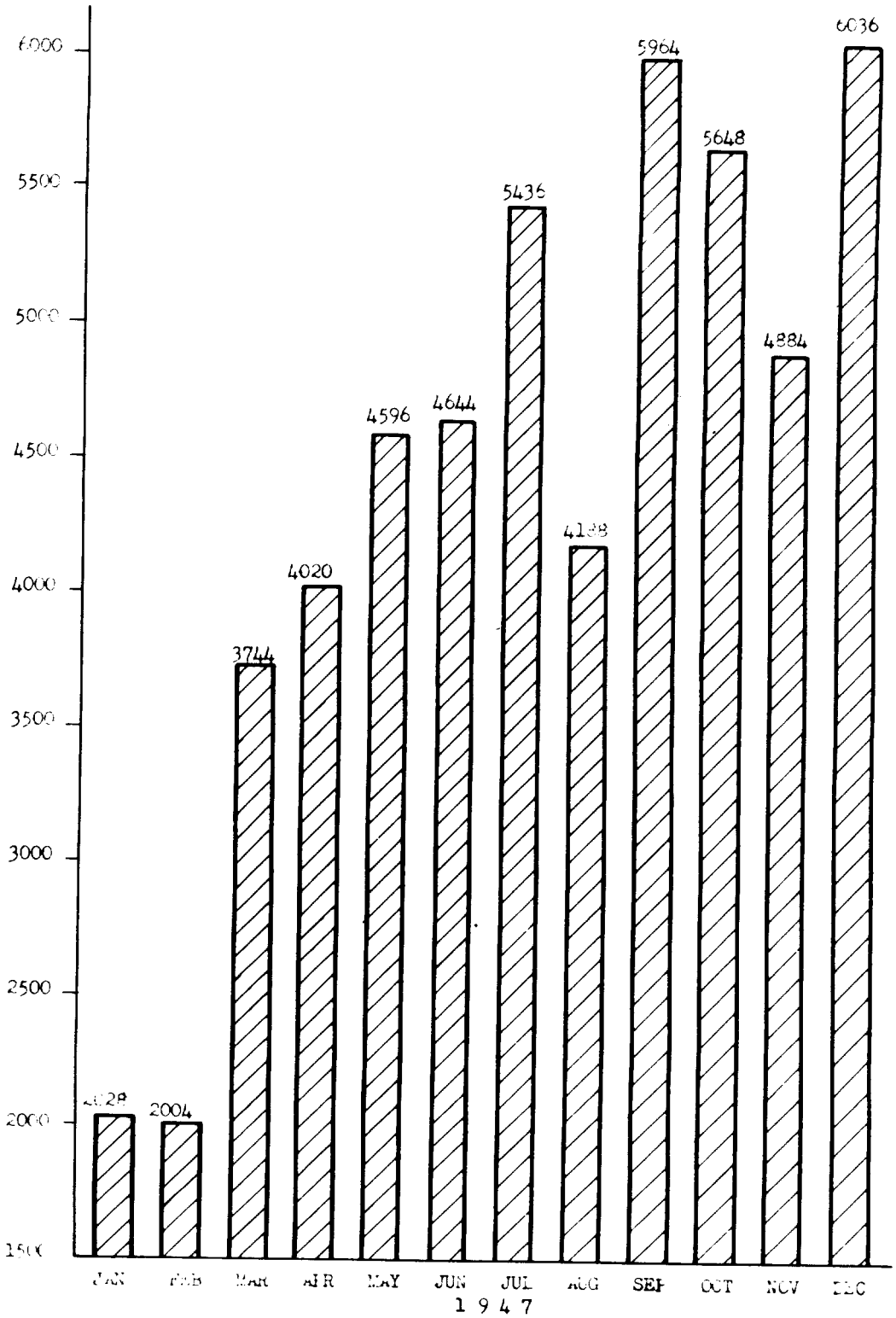


CHART V

STATUS OF LOCAL PROCUREMENT
(IN REICHSMARK)

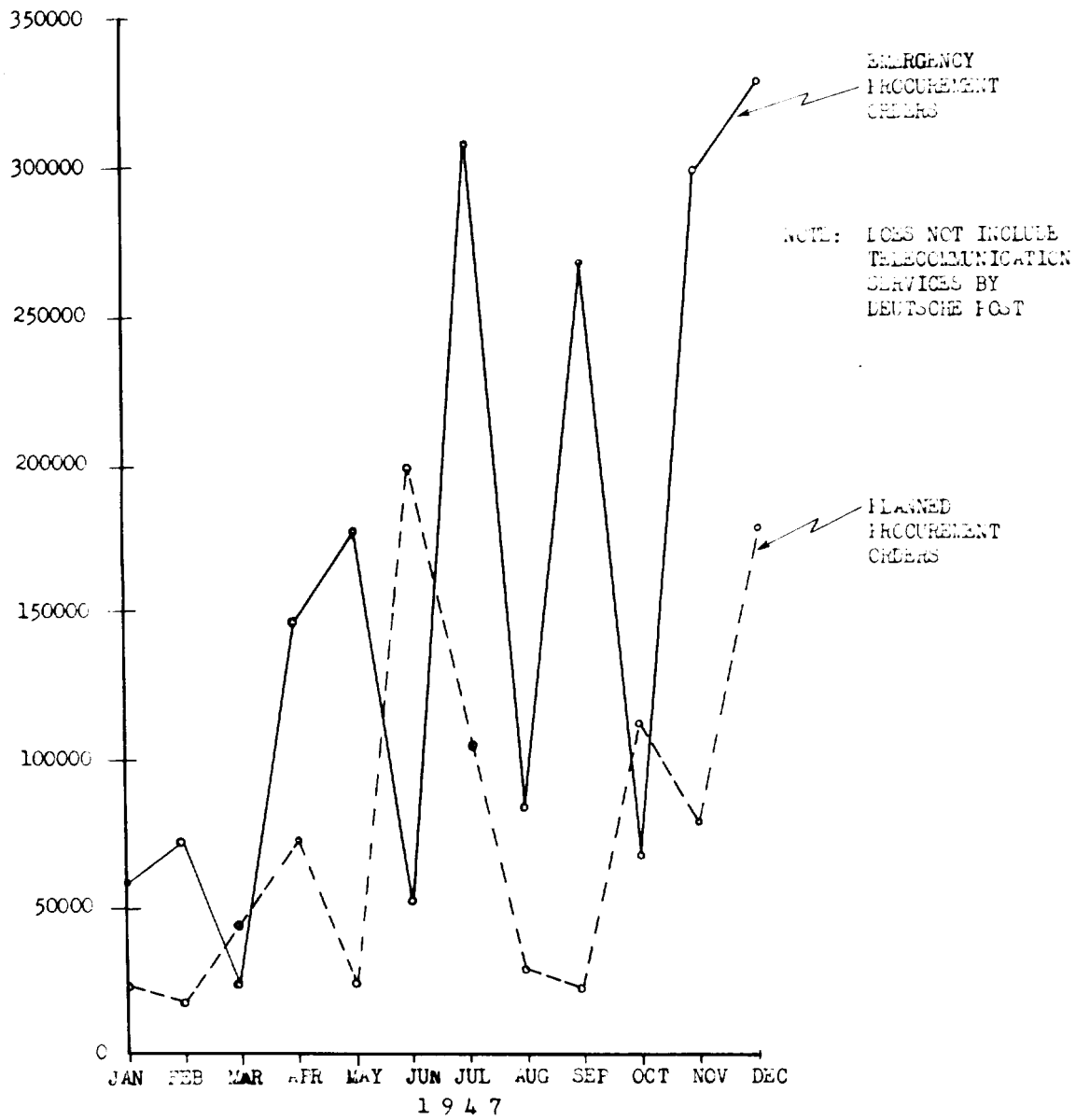
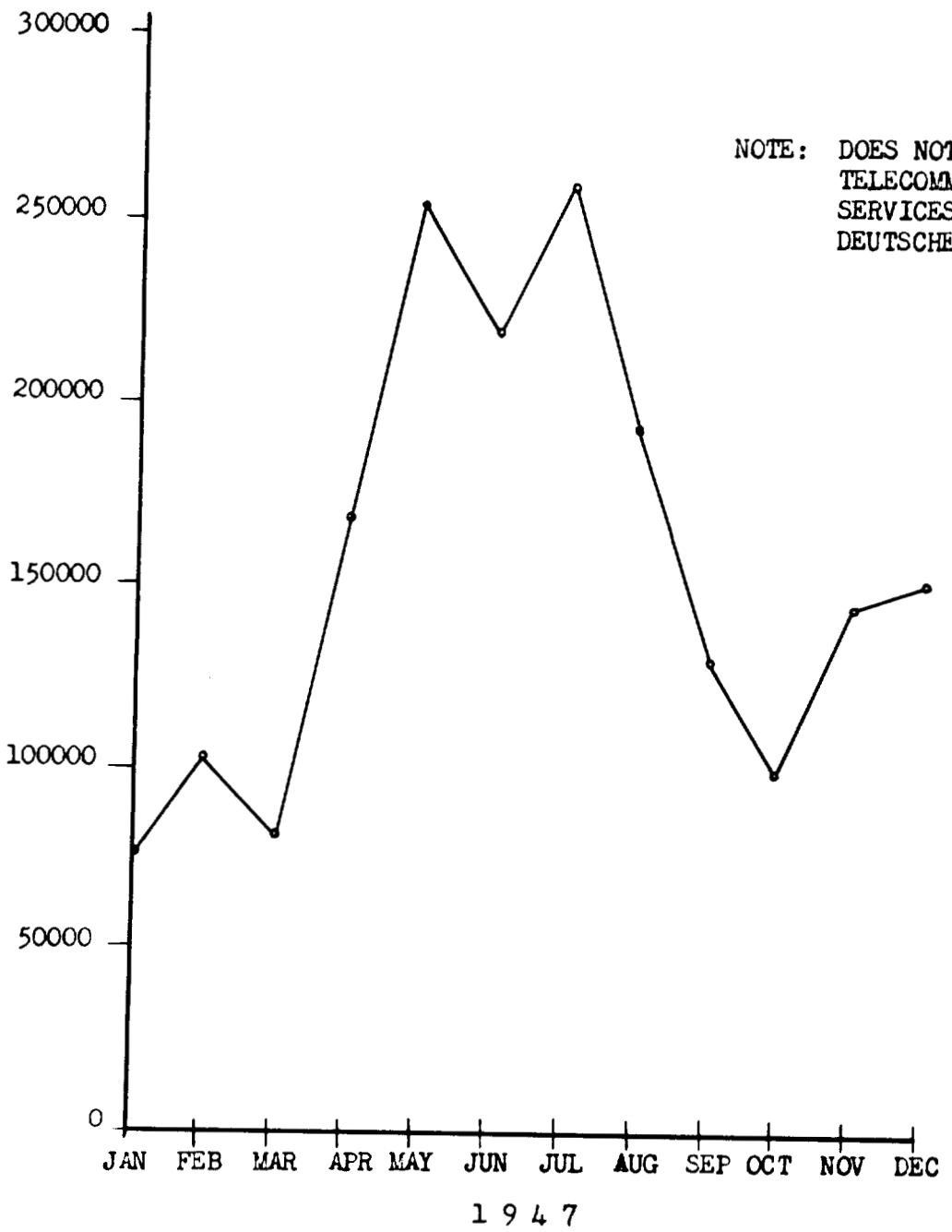


CHART VI

MONTHLY ACCEPTANCE RATE
(IN REICHSMARK)



NOTE: DOES NOT INCLUDE TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES BY DEUTSCHE POST

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

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

1. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, OCSigO, 21 Nov 47, subj: "Organization and Functions of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer."

2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Nov 47, file AG 311.2 SIG-AGO, subj: "Survey of Private Branch Exchanges Serving Occupational Forces."

3. Hq, EUCOM, OCSigO, Daily Journal, 23 Dec 47.

4. Interview with Lt Col W. W. Sturdy, Chief, Engineering Sec, Communications Br, OCSigO, 20 Apr 48.

5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Apr 47, file AG 676 SIG-AGO, subj: "Responsibilities for Providing Telecommunications Service for the US Zone of Occupation in Germany"; interview with Lt Col Sturdy, 20 Apr 48.

6. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, OCSigO, 21 Nov 47, subj: "Organization and Functions of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer."

7. Hq, EUCOM, OCSigO, Daily Journal, 16 Dec 47.

8. Ibid, 15 Dec 47.

9. Ibid, 3 and 4 Dec 47.

10. Ibid, 13 Nov 47.

11. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, OCSigO, 21 Nov 47, subj: "Organization and Functions of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer."

12. Hq, EUCOM, OCSigO, Daily Journal, 25 Nov 47.

13. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, OCSigO, 21 Nov 47, subj: "Organization and Functions of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer."

14. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, OCSigO, 21 Nov 47, subj: "Organization and Functions of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer."

15. EUCOM Press Release No 787, 30 Dec 47.

16. Hq, EUCOM, OCSigO, Daily Journal, 14 Nov 47.

17. Interview with Lt Nugent, Chief, Statistics and Reports Sec, Supply and Procurement Br, 20 Apr 48.

18. Hq, EUCOM, OCSigO, Daily Journal, 21 Oct 47.

19. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 18 Jan 47, file AG-400 GDS-AGO, subj: "Military Requirements for Indigenous Supplies and Materials."

20. Hq, EUCOM, OCSigO, Daily Journal, 23 Dec 47.

21. Ibid, 30 Dec 47.

22. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, OCSigO, 21 Nov 47, subj: "Organization and Functions of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer."

23. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 14 Oct 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Organization of the 7775 Signal Service Company"; ibid, subj: "Inactivation of the 63d Signal Service Company."

24. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 15 Oct 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Reorganization and Redesignation of the 77th Signal Service Battalion."

25. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Oct 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Reorganization and Redesignation of the 77th Signal Service Battalion."

26. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 29 Oct 47, file AG 400.34 SIG-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Functions and Personnel."

27. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 5 Nov 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Redesignation of the 7772 Signal Group"; ibid, subj: "Organization of the 7776 Signal Service Company."

28. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Dec 47, file AG 353 SIG-AGO, subj: "Training of US Military and Civilian Personnel."

Chapter XXX

CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION

Chapter XXX

CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION

ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION

1. Mission and Functions.

The planning and coordination of military movements by rail, highway, air, and water, and the establishment of transportation policies for the European Command, continued to be the mission of the Chief of Transportation throughout the final quarter of 1947. As a member of the special staff of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, the Chief of Transportation was responsible for providing technical advice on transportation matters, and for directing, coordinating, and supervising all military transportation functions of the European Command, except aircraft transportation functions assigned to USAFE.(1) As in the preceding quarter, the Chief of Transportation exercised no supervisory or other

powers over the German railways, although the Army continued to hold the position of a preferred customer as against other users of rail transportation. The shipment of relief supplies to Germany continued to account for a substantial share of the operations of the Water Branch. After reaching a peak in September, relief cargo fell off to approximately 300,000 long tons monthly, outweighing incoming military cargo ten to one. Through the Area Transportation Offices the Chief of Transportation was in close touch with transportation problems throughout the U.S. Zone, for purposes of technical inspections and assistance to local transportation officers. Preparations for opening a transportation school were almost completed at the end of the year. Meanwhile the difficulty of obtaining enlisted replacements, either trained or untrained, for transportation duties, remained unsolved as the year ended.

2. Organization and Key Personnel.

The Office of the Chief of Transportation underwent no major organizational change in this period. As shown in the chart appended to this chapter, the Office continued to function through four main divisions and the 7795th Traffic Regulation Detachment.

a. Organizational Changes. The Air Branch was redesignated the Air Priority Branch subsequent to the merging of the Secretariat, Air Priorities Board, with the Air Branch in October. On 28 November the Administration Division was redesignated the Administrative Services Division. On the same date, the Troops and Training Branch, Administrative Services Division, was redesignated the Personnel and Training

Branch and enlarged by the amalgamation into it of the military and civilian personnel sections formerly included in the Office Services Branch. Other changes made at the end of October were: The Control and Planning Division was redesignated Planning and Management Division; Fiscal Branch, Administrative Services Division, was replaced by a new Fiscal Division; a new Procurement Branch was created in the Administrative Services Division; and the Baggage Tracing Section of Operations Division was discontinued.(2)

b. Key Personnel. Key personnel on duty at the end of the year are shown in the chart appended to this chapter. With the exceptions of Major Johnson, who was transferred from the Secretariat, Air Priorities Board, to become chief of the reorganized Air Priorities Branch, and Colonel Coiner, who replaced Lt. Col. William M. Stealey as head of the 7795th Traffic Regulation Detachment in December, the officers named held the assignments indicated throughout the quarter.

TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS

3. Port and Shipping Operations.

With the Operations Section of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation serving as its main operational arm, the Water Branch, Operations Division, controlled and coordinated all marine activities at Army ports

within the European Command. The Water Branch was responsible for the discharge and loading of Army cargo and Army-sponsored cargo and for obtaining ships and shipping space to meet the needs of the European Command. Because of the wider information on shipping conditions available at the Office of the Chief of Transportation, the technical supervision exercised over port operations by the Water Branch was of a far reaching nature. Both at Bremerhaven and at EUCOM Headquarters the port operations of the Army were regarded as essentially commercial operations, in which economy and efficiency must be primary considerations. For this reason the Bremerhaven Port worked in close cooperation with the Water Branch with regard to such matters as the prompt discharge of time-chartered vessels, where the cost of delay was reckoned in hundreds of dollars by the hour. Communicating through technical channels, by telephone and teletype, the Water Branch exercised a supervision that amounted, in practice, to a type of operational control. Port operations involved in the program for the return of the remains of the World War II dead were supervised by the American Graves Registration Command, but the Water Branch was responsible for maintaining contact with vessels carrying remains throughout each voyage.

4. Operations of Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

a. Cargo. Military cargo movements through Bremerhaven were a comparatively small operation by the last quarter of 1947. Cargo discharged under the supervision of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation during October totaled 96,255 long tons, of which 34,691 were for the

Army and the balance was for relief in Austria. Cargo discharged in December totaled 65,482 long tons, of which 28,740 were for the Army and 36,742 for relief in Austria. Tonnages loaded fell from 17,504 in October to 5,805 in December. Bulk petroleum products discharged at ports in the Bremen Enclave increased from 89,669 long tons in October to 100,084 in November and 145,295 in December. Not including shipments of gasoline and oil, tonnages loaded and discharged at ports within the Bremen Enclave were as follows:

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Loaded	17,496	8,537	5,805	31,838
Discharged	34,691	23,866	28,777	87,334

b. Passengers. Whereas the stowage of cargo called for close supervision by the Water Branch of the Office of the Chief of Transportation, the assignment of quarters to passengers aboard ship followed clearly defined procedures and was ordinarily performed without recourse to instructions from the Chief of Transportation. The Water Branch was concerned, however, to see that adequate shipping space for passengers was available and that passenger operations were handled efficiently. Throughout the quarter, passengers embarking from Bremerhaven outnumbered those arriving from the United States. Totals for December were 4,780 arriving, including reinforcements, both military and civilian, and dependents; and 5,376 departing, including war brides and a number of German nationals embarking for the United States. Three Army transports

were being used to carry displaced persons to Australia, Halifax, and Venezuela.

5. Rail Transportation.

The Rail Branch of the Operations Division was responsible for maintaining close liaison with OMGUS, the Reichsbahn, and the military using agencies to insure the availability of rail equipment for military movements and its efficient use. The Transportation Corps Release System continued to provide an effective means of controlling the military use of freight cars. Rail transportation of individuals was governed by EUCOM Circular No. 57, amended on 8 November by Circular 91. According to a directive issued on 31 December, special trains to carry troops to Bremerhaven on their way to the United States were to be operated only when regular trains could not handle the traffic.(3)

a. Volume of Military Freight. Military use of freight cars during the quarter is shown in the following table:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cars loaded	26,017	20,181	24,392
Cars unloaded	35,596	30,371	29,255
Cars reconsigned	8,406	8,201	6,639
Daily average of cars on hand in local areas	496	331	304
Daily average of cars in depots	1,208	1,202	1,011

b. Traffic Control Releases. Traffic control releases and the number of rail cars they covered were as follows:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
Traffic control releases issued	4,549	3,543	4,065
Rail cars covered	41,067	31,520	28,662

c. Special Troop Movements. Prior to the consolidation of troop and passenger train service in December, special trains were set up, in October and November, to move troops to and from the Constabulary School at Sonthofen. Special trains between Bremerhaven and other points in American-occupied Germany carried 4,230 troops in November and 7,433 troops in December.

d. Train Inspections. As the only authorized means of assuring the cleanliness and satisfactory operation of trains used for military passengers, the Chief of Transportation delegated to the 7795th Traffic Regulation Detachment the task of inspecting all military trains. On 1 October the number of officers serving as inspectors was cut to 22. These inspectors, who replaced the former "train commanders," were required to inspect the condition of the train equipment and the credentials of military passengers, but they had no authority over the operation of the trains to which they were assigned. In order to obtain an improvement in any unsatisfactory condition, a formal complaint had to be sent through channels to OMGUS, which brought the matter to the attention of the appropriate Reichsbahn officials. During the month of December, inspections covered 249 trains carrying 28,477 passengers.

e. Way Bills for International Rail Shipments. Difficulties in obtaining international way-bill forms led to an arrangement with the Transport Division of OMGUS, whereby the Chief of Transportation was assured that an adequate supply of forms would be available for freight stations serving surplus property depots. A supply of 8,000 freight warrants and 3,550 car labels was sent to the Mediterranean Theater at the time of its discontinuance for use in dispatching shipments of military freight from Italy to Germany.

f. Railway Security. The dollar value of United States supplies pilfered in transit, as reported to the Chief of Transportation by Railway Security units, declined from $93,724.49 in October to $30,554.46 in November and $14,369.86 in December.

6. Motor Transportation.

Motor vehicles were, as usual, the standard means of transportation for short hauls, particularly between depots and rail loading points. Technical supervision of all motor transport units assigned to major commands was a responsibility of the Highway Branch, Operations Division. In addition to inspecting and reporting on these units, the Highway Branch was responsible for planning and operating lines of communication truck hauls when needed.

a. Model Maintenance Shop Demonstration. Over 500 motor maintenance officials, representing EUCOM, USAFE, AGRC, EES, IRC, and OMGUS installations, attended a Model Maintenance Shop Demonstration held at Frankfurt from 5 to 7 November.

b. Inspections. Fifteen transportation units were inspected during October, eight during November, and eight during December.

c. Motor Vehicle Rental Policies. In November the Highway Branch prepared a revision of EUCOM Circular No. 68, concerning the rental of U.S. Government motor vehicles by individuals, organizations, or agencies. The proposed revision provided for the official use of vehicles by welfare fund activities and other nonappropriated fund agencies, without charge. It further provided for the renting of properly insured vehicles by United States businessmen and accredited correspondents in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria.

d. Trucks for PCIRO. Subordinate commands were authorized to continue to provide truck transport to PCIRO during January 1948, pending the sale and transfer of trucks to PCIRO by military posts.

7. Air Transportation.

The Secretariat, Air Priorities Board, was consolidated with the Air Branch, of the Office of the Chief of Transportation on 23 October and named the Air Priority Branch.(4) It was the function of this branch to assist in developing policies governing special air transport for both passengers and cargo and to approve requests for special air missions. During October, the Air Branch expedited requests for 52 missions to be flown in continental Europe and to the United Kingdom. During November and December the Branch handled requests for priorities

and aircraft movements, both in Europe and between the United States and the European Command. Special flights approved in Europe and to the United Kingdom were as follows:

Type of mission	Number of missions		
	Oct	Nov	Dec
VIP	36	14	4
Air evacuation	6	7	5
Special mission (passengers)	8	2	5
Cargo missions	2	2	4
Canceled missions	2	2	3

The approximate total cargo carried was 34,600 pounds in October, 52,355 pounds in November, and 13,395 pounds in December. Passengers numbered 200, 171, and 143 for the same three months. Air Priority Branch cleared requests for special transatlantic flights during November and December carrying cargo and passengers as follows:

Type of missions	Nov		Dec	
	Eastbound	Westbound	Eastbound	Westbound
Mail .....pounds	56,482	96,551	85,354	81,525
Cargo .....pounds	41,669	3,065	52,229	2,885
Transport of casuals. . . ..pounds	23,754	74,370	15,984	95,238
Transport of casuals. . . ..passengers	107	60	72	429
Emergency flights .pounds		42,402		35,964
Emergency flights . . . .passengers		191		162
Transport of dependents . .....pounds		37,740		
Transport of dependents . .....passengers		170		
Evacuation of patients . .....pounds		13,329		25,752
Evacuation of patients . .....passengers		60		116

Three amendments to EUCOM Circular No. 57, governing air travel, were prepared in October. Under these amendments units having assigned aircraft were permitted to publish duty orders for air travel within the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria.

8. The 7795th Traffic Regulation Detachment.

Most of the functions of the Chief of Transportation in the field were performed by the 7795th Traffic Regulation Detachment and its subdivisions. Its activities and operations covered a wide range of subjects. Headquarters and Headquarters Section was responsible for the command, administration, and supply of all personnel assigned to the 7795th Traffic Regulation Detachment. Karlsruhe Section had charge of surplus Transportation Corps property at Karlsruhe, the assembly and transfer of freight cars sold as surplus, and the operation of the Greek Intransit Depot. All train inspectors for military trains operating within Germany were assigned to the 7795th Traffic Regulation Detachment. The Highway Section provided vehicle maintenance and vehicle utilization teams to inspect all motor transportation within the European Command. The London War Bride Section, operated by the Military Attache, received administrative support from the Office of the Chief of Transportation through the 7795th Traffic Regulation Detachment. This unit continued to arrange for the departure of war brides to the United States. The Rhine River Small Craft unit operated six small craft on inland waterways. The Transportation Training School, Hammelburg, was preparing during this quarter to conduct courses for truck companies in driver instruction,

preventive maintenance, and convoy practices. The Area Transportation Offices, located at Bremen, Bad Nauheim, Mannheim, Munich, and Nürnberg, served as field representatives of the Chief of Transportation, assisting local transportation officers, expediting shipments, preventing traffic congestion, and submitting various technical reports to the Chief of Transportation.(5)

SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS AND SURPLUS PROPERTY

9. Supply and Procurement Functions.

The Supply and Procurement Branches, Administrative Services Division, were responsible for determining the supply requirements for Transportation Corps installations, requisitioning necessary items from the United States, declaring and supervising the disposal of surplus property, inspecting supply depots, and authorizing procurement of supplies and services not available through normal supply channels.

10. Supply and Surplus Property Installations.

The principal supply and surplus property installations remained the Transportation Corps Depot at Bremerhaven and the Transportation Corps Center at Karlsruhe, the latter embracing the Greek Intransit Depot. Persons employed in supply functions at the end of 1947 were as follows:

	Off	EM	US Civilians	Allied Civilians	Germans	Total
Supply Branch, OCOT	1	1	0	4	1	7
TC Center, Karlsruhe	6	23	6	3	140	178
Bremerhaven TC Depot	3	19	5	0	46	73
	10	43	11	7	187	258

The depot at Bremerhaven was a part of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, but the Chief of Transportation controlled the shipping of supplies, issue of stock, and other technical operations.(6) Depot stocks comprised surplus floating equipment totaling 9,413 long tons, as well as normal supplies for issue. The Transportation Corps Center at Karlsruhe served as a surplus property center and handled goods being shipped to Greece. It had a storage capacity of 8,000 long tons. The Greek Intransit Depot established at Karlsruhe to handle shipment of surplus property to Antwerp for the Greek Government encountered an unexpected difficulty due to the low water level of the rivers. This made it necessary to forward supplies by rail instead of barges. The quantity of supplies handled in the program of aid to Greece is indicated by the following figures:

	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Received . . . . . tons	1,859	583	2,003	793
Shipped . . . . . tons	1,414	162	410	677
On hand . . . . . tons	445	866	2,459	2,575
Totals	3,718	1,611	4,872	4,045

11. Disposal of Surplus Property.

By 30 September 1947, a total of 554,483.57 long tons of Transportation Corps property, valued at $240,504,792, had been declared surplus. Of this amount, 531,318.60 long tons, valued at $229,701,345.35, had been sold, and the balance of 23,164.97 long tons, valued at $10,803,446.65, remained in depots. On 31 December, sales amounted to 534,714.68 long tons valued at $231,674,619.95, out of a total of 554,816.75 long tons declared surplus.(7)

a. Surplus in Depots. The declared surplus remaining in depots on 1 October comprised the following amounts:

Type	Long tons	Value
Floating stock	10,485.53	$ 9,194,593.31
Rolling stock	11,813.24	1,271,499.00
Miscellaneous	866.20	337,354.34

By the end of the year the above surplus in depots had been reduced to the amounts shown in the following table:

Type	Long tons	Value
Floating stock	7,540.63	$ 7,340,623.46
Rolling stock	11,756.54	1,225,200.00
Miscellaneous	804.90	232,582.50

b. Delivery of Rolling Stock. Freight cars to be sold as surplus were marshaled and inspected by a representative of the Chief of Transportation, who rated their condition as "good," "fair," or "poor," which

determined the price, and then delivered. Deliveries were hampered during this quarter by the fact that only one freight car inspector was available to rate the cars. Progress made in the delivery of freight cars is shown in the following table:(3)

	1 Oct		31 Dec	
	Delivered	Due on contract	Delivered	Due
France	2,400	3,960	3,415	2,045
Greece	50	1,000	600	450
Netherlands	1,590	410	1,947	53
Poland	1,537	190	1,677	50

FISCAL PROBLEMS

12. Organization and Responsibilities.

A Fiscal Division was established in place of the Fiscal Branch previously included in the Administrative Services Division, on 28 November. Its principal duties were the preparation of budget estimates; issuance of "obligation authorities," that is, the authorization of expenditures to cover shipping costs, and the receipt and payment of bills for rail transportation presented by foreign governments.

13. Budget Estimates.

Estimates of transportation service funds required for the third quarter of Fiscal Year 1948 were prepared and submitted. Sums of $161,000

in appropriated funds and RM 31,098,000 in German funds were requested.

14. Settlement of Accounts.

A series of conferences were held during the quarter to reach agreement with the governments of France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg concerning charges for the rental of United States locomotives and freight cars and the return of United States freight cars. Forms providing for the payment of 81,000,000 francs, covering the full indebtedness of the U.S. Army to the French railroads, were forwarded to the French Office of Mutual Aid in November. The following accounts were examined by the Fiscal Division and forwarded for payment in November.

Type	Number	Totals
British rail	19	$ 3,169.89
Wagon-lit	11	10,136.82
Danish rail	38	11,846.92
Belgian rail	31	14,914.81
French rail	415	1,792,710.10
Netherland rail	7	138.67
German procurement	1	1,037.54
Totals	522	$ 1,833,954.75

During December 1947, the Division examined 285 invoices and approved payments totaling $3,474,207.94, covering transportation services rendered to the U.S. Army by various European agencies. Eleven obligation authorities, totaling $7,369.86, were issued for movement of military

supplies in liberated countries, and 93, totaling $515,379.40, for movement of military supplies in Germany.

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

15. Troop Units.

The Chief of Transportation, through the Personnel and Training Branch, continued to maintain records of the location of all Transportation Corps units in the European Command and of the status of their members with respect to oversea duty, to direct the movement of Transportation Corps units, and to collaborate with the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division in revising the occupational troop basis for transportation units. The Transportation Corps units serving in the European Command on 31 December 1947, with their locations, are enumerated in the table appended to this chapter. During December the 487th Transportation Port Battalion, and the 156th, 184th, 186th, and 284th Transportation Port Companies were inactivated, and the 7804th and 7805th Transportation Port Companies were activated in their place. The 7796th, 7797th, and 7799th Transportation Traffic Regulation Detachments were inactivated on 20 December and their personnel was transferred to the 7795th Traffic Regulation Detachment.

16. Personnel within Office of the Chief of Transportation.

A new allotment of non-Table of Organization grades in November authorized a military personnel strength of 30 officers and 24 enlisted

men for the Office of the Chief of Transportation. Civilian personnel strength was as follows, at the beginning and end of the period under review:

Date	Authorized			Actual		
	US	Allied	German	US	Allied	German
1 Oct	53	43	75	52	40	46
31 Dec	50	34	41	43	32	41

17. Training Program.

Plans for a transportation Training Center were prepared in October and Lager Hammelburg was selected as its location. Courses were planned to train motor sergeants, armorers, mess sergeants, cooks, company clerks, and motor mechanics from transportation truck companies. The training center was scheduled to open early in 1943. (9)

TRANSPORTATION CORPS UNITS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND
31 DECEMBER 1947

Unit	Location
* 519th Transportation Car Co	Frankfurt
* 524th " " "	"
* 576th " " "	Vienna, Austria
17th Transportation Major Port	Bremerhaven
7804th Transportation Port Co (Spec)	"
7805th " " "	"
25th Transportation Traffic Regulating Group	Linz, Austria
3d Transportation Truck Battalion	Giessen
6th " " "	Mannheim
8th " " "	Frankfurt
111th " " "	Munich
* 122d " " "	Nürnberg
* 521st " " "	Hammelburg
7795th Transportation Traffic Regulating Det	Frankfurt
7798th " " "	Berlin
* 63d Transportation Truck Co (Hvy)	Mannheim
* 66th " " " "	Munich
* 67th " " " "	Giessen
* 68th " " " "	Mannheim
* 69th " " " "	Gelnhausen
* 70th " " " "	Offenbach
* 76th " " " "	Giessen
* 77th " " " (Trp)	Hammelburg
* 78th " " " (Hvy)	Nürnberg
* 80th " " " "	"
* 83d " " " "	Marzfeld
* 84th " " " "	Munich
* 89th " " " "	Nürnberg
* 12th Transportation Truck Co (Trp)	Giessen
* 24th " " " "	"
* 57th " " " "	Mannheim
* 58th " " " "	Nürnberg
* 59th " " " "	Munich
* 96th " " " "	Wetzlar
* 388th " " " "	Mannheim
* 440th " " " "	Wels, Austria
* 447th Transportation Truck Co (Trp)	Nürnberg
* 518th " "	Mannheim
* 543d " "	Hammelburg
* 544th " "	Frankfurt
* 545th " "	"
* 547th " "	Munich
* 590th " "	Mannheim
* 594th " "	Giessen

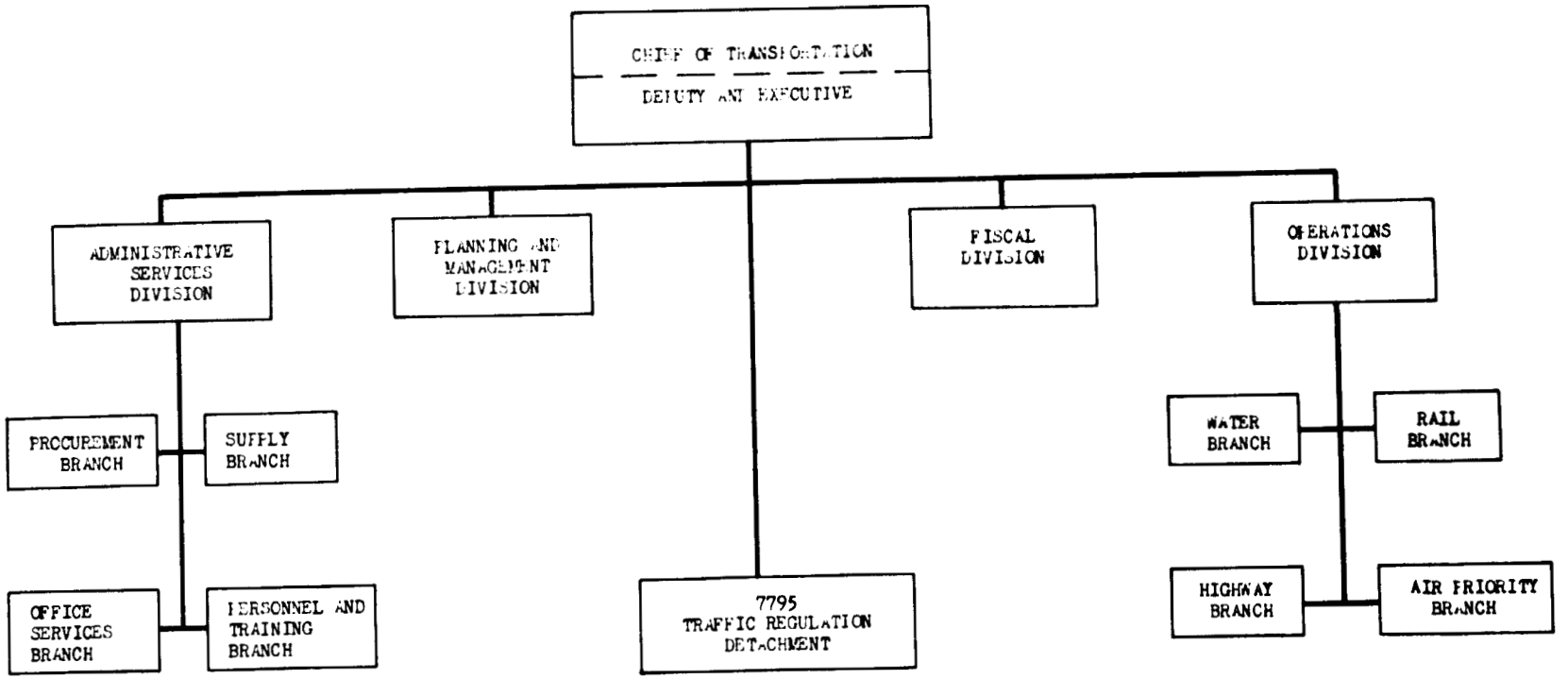
TRANSPORTATION CORPS UNITS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND
31 DECEMBER 1947
(Cont'd)

Unit	Location
* 595th Transportation Truck Co (Trp)	Giessen
* 596th " "	Munich
* 597th " "	Mannheim
* 598th " "	Regensburg
* 661st " "	Mannheim
57th Transportation Warehouse Team	Bremerhaven

* Negro.

ORGANIZATION CHART
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION, EUCOM

24 NOVEMBER 1947



APPROVED: CALVIN DE WITT
COLONEL, TC
CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

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

1. Hq, EUCOM, OCOT, Organization and Functions, 11 Mar 48.

2. Staff Memo No 84, EUCOM, 23 Oct 47, subj: "Consolidation of Secretariat, Air Priorities Board with Air Branch, Office of the Chief of Transportation."

3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 31 Dec 47, file AG 531 RYT-AGO, subj: "Establishment of Special Troop Trains." The new system actually went into operation on 15 Dec 47, according to OCOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 40-41, with a saving of 4,565 miles of steam railway operation between 15 and 31 December.

4. Staff Memo No 84, EUCOM, 23 Oct 47, subj: "Consolidation of Secretariat, Air Priorities Board, with Air Branch, Office of the Chief of Transportation."

5. Hq, EUCOM, OCOT, Organization and Functions, 11 Mar 48.

6. Interview with Capt McDonald, Opr Div, OCOT, 15 Mar 48.

7. Interview with Mr. Brophy, Assistant Chief of Supply, OCOT, 26 Mar 48.

8. Ibid.

9. IRS, Chief, Pers and Tng, OCOT, to Chief, Hist and Tech Info, OCOT, 29 Mar 48.

Chapter XXXI

CHIEF OF FINANCE

Chapter XXXI

CHIEF OF FINANCE

1. Inspection Tour of Chief of Finance, U.S. Army.

Maj. Gen. William H. Kasten, Chief of Finance, U.S. Army, made a 45-day tour of the European Command, inspecting finance installations. One of the most important matters discussed with General Kasten was the sale and issue of U.S. Savings Bonds in the European Command, and by the end of the year authority had been received from the U.S. Treasury and the Department of the Army to begin the direct sale of these bonds on 1 January 1948.(1)

ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF FINANCE

2. Organizational Changes.

When the Audit Agency, EUCOM, was established in August 1947 as an activity of the Deputy Commander in Chief,(2) the Reports of Survey

and the Delinquent Accounts Sections of the abolished Audit Branch of the Office of the Chief of Finance remained as functions of the Chief of Finance. On 8 October 1947, they were redesignated the Reports of Survey and Delinquent Accounts Branch.(3) The 7752d Finance Center, Friedberg, was assigned to the Bad Nauheim Subpost on 2 October, but remained under the operational control of the Chief of Finance.(4) On 30 October the 45th, 131st, and 318th Finance Disbursing Sections, assigned to USFA, were relieved of attachment to the Chief of Finance for operational control, but remained under his technical supervision.(5)

3. Key Personnel.

Col. Aloysius J. Tagliabue, who had been serving as Assistant Chief of Finance pending the departure of the Deputy Chief of Finance, Col. Fiorre J. Stagliano, to the United States, relieved the latter on 13 November 1947.(6) Maj. Emil B. Jagow was relieved from assignment to the Audit Branch and assigned as chief of the newly organized Reports of Survey and Delinquent Accounts Branch on 31 October.(7) Maj. Julius C. Newton became chief of the last mentioned branch on 12 November, when Major Jagow was assigned to the Audit Agency, EUCOM.(8) Maj. Gilbert W. Neill was relieved as chief of both the Liquidation Accounts Branch and the Family Allowance Branch by 1st Lt. Lillian Moore on 30 December. The chiefs of branches and agencies which were under the supervision of the Chief of Finance on 31 December 1947 are shown on the following page. Unless otherwise indicated they were located with Headquarters, EUCOM, in Frankfurt.

Title or unit	Chief or Commanding Officer
Chief of Finance	Col. Ray B. Conner
Deputy Chief of Finance	Col. Aloysius J. Tagliabue
Executive Officer	Lt. Col. George R. Gretser
Administrative Branch	Maj. Francis A. Chamblin
Personnel and Bonding Branch	Maj. Charlie M. Parker
Receipts and Disbursements Branch	Lt. Col. Albert W. Widmer
Reciprocal Aid, Lend Lease, and Reimbursable Transfers Branch	Lt. Col. Paul E. Benn
Reports of Survey and Delinquent Accounts Branch	Maj. Julius C. Newton
Liquidation Accounts Branch (a)	1st Lt. Lillian Moore
Family Allowance Branch (a)	1st Lt. Lillian Moore
Savings and Insurance Branch (a)	Maj. Jerre L. Dowling
EUCOM Central Welfare Fund Branch	Errol Q. Adams
7756th Audit Agency, EUCOM	Lt. Col. Esthel O. Stroube
7757th Audit Detachment, Bad Tölz	Lt. Col. Gordon K. Smith
7758th Audit Detachment, Heidelberg	Lt. Col. Harold F. Mericle
7759th Audit Detachment, Nürnberg	Maj. Arlie L. Downey
7760th Audit Detachment, Wetzlar	Lt. Col. Harry E. Rucker
7752d Finance Center, EUCOM, Friedberg	Col. Joseph Harris
Finance School, EUCOM (b)	Maj. Fred W. Baehr
Central Disbursing Office, EUCOM (b)	Lt. Col. James H. Comings

(a) Attached to 7752d Finance Center, Friedberg, for administration.
(b) Assigned to 7752d Finance Center, Friedberg.

OPERATIONS

4. Personnel and Bonding Branch.

The strength of the Office of the Chief of Finance was reduced from 60 officers and men and 124 civilians to 43 and 46, respectively, due to reduced authorizations and to the fact that many members of its staff were transferred to the Audit Agency, EUCOM. Requests for the assignment or reassignment of 40 officers and 56 enlisted men were made.

The number of applications concerning surety bonds and appointments and terminations of cashiers and deputies handled by the Personnel and Bonding Branch during this quarter is shown in the following table:

Applications for:

New bonds	74
Bond renewals	31
Termination of bonds	61
Automatic Position Form of Fidelity Schedule Bond (Nonappropriated Funds)	48
Appointments as cashiers	54
Appointments as deputies	8
Termination of appointments as cashiers	32
Termination of appointments as deputies	3

5. Receipts and Disbursements Branch.

a. A system was approved by the Department of the Army whereby holders of Armed Forces Leave Bonds in the European Command might have them cashed. The bonds were to be certified by a commissioned officer, after which they were sent to any of the Federal Reserve Banks in the United States with a letter of transmittal. The Federal Reserve Banks then forwarded to the payee a check in the amount of the bond plus accrued interest.(9)

b. An agreement was reached during the last quarter of 1947 by which OMGUS would settle certificates of credit issued to former German prisoners of war. Approximately $140,000,000 in Reichsmarks (at the rate of 1 mark to $.10) was paid into the Foreign Exchange Depository in full payment of all such claims except those represented by Military Payment Orders. The latter were an obligation of the U.S. Treasury and the

(10)

cashing of them was to continue through U.S. Army disbursing officers. Military Payment Orders amounting to approximately $60,000,000 had been issued to former German prisoners of war by the United States. German banks began cashing Military Payment Orders for ex-prisoners of war residing in the U.S. Zone in February 1947, in the British Zone in July 1947, and in the French and Soviet Zones in November 1947. By 31 December approximately $14,600,000 in Military Payment Orders had been redeemed by the EUCOM Central Disbursing Office. The value of Military Payment Orders in Reichsmarks cashed by the end of 1947 is shown in the following table. (11)

Month	U.S. Zone	British Zone	French Zone	Soviet Zone
Feb	11,735,475.00			
Mar	13,561,001.60			
Apr	13,530,284.20			
May	5,171,257.30			
Jun	3,613,700.10			
Jul	6,455,643.60	29,955,240.10		
Aug	3,644,575.20	2,789,333.30		
Sep	4,437,666.50	12,963,310.20		
Oct	1,798,916.40	7,244,204.00		
Nov	2,784,860.00	1,813,219.00	1,598,620.00	5,839,028.00
Dec	2,648,321.00	4,315,235.00	7,183,882.00	3,265,810.00
Totals	69,401,691.90	59,090,542.10	8,782,502.00	9,104,838.00

6. Reports of Survey and Delinquent Accounts Branch.

a. A total of 557 new Reports of Survey were received during this period. Of that number 257 were forwarded to the Chief of Finance, U.S. Army, each carrying a recommendation of pecuniary liability; action

was taken to relieve all concerned of responsibility on 130; 135 were returned to the original organizations for administrative correction or further investigation; and 35 were on hand on 31 December. The Branch also disposed of 355 Reports of Survey received prior to 1 October 1947. In an effort to reduce the number of reports which had to be returned for administrative correction a number of changes were recommended in Standing Operating Procedure No. 100, and a revision was in progress at the close of 1947.

b. There were 691 delinquent accounts amounting to $245,420.38 on hand on 1 October, and 706 new accounts totaling $155,625.65 were received by 31 December. By this date, however, only 404 unpaid accounts amounting to $145,344.45 remained. Of the 993 accounts totaling $255,201.65 closed during the period, 814 were closed by payment in full, while 179 were forwarded to the Chief of Finance, U.S. Army, for further action, since the persons concerned were no longer under the jurisdiction of the European Command. The decreasing number and value of delinquent accounts was a result of increased pressure on the persons concerned. Among the measures taken to achieve this were: A EUCOM directive to the post commanders advised the taking of immediate action with respect to incidents likely to give rise to claims; technical instructions were issued calling the attention of finance officers to the proper procedures for the collection and recording of delinquent accounts;(12) a EUCOM circular outlining the procedure to be taken for the collection of rent and personal servant bills was published in December;(13) a detailed

analysis of every delinquent account was made during the month of December to insure that proper and effective action was being taken; all current accounts of the EUCOM Exchange System were checked to insure improved methods of billing and receipting; and in the cases of persons departing without having settled their obligations, boards of officers were to be appointed to investigate the circumstances and to assess pecuniary liability where appropriate.

7. Reciprocal Aid, Lend Lease, and Reimbursable Transfers Branch.

a. On 15 September EUCOM auditors began an inspection of French vouchers pertaining to procurement claims against the United States arising since the discontinuance of reciprocal aid and by 31 December preliminary inspection had been completed of vouchers amounting to $166,000,000, of which $131,000,000 had been accepted as just claims. The remainder was subject to further inspection and analysis, but final settlement was expected by 1 April 1948. The Belgian bill was presented in its entirety on 12 November in the amount of $56,200,000, of which $48,000,000 was paid by 12 May 1947. The remainder was subject to further study, but the final settlement was expected by 15 January 1948. The Luxemburg Government presented a bulk invoice for supplies and services rendered the United States forces from 2 September 1945 through 30 June 1946 in the amount of $1,314,807.72. Counter claims presented by the United States forces, and accepted by the Luxemburg Government, reduced the bill to $1,228,579.15, final settlement of which was accomplished by 22 December 1947.(14)

b. The cumulative value of cash reimbursable transfers, that is to say, goods and services furnished to European countries upon the understanding that they would be paid for in cash since the discontinuance of reciprocal aid, was $28,777,798.86, according to the July 1947 report. In July EUCOM was advised that all such transfers made during the period 2 September 1945 through 1 March 1946 would be reported as lend-lease transactions and that the foreign governments would be billed by the U.S. Treasury Department.(15) Billing for such transfers made from 1 March 1946 through 31 March 1947 would be a responsibility of the European Command. Prior to these instructions all vouchers were forwarded to the Department of the Army for collection, but EUCOM was informed that all vouchers covering transfers subsequent to 1 March 1946 were being returned for action.(16)

c. For transfers of supplies, facilities, and services subsequent to 1 April 1947, the British and French Governments, which were billed on a 30-day deferred payment basis, were billed in the amount of $177,510.21. No collections were made. Governments for which supplies were furnished by the U.S. Air Force were billed for $4,288.14 through 30 November 1947. Of this amount $155.53 was collected. Bills presented to foreign commercial airlines amounted to $2,530.52 through November, and $2,210.92 was collected. In addition, commercial organizations and private individuals were billed for services and supplies furnished by the U.S. Air Force in the amount of $2,010.70, of which $3.00 was collected. The cumulative value for all bills submitted for services and

supplies furnished after 1 April 1947 was $186,339.57, of which $2,369.45 was collected. Other U.S. Government agencies in the European Command were billed for $7,205.29 for services and supplies furnished by EUCOM.

d. Reports for September, October, and November showed the total cost for the care and handling of surplus property as $867,672. Reports showing the amounts chargeable against the regular funding program and amounts chargeable against the cost of the care and handling of surplus property for Fiscal Year 1948 through 30 November 1947 were consolidated and showed that $74,344.00 were chargeable against surplus property functions and $42,185,141.41, against the regular funding program.

8. Liquidation Accounts, Family Allowance, and Savings and Insurance Branches.

The Liquidation Accounts Branch liquidated several thousand checks for 175 disbursing officers from their depository accounts in European banks. Approximately 8,200 Payment Authorization Forms were handled by the Family Allowance Branch for the enlisted men with families in the European Command. The Savings and Insurance Branch conducted Savings and Insurance Schools at Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Bad Nauheim, and Heidelberg, with representatives from 179 military organizations attending. Over 21,000 posters and pamphlets publicizing National Life Insurance and U.S. Savings Bonds were distributed. Maj. James C. Ballagh, Chief, Savings and Insurance Branch, Office of the Chief of Finance,

U.S. Army, visited the European Command in October and November. He conducted several meetings for the purpose of determining ways of facilitating and improving the Savings and Insurance Program in the European Command.

9. EUCOM Central Welfare Fund Branch.

a. The voting members of the Board of Directors of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund on 1 October were:

Maj. Gen. J. M. Bevans, EUCOM, Chairman
R. M. Barnett, Civilian Representative, CINCEUR
Col. J. C. Horton, USAFE
Col. P. M. Martin, USFA
Col. C. W. Willingham, BPE
Col. W. F. Rehm, Berlin Command, OMGUS
Lt. Col. J. W. Bean, Hq Comd, EUCOM
Lt. Col. A. C. Black, First Military District
Lt. Col. B. E. Spivy, Second Military District

The nonvoting members were:

Col. R. B. Conner, Chief of Finance, EUCOM, Custodian
Col. W. C. Rutter, Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director, EUCOM, Fiscal Adviser
Lt. Col. E. P. Hall, Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM
Maj. L. J. Coyne, Adviser to USAFE member
E. Q. Adams, Assistant Custodian

b. At its November meeting the Board of Directors recommended the rescission of the regulation requiring the payment to major commands of a quarterly dividend of two dollars for each man.(17) The Commander in Chief, EUCOM, approved the recommendation, declaring that the amount and frequency of the dividends be left to the discretion of the Board. He directed, however, that in the future 50 percent of all dividends

declared would be paid intc unit funds at the company level, and that a minimum quarterly dividend of one dollar for each man would be declared and paid intc such unit funds.(18)

c. The Chief of Finance requested and was granted an additional grant of $25,000 for the purpose of hiring more nonappropriated fund auditors.(19) During this quarter a new circular governing the administration and control of nonappropriated funds was published.(20)

10. Audit Agency, EUCOM.

a. The Audit Agency, EUCOM, which was an activity of the Deputy Commander in Chief but under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Finance, was subdivided into the following branches: Office of the Chief, Administrative and Statistical Branch, Military Branch, Industrial Branch (without personnel), and the Nonappropriated Fund Branch. The strength of the Audit Agency was as follows:

Unit	Off	WO	EM	U.S. and Allied civilians	German employees	Totals
Hq, Audit Agency . . .	8	0	1	19	7	35
7757th Audit Det . . .	10	0	1	16	6	33
7758th Audit Det . . .	9	0	1	19	11	40
7759th Audit Det . . .	8	0	1	11	8	28
7760th Audit Det . . .	6	3	1	10	1	21
Totals	41	3	5	75	33	157

b. The Property Audit Section of the Office of the Chief of Finance became a part of the Military Branch in November, and was divided

into two subsections: Policy and Review and Field Survey. During this quarter 327 certificates of audit were issued as well as 82 superseding certificates. On 31 December there were 444 Stock Record Accounts to be audited, while 440 of these had been completed during the last half of 1947.

c. The number of active commissary accounts increased from 40 to 44 due to the addition of the commissaries at Rome, Livorno, and Trieste to the jurisdiction of the Audit Agency. A total of 155 certificates of audit were issued, 45 of which were final or clear certificates and 71 nonclear. The Civilian Payroll Audit Section completed the examination of the records of 13 Civilian Payroll Certifying Officers, thereby completing all audits scheduled for the second half of 1947.

d. One of the greatest problems facing the Nonappropriated Fund Audit Section was the determination of the exact number of such funds in the European Command. All major commands and military posts were requested to submit a complete list of all nonappropriated funds within their jurisdiction, so that a control number could be assigned to each fund. By the end of the year 175 accounts had been audited, or approximately 30 percent of those believed to exist. It was anticipated that the annual inspection of each fund would be completed by 1 August 1948.

11. Finance School, EUCOM.

After suspending operations in July 1947 so that officers who composed the teaching staff could conduct inspections of finance offices, the EUCOM Finance School resumed classes on 20 October. The first course was of four weeks' duration and covered enlisted men's pay and accounting. A second course covering the same subjects was begun in November. Enrollment was 112 enlisted men in the two courses and 99 completed them successfully.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTES

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

1. EUCOM Press Release No 556, 2 Oct 47.

2. GO 106, EUCOM, 29 Sep 47, sec V.

3. Office Memo 129, EUCOM, OCF, 8 Oct 47, par 4.

4. Troop Assignment No 3, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 2 Oct 47, par 2.

5. Troop Assignment No 22, EUCOM, 30 Oct 47, par 26.

6. Office Memo 139, EUCOM, OCF, 18 Nov 47.

7. Office Memo 129, EUCOM, OCF, C 1, 31 Oct 47, par 12.

8. Office Memo 134, EUCOM, OCF, 6 Nov 47, pars 1 and 2.

9. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, 14 Nov 47, sec IV.

10. Cir 105, EUCOM, 24 Dec 47, sec 2.

11. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 35.

12. Hq, EUCOM, OCF, EUCOM Finance Bulletin, No 65, 13 Oct 47.

13. Cir 104, EUCOM, 23 Dec 47, sec II.

14. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 37-39.

15. Cable W-82774, 24 Jul 47, WD, Bud Div, to EUCOM.

16. Cable WCL-21461, 13 Sep 47, WD, Bud Div to EUCOM.

17. Hq, EUCOM, Central Welfare Fund, "Minutes of Meeting of Board of Directors," 10 Nov 47.

18. Memo for Maj Gen J. M. Bevans, Dir P&A, 4 Dec 47, subj: "November Meeting of Board of Directors of EUCOM Central Welfare Fund," sgd M. G. White, Maj Gen, GSC, DC of S.

19. Hq, EUCOM, Central Welfare Fund, "Minutes of Meeting of Board of Directors," 10 Nov 47.

20. Cir 101, EUCOM, 15 Dec 47, subj: "Nonappropriated Funds."

Chapter XXXII

CHIEF, MILITARY LABOR SERVICE

Chapter XXXII

CHIEF, MILITARY LABOR SERVICE
1 October - 1 November 1947

1. Discontinuance of the Military Labor Service.

The Office of the Chief, Military Labor Service, having completed its distinctive mission, was discontinued on 1 November 1947.(1) At the same time, Headquarters, 9th Labor Supervision Area, was inactivated.(2)

2. Reallocation of Functions.

By the end of October the supervision of organized civilian labor units no longer required the existence of a separate staff agency in Headquarters, EUCOM. A number of specific functions of the Military Labor Service remained, however, to be performed by other staff sections. These functions were redelegated as follows:

a. To the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training: the organization, movement, assignment, and disbandment of labor service units;

b. To the Adjutant General: the maintenance of personnel records of civilians employed in labor service units;

c. To the Provost Marshal: technical supervision of the Industrial Police and of labor supervision units administering Industrial Police;

d. To the Director of Service, Supply, and Procurement: staff supervision over labor service units, closing of the Military Labor Service Training Center, and recommendations to the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training for the discontinuance of technical labor service units in the occupied area.(3)

3. Transfer of Personnel.

Military and civilian personnel of the Office of the Chief, Military Labor Service, were either returned to the United States or transferred to other agencies. The Civilian Personnel Section of the Military Labor Service was moved from Käfertal to Frankfurt and absorbed into the Civilian Personnel Branch of the Office of the Adjutant General.(4) Four officers, including Lt. Col. Joseph L. Driskell, the Acting Chief, Military Labor Service, and a number of enlisted men and civilian employees were transferred to the Office of the Provost Marshal to constitute an Industrial Police Division. Necessary increases in personnel allotments to provide for these transfers were authorized.(5)

4. Reassignment of Units.

Units at the Military Labor Service Training Center were also transferred upon the inactivation of the 9th Labor Supervision Area. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 7711th Military Labor Service Training Center, was reassigned to the Second Military District and the 1307th Labor Supervision Company was assigned to Heidelberg Military Post. The seven Negro companies in training at the Center were assigned to Second Military District.(6)

5. Operations Prior to Discontinuance.

During October the Military Labor Service continued to operate the Training Center at Käfertal and to promote the replacement of organized guard units by industrial police. Nearly 40 labor service companies and numerous groups of industrial police were inspected, and remedial reports were submitted to the Director of Service, Supply, and Procurement and commanders of supervision units.(7) Change No. 4 to Standing Operating Procedure No. 80, changing all references to the Office of the Chief, Military Labor Service, was published, and work on the standard operating procedure concerning Industrial Police continued.

FOOTNOTES

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1. Staff Memo No 83, EUCOM, 9 Oct 47, subj: "Disbandment of Office, Chief, Military Service."

2. Ibid; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Oct 47, file AG 322 GOT-ACO, subj: "Inactivation of the Headquarters, 9th Labor Supervision Area."

3. Staff Memo No 83, EUCOM, 9 Oct 47.

4. Hq, EUCOM, OCMLS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Oct 47, p 1.

5. Staff Memo No 83, EUCOM, 9 Oct 47.

6. Hq, EUCOM, OCMLS, Rpt of Opr, 1-31 Oct 47, p 1.

7. Ibid, p 2.

Chapter XXXIII

AIR PRIORITIES BOARD

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AIR PRIORITIES BOARD
1 - 23 October 1947

1. Organizational Developments.

On 23 October the Secretariat, Air Priorities Board, was consolidated with the Air Branch, Office of the Chief of Transportation, bringing to a close the existence of the Air Priorities Board as a fully independent agency.(1) Persons assigned to the Secretariat were reassigned to the Office of the Chief of Transportation, and their records were similarly transferred. The responsibilities of the Secretariat were transferred to the Chief of Transportation.

2. The Revised Mission of the Air Priorities Board.

The Air Priorities Board was not itself abolished by the foregoing reorganization, but its tasks were considerably lightened. Its former functions relating to approval of air lift were transferred to the

Secretariat, as part of the Air Branch, Office of the Chief of Transportation, but the Board continued to exist as a body to which matters of policy could be referred for special consideration.

3. Expanded Functions of the Air Branch.

With the absorption of the former Secretariat of the Air Priorities Board, the Air Branch took on new responsibilities. The consideration of requests for air lift allocations, became one of its regular functions, though previously performed jointly by the Air Priorities Board and its Secretariat. The effect of the reorganization of 23 October was, therefore, to give the expanded Air Branch control over the use of air transportation in both special mission and regularly scheduled military aircraft in the European Command.

FOOTNOTES

FOOTNOTE

1. Staff Memo No 84, EUCOM, 23 Oct 47, subj: "Consolidation of Secretariat, Air Priorities Board, with Air Branch, Office of the Chief of Transportation."