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The THIRD YEAR

1 OCTOBER - 31 DECEMBER 1947

VOLUME V

*Regraded Unclassified by authority of DAM-HS of Lt
of 17 Nov 72 of 1st Snd USAEUR (72th Army No date)
Subject: Request for Reinf Classification*

<p>OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY SPECIAL STAFF, U.S. ARMY</p> <p>HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT FILE</p>	<p>CALL NUMBER</p> <p>8-3.1 CC 1 B V 5 C 1</p>
<p>TITLE</p> <p>OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1947-48 <u>The Third Year of the Occupation, The Second Quarter:</u> <u>1 October - 31 December 1947</u></p> <p>REGRADED CONFIDENTIAL BY AUTHORITY of Ltr US Army Europe 7 Sept 54</p>	
<p>OFFICE OF ORIGIN</p> <p>Historical Division, European Command Frankfurt-AM-Main, Germany</p> <p>GROUP - 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.</p>	
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OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES

1947-1948

HISTORICAL DIVISION

EUROPEAN COMMAND

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

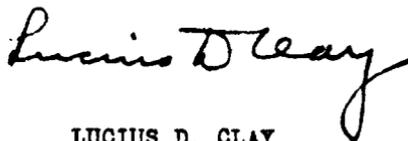
TO : All concerned

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

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

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

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



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



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

IN REPLY REFER TO

17 MAR 1948

DAMH-HSG

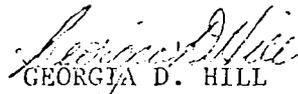
SUBJECT: Request for Review of Classification

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

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

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

FOR THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY:


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

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

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

All documents listed in the basic communication have been regraded
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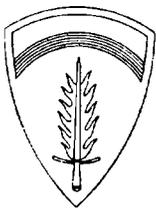
GEORGE E. BEAU
Chief, Military History Office
ODCSOPS

Report, Division of Intelligence, JDMNH HSG 17312-22
7/27/47 2014 FEB 12/47 The Army...
Subject, Report for Bureau of Information

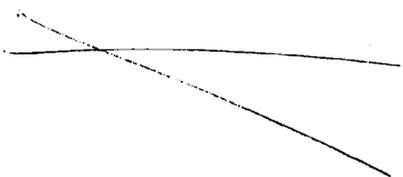
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The Third Year of the Occupation

THE SECOND QUARTER: 1 October — 31 December 1947



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Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

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St. Placide
7 Sept 54

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

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VOLUME FIVE

The Major Commands

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The contents of the following chapter are CONFIDENTIAL:

Chapter XXXIX: U.S. NAVAL FORCES, GERMANY

The contents of the following chapters are RESTRICTED:

Chapter XXXIV: MILITARY DISTRICTS AND POSTS

Chapter XXXVII: HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Chapter XXXIV

MILITARY DISTRICTS AND POSTS

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**

AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command*

(Per Let of 25 Apr 51)

Chapter XXXIV

MILITARY DISTRICTS AND POSTS

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Territorial Organization of the U.S. Zone of Germany.

The general scheme of territorial organization of the U.S. Zone of Germany, described in detail in the current history of the occupation forces for the third quarter of 1947, was well established by October 1947, and the changes made in the final quarter of the year were continuations and developments of earlier plans directed to the ends of increased efficiency and economy. The military post as the basic geographical administrative unit had proved its worth. The period of experimentation and testing of different types of organization had been passed, and the general situation was one of relative permanence and stability in which plans could be matured and minor frictions eliminated.

2. Consolidation of Posts.

During the last quarter of 1947, the trend toward consolidation and integration of the military posts continued. As had been ordered in September, the three posts, Bamberg, Grafenwöhr, and Bad Tölz were
(1) eliminated and their responsibilities transferred to near-by larger posts. Bamberg was absorbed by Nürnberg on 1 October; Grafenwöhr, by Regensburg on 1 November; and Bad Tölz, by Munich on 1 January 1948. In Germany the total number of military posts was thus reduced to 14; the three posts in Austria (Vienna, Linz, and Salzburg) were continued without organizational change. The station complement units of the disbanded posts (7825th SCU, Bamberg; 7811th SCU, Grafenwöhr; and 7817th SCU, Bad Tölz) were discontinued, and new Tables of Distribution were put into
(2) effect for the enlarged posts making an economy in the use of personnel.

3. Planned Abolition of Military Districts.

a. When the scheme of dividing the whole occupied area into military posts was first devised, it was foreseen that the need for the military districts as intermediate administrative agencies would disappear as the military posts acquired experience and became fully
(3) functioning agencies. With the progress in the program of consolidation, which in five months, from 1 August 1947 to 1 January 1948, reduced the total number of posts in Germany from 20 to 14, of which 4 (Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Berlin, and Bremerhaven) were exempted from control through military districts, the time appeared ripe for the abolition of the military districts, and this was the principal change contemplated in

the territorial organization as the year ended.

b. In a staff study prepared by the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division, dated 9 December 1947, it was recommended that both military districts should become inoperative on 1 February 1948, but should continue until 31 March 1948, in order to wind up administrative details and assist in orienting the staffs of military posts in their new functions. This staff study, reflecting the thinking of November and early December, contemplated that the military districts would continue to exist, although giving over their operating functions. The Chief of Staff at that time wished the districts to retain responsibility for general court-martial jurisdiction, and also for certain training functions.

c. As part of the same planned reorganization, it was also contemplated that USAFE and Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation should be relieved of their military district functions, that is, their supervisory and administrative responsibilities with respect to the military posts of Wiesbaden and Bremerhaven, respectively, and that these military posts should report directly to Headquarters, EUCOM.

4. Discontinuance of Units Reporting to Military Districts.

a. A considerable number of subordinate units reporting to military districts were discontinued during the last quarter of 1947, in line with the ultimate intention to abolish the military districts. Among the units discontinued entirely, or transferred to other administrative supervision were the 7796th, 7797th, and 7799th Traffic Regulation

(6)

(7)

Detachments, the 1st and 2d Special Service Companies, the 581st Quarter-
master Sales Company, certain postal units, and the Civil Censorship
Division in the Second Military District.

(8)

(9)

(10)

b. Certain units were retained formally within the chain of command through military districts, although their actual operation was transferred from the district to other organizational agencies. A significant example of this was the case of the European Command Labor Service Replacement Center, which was organized at the close of the year and assigned for administration to Wetzlar Military Post, while attached to the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division, Headquarters, EUCOM, for operational control. This new organization took over the functions of the 7711th Military Labor Service Training Center, which had been directly assigned to the Second Military District.

(11)

(12)

5. Acquisitions by Military Posts.

a. In EUCOM letters of 6 May, 26 June, and 3 July 1947, a number of Air Force depots and bases were listed as scheduled for release by the Air Force and transfer to the military posts where they were situated. Final approval of this planned transfer of Air Force facilities was announced on 16 October 1947. The following installations were transferred:

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Military post to which transferred</u>
Giebelstadt Air Base	Wurzburg
Landsberg Air Ammunition Depot	Augsburg
Wolfgang Air Ordnance Depot	Frankfurt
Kaufbeuren Air Base	Augsburg
USAFE Recreational Center, Bad Wiessee	Bad Tölz
Neustadt (facilities occupied by 603d Tactical Control Squadron)	Nürnberg
Fürth Air Base	Nürnberg
Munich-Rhein Air Base	Munich

In the last two cases, the military posts were obligated to maintain
(13)
the airport installations for future use by commercial aviation.

b. In November 1947, a new subpost of Wurzburg Military Post was established at Kitzingen to support the new Negro troop training center located there. The 7806th Station Complement Unit of Wurzburg Military Post was given a new Table of Distribution authorizing 9 additional officers and 53 additional enlisted men to cover this increase
(14)
in responsibility.

OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS AND ACTIVITIES

6. Program for Conservation and Economy of Personnel.

At the post commanders' conference of 26 August, post commanders were directed to prepare detailed reports on the employment and assignment of manpower at their respective posts. These reports, known as personnel utilization analyses, were submitted to Headquarters, EUCOM, during

September and were turned over to the Operations, Plans, Organization,
(15)
and Training Division. After a month of study of these analyses, it
was decided that the information developed was not accurate nor complete
enough to establish fixed standards of performance and personnel
utilization, and a second survey was accordingly planned, to be based
on the personnel situation as it was on 31 December 1947. In the mean-
time, however, such tentative and partial conclusions as could be drawn
from the data of the first survey were sent to the post commanders to
be used as guides in investigating possible weak points in their
operations. It was clearly understood that these preliminary results
(16)
were subject to revision. To make sure that the second survey would
be more accurate and useful than the first, revised instructions for
carrying it out were drawn up, and training conferences were held at all
(17)
military posts to orient the officers charged with making the survey.

These revised instructions were reported as distributed by 9 December
(18)
1947. By 23 December all preparations were complete, and the survey
was carried out as planned. The results were described as showing
"considerable improvement over the initial reports submitted in Sep-
(19)
tember."

7. Supply of PCIRO.

On 1 December 1947, Headquarters, EUCOM, distributed a
comprehensive directive covering procedures for requisitioning, issuing,
selling, and documenting U.S. Army supplies, services, and facilities
for the Preparatory Commission International Refugee Organization

(PCIRO). The directive placed upon post commanders the full responsibility for logistical support of the agencies and staff of PCIRO within their jurisdiction, and prescribed detailed procedures for insuring accountability of nonexpendable property and the efficient and orderly handling of routine supplies. (20)

8. Control of Property Requisitioning and Assignment of Housing to Families.

a. A chronic problem in all cities of Germany was the shortage of housing produced by war devastation; by the influx of refugees from eastern areas, and by the presence of displaced persons in large numbers. Local military commanders were under great temptation to requisition real estate lavishly for office space, living quarters, and recreational facilities. No power of the occupation forces bore more directly and burdensome on the local population than the power to requisition dwelling space, including furniture and items of household goods considered by the owners as purely personal property. In the early days of the occupation many homes were requisitioned hastily, and the occupants were forced to evacuate on very short notice without an opportunity to remove their personal belongings. While in theory all property requisitioned by the military authorities was paid for by charges against the German economy, so that the burden of support of the occupation was distributed over the entire German taxpayer group, the catastrophic fall in the real value of the reichsmark and the impossibility of procuring enough household furnishings and furniture, to say nothing of housing, for marks in

the open market made the compensation illusory from the point of view
(21)
of the average German whose home was requisitioned.

b. The development of the program for allowing members of the occupation forces to be accompanied by their families aggravated the general housing shortage. Serious evidence of unrest of the German population was given by mass demonstrations against requisitioning,
(22)
notably at Stuttgart on 23 March 1946 and 8 April 1946. By a series of directives in 1946 and 1947, the power to requisition real estate for use by the occupation forces was regularized and limited with the objective of holding new requisitioning to the minimum dictated by real need, and of compelling local authorities to make the most economical use possible of facilities already requisitioned. It was directed that after 1 May 1947 real estate would not be acquired by post and district commanders without prior approval of Headquarters, EUCOM.
(23)

c. In October 1947, a comprehensive Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) dealing with all aspects of real estate requisitioning was promulgated, replacing the previous SOP of June 1947, and summing
(24)
up the policy as it had developed after two and a half years' experience. Concerning the acquisition of new property, the SOP provided that the post commander involved would submit an application through channels to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM (Attention: Director of Service, Supply, and Procurement). This application was to be reviewed by the military district commander concerned, and was to be coordinated as well with the Land Office of Military Government. Only after these concurrences had

been secured was the application to be forwarded to Headquarters, EUCOM, for approval or disapproval. This procedure insured that property would not be requisitioned except for real and provable necessity, and that every application would be considered both from the point of view of the needs of the occupying forces and the burden that the proposed requisition would impose on the German economy. In clearing the application through military district headquarters, it was directed that the alternative properties in the district be canvassed to determine whether or not the needs of the requesting post or agency could be met by a reassignment of space within the command. Thus the whole procedure was hedged about with precautions all designed to prevent (25) frivolous or hasty requisitioning.

d. To control more accurately the assignment of dwelling space to families, post commanders were directed, beginning in September 1947, to have prepared a monthly census, giving an exact count of total personnel in the several classes, including dependents, and a count of available homes and apartments suitable for families, with data concerning the expected arrival and departure of families and the rate of acceptance of new applications for the admittance of families to the (26) occupied area. This report replaced a similar but less detailed (27) monthly census provided for in January.

9. Protection of Requisitioned Property.

From the beginning of the occupation, incidents had been reported in which members of the occupation forces had damaged property

through minor vandalism or had removed furniture and fixtures from quarters without proper authority. Many directives and orders were issued on this subject by USFET and EUCOM Headquarters and local commanders. In order to eliminate such practices, which were damaging to the reputation of the United States, as well as economically harmful, a (28) drastic order was issued on 25 November 1947 requiring that:

post commanders inspect buildings of vacating units approximately ten days before the release of such facilities and again when the final relinquishment of them is effected. . . . Where inspection reveals that furnishings or installed equipment had been removed without authority, or willfully or through neglect, damaged, destroyed, or otherwise wrongfully disposed of, post commanders will cause disciplinary action to be taken against the responsible individual.

10. Reporting of Scrap and Waste.

In December 1947 each military post commander was instructed to organize a scrap inspection team to make a careful inventory of ferrous scrap. The EUCOM letter ordering this action called attention to the carelessness with which reports of quantities and kinds of scrap had been drawn up in the past, and ordered that special precaution be taken to insure the accuracy of the report of January 1948. It was even thought necessary to arrange for a follow-up system of independent (29) checking teams from Headquarters, EUCOM. The elaborate system set forth in this directive to accomplish the simple end of inventorying scrap iron is chiefly interesting as showing the great friction and apathy encountered in carrying out routine administrative measures. In theory the routine inventory of scrap metal at each military post was a

minor task that could have been assigned to a single responsible person and then forgotten by higher administrative officials; in practice a complicated and costly scheme of follow-up and crosschecking had to be adopted after the simple and reasonable method had failed to produce satisfactory results.

11. Fire Protection.

An increase in the number and seriousness of fires in military installations led to the issuance of a comprehensive directive in October 1947 laying down specific requirements for measures of protection. The chief responsibility for putting these measures into effect fell upon military post commanders. They were directed to conduct an immediate review of fire plans within their jurisdictions. The week of 16-22 November was designated as "Fire Prevention Week" for the European Command, and post commanders were expected to "utilize this week for the publicizing of fire prevention measures and the stimulation of a thorough clean-up campaign." (30) A general inspection of installations, barracks, motor pools, hotels, clubs, theaters, and schools was ordered to be completed by 25 November and corrective action to be taken by 30 November.

12. Summary of Military Post and District Activities.

a. The closing quarter of 1947 was not marked by any dramatic or large-scale changes. Military post headquarters were mainly concerned with routine day-to-day problems. Looking at their activities as a

whole, the observer is impressed with the large total effort necessary to carry out a smooth administration. The greatest enemy of efficient operation of a post was apparently slovenliness and negligence in the execution of details. A majority of the directives from headquarters were concerned with the correction of some minor evil and frequently began with a recital of an earlier, less drastic directive that had not been properly followed. Certainly some of this administrative viscosity may be attributed to a too complicated system of channels, and to the strongly marked departmentalization that characterizes all military organizations. The policy of simplification and consolidation, leading to the elimination of the military districts and the concentration of responsibility upon the post commanders was calculated to make administration more efficient.

b. Quarterly reports of operations of the various military posts give detailed accounts of post activities and show clearly the many fields of administration and operation that came under the post commanders' care. No single field stands out in all reports as of overriding importance. In general, the reports are concerned with cataloging incidents, recording the current problems and accomplishments of each staff section, listing personnel changes, and giving statistical summaries. Many of the reports stress the growth of the German Youth Activities and indicate that the GYA program, supported in large measure by voluntary workers and contributions, had by the end of 1947 reached such a size and importance as to require more direct U.S. Army assistance, both financial and administrative.

MILITARY POSTS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA
TO 31 DECEMBER 1947

Name of Post and Location of Headquarters	Period of existence	Affiliation to Military District or other command	Remarks
Amberg	15 Mar- 30 Apr 47	First Mil Dist	Redesignated Grafenwöhr and Hq moved to that place 30 Apr 47.
Augsburg	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Bad Tölz	15 Mar 47- 1 Jan 48	First Mil Dist	Discontinued and incorporated into Munich 1 Jan 48
Bamberg	15 Mar- 1 Oct 47	First Mil Dist	Discontinued and incorporated into Nürnberg 1 Oct 47
Berlin	15 Mar 47-	OMGUS	
Bremerhaven	15 Mar 47-	BPE	
Darmstadt	15 Mar 47-	Second Mil Dist	
Frankfurt	15 Mar 47-	EUCOM	
Fulda	15 Mar- 1 Sep 47	Second Mil Dist	Part of its territory incorporated into Frankfurt 1 Aug 47; discontinued and incorporated into Wetzlar 1 Sep 47
Garmisch	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Giessen	15 Mar- 1 Aug 47	Second Mil Dist	Combined with Kassel to form Wetzlar 1 Aug 47
Grafenwöhr	30 Apr- 1 Nov 47	First Mil Dist	Discontinued and incorporated into Regensburg 1 Nov 47
Hanau	15 Mar- 4 Apr 47	Second Mil Dist	Discontinued and territory divided between Frankfurt and Fulda 4 Apr 47

Heidelberg	15 Mar 47-	Second Mil Dist	
Kassel	15 Mar- 1 Aug 47	Second Mil Dist	Combined with Giessen to form Wetzlar 1 Aug 47
Kaufbeuren	15 Mar- 1 Aug 47	First Mil Dist	Discontinued and incorporated into Augsburg 1 Aug 47
Linz	15 Mar 47-	USFA	
Munich	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Nürnberg	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Regensburg	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Salzburg	15 Mar 47-	USFA	
Stuttgart	15 Mar 47-	Second Mil Dist	
Vienna	15 Mar 47	USFA	
Wetzlar	1 Aug 47-	Second Mil Dist	Formed by combining Giessen and Kassel 1 Aug 47; received territory of Fulda 1 Sep 47
Wiesbaden	15 Mar 47-	USAFE	
Wurzburg	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	

DEPLOYMENT AND STRENGTH
OF UNITS ADMINISTERING MILITARY POSTS

Post	Unit	Strength			Authority and Date
		O	WO	EM	
Augsburg	7815th SCU (a)	70	6	400	T/D 303-1225 1 Sep 47
Bad Tölz	7817th SCU	64	6	343	T/D 303-1226-A 10 Nov 47
Berchtesgaden	(exempt station)	18	1	57	T/D 303-1456 1 Sep 47
Bamberg	7825th SCU	51	5	296	T/D 303-1227 1 Sep 47
Berlin	7781st Hq Det, Berlin Comd, OMGUS	148	6	365	T/D 303-1428 1 Sep 47
Bremerhaven	7802d SCU	49	1	266	T/D 303-1229 C. 1 20 Dec 47
Darmstadt	7818th SCU	46	4	239	T/D 303-1230 1 Sep 47
Frankfurt	Hq Comd, EUCOM	119	5	749	T/D 303-1067 1 Sep 47
Bad Nauheim	7737th Hq & Sv Co, Hq Comd, EUCOM	19	2	78	T/D 303-1451 1 Sep 47
Höchst	7745th Hq & Sv Co, Hq Comd, EUCOM	15	1	80	T/D 303-1450 1 Sep 47
Garmisch	7808th SCU (b)	42	2	254	T/D 303-1233-A 10 Nov 47
Grafenwöhr	7811th SCU	37	3	223	T/D 303-1235 1 Sep 47
Heidelberg	7809th SCU	84	9	494	T/D 303-1236 C 2 20 Nov 47
Linz	7831st SCU	11	1	55	T/D 303-1029 1 Sep 47
Munich	7822d SCU	150	15	1063	T/D 303-1239-A 1 Jan 48
Nürnberg	7810th SCU	121	13	719	T/D 303-1240-A 20 Dec 47

Regensburg	7814th SCU	80	8	520	T/D 303-1241-A 28 Oct 47
Salzburg	7832d SCU	12	1	55	T/D 303-1030 1 Sep 47
Stuttgart	7824th SCU	19	1	123	T/D 303-1242 C 1 20 Nov 47
Vienna	7793d Hq & Hq Co VAC, USAFA	91	4	302	T/D 303-1020 1 Sep 47
Wetzlar	7801st SCU	109	11	584	T/D 303-1234 1 Sep 47
Wiesbaden	Hq Comd, USAFE (c)				
Wurzburg	7806th SCU	56	5	400	T/D 303-1243 C 2 20 Nov 47
Total strength		1,411	110	7,665	

- (a) Designated Augsburg Military Post in T/D 303-1225, 1 Sep 47.
- (b) Designated Garmisch Military Post in T/D 303-1233, 1 Sep 47.
- (c) Further information not available.

POST COMMANDERS

Post	Commander	Date
Augsburg	Brig Gen Josiah T. Dalbey Col James C. Ruddell	Commanding on 6 Aug 47 Assumed command 7 Dec 47
Bad Tölz	Col Michael C. Shea	Assumed command 14 Jul 47
Berlin	Col Robert A. Willard	Commanding on 1 Aug 47
Bremerhaven	Brig Gen Thomas F. Bresnahan	Commanding on 1 Oct 47
Darmstadt	Col Malcolm Byrne	Appointed 28 Feb 47
Frankfurt	Brig Gen Robinson E. Duff	Assumed command 27 Mar 47
Garmisch	Col Basil G. Thayer	Commanding on 1 Apr 47
Grafenwöhr	Col Frank J. Vida	Assumed command 7 Jul 47
Heidelberg	Col Phillip C. Clayton Col Henry P. Perrine	Appointed 28 Feb 47 Assumed command 15 Nov 47
Linz	Brig Gen Loyal M. Haynes	Assumed command 11 Jun 47
Munich	Col Sevier R. Tupper	Commanding on 15 Oct 47
Nürnberg	Brig Gen Leroy H. Watson	Appointed 28 Feb 47
Regensburg	Col Alan L. Campbell	Appointed 1 Jun 47
Salzburg	Col George R. Barker	Assumed command 11 Jun 47
Stuttgart	Brig Gen Clarence P. Townsley	Appointed 28 Feb 47
Vienna	Brig Gen Alexander O. Gorder	Assumed command 26 Apr 47
Wetzlar	Col Orion L. Davidson	Commanding on 14 Oct 47
Wiesbaden	Brig Gen Joseph Smith	Assumed command 21 Aug 47
Würzburg	Col Robert C. Aloe	Assumed command 22 Sep 47

FOOTNOTES

1. GO 105, EUCOM, 23 Sep 47; GO 106, EUCOM, 29 Sep 47.
2. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 31, 13 Oct 47, par 16a b.
3. Hq, First Mil Dist, Bimonthly Planning Forecast, No 2, 22 Sep 47.
4. Staff study, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, 9 Dec 47, subj: "EUCOM Reorganization."
5. Ibid.
6. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 15 Dec 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Discontinuance of Certain Units."
7. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 29 Oct 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Inactivation of the 1st and 2d Special Service Companies."
8. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 29 Oct 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Inactivation of the 581st Quartermaster Sales Company."
9. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Nov 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Inactivation of Certain Units."
10. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Dec 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Discontinuance of the 7742 Civil Censorship Division."
11. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 31 Dec 47, file AG 322 GSP-AGO, subj: "Establishment of the European Command Labor Service Replacement Center."
12. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 29 Dec 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Organization of the 7812 European Command Labor Service Replacement Center"; 30 Dec 47, file 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Discontinuance of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 7711 Military Labor Service Training Center."
13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Oct 47, file AG 686 GSP-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Air Force Installations."
14. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 12 Nov 47, par 24.
15. Ibid., No 30, 8 Oct 47, par 12.

16. Ibid., No 34, 4 Nov 47, par 12.
17. Ibid., No 41, 23 Dec 47, par 17a.
18. Ibid., No 39, 9 Dec 47, par 16.
19. Ibid., No 4, 27 Jan 48, par 15.
20. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Dec 47, file AG 322 GSP-AGO, subj: "US Army Logistical Support of IRO Operations and IRO Personnel in the occupied Zone of Germany."
21. See a discussion of early requisitioning policies in Office of the Chief Historian, Hq, EUCOM, "The Physical Plant," Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1945-46 (Frankfurt am Main, Germany, 1947).
22. USFET Press Release No 1475, 8 Apr 46, subj: "German Demonstration in Stuttgart"; see also Hq, EUCOM, Office of the Chief Historian, "Domestic Economy," Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1945-46 (Frankfurt am Main, Germany, 1947), pp 57-58.
23. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Apr 47, file AG 602 GDS-AGO, subj: "Requisitioning of Real Estate."
24. SOP 37, EUCOM, 6 Oct 47, file AG 601 GSP-AGO, subj: "Procedure for Acquisition of Real Estate in Occupied, Liberated, and Allied Countries."
25. Ibid., par 5c.
26. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 28 Aug 47, file AG 320.2 GPA-AGO, subj: "Military Post and Subpost Strength and Quarters Reports."
27. Ibid.
28. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Nov 47, file AG 250 GSP-AGO, subj: "Stripping of Buildings by Vacating Units."
29. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 15 Dec 47, file AG 400.93 GSP-AGO, subj: "Reporting of Scrap and Waste."
30. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 23 Oct 47, file AG 300.8 GSP-AGO, subj: "Fire Prevention."
31. See, as a typical example, Munich Mil Post, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 34-40.

MILITARY DISTRICTS & MILITARY POSTS

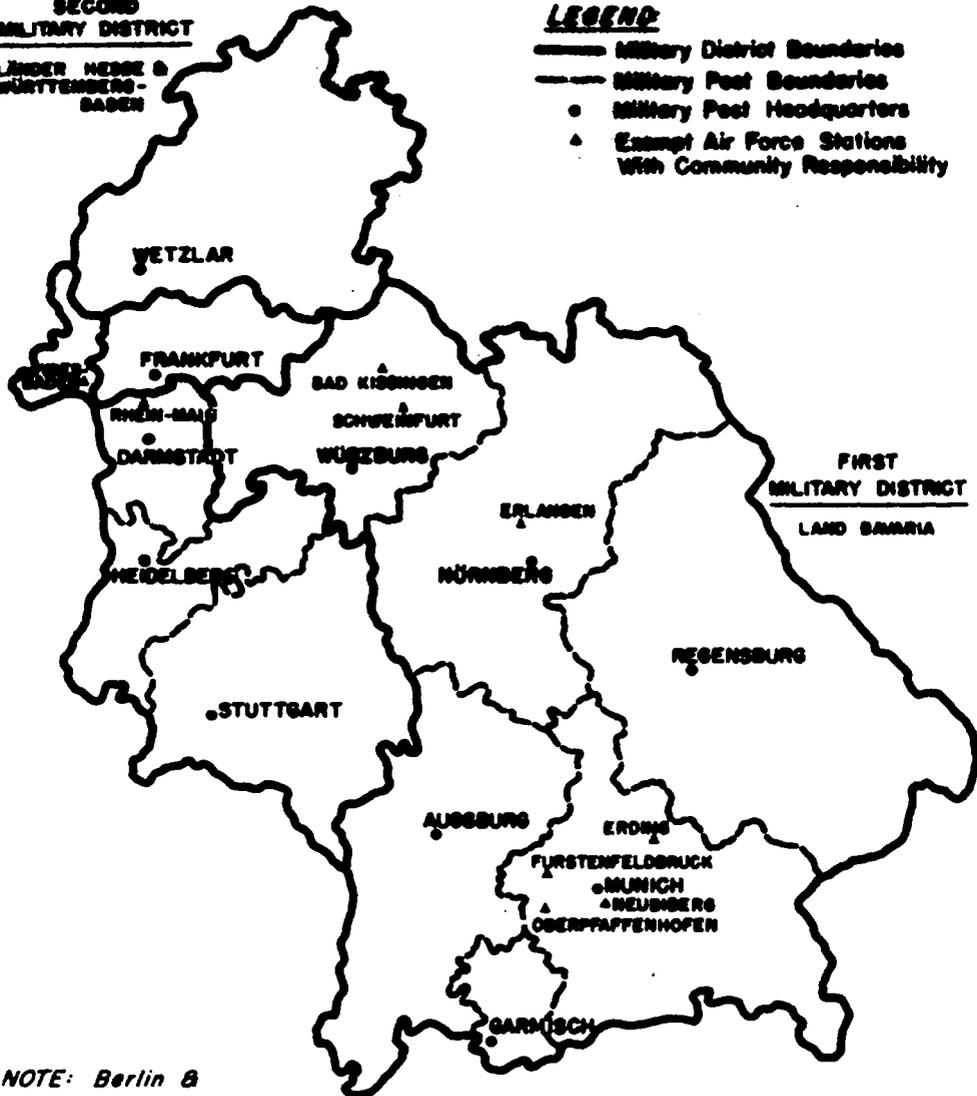
U.S. ZONE, GERMANY
(CONNECTED TO 31 DECEMBER 1947)

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT

LÄNDER NIESSE &
WÜRTTEMBERG-
BADEN

LEGEND

- Military District Boundaries
- Military Post Boundaries
- Military Post Headquarters
- ▲ Exempt Air Force Stations With Community Responsibility



NOTE: Berlin &
Bremerhaven are
Military Posts

Chapter XXXIV .

BREMERHAVEN PORT OF EMBARKATION

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**

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

BREMERHAVEN PORT OF EMBARKATION

MISSION

1. Mission.

The mission of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation (BPE) remained unchanged throughout the final quarter of 1947. The primary aspect of this mission--operation of the 17th Transportation Major Port--comprised responsibility for the berthing, discharge, and loading of all U.S. Army Transports (USAT) and voyage-chartered and time-chartered vessels carrying Army or civil affairs (Austria) cargo; for the operation of staging areas; and the embarkation and the assignment of space to all persons embarking on Army-controlled vessels at Bremerhaven.

2. Functions of the Commanding General.

Brig. Gen. T. F. Bresnahan, the commanding general of the

Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, continued to fill a threefold role as (1)
the commander of a major port, a military post, and a major command.

Because of the diverse functions assigned to the command, most of the staff sections were required to maintain a double orientation in their work. Both the administration of the Bremerhaven Post and its various installations and the operation of the port and its staging areas required attention. Security responsibilities within the Bremen Enclave, because of its location in the British Zone and the distance from other United States military installations, created additional tasks for the command.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND RELATIONSHIPS

3. Organization of the Headquarters.

At the beginning of October, the headquarters staff of the commanding general was organized under four special and three general staff sections, as illustrated in Chart I appended to this chapter. On 31 December, through a number of changes made on 1 December, the revised organization shown in Chart II, also appended to this chapter, was in effect. At the end of 1947, the principal functions were allocated to the Food Service Supervisor, Inspector General, Judge Advocate, Provost Marshal, and Fiscal Officer, as members of the special staff, and to the Chief of Port Operations, Chief of Services, and Chief of Plans and Administration, as members of the general staff. The Chief of Port

Operations supervised a Motor Transport Officer, Director of Water Division, Director of Transport Division, and Director of Personnel Movements. The Chief of Services served essentially as a G-4, while a number of G-1, G-2, and G-3 functions were combined under the Chief of Plans and Administration. The reorganization gave the Provost Marshal and Fiscal Officer independent staff status for the first time, and replaced the Community Officer with a Club Officer supervised by the Chief of Services. (2) Names of persons holding key positions are shown in Chart II.

4. Authorities Operating within the Enclave.

The Bremen Enclave continued to be the geographical unit controlled by the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. (See map appended to this chapter). The jurisdiction and authority of BPE Headquarters over this area were only partial. Within the Enclave were two administrative islands, containing the cities of Bremen and Bremerhaven and forming the United States Military Government unit known as Land Bremen. The Office of Military Government (OMG) for Land Bremen was located at Bremen. The rest of the territory within the Enclave was subject to British Military Government control. Relations between the military command and the local military government authorities, both British and American, followed the general pattern established throughout the U.S. Zone. Operation of the port involved close collaboration with another agency, the Bremen Civil Port Authority. This agency, representing local stevedoring and freight forwarding firms, operated under the supervision of the Port Operation

Branch, Transport Division, OMG for Bremen. German police and customs officials, responsible for the security of the dock areas, constituted an additional wedge of authority to be respected by the military headquarters.

5. Relations with Other Headquarters.

The unique role of the Bremerhaven Port as the only European harbor linking the European Command with the United States accounted for the maintenance of close relationships with other Army headquarters, on both sides of the Atlantic.

a. Headquarters, EUCOM. On the Continent, BPE Headquarters was in constant contact, through both command and technical channels, with the next higher command, EUCOM Headquarters. The chiefs of services at the two headquarters were in direct communication daily on such technical matters as the shipment of surplus materials and the receipt and distribution of incoming cargo. Port Operations Division, moreover, was in daily contact with the Chief of Transportation, EUCOM.

b. New York Port of Embarkation. Bremerhaven Port was in communication with New York Port of Embarkation, either directly or through the Chief of Transportation, EUCOM, in regard to every ship carrying Army passengers or cargo between the two ports. A "sailing cable," usually addressed to the Chief of Transportation, EUCOM, informed BPE Headquarters of the expected time of departure (ETD) and expected time of arrival (ETA) of every Army ship leaving New York. Also routine was the cabling of the complete passenger list in advance of the ship's

arrival. The passenger capacity of each vessel was determined by the
(3)
New York Port of Embarkation. Problems encountered in the shipment of
special cargo, such as household goods and gasoline cans, gave rise to
extensive correspondence between the two ports. Partly because of the
powerful radio facilities at Frankfurt, communications on technical
matters frequently were channeled through the Office of the Chief of
Transportation, EUCOM, with information copies going to BPE Headquarters
(4)
and the Department of the Army. Where matters required command action,
correspondence was channeled through EUCOM Headquarters to the Department
of the Army.

c. Chief of Transportation, EUCOM. The Chief of Transportation,
EUCOM, maintained close watch over such matters as the turn-around time
of vessels, statistics maintained on port operations, the proper handling
of cargo, and the prompt dispatch of freight cars loaded at the docks.
(5)
He also had the special function of distributing freight manifests on
incoming cargo as a means of notifying the chiefs of services concerned,
so that they might plan its distribution within the European Command.

d. Chief of Transportation, Department of the Army. The Chief
of Transportation in Washington had little to do with the day-to-day
operation of the Port of Bremerhaven, except as this depended on basic
policies and procedures issuing from his office. It was he, however,
rather than BPE or EUCOM authorities, who determined how many and what
ships should be used for Army passengers and cargo, and the rates and
other conditions governing the chartering of commercial vessels.

PORT OPERATIONS

6. Extent of Military Control over Operation of the Port.

The transfer of extensive functions to the Bremen Civil Port Authority and the civil police in July 1947 left the operation of the port divided among several authorities. By the end of 1947 a pattern of working relationships between the military authorities and the Civil Port Authority had been clearly established. The Army, through the Port Operations Section, maintained full information on the arrival, discharge, loading, and departure of all ships. It took part in cargo-handling operations to a greater or lesser extent depending on the status of the vessel concerned. In the case of U.S. Army Transports, as well as time-chartered and voyage-chartered ships, the Army served as the shipping agent, advising the Civil Port Authority on a day-to-day basis as to the number of laborers needed on the various cargo-handling and related jobs during the vessel's stay in port. Husbandry and unloading of space-chartered ships and of vessels carrying berth-rate cargo were the immediate responsibility of agents representing the shipping firms. Lykes Brothers and the General Steam Company were the principal shipping agencies represented at Bremerhaven during this period. All cargo brought to the port was originally consigned to the Commanding General, BPE, and the Army was responsible in every case for its appropriate reconsignment. BPE retained exclusive control over the handling of cargo consisting of household goods, baggage, mail, and

privately owned automobiles.

7. Distribution of Port Operation Responsibilities.

The Office of the Chief of Port Operations comprised a Water Division, a Transport Division, a Personnel Movements Division, and a Motor Transport Officer. The Motor Transport Officer controlled all motor transportation pools in the Enclave except those of service installations. (7) Major tasks of handling cargo and passengers at the port were performed by the three other divisions.

a. Water Division. The Director of the Water Division arranged with the Civil Port Authority for the berthing, discharge, and loading of U.S. Army transports and voyage-chartered and time-chartered vessels, and issued the sailing orders for these ships. He was responsible for the operation of marine maintenance and repair shops; operation of U.S. Army harbor craft and floating equipment; the wet storage of surplus and craft, whether owned by the Army or the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner; purchasing and contracting activities pertaining to contracts with civilian agencies for the berthing, loading, and discharge of vessels and the forwarding of freight; preparing hatch breakdowns on incoming cargo aboard Army-owned or Army-chartered vessels; preparing prestowage plans and manifests for Army cargo returned to the United States; and calling forward to the port all cargo from inland for return to the United States. (8)

b. Transport Division. The Director of the Transport Division carried the usual post transportation responsibilities, except with regard to motor transport, as well as extensive responsibilities connected with

the reception, dispatch, and documentation of personnel and cargo channeled through the port. These special port responsibilities included maintaining records of all freight dispatched or received by rail and of all freight held in storage by the Bremen Civil Port Authority pending its dispatch; preparing reports to cover the cargo received from each ship and comparing them with the manifests; preparing and forwarding Department of the Army shipping documents for all cargo forwarded from the port; operating a Household Goods Clearance Point and documenting and dispatching household goods from the European Command and turning them over to Bremen Civil Port Authority for shipment to the United States; preparing reports of survey on cargo consigned to the Commanding General, BPE; and receiving and forwarding in the proper channels applications for transportation of dependents, household goods, baggage, pets, and privately owned vehicles of the personnel of the (9) European Command.

c. Personnel Movements Division. The Director of Personnel Movements was responsible for supervising the movement of all incoming and outgoing personnel shipped through the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. In this connection he was responsible for supervising staging areas for military, semimilitary, and dependent personnel and for pets being shipped to the United States; dealing with the Director of Personnel and Administration, EUCOM, in all matters concerning the calling of persons to the port; dealing with representatives of the State Department and Labor Department on emigration matters; directing the handling and

dispatch of baggage; dealing with the Office of the Chief of Transportation, EUCOM, concerning the arrival and disposition of vessels; housing, feeding, and administering all inbound and outbound transients passing through the Port of Bremerhaven; and housing and feeding all (10) convoy personnel arriving in Bremerhaven for short periods.

8. Cargo Operations.

Cargo handled by the Port decreased from 633,185 tons during the third quarter of 1947 to 582,727 tons in the fourth quarter. Tons (11) handled in 1947 totaled 2,169,748 compared with 3,264,496 in 1946.

a. Cargo Discharged. Cargo discharged within the Bremerhaven Port area, including the ports of Bremerhaven, Bremen, Nordenham, and Farge, decreased from 2,986,083 tons in 1946 to 1,950,642 in 1947. A total of 551,144 tons were discharged during the fourth quarter of 1947, including 87,297 tons of general stores, 335,048 tons of gasoline and oil, 39,225 tons of general cargo, and 49,557 of grain for Austria as aid administered by the State Department. General stores were discharged chiefly at Bremerhaven; gasoline and oil at Farge, with smaller amounts at Bremerhaven and Nordenham; and supplies for Austria at Bremerhaven, Nordenham, and Bremen. The following special cargo was included in the tonnage discharged at Bremerhaven:

Type	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Mail	934	1,954	1,468	4,356
Baggage	128	202	297	627
Household goods	219	144	209	572

An average of 725 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons was discharged per ship per day, compared (12) with averages of 663 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons during 1947 and 680 tons during 1946.

b. Cargo Loaded. The following table shows in long tons, the (13) cargo loaded during the quarter:

Type of cargo	Bremen(a)	Bremerhaven			Totals
	Oct	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Mail		271	442	344	1,057
Baggage		183	202	118	503
Ordnance: vehicles	2,335	2,061	346	315	5,057
Ordnance: general	13	366	404	247	1,030
Ordnance: other	-	65	29	84	178
Engineer	129	767	962	322	2,180
Household goods	-	1,090	958	824	2,872
Other	2,259	7,957	4,939	3,551	18,706
Totals	4,736	12,760	8,282	5,805	31,583

(a) No military cargo was loaded at Bremen during November and December.

Privately owned vehicles and dogs were included in the category listed as "other" cargo. The total of 31,583 long tons showed a marked decrease from 53,397 tons for the first quarter, 54,862 for the second, and 79,264 for the third quarter, making a total of 219,106 in 1947 as (14) compared with 278,413 tons shipped from the Fort in 1946.

c. Cargo Clearance. Most of the incoming cargo was dispatched to its destination by rail. Cargo clearance figures for the quarter, in long tons, were as follows: (15)

Means of transport	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Road	176	77	121	374
Rail	103,901	59,952	61,696	225,549
Barge	939	1,053	671	2,663
Consignee	93	46	228	367
Own power	522	1,109	876	2,507
Totals	105,631	62,237	63,592	231,460

The rail car situation was satisfactory, with 15,754 cars ordered from the Reichsbahn during the quarter, 10,929 cars received, 11,020 loaded, and 22,266 "spotted," or placed for loading and unloading. (16)

9. Passenger Operations.

Using Columbus Quay to berth all passenger ships, the port supervised 31 debarkations, involving 13,162 passengers, and 45 embarkations, involving 24,087 passengers, during this period. Types of passengers ranged from Army officers and their families to emigrants and repatriates. (17) All inbound and outbound passengers passed through the 7749th Staging Area.

a. Administration of Inbound Passengers. Persons arriving from the United States created little administrative work at the port. Officers and enlisted men without dependents were sent by train to the EUCOM Replacement Depot at Marburg, while those accompanied by their

families were sent to their assigned posts on orders published by the Staging Area. Civilian employees were sent directly to their assigned destinations, and unaccompanied dependents boarded trains at shipside (18) without delay for the journey to their new homes.

b. Administration of Outbound Passengers. Responsibilities of the Personnel Movements Division and Staging Area for outbound passengers included timing their arrival at the port to allow three days for preparations for departure, providing housing, meals, and recreation during their stay in the Staging Area, arranging the medical examinations and other steps required prior to departure, and directing their embarkation. In addition to all members of the occupation forces and their dependents, all pets, merchant seamen, and deportees passed through the Staging Area. To limit the possibilities of their going AWOL, men returned to the United States for discharge under AR 615-368 and AR 615-369 were brought to the port under protective custody, and were scheduled to embark within 24 hours of their arrival.

c. Passenger Traffic during the Fourth Quarter, 1947. In-bound and outbound passenger traffic handled by the port during the (19) final quarter of 1947 is summarized in the following table:

Category	Incoming	Outgoing
Army	6,436	9,326
Navy	272	194
General prisoners	3	225
Dept of the Army civilians	370	1,313
Dependents	4,253	2,821
Alien dependents		2,236
Emigrants		3,184
Repatriates	1,615	
Repatriates (Americans)		489
Displaced persons		5,107
Deportees	29	
U.S. civilians	82	15
German civilians	31	170
Stowaways	4	
Prisoners of war	2	
Others	65	5

d. Staging Area Facilities. The Staging Area proper, located several miles from the town and dock area, had space to house 3,006 persons and an emergency capacity of 4,958. The Dependents Staging Area, located only a few blocks from the entrance to the docks, had hotel rooms for 823 dependents and sponsors. At the main Staging Area, the last quarter of 1947 saw completion of a new chapel, remodeling of the guardhouse to serve as the BPE Stockade, and the beginning of construction of a gymnasium and bowling alleys. Rooms for casual officers, civilians, and Dependents were more comfortably furnished through funds derived from a daily service fee of 25 cents.

e. Role of the Inspector General. Passenger operations were thoroughly scrutinized by the BPE Inspector General. Inspection teams boarded each passenger ship to hear complaints of passengers and to

inspect such points as the following: debarkation and embarkation; quarters for passengers; loading of baggage; food storage and mess equipment; and cleanliness of galleys, staterooms, and dining rooms. Careful attention was given to complaints from soldiers passing through the Staging Area or detained at the Stockade. Privately owned vehicles and baggage damaged in shipment also required investigative action by the Inspector General.

(20)

10. Marine Maintenance and Repair.

The Maintenance and Repair Section, Port Operations, made voyage repairs on 17 vessels during this period and minor repairs on 14. Materials handling equipment, cranes, tugs, barges, and dock warehouses were maintained and repaired. Critical shortages of oxygen, acetylene, paint, nails, lumber, sheet metal, armature wire, wood screws, and gasket material seriously handicapped the repair program.

(21)

11. Relations with the Technical Services.

While responsibility for day-to-day port operations was vested in the Director of Port Operations, and particularly in the Water Division, the technical services played a supporting role by providing inspection of their special types of cargo and directions as to its storage, loading, and forwarding. Representatives of the technical services also furnished Port Operations with information on supplies held in depots while awaiting shipment to the United States, so that this cargo could be called forward as shipping space became available.

12. Security in the Dock Areas.

As a military post, the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation was charged with maintenance of security throughout the Bremen Enclave. It therefore had the final responsibility for security in the dock area. With the turnover of dock security to Military Government on 1 July 1947, the commanding general exercised his control only in an advisory manner, with the understanding that military action would follow any rioting or other major threat originating in the dock area. Subsequent to 1 July, military police were on duty only at the main entrance to the docks, to check identification of United States and Allied citizens, and at the gangplanks of Army vessels. German policemen guarded the remaining areas, and stood at the dock entrances to check Germans and examine vehicles. While pilferage was not reduced by German policing as it might have been under continued Army control, this factor was regarded as minor in view of the advance made in re-establishing normal German economic activities in the port.

FUNCTIONS SUPERVISED BY THE CHIEF OF SERVICES

13. Dual Nature of Staff Operations.

Whereas the Chief of Port Operations was concerned almost exclusively with port activities, the work of the remaining staff sections tended to be divided between the standard activities of a

military post and certain additional activities relating to the port. At the end of 1947, all functions not strictly limited to port operations were assigned, under the Commanding General and Chief of Staff, to the Chief of Services, the Chief of Plans and Administration, the Food Service Supervisor, the Inspector General, the Judge Advocate, the Fiscal Officer, and the Provost Marshal. Operations supervised by the Chief of Services were divided among the Club Officer, Surgeon, Engineer, Signal Officer, Quartermaster, Ordnance Officer, Chemical Officer, and Transportation Corps Supply Officer. (24) In addition, he coordinated the supply activities of the Air Force Officer with those of the other services. Under the reorganization of 1 December the Community Officer was removed from the staff and a Club Officer, responsible for club management within the Enclave, was added. The position of Purchasing and Contracting Officer was discontinued during October. Apart from these changes, the functions under the supervision of the Chief of Services remained essentially unchanged.

14. Surgeon Section.

a. Medical units assigned to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, and hospital, dispensary, and ambulance services provided for the command, remained as in the third quarter of 1947.

b. A total of 414 patients were evacuated to the United States in two voyages of the USAT Charles Stafford, a hospital ship, and 135 other patients were evacuated aboard other Army transports, not hospital ships.

c. A meeting with the Theater Chief Surgeon led to improved methods of reporting the incidence of venereal disease, and a Venereal Disease Treatment Clinic was established at the 319th Station Hospital as a further measure of control. The weekly conferences among German, military government, and BPE authorities on venereal disease in Bremen and Bremerhaven were discontinued in December. Venereal disease figures for the quarter were as follows:

	Oct	Nov	Dec
BPE assigned and attached units (white)	161.1	113.7	103.2
Persons en route to USA:			
White	502.7	378.6	553.1
Colored	2,458.1	1,444.4	5,416.6

d. Veterinary inspections of 60,340 tons of perishable and nonperishable items resulted in condemnation of 32,018 pounds of Quartermaster Class I supplies and 8,430 pounds of commissary supplies. A total of 65 long tons of medical supplies were received at the port for shipment to European Command Medical Depots.

15. Engineer Section.

a. The 536th Engineer Service Battalion continued to serve as the basic carrier unit for personnel of the Engineer Section. The 97th Engineer Base Depot Company, operating the Bremen Engineer Sub-depot under control of the Supply Division, Office of the Chief Engineer,

EUCOM, was attached to the battalion for administration only. At the end of December the Engineer Section consisted of 28 officers and 124 enlisted men, while 4 officers and 89 enlisted men were assigned to the 97th Engineer Base Depot Company. (27)

b. During the second half of 1947, 640 German defense works were either reclassified or destroyed, leaving 311 for disposition. Destruction of runways at the Nordholz Air Base was completed at a cost of \$7,268 for explosives.

c. During the last three months of 1947 the Engineer Section worked on 37 projects, involving new construction, painting, plumbing, electrical work, heating plant repairs, weatherproofing of buildings, installation of fire hydrants, repair of docks, and similar work. (28)

d. On 31 October a 60-day level of solid fuel supplies was achieved, with 8,906 tons of coal, 22,764 tons of coke, and 1,229 tons of briquets on hand.

e. On 1 December the Port Engineer assumed responsibility for billeting and his office absorbed the three existing billeting offices. Personnel and records of the three Area Billeting Offices and the three Real Estate Suboffices were consolidated in this reorganization. The number of occupants of family-type and bachelor officers' quarters in the three areas at the beginning and end of the quarter is shown on the following page. (29)

Number of occupants	1 Oct 47	31 Dec 47
Bremerhaven:		
Family quarters	680	758
Bachelor officers' quarters . . .	363	349
Bremen:		
Family quarters	886	902
Bachelor officers' quarters . . .	407	324
Grohn:		
Family quarters	161	112
Bachelor officers' quarters . . .	70	67

f. A Fire Prevention Bureau for the Bremen Area was established, consisting of eight German fire inspectors, while the Bremerhaven Area Fire Prevention Bureau made recommendations on 44 buildings during the quarter. The first quarterly conference of fire marshals was held on 13 November as a measure to promote coordination between static and mobile fire defense units. Mobile teams answered 82 alarms, covering 83 fires, 22 utility and first aid calls, and 28 false alarms. Estimated damage to Government property from fires directly affecting military installations was \$887.

(30)

16. Signal Section.

The Signal Officer was responsible for providing the ordinary post communications and for a number of special services required by port operations.

(31)

a. Special functions relating to the port were as follows:

- (1) Maintenance of an emergency radio station for

communications with EUCOM Headquarters; ship-to-shore radio systems for Army vessels in port; ship-to-shore radio telephones used by Port Operations; radio equipment aboard harbor craft; and a telephone station in Kollund, Denmark, used by the Quartermaster Food Purchasing Team;

(2) Operation of a radioteletype station connected with EUCOM Headquarters and a cryptographic center;

(3) Providing communications for the program for the shipping of displaced persons;

(4) Installation of telephones on all Army transports upon arrival, connecting them with the Enclave telephone system;

(5) Checking, recording, inspecting, and advising special handling of all signal cargo going through the port.

b. The Signal Section maintained a cryptographic center, used by both the Army and Military Government.

c. The Army Command and Administrative Network (ACAN) station was in operation 24 hours daily.

d. Approximately 200 Germans were employed as switchboard and teletype operators, and as radio, telephone, and teletype repairmen. (32)

e. To permit the Signal Officer to carry full responsibility for all communication facilities within the command, the 63d Signal Service Company was inactivated and replaced by the 7775th Signal Service Company, with a net gain of 3 officers and 80 enlisted men in authorized strength. This increase in authorized strength allowed the Signal Officer to control and supervise five former EUCOM detachments,

as follows:

Bremen Radio Teletype Station
Bremen Repeater Station
Bad Oyenhausen Open Wire Team
Sulingen Open Wire Team
Brinkum Open Wire Team

f. Shipments of signal cargo to the United States decreased steadily throughout the quarter. Approximately 1,800 tons of equipment were still on hand at Mannheim Signal Depot, for shipment to the United States, at the end of 1947.

g. The Bremen Signal Center (ACAN Station DDAA) was moved to Bremerhaven during the first week of October.

h. Signal activities and installations in the Bremen Enclave at the end of 1947 were as follows:

Automatic Telephone Exchange, Bremerhaven
Automatic Telephone Exchange Substation, 319th Station
Hospital, Bremerhaven
Automatic Telephone Exchange, Nordenham
Bremerhaven Military Switch, Bremerhaven
Command Switchboard, Headquarters Building, RPE
Signal Center, RPE, Bremerhaven
Teletype Repair and Maintenance, Bremerhaven
Signal Messenger Service, Bremerhaven
Signal Supply Point, Bremerhaven
Signal Cargo Expeditor, Bremerhaven
Photographic Service, Detachment 5, 69th Signal Photo
Service Company, Bremerhaven
Signal Messenger Service, Bremen
Area Signal Office, Bremen
Photographic Service, Det 5, 69th Signal Photo Service
Company, Bremen
C Carrier, 7774th Signal Battalion, Company B, Detachment
B 19, Bremen
Radio Teletype, 7775th Signal Service Company,
Bremerhaven
Transmitter Station, Bremen
Receiver Station, Bremen

Bremen Signal Depot, Osterholz
Automatic Telephone Exchange, Camp Grohn
Camp Grohn Military Switch, Camp Grohn
Camp Grohn Signal Center, Camp Grohn

Of the foregoing installations, all were under the control of the Signal Officer, BPE, except the Bremen Signal Depot, the 7774th Signal Battalion, and the Detachment, 69th Signal Photo Service Company, which
(33)
were EUCOM units.

17. Quartermaster Section.

The Quartermaster retained his previous responsibilities, and in December assumed the added task of operating 11 messes in the
(34)
Enclave.

a. In October, the 558th Quartermaster Group Headquarters was consolidated with the Administrative Division of the Office of the Port Quartermaster.

b. The Supply Division, operating Class I supply points at Bremen and Bremerhaven, handled some 2,300 tons of potatoes during the quarter, in addition to its routine operations. The Class III Section received, stored, and issued approximately 566,015 gallons of gasoline each month of the quarter. The Class II and Class IV Section received, stored, and issued monthly 3,266 tons of supplies, including household furniture. The open storage area was enlarged to hold 120 tents. The Property Records Section handled approximately 1,500 memorandum receipt
(35)
accounts and maintained stock record cards on 20,000 line items.

c. Commissary sales for the period totaled \$197,224.23 at

Bremerhaven, where the highest number of accounts was 476. On 31 December there were 74 accounts at the Grohn commissary and 329 accounts at Bremen.

d. The Quartermaster Dock Operations Office supervised the unloading, handling, and dispatch of 63,896 tons of quartermaster cargo from 109 ships. (36) This office served as a clearinghouse for the shipment of surplus supplies from the various depots to the United States. An outstanding problem was encountered with regard to gasoline cans received for return shipment, which arrived at the port containing varying amounts of gasoline. The depots were notified that the cans should be empty when forwarded, but at the end of December the problem (37) had not been satisfactorily solved.

e. During the quarter, Plant No. 1 processed 649,052 pounds of laundry and salvage, consisting of 495,994 pieces. Plant No. 2 dry cleaned 73,264 pieces and laundered 134,458 pieces. The Shoe Repair Shop repaired 1,251 pairs of shoes, and the Office Appliance Repair Shop (38) made repairs on 480 office machines. Repairs on 80 pieces of furniture were made by the Miscellaneous Repair Shop.

f. The Farge POL Storage Depot continued to operate bulk storage plants for petroleum fuels at Farge, Columbus Quay, and Nordenham, maintaining a 35-day level for the Bremen Enclave and a 15-day EUCOM (39) reserve of all petroleum and fuel products. Incoming tankers discharged 2,776,987.65 barrels of petroleum products during the quarter.

18. Ordnance Section.

The Ordnance Officer continued to be responsible for receiving and forwarding privately owned automobiles as well as ordnance supplies and equipment shipped into or from the European Command, as well as for the usual post functions of maintenance, repair, and supply.

a. A total of 7,896 tons of ordnance supplies arrived in port from the United States, while outbound shipments totaled 29,000 tons.

b. Incoming shipments were broken down by requisition numbers to expedite the flow of material to the designated depots. Whenever possible, double handling was avoided by arranging for direct shipment of supplies to the using units. In this way, one million pounds of antifreeze was shipped directly to 35 different units. (40)

c. Incoming Army vehicles, including 391 sedans and 75 buses, were inspected upon arrival. Privately owned automobiles, on arrival from the United States, were immediately put into guarded areas, considerably reducing the pilferage rate for these vehicles. (41)

d. Ordnance Maintenance Shops completed 1,353 jobs at Bremerhaven and 413 at Bremen during the quarter. At Bremerhaven, 48 carloads of Classes II and IV supplies were received and unloaded, while 116 cars were loaded for shipment inland. Items in short supply included shock absorbers, oil seals, muffler tail pipes, windshield glass, valve cores, batteries, antifreeze compound, enamel, windshield frames, governors, tail lights, choke controls, wheel bolt sets, and brake cylinders. (42)

19. Chemical Section.

The care and shipment of surplus, excess, and captured enemy chemical supplies reaching the port area constituted a major task of the Chemical Officer. During this quarter a total of 2,190 boxes of Class V supplies and 50 boxes of miscellaneous chemical supplies, totaling 50.5 tons, were received and shipped to the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot. Some 434 boxes of Classes II, IV, and V supplies, totaling 9.4 tons, were received by the Chemical Supply Point for issue to units in the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. Shipments from the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot to the United States comprised 11,472 boxes weighing 568.3 tons. The EPE Chemical Corps Supply Warehouse was moved from the basement of Headquarters Building to Warehouse No. 10 during the first week of December.

**FUNCTIONS SUPERVISED BY THE CHIEF OF PLANS
AND ADMINISTRATION**

20. Effects of Reorganization.

The reorganization of 1 December eliminated the plans and Control Branch and placed its functions directly under the Chief of Plans and Administration, whose title before that date was Chief of Administration. Four divisions were created, and given the names of Statistics, Inspections, Plans, and Administration. Special staff

members supervised by the Administration Division were the Adjutant General; Chaplain; Special Services Officer; the Training, Intelligence, and School Officer; and Public Information Officer. Upon the abolition of the positions, the duties of the Security Officer were transferred to the Provost Marshal and the functions of the Community Officer were reassigned to the Club Officer and the Engineer Section. Apart from the loss of these responsibilities, the work of the Plans and Administration Section remained essentially as in the preceding quarter. Its organization is shown in Chart III appended to this chapter. Troop administration, inspections, planning for the strength and security of the command, maintaining statistics and strength figures, and preparing charts, as well as the many specialized operations supervised by the Administrative Division, accounted for most of the work of the branch. (44)

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN MANPOWER

21. Strength of Military Units.

As a result of reductions in strength which left only service troops in the Enclave, a program was instituted in the latter part of 1947 to improve the soldierly skills of all troops, as well as to improve their efficiency in performing their regular duties at headquarters and in the various installations. The personnel of Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, as it was at the end of 1947, is shown in the following table. (45)

		Bremerhaven ^(a)	Bremen ^(b)	Grohn	Totals
Officers	Male	397	171	21	589
	Female	37			37
Enlisted personnel	Male	2,603	1,367	343	4,313
	Female	60			60
Dept of the Army civilians	Male	66	40	11	117
	Female	23	3		26
Other U.S. civilians	Male		5		5
	Female	13	4	2	19
Allied and neutral civilians	Male	2	2		4
	Female	14	8	2	24
Resident employees	Male	7,640	4,467	3,436	15,543
	Female	2,323	1,622	619	4,564
Dependents adult adult Children	Male	5	10	2	17
	Female	433	254	41	728
	Children	351	201	35	587
Totals		13,967	8,154	4,512	26,633

(a) Bremerhaven includes Lubberstedt, Blexen, and Nordenham.

(b) Bremen includes Osterholz and Farge.

22. Civilian and Foreign Agencies.

Civilian agencies operating in the Enclave employed 17 officers, 3 enlisted men, 2 Department of the Army civilians, 139 other United States civilians, 30 Allied and neutral civilians, and 1,717 Germans and displaced persons, and were accompanied by 62 dependents. Foreign agencies employed 20 officers, 10 enlisted men, 31 Allied and neutral civilians, and 61 Germans and displaced persons, and were accompanied by (46) 17 dependents.

23. Personnel for Port Operations and Post Administration.

The principal unit for administering the port was the 17th Transportation Major Port, an inflexible Table of Organization unit that

did not contain enough or sufficiently varied personnel to perform the tasks involved in administering Bremerhaven Military Post. The 7802d Station Complement Unit was therefore treated as a carrier unit to provide specialized personnel to administer both the port and the post. At the end of the year, the 7802d SCU contained 48 officers and 256 enlisted men, who were on duty with various sections of the headquarters. (47)

24. Service Units.

Service units assigned to the port on 31 December included the following:

Transportation Section:

- 17th Transportation Major Port
- 57th Transportation Warehouse Detachment
- 7804th Transportation Port Company
- 7805th Transportation Port Company

Surgeon Section:

- 9th Medical General Dispensary
- 167th Veterinary Food Inspection Detachment
- 253d Medical Detachment
- 319th Station Hospital

Engineer Section:

- 536th Engineer Service Battalion
- 97th Engineer Base Depot Company

Signal Section:

- 7775th Signal Service Company

Quartermaster Section:

- 283d QM Refrigeration Company
- 558th QM Group
- 941st QM Petroleum Laboratory
- 619th QM Depot Supply Company
- 515th QM Bakery Company

Ordnance Section:

- 586th Ordnance MAM Company

25. Military Police and Guard Units.

Security and guard forces were provided by the 382d Military Police Battalion. Companies from the battalion were on duty at Bremerhaven, Grohn, and Bremen. The 388th Military Police Service Battalion, a EUCOM unit guarding the railway between Bremerhaven and the U.S. Zone proper, was available to the Commanding General, BPE, only (48) under emergency conditions. The 7750th Special Guard Battalion, with an actual strength of 4 officers and 130 enlisted men, was responsible for the security of the 7749th Staging Area and the BPE Stockade.

26. Industrial Police.

Approximately 1,050 Industrial Police were being employed (49) within the Enclave on 31 December 1947. Recruiting improved with the receipt of better supplies of clothing, although supplies of suitable dyed clothing were still considered inadequate at the end of the year. The 1913th Labor Supervision Company moved from Camp Grohn to Bremerhaven and on 20 December was replaced by the newly activated 7768th Labor Supervision Company. The latter was assigned the mission of administering, (50) training, and supervising Industrial Police for the Bremen Enclave.

27. "Lodger" Units.

EUCOM units located within the Enclave and supported as "lodger" units included the following: the Bremen Signal Depot at Osterholz; Nordenham Ordnance Depot and its subunit, the L  bberstedt Ammunition Depot; Bremen Engineer Subdepot; the 7706th AFN Detachment at Bremen;

and the Special Services Depot at Blexen, assigned to BFE Headquarters, (51)
but under the operational control of EUCOM Headquarters.

28. The Civilian Labor Pool.

Following the transfer of dock responsibilities to the Civil Port Authority in the summer of 1947, the Army no longer served as employer of the hundreds of Germans used in stevedoring and other dock operations. A pool of about 2,200 men was maintained by the Civil Port Authority to provide the needed labor on the docks. These men were paid from German funds, not on an Army pay roll, but received one hot meal daily. (52)

THE PORT AS A COMMUNITY

29. Administrative Organization.

While the entire Bremen Enclave was within the jurisdiction of the port, the cities of Bremen, Bremerhaven, and Grohn constituted the area occupied by the occupation forces. With the discontinuance of the Community Office, the provision of housing and other domestic facilities became the responsibility of the Engineer Section. Other community functions were handled by appropriate sections of the headquarters, usually on the basis of separate "area offices" for Bremen, Bremerhaven, and Grohn. On 1 December the Port Engineer established an Accommodations

Division and consolidated the three Real Estate Suboffices with the three
(53)
Area Billeting Offices.

30. Shopping Facilities.

Post exchanges were in operation at Bremen Barracks, the Bremen Hotel, and the Red Cross Club in Bremen, at Grohn, and at the Staging Area, the Dependents Staging Area, Marine Barracks, and the 319th Station Hospital in Bremerhaven. (54)
Commissaries were in operation at Grohn, Bremen, and Bremerhaven.

31. Religious and Educational Activities.

a. The Army continued to provide for the religious needs of the community with three chapels at Bremen, one at Grohn, and three at Bremerhaven, including a new one, opened on Christmas Eve, at the Staging Area. Four Protestant and two Catholic chaplains were on duty at the end of the year.

b. Army Education Centers at Bremerhaven and Bremen had average enrollments of 140 and 280 students, respectively, including military, Allied, and dependent personnel. Classes were also held for German employees to improve their knowledge of typing, shorthand, grammar, and correspondence. (55)

c. The Bremerhaven Dependents School maintained an average enrollment of 100 pupils during the fall, employing 4 teachers and 3 assistant teachers in addition to the principal. The Bremen Dependents School had an average enrollment of 70, and employed a teaching staff

of 7. The Bremen High School opened on 17 November with a staff of three teachers and three assistants. At the end of the quarter, students from Bremerhaven were commuting to the high school by train.

d. Libraries were operated by Special Services in downtown Bremerhaven, at Marine Barracks, at Camp Grohn, and in Bremen. Beginning on 15 December, book reviews were included in the weekly Special Services broadcasts over AFN Bremen. At the end of December, a total of 44,291 (56) books were available at the libraries and in the Library Warehouse.

32. Clubs.

The Club Officer supervised the two clubs which comprised all club installations for the personnel of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. The Officers' Club included the Casino Club and Mess, for officers, and Club 99, for civilians, at Bremerhaven; the Yacht Club at Grohn; the Nordenham Club; and the Ratskeller Club and Mess, Stork Club and Mess, and Stork Club Annex, in Bremen. Facilities for enlisted personnel included Little America, New Yorker, and WAC Hut 2-3 at Bremerhaven, Wolves Den at Grohn, Shangri-La at Bremen, and the Stardust Club at Nordenham. The Club Officer supervised the procurement, storage, (57) and distribution of alcoholic beverages used by the various clubs. Unit day rooms were furnished so as to provide a club atmosphere, and Special Services operated five clubs and two lounges. The Spot Club, formerly the Red Cross Club at Bremerhaven, was opened as a Special (58) Services Club on 25 November 1947.

33. Local Transportation.

Buses, trains, and motor pools provided ample transportation facilities for military personnel. A 20-minute bus service connected the installations scattered through the Bremerhaven area, and a Diesel train furnished a convenient link between Bremen and Bremerhaven, providing an alternative to the regular Bremerhaven-Frankfurt train.

34. Athletics and Recreation.

Gymnasium facilities at Bremerhaven, Bremen, and Grohn permitted the development of basketball, boxing, and other indoor sports. Tennis courts, a golf course at Bremen, and playing fields at Marine Barracks and the Staging Area were used when the weather permitted. Many members of the community enjoyed fishing, duck-hunting, and sailing during the early part of the winter. There were two motion picture theaters at Bremen, one at Grohn, and three at Bremerhaven. (59)

35. German Youth Activities.

The Army Assistance Program to German Youth Activities, commonly referred to as GYA, received new impetus in October on the appointment of a WAC captain as Director of Girls' Activities, with the duty of organizing the participation of dependents in the program. Four groups comprising 80 girls from 10 to 16 years of age were established, and many other groups were aided and encouraged. Over 40 dependents took part in this program. Closer liaison was established with the Jugendtage, the representative bodies of all youth groups in Bremen and

Bremerhaven. The first Enclave-wide meeting of persons engaged in GYA work was held on 29 December. Its purpose was to coordinate activities of the 14 Youth Centers within the command. The most striking feature of the GYA program during this period were the Christmas parties given for 110,000 German children of all ages. Over \$25,000 was raised for this project, and a campaign for participation by friends and relatives brought large contributions of food and clothing from the United States.

(61)

37. Security Arrangements.

In general, there were no special guards assigned to the areas inhabited by Americans, except in the case of troops quartered in barracks. There were no compounds or fences enclosing areas inhabited by families. In many instances American families were living next door to German ones. In addition to relying on protection from the military police, service troops, and German police in the event of an emergency within the Enclave, BPE Headquarters counted on immediate support from a small number of British troops stationed outside the Enclave and the arrival of Constabulary forces within 24 hours.

(62)

FOOTNOTES

N.B. Unless otherwise noted, references to the BPE Report of Operations for 1 October - 31 December 1947 refer to part II of the report.

1. Staff Memo 13, BPE, 1 Dec 47, subj: "Narrative of Functions."
2. Ibid.
3. Interview with Maj Norton Jackson, Pers Movements Div, Port Opr, BPE, 2 Mar 48.
4. Interview with Lt Col Palmer, Water Div, Port Opr, BPE, 3 Mar 48.
5. Interview with Col De Witt, Dir of Port Opr, BPE, 4 Mar 48.
6. Interview with Lt Col Palmer, 3 Mar 48.
7. Staff Memo No 13, BPE, 1 Dec 47, subj: "Narrative of Functions."
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. BPE, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 38.
12. Ibid., pp 38-39.
13. Ibid. p 40.
14. Ibid. p 41.
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid., pp 45-47.
18. Ibid., p 44.
19. Ibid., pp 45-47.
20. Interview with Col R. E. Willoughby, Inspector General, BPE, 3 Mar 48.

21. Hq, BPE, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 42.
22. Interview with Lt Col Morrison, FM, BPE, 3 Mar 48.
23. Interview with Col De Witt, 4 Mar 48.
24. BPE, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pt I, p 2; Staff Memo No 13, BPE, 1 Dec 47, "Narrative of Functions."
25. BPE, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 65.
26. Ibid., p 64.
27. Ibid., p 83.
28. For details see ibid., pp 85-91.
29. Ibid., pp 92-93.
30. Ibid., pp 93-94.
31. Interview with Lt Col Lennox, Sig Officer, BPE, 3 Mar 48.
32. BPE, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 100.
33. Ibid., pp 106-107.
34. Interview with Capt McNelly, Ex Off, Office of Port QM, 3 Mar 48; Hq, BPE, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 114.
35. Hq, BPE, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 115.
36. Ibid., p 117.
37. Ibid., p 118; interview with Capt McNelly, 3 Mar 48.
38. Hq, BPE, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 119.
39. Ibid., p 125.
40. Ibid., p 135.
41. Interview with Col Zeidner, Chief of Services, 4 Mar 48.

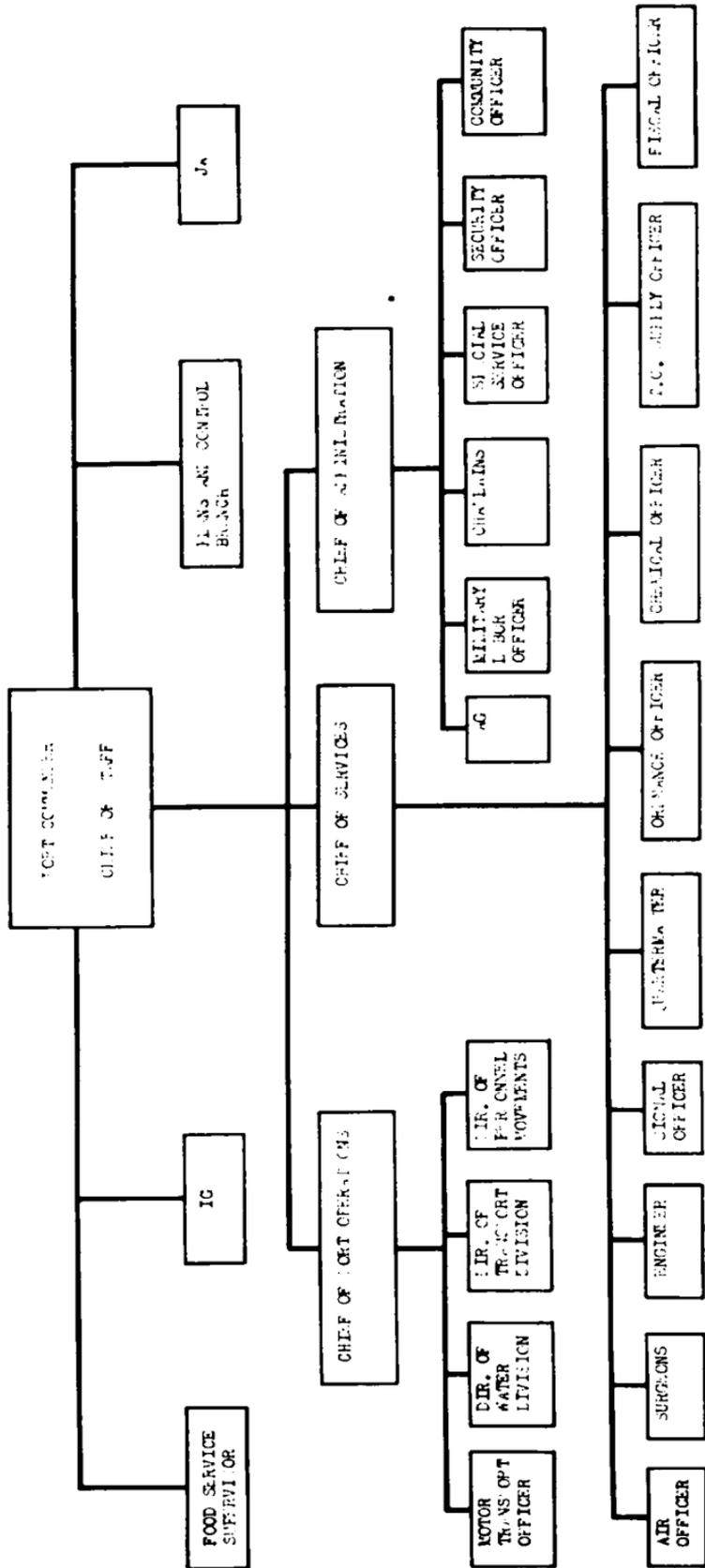
42. Hq, BPE, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 136.
43. Ibid. p 138.
44. For a detailed description of the work of the section at the end of September, see the history of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation for the third quarter of 1947, sections 7-18. Functions relating to strength and activities affecting the command as a military community are treated in subsequent sections of this chapter.
45. Hq, BPE, Area Strength Report, 5 Jan 48.
46. Ibid.
47. Hq, BPE, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 32.
48. Interview with Lt Col Morrison, 3 Mar 48
49. Ibid.
50. Hq, BPE, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p.15.
51. Interview with Lt Clarkson, Statistical Officer, Hq, BPE, 1 Mar 48.
52. Interview with Lt Col Palmer, 3 Mar 48.
53. See par 15e of this chapter for figures on quarters occupied on 1 Oct and 31 Dec 47.
54. Interview with Lt Clarkson, 2 Mar 48.
55. Hq, BPE, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 22.
56. Ibid. p 28.
57. Ibid. p 59.
58. Ibid. p 28.
59. Interview with Lt Clarkson, 2 Mar 48.
60. Hq, BPE, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 23-24.

61. Ibid, p 4.

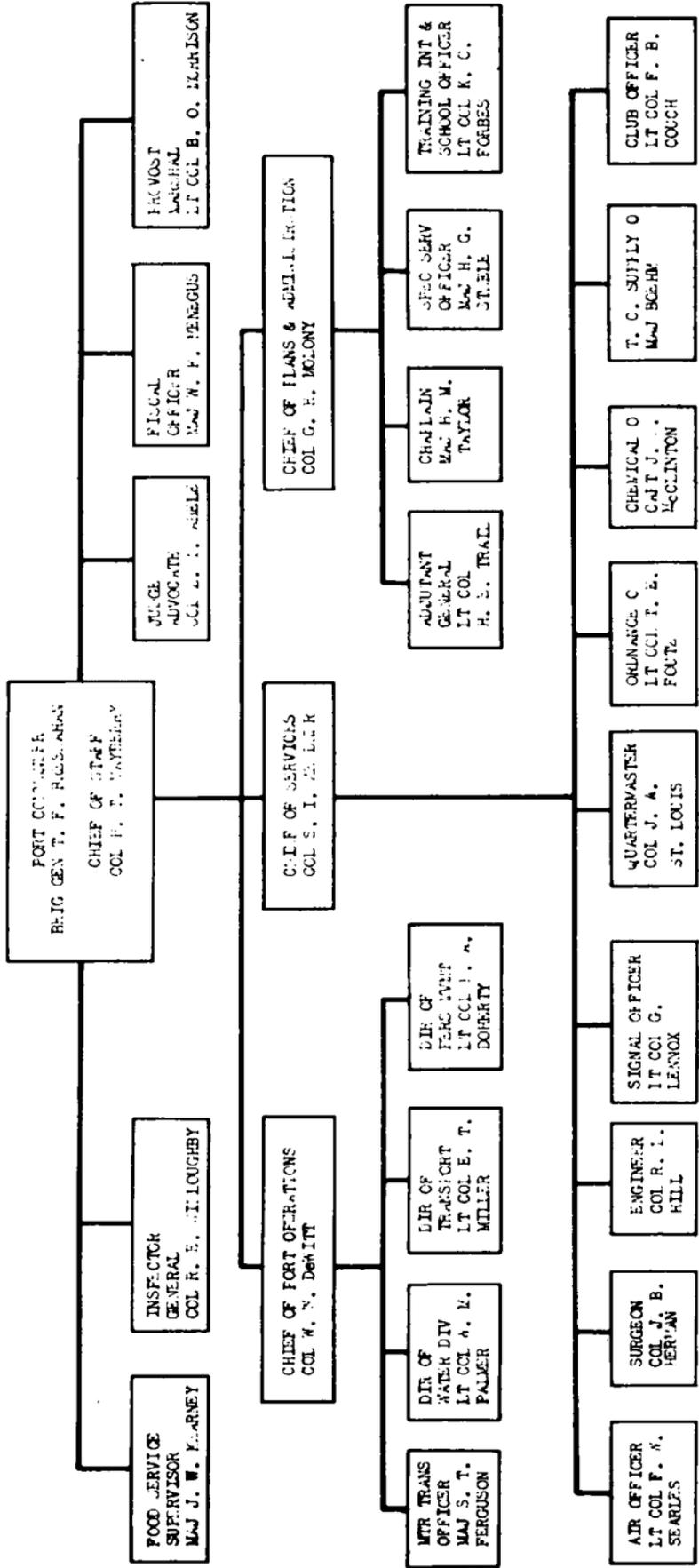
62. Interview with Lt Col Morrison, 3 Mar 48.

CHART I

ORGANIZATION CHART
 RECONSTRUCTION CENTER
 1 OCTOBER 1947



ORGANIZATION CHART
 BIRMINGHAM PORT OF DEFENSE
 31 Dec 47 R 1947

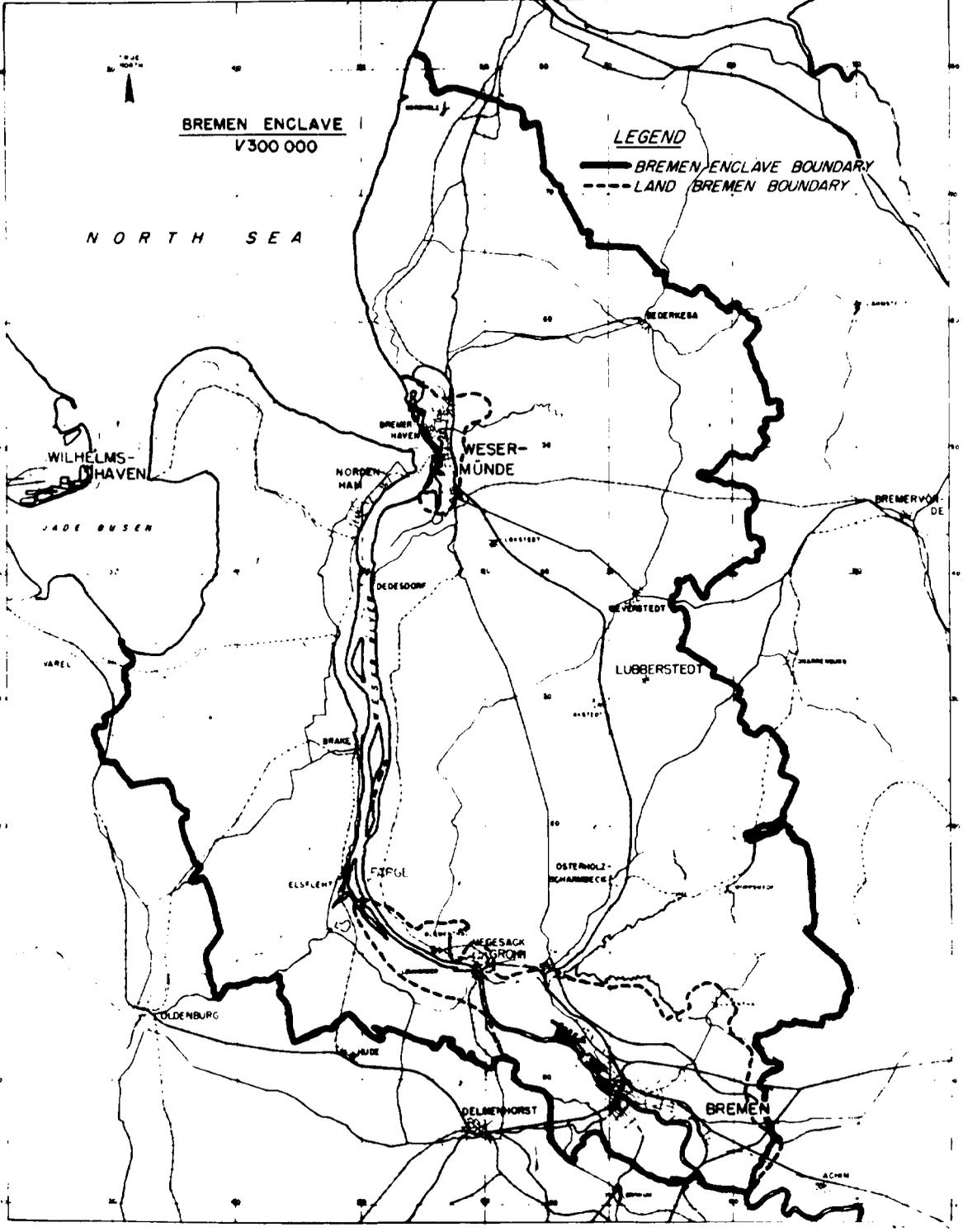


BREMEN ENCLAVE
V300 000

LEGEND

- BREMEN ENCLAVE BOUNDARY
- - - -** LAND BREMEN BOUNDARY

NORTH SEA



Chapter XXXVI

AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND, EUROPEAN AREA

CHAPTER XXXVI

AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND, EUROPEAN AREA

ORGANIZATION

1. Organization and Key Personnel.

a. In general, the fundamental organization of the American Graves Registration Command, European Area (AGRC-EA), remained unchanged during October, November, and December 1947. The main headquarters continued to be located at Hotel Astoria, Paris. On 1 October 1947, Headquarters, AGRC, was operating with an organization consisting of a command section containing 2 special staff sections, 6 staff divisions, 10 staff sections, and a Visitors' Bureau. There was no change in the location of headquarters for the important subdivisions of AGRC-EA, such as the First Field Command, the First, Second, and Third Zones, and the two depots. There were a few organizational changes in Headquarters, AGRC-EA. A Command Inspection Team was established within the

headquarters for the purpose of making periodic command and technical inspections of subordinate units. (2) On 1 December, the Personnel

Division was redesignated the Personnel and Administration Division.

In October, the Cemetery Plant Division became responsible for real estate purchasing and contracting, formerly the responsibility of the

Supply and Transportation Division. In December, the Cemetery Plant Division was redesignated the Engineer Section and Col. G. B. Troland

was appointed Command Engineer and Section Chief. In December, the Supply and Transportation Division was redesignated the Service,

(3)
Supply, and Procurement Division. The Supply Branch became independent of the Supply and Transportation Division and was designated the Quartermaster Section.

b. There were few changes in key personnel at Headquarters, AGRC-EA, during the last quarter of 1947. Brig. Gen. H. L. Peckham remained Commanding General, while Col. Carl W. Raguse remained Chief of Staff. Col. James J. Deery was Chief of the Command Inspection Team, while Col. John H. Evans was in charge of the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division. In October, Col. J. R. Urquhart replaced Lt. Col. F. W. Bagnal as Chief of the Personnel Division. In December, Maj. John B. Strahan replaced Maj. Kenneth J. Hodson as Staff Judge Advocate. Major Strahan had been with the U.S. Constabulary prior to 1 December. Col. Harry S. Robertson, commanding officer of the First Field Command, left for the United States in November. He was succeeded by Lt. Col. James H. Reardon.

2. Organizational Changes in the Field.

Major organizational changes within the First Field Command, the zones, and the depots comprised a shifting of cemeteries to equalize responsibilities in the return program. The Draguignan and Luynes Cemeteries in southern France were transferred from the Third Zone to the Second Zone. Installations in the United Kingdom were transferred from the Third Zone to the First Zone. In November, 21 quartermaster, transportation, and ordnance units were inactivated, while the 7761st and 7762d AGRC Depot Companies were activated. At the end of December, the First Zone had 12 companies and battalions assigned to it. In the Third Zone Area, in October, four quartermaster companies and battalions were transferred from Nancy to Epinal, France, in order to further casketing and return operations. At the end of December, Lt. Col. Fred C. Kelso replaced Col. Robert B. Johnson in command of the First Zone. Likewise, changes in the St. Germain and Fontainebleau Depots were few. In November, six detachments and companies of the Fontainebleau Depot were consolidated into the 7762d AGRC Depot Company and eight battalions and detachments of the St. Germain Depot were consolidated into the 7761st AGRC Depot Company. On 20 November the Central Identification Point ceased to be a major subordinate command and became the Central Identification Section, Headquarters, First Zone. The 341st Quartermaster Battalion, the principal operating unit of the former Central Identification Point, moved from Fontainebleau, France, to Liege, Belgium, in November, but the Administration and Records Section of the

organization remained in Fontainebleau until 10 December. Later in December, all records were moved to the Neuville-en-Condroz Military Cemetery in Belgium, where the Morgue Unit was located. In addition to operating the morgue, the Identification Section now had the responsibility for maintaining the cemetery and its records. Mobile Team 1 of the Central Identification Section was located at St. Avold Military Cemetery, France, and Mobile Team 2, at the St. James Military Cemetery, France. The mission of the Central Identification Section was the identification of remains received from isolated locations and the continuation of attempts to identify unknown bodies buried in American military cemeteries in the Low Countries.

3. Search and Recovery Operations.

a. During the last quarter of 1947, AGRC-EA employed 40 search teams and 17 recovery teams working in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland. As a result of these operations 568 remains were shipped from isolated locations to the Central Identification Section at Neuville-en-Condroz Cemetery in Belgium. Search and recovery operations reduced the estimated number of unlocated remains to 10,206, of which 5,525 were believed to be unrecoverable. At the end of 1947, AGRC-EA estimated that searching activities in the U.S., British, and French Zones of Germany could be completed by July 1948, while those in Poland and in the Soviet Zones of Germany and Austria could not be completed

before 31 December 1948.

b. An underwater search for bodies was conducted on the site of the Ludendorf Bridge at Remagen, Germany, but proved unsuccessful.

c. An operational problem in the West Wall area of Germany arose from the fact that the area was mined by the German forces and later remined in places by the Allied forces. Search and exhumation operations were therefore difficult. In the area around Aachen, for example, additional American tanks and American remains were found as more mine fields were cleared.

d. With the exceptions of the Soviet Zones of Germany and Austria and of the German West Wall area, the bulk of the First Field Command area had already been covered by search teams. By the latter part of 1947, operations were largely "resweep" operations. Areas chosen for resweep operations during the last quarter of 1947 included areas around Hanover and Celle, Germany. During original sweeps many bodies were missed because of erroneous local records. In resweep operations, it sometimes proved necessary to open several hundred graves to locate a few American bodies. The Hanover and Celle operations received the complete cooperation of the British Control Commission for Germany. Assistance was sought from the burgermeisters of the area, churchmen, and members of the press, radio, and police. Much information was received from these sources.

4. Operations in the Area of the First Zone.

Among the preparatory and current activities in the First Zone

were the formulation of plans for the storage of an estimated 8,000 casketed remains at Henri Chapelle Cemetery which would remain overseas for permanent burial. The setting up of a casketing point at Antwerp also entailed much planning and labor. Plans were laid, during the quarter, for the commencement of exhumations at Cambridge Military Cemetery, England, in March 1948. During the period, 10,273 remains were disinterred and casketed at the Henri Chapelle Cemetery in Belgium, completing these operations at that cemetery. On 31 December 1947, 9,104 remains had been designated for return to the United States from Henri Chapelle Cemetery, while 3,856 from this cemetery were to be buried permanently overseas and 4,373 were still in a doubtful status. During the last three months of 1947, 8,760 casketed remains were shipped to the United States from the First Zone Area.

5. Operations in the Area of the Second Zone.

Search and investigation teams operating in the Second Zone investigated 127 cases and recovered the remains of 17 American war dead. At this time the military cemeteries of La Cambe and Blosville in France were closed to facilitate return operations. Disinterment operations commenced at La Cambe on 27 October and were completed on 26 November. Disinterment operations at Blosville commenced 1 December and were temporarily halted in the middle of the month pending the arrival of funds to pay the local French employees. Disinterment operations at St. Laurent Cemetery, France, begun in the previous quarter, were completed on 30 October.

6. Operations in the Area of the Third Zone.

Disinterment operations commenced at Epinal Cemetery, France, on 3 November, but were suspended in December because of floods along the Moselle River. Operations commenced at Varois Cemetery in eastern France on 15 December and were completed seven days later. Operations at St. Juan Cemetery in eastern France, which were begun 15 December, were retarded by floods. At the end of the year these operations were not entirely completed. Plans were completed and the permission of the Swiss Government was obtained to commence disinterment operations at the Munsingen Cemetery, Switzerland, in January. German enemy remains interred at the Hochfelden Cemetery in France were released to the French Government.

7. The Return Program.

The program for the return of the bodies of American members of the armed forces who died in Europe during World War II, commonly referred to as the Return Program, made great progress during the last three months of 1947. On 4 October, the Army Transport Joseph V. Connolly left Antwerp, Belgium, with 5,600 remains, the first shipment of the Return Program. The Army Transport Robert F. Burns left Cherbourg, France, on 4 November with 1,052 remains, comprising the second shipment. On 10 November the same transport loaded 3,160 additional remains at Antwerp, Belgium. Benediction ceremonies marking the close of cemeteries during the disinterment of bodies were held at La Cambe Cemetery, Normandy, on 19 October; at Lisnabreeny Cemetery,

Northern Ireland, 21 October; at Epinal Cemetery in eastern France, 2 November; at Bloisville Cemetery, Normandy, 23 November; at Varois Cemetery in eastern France, 12 December; and at St. Juan Cemetery in eastern France, 13 December. (6) Before disinterment operations were begun at Lisnabreeny Cemetery in Northern Ireland, the Government of Northern Ireland offered to maintain the cemetery if it were made permanent. The Department of the Army felt obliged to disapprove this suggestion. (7) The table on the following page indicates the status of the Return Program on 9 January 1948.

8. Some International Aspects of AGRC Operations.

a. The First Zone reported, during this period, excellent cooperation between Belgian police and American military police. The St. Germain Depot had a Military Police Detachment and a Special Investigation Section which were assigned to hunt down AWOL's and American black marketeers in Paris. Liaison was maintained with the French police and reclamation of stolen and black-marketed goods was satisfactory.

STATUS OF THE RETURN PROGRAM ON 9 JANUARY 1948

Cemetery	Processed and casketed remains	Shipped to USA	Casketed in storage pending interment overseas	Casketed in storage pending final disposition instructions	Casketed awaiting shipment	Number to be disinterred, processed, and casketed
Henri Chapelle	17,334	8,760	3,856	3,721	997	
St. Laurent	3,808	1,909	1,786	113		
La Cambe	4,493	896	814	2,205	578	48
Lisnabreeny	148		26	55	67	
Blosville	621		99	353	169	5,198
Varois	174			174		8
St. Juan	19			19		968
Epinal	1,996		401	736	859	5,756

b. There were indications that the French were most anxious to have the installations at the St. Germain Depot returned to them. Therefore a survey was begun to explore the possibility of returning the installations either at the St. Germain Depot or the Fontainebleau Depot. Relations with the French continued to be good. The arrival of the "Friendship Train" with its food for the French needy did much to improve local Franco-American relations. (8)

c. The commanding general of AGRC-EA visited England during the period under review in order to obtain permission for the exhumation and transportation of remains and to acquire tax-free land for the permanent cemetery at Cambridge. After a conference with the Military Attache at the American Embassy in London, it appeared that there were no objections to the commencement of return operations in the United Kingdom, but that a formal agreement with the British on the establishment of permanent cemeteries would not be possible at that time.

d. A representative of the Norwegian Army discussed plans with AGRC-EA for the return of Norwegian remains to Norway beginning in the spring of 1948. An AGRC-EA team, sent to recover the remains of Americans buried in the Lofoten Islands of Norway, returned with the remains in October.

e. Operations in the Soviet Zones of Germany and Austria took place under the same conditions as previously. Every team had to be accompanied in the field by a Soviet escort officer. The Berlin

Detachment, in its operations in the Soviet Zone of Germany, was considerably restricted by Soviet officials. The Soviet authorities permitted 5 investigating teams to operate in the field for a total of 31 days and 3 disinterring teams to operate for a total of 38 days. The Soviet authorities justified their unwillingness to grant additional clearances by pointing out that there was only a small number of Soviet liaison officers and a large number of Soviet holidays during this period. It was estimated by AGRC-EA that, at the current rate of operation, activities could not be concluded in the Soviet Zone of Germany before 31 December 1948. Even less success was obtained in the Soviet Zone of Austria. In December, authority was finally granted (9) to send a team into the Hollabrunn District of Austria.

f. The Polish authorities appeared to be more cooperative than the Soviet authorities in Germany. By the middle of October, the first remains of American deceased, 101 in number, were dispatched from Warsaw. The bodies were taken by truck to Berlin and by rail to the Central Identification Section at Neuville-en-Condroz Cemetery in Belgium. A ceremony held at Warsaw at the time was attended by the U.S. Ambassador, the U.S. Military Attache, most of the foreign military attaches, and the Polish Commanding General of the First Military District of Warsaw. Operations in Poland remained difficult because of the great distances involved, the difficulty in obtaining eyewitnesses because of mass shifts of population, and the confusion over the naming and renaming of towns. The AGRC-EA Polish Detachment contained but one

officer and three enlisted men.

9. Plans for Permanent Military Cemeteries in Europe.

During the quarter, the Cemetery Development Branch of Headquarters, AGRC-EA, was assigned the mission of preparing working drawings for permanent American military cemeteries in Europe. On 1 October, the branch started to prepare drawings and plans for Henri Chapelle Cemetery in Belgium, St. Laurent Cemetery in Normandy, Epinal Cemetery in eastern France, and Draguignan Cemetery in southeastern France. Engineer field parties were sent to various cemeteries to check survey data. Two surveys of the cemetery sites at Hamm, Luxemburg, and St. Avold, France, were made and recorded. At the request of the American Battle Monuments Commission, additional survey data was taken at Neuville, Belgium; St. Avold, France; Epinal, France; and Cambridge, England.

10. Operations of the Registration Division.

The Registration Division, during this quarter, continued the examination of interment records, identification research, dissemination of isolated burial data to the field, and determination of recoverability. Approximately 7,000 disinterment directives were dispatched to the field and, in turn, 7,633 completed directives were received. The total number of unknown deceased interred in American military cemeteries increased by 162 during the quarter. This increase was due mainly to accelerated search and recovery operations. Operations may be

summarized statistically as follows:

Unknowns on 30 Sep 47	6,782
Unknowns interred. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47	776
Unknowns identified, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47	614
Unknowns on 31 Dec 47	6,944

11. Operations of the Public Information Section.

During this period, the Public Information Section prepared descriptions of the activities of AGRC-EA for various Army magazines and for the Troop Information and Education Division. With the help of this section, the French magazines Noir et Blanc and Franc Tireur prepared articles on the activities of AGRC-EA. During October the historian was assigned to escort representatives of Time and Life through the installations at Antwerp and to aid them in their description of subsequent loading operations.

12. Administration of Personnel.

a. In October, AGRC-EA was operating with 1,552 military personnel, 3,005 civilians in clerical and technical positions, and 2,078 civilian laborers. At the end of December, the strength was 1,566 military personnel, 2,649 civilians in clerical and technical positions, and 1,461 civilian laborers. Although military replacements remained constant during the quarter, AGRC-EA was still understrength. With the inauguration of the Return Program, it became necessary to hire many additional clerks and typists through the French labor office. It was sometimes difficult to obtain competent English-speaking employees. The insertion of advertisements in local newspapers proved a

fairly satisfactory method of securing recruits. Due to the lack of funds toward the end of the period under review, the hiring of additional civilians, except as replacements, was suspended.

b. In October, the European Command's policy of eliminating undesirable military personnel was extended to include AGRC-EA. In that month the Commanding General, AGRC-EA, was authorized to convene boards of officers to determine cases of possibly undesirable soldiers in units located within the occupied areas of Germany and Austria. (11)

c. A policy for emergency loans to civilian employees was drawn up by AGRC-EA and approved by Headquarters, EUCOM. Normally the maximum loan would be \$50; requests for larger loans were to be approved by the Civilian Personnel Officer, AGRC-EA.

d. The First Field Command relied for the most part on on-the-job training. Investigators, for example, who were to be assigned to search teams, were first sent out into the areas of operations as understudies. They were carefully instructed in the correct methods of interrogating witnesses, taking statements, and other necessary procedures. After several trips as understudies, they were given case assignments of their own.

13. The Command Inspection Team.

A staff memorandum drawn up in August authorized the establishment of a Command Inspection Team to make quarterly inspections of AGRC-EA units. During the last quarter of 1947 the First Zone at Liege,

Belgium, and the Second Zone at Carentan, France, were each inspected twice by this team. The Third Zone in Nancy, France; the 60th Quartermaster Battalion in Cambridge, England; the Fontainebleau and St. Germain Depots; and the 513th Quartermaster Service Company in Luynes, France, were each inspected once by this team.

14. Information and Education.

Army Education Centers were established by the Troop Information and Education Officer where compulsory literacy training classes were held as well as classes in French, Algebra, and English grammar. A literacy class was started at the Fontainebleau Depot in December with an attendance of 27 members. During the period arrangements were made through the Adjutant General of AGRC-EA to send dependent children of high school age to the Community High School at Frankfurt, beginning in January 1948.

15. The Safety Program.

On 21 October, James C. Hayden, EUCOM Assistant Safety Director, commenced a safety survey of AGRC-EA installations. This survey indicated various imperfections in the maintaining of safe operating conditions and pointed out that in some instances safety officers were not observing the requirements of the EUCOM safety program. Following this survey, increased emphasis was placed by AGRC-EA upon safety features and an effort was made to decrease the turnover in safety officers. The First Field Command, however, was revealed to be

obliged to make.

c. An Ordnance Publications Depot was established at the Fontainebleau Depot during this period. This completed a program of establishing Ordnance Publication Libraries in all maintenance shops of AGRC-EA, containing supplies of all required manuals, other publications, and ordnance forms. Requisitions were forwarded to EUCOM Publications Depot at Frankfurt, Germany, for 95 percent of the desired forms and publications. These were then distributed to the Ordnance Publication Libraries.

FOOTNOTES

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

1. Command Organizational Chart, Hq, AGRC-EA, 2 Apr 47; Hq, Organizational Chart, Hq, AGRC-EA, 6 Aug 47.
2. Staff Memo 6, AGRC-EA, 14 Oct 47
3. GO 52, AGRC-EA, 1 Dec 47.
4. GO 48, AGRC-EA, 14 Nov 47.
5. Ibid.
6. Stars and Stripes, 24 Nov, 12 and 14 Dec.
7. Cable AGRC-4121, 17 Oct 47, AGRC sgd PECKHAM to USMA, London.
8. "Minutes of Commanders' Conference," Hq, AGRC-EA, Hotel Astoria, Paris, 5 Dec 47.
9. Cable SX-3681, 1 Nov 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to C of S, USA.
10. Cable SX-3681, 1 Nov 47, EUCOM sgd HUEBNER to C of S, USA.
11. Cable SC-23281, 17 Oct 47, EUCOM sgd HUEBNER to major comds.

Chapter XXXVII

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

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*Commander in Chief
Naval Command
(The 1st of 2000.5)*

Chapter XXXVII

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

ORGANIZATION AND GENERAL PROBLEMS

1. Reconsideration of Status and Functions of Headquarters Command.

a. After the reorganization of the European Command in March 1947, an outstanding feature of which was the division of the entire occupied area into military posts, Headquarters Command became a large organization having a complicated structure and a wide variety of duties. Its commanding general filled three different positions: He was at the same time headquarters commandant, commanding general of Frankfurt Military Post, and commanding general of a major subordinate command. His functions went far beyond those prescribed in Army doctrine for the headquarters commandant for a large command, such as a division. His functions in the administration of a large garrison

overshadowed those belonging strictly to a headquarters commandant.

b. In the fall of 1947, consideration was given in EUCOM Headquarters to the question of whether the functions of the headquarters commandant could or should be separated from those of the post commander. (2) In September 1947, when the strength of the entire headquarters was being reduced by about 25 percent, Headquarters Command proposed that a Headquarters Commandant Section be created to perform the duties related especially to the security and administration of EUCOM Headquarters, as distinct from the functions of Frankfurt Military Post. This proposal was put forward as a method of delineating more clearly the functions and responsibilities of the headquarters commandant and the post commander. (3) This plan was not adopted at that time, as it had nothing to offer in the way of an immediate saving in personnel. It was, however, adopted in substance early in 1948, when the move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg necessitated the separation of Headquarters Command from Frankfurt Military Post. In the new location of EUCOM Headquarters, a new headquarters commandant was appointed, and his office was set up as part of the Headquarters and not as part of Heidelberg Military Post. At the same time, Headquarters Command was abolished altogether. Thus, the ultimate outcome of the reconsideration of the status and functions of Headquarters Command was that its threefold role was separated into its components. The headquarters commandant was separated from the military post and came to have functions in accordance with standard doctrine; Frankfurt Military

Post lost the characteristics of a military district and became simply one of the several military posts into which the European Command was divided; and Headquarters Command as a major command disappeared.

2. Changes in Functions.

a. During the last three months of 1947, Headquarters Command, acting through its Civilian Personnel Section, assumed responsibility for the administration of indigenous personnel, that is, Germans and displaced persons employed by OMGUS on Frankfurt Military Post. The shift of responsibility for administering this group of employees was made in accordance with the policy announced by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, in April 1947. The transfer of responsibility took place in some military posts as early as July, but in Headquarters Command the administration of this class of employees was not taken over from OMGUS until toward the end of the year.

b. The course of events toward the end of 1947 tended to place new burdens upon Headquarters Command, while at the same time a continuing pressure for economy in manpower and material rendered Headquarters Command less able to assume new responsibilities in the way of giving logistical support to units and agencies stationed on Frankfurt Military Post. The most marked shortage in materials, causing a serious lowering in efficiency, was in the motor vehicles assigned for use by operating sections of Headquarters Command. The greatest increase in the burden of work came from the establishment in and near Frankfurt of

many of the administrative agencies for the economically fused U.S. and British Zones in Germany. This development is dealt with in another part of this chapter. Another development, similar in character but adding much less to the burden of work of Headquarters Command, was the establishment of new consulates in Frankfurt, marking the resumption of normal consular relations, and auguring the resumption of commercial relations, between Bizonia and many European countries. The staffs of these consulates had to be housed and supported in other ways by Headquarters Command. (4)

c. A new responsibility in a different field fell upon Headquarters Command by reason of the designation of its commanding general as successor in command for purposes of general court-martial jurisdiction for certain units and agencies continuing to exist after the dissolution of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations. Thus, Headquarters Command came to have general court-martial jurisdiction for the Port of Leghorn; the American Graves Registration Service, Mediterranean Zone; and the Military Inter-Allied Liquidating Agency (U.S.). (5) While this new responsibility came at a time when there was an unusual number of general court-martial cases awaiting trial in Headquarters Command, there is no indication in the report of operations of the Judge Advocate Section that the enlargement of jurisdiction added to the arrears of work during the period under consideration.

3. Changes in Organization.

a. On 1 October 1947, a Provost Marshal Section was

reactivated in Headquarters Command. During preceding months, the Provost Marshal had been Col. Sterling A. Wood, the commanding officer of the 18th Infantry Regiment, and the staff of the Provost Marshal had been a part of the 709th Military Police Service Battalion. In November (6) Colonel Wood was appointed Security Officer, Headquarters Command, and Lt. Col. James E. Emigh became Provost Marshal. At the same time, the Provost Marshal Section was separated administratively from the 709th Military Police Service Battalion. This reorganization made one officer generally responsible, under the commanding general, for the security of Frankfurt Military Post and EUCOM Headquarters. The Security Officer was at the same time in command of the only important tactical force on the post, the 18th Infantry, which furnished the guard for EUCOM Headquarters and other strategic points, as well as maintaining a striking force for action in emergencies. The Provost Marshal, re-established as a member of the commanding general's staff, controlled the operations of all military police units on the post, amounting to six companies.

b. A new section of the staff of Headquarters Command, with the title of Control Staff, was created on 21 October 1947. This new section was created by removing a subsection from the Civilian Personnel Section and setting up the Control Staff as a separate section under the supervision of the G-1, G-5 Section. The functions of the Control Staff were stated as follows: (7)

Acts as consultant on organization and procedures to all elements of Hq Comd, EUCOM. Conducts special studies and surveys to determine number of personnel required for each organization. Reviews requests for personnel, recommends appropriate action.

c. To prepare the monthly reports of the post commander, a Statistical Analysis Section was created in the Commandant's Office in November. This section prepared its first report for October 1947, giving statistical data on a wide range of subjects. Beginning with the report for December 1947, a marked improvement in reliability of the statistics became evident.

d. Some of the staff sections underwent internal reorganizations. Within the Adjutant General Section, new subsections were created for Promotion Control, Reports Control, and Records Checking--the last for the purpose of insuring that no person be sent to the United States without properly executed personal records. The Special Services Section added a Fiscal Subsection to control club funds, pay rolls of German employees, and entertainment expenses. The Budget and Fiscal Section underwent a reorganization in November, which reduced the number of its branches from six to five and had as its main effect the consolidation of accounting responsibilities for both appropriated and indigenous funds into one branch.

4. Settlement of the Bipartite and Bizonal Agencies in Frankfurt.

a. By the end of September 1947, a major portion of the task of establishing the bipartite and bizonal agencies in Frankfurt had been

completed. Seven of the nine agencies then scheduled to be established in Frankfurt had been moved there. Sufficient office space had been provided for all the agencies, and all the American and British staffs of the seven agencies already established had been housed, although not all, and especially those with families, in quarters that were suitable from all points of view. Progress in providing housing for the German employees of the bizonal agencies and their families was not as great, but about one-third of the Germans then believed to be involved in the move had been housed, although no family-type quarters had yet been made available to Germans. The construction and repair projects incident to this move were in full swing, about 5,000 workers being employed in the preparation of premises for occupancy by Germans. (8)

b. By mid-November, an average of 125 U.S. Army trucks were being used daily in projects for the reconstruction of office buildings and dwellings for use by Germans of the bizonal staffs. While the main responsibility in settling the bizonal agencies belonged to the local German administration, the Army furnished about 90 percent of the motor transportation and engineering equipment, the engineer in charge, and about half of the materials. This contribution to a prompt establishment of the bizonal capital meant that the Army had to defer some of its own construction projects. (9) By mid-November also, all nine of the bipartite and bizonal agencies were established in Frankfurt. They had been provided with more than enough office space and all their American and British staff members with their dependents had been provided with

housing, to the number of 754 persons or about 80 percent of those expected to arrive. Housing had been allocated for the remainder. About 44 percent of the Germans connected with the bizonal agencies had already been housed. Plans were matured to house another 30 percent by the end of November and the remainder by about 1 February 1948. Plans were also well advanced to provide prefabricated dwelling units in the number of 839 for German families during the first half of 1948. In view of the fact that the bipartite and bizonal agencies were established in Frankfurt by 15 November 1947, their overriding claim upon materials and labor was withdrawn, and the resources of the Army were again turned back into its own construction projects. (10)

5. Other Major Problems.

In addition to the task of settling the bipartite and bizonal agencies on Frankfurt Military Post, the major problems of Headquarters Command during the last three months of 1947 were the continuing difficulties relating to traffic control and safety as well as fire protection, security problems marked especially by an upsurge of thievery in the American residential sections, and the continuing efforts in the control of venereal disease. A seasonal activity that claimed much of the time and effort of the staff was the organizing of Christmas parties for German children and children of displaced persons.

6. Safety Program.

The necessity for a continuing safety program was stressed by

General Clay in his conference with major commanders in mid-November.

The efforts of Headquarters Command along this line included the issuance of two safety bulletins in which causes of motor vehicle accidents and many other hazards were analyzed. (11) Regulations on motor vehicle lighting were also issued. (12) Even with intensive efforts along these lines Frankfurt Military Post was not able to improve its position materially with reference to other military posts in the European Command. The week of 16-22 November 1947 was designated as Fire Prevention Week. During this time inspections were made of installations and quarters for the purpose of eliminating fire hazards. Various means of publicity were used to instruct all concerned in methods of fire prevention. (13)

7. Security Problems.

a. No fundamental changes occurred in the security responsibilities of Headquarters Command. They continued to be the same as those of all other military posts in the occupied area, but in addition Headquarters Command was responsible for the security of EUCOM Headquarters and it had the responsibilities derived from the fact that it was an area command. Frankfurt Military Post, not forming a part of Second Military District in which it was geographically located, had general responsibility for its own area security while in other military posts this responsibility fell on the U.S. Constabulary.

b. In November steps were taken to improve the security of

areas in which troops were quartered by the appointment of six area
(14)
commanders. At the same time the duties of an area commander were
defined as the maintenance of the general security of the troop area,
including the responsibility for policing the area, coordinating fire
plans, supervising Special Services facilities, controlling traffic,
and the circulation of local residents. In addition the area commander
supervised all reveille and retreat formations. Thus, the area commander
was, in effect, a subpost commander or provost marshal for the designated
(15)
area.

c. The months of September and October 1947 were marked by a
wave of housebreaking, thefts from parked automobiles, and thefts from
military installations. Such depredations were unusually high both in
downtown streets of Frankfurt and within the EUCOM compound. The
situation was met by the Post Provost Marshal by an increase in the
patrols in the EUCOM compound and in other American residential areas.
In December new regulations were issued to prevent the leaving of
vehicles unattended except in circumstances where special precautions
(16)
for their security might be taken. A special aspect of this upsurge
of thievery was the occurrence of several cases demonstrating the
unreliability of the newly established Industrial Police manned by
Germans. There were also cases which indicated that men discharged from
the Industrial Police and civilian guard (displaced persons) companies
were using their knowledge gained in service of the location and
security precautions of military installations. These problems were met

by vigorous action by the Post Provost Marshal with respect to apprehended individuals. It was met also in a broader way by a re-consideration by EUCOM Headquarters of the organization and functioning of the Industrial Police. On Frankfurt Military Post recruitment, training, and discharge of Industrial Police was centralized in the (17) 197th Labor Supervision Center. Consideration was given also to the improvement of wages, working conditions, and other factors calculated to give the members of the Industrial Police a pride in their work and a sense of responsibility.

d. Near Christmas of 1947 several riots occurred, especially in and near Höchst, between Polish displaced persons, members of civilian guard companies, and elements of the local German population. This situation was controlled by the Post Provost Marshal by an increase in patrols in the affected areas and a tightening of discipline in the civilian guard companies. During the period under review only one disturbance occurred between white and Negro troops, an improvement in the situation existing earlier in the year.

8. Control of Venereal Disease.

a. The downward trend in the venereal disease rate in Headquarters Command continued throughout the period under review. While (18) the available figures, presented in the accompanying table, differ in some respects, they agree in showing a consistent improvement. They indicate, however, that the commanding general was overoptimistic in saying in a staff conference in mid-November that Headquarters Command

Venereal Disease Rate

(Source: Chief Surgeon, EUCOM)

	11 Apr 47- 20 Aug	1 Aug- 31 Oct	21 Nov- 26 Dec	27 Dec- 30 Jan 48
White	220	187	152	130
Negro	917	811	503	528
Hq Comd	270	261	193	162
EUCOM	225	205	149	162

(Source: Post Surgeon)

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
White	182	175	156	159	150
Negro	650	653	806	616	473
Hq Comd	241	234	209	196	175
EUCOM	206	185	165	149	162

Annual rate equals $\frac{\text{VD cases in 4 weeks} \times 1,000}{\text{mean strength}} \times \frac{52 \text{ weeks}}{4 \text{ weeks}}$

had exceeded the European Command rate only once in the preceding four (19)

months. In fact, the figures of the Chief Surgeon, EUCOM, show that Headquarters Command succeeded in lowering its rate to that of the European Command only in January 1948, while the Post Surgeon gave an even less favorable picture.

b. In any case, the last three months of 1947 were a period of intense effort upon the part of Headquarters Command to control venereal disease. Much of the local effort was stimulated by new

policies prescribed by EUCOM Headquarters and Washington. This was the period when Army policy called for the injection of a moral tone into venereal disease instruction of the rank and file. It was marked on Frankfurt Military Post by the beginning of "morality lectures" by chaplains and the dropping of the terminology of "Pro Station" in favor of "Aid Station." The major efforts of Headquarters Command were made along two lines. These were the intensified efforts to obtain a follow-up check on men treated for venereal disease and a renewed drive to locate the contacts of men afflicted and to eliminate them as further threats in the spread of disease. At his staff conference in December, the commanding general made it clear that it was the responsibility of the commanding officers of units to see to it that men reported for check-ups after apparent cures. To reinforce this control, the 2d General Dispensary instituted a card-index file of men treated for venereal disease, which quickly revealed delinquencies in reporting for check-ups. A plan of restricting infected men to quarters for the maximum period allowed by Army Regulations was abandoned as impractical and not productive of results, while the restriction of civilian employees was found to be impossible. The drive to locate the contacts of infected men was marked by the issuance of a new Standing Operating Procedure for investigations of this type. The Post Provost Marshal reported that, during the last three months of 1947, 271 girls and women, all but 2 of whom were Germans, were arrested by the military police as venereal suspects. The proportion found to have been infected was not

reported. The procedure in such cases was, when the medical examination revealed infection with venereal disease, to photograph the female carrier, make one copy of the photograph, and destroy the negative. (23) The file of photographs being built up in this way was said to be valuable in tracing sources of infection.

9. Christmas Parties for Children.

The program of the European Command to provide Christmas entertainment for a large number of German children and for all children in displaced persons centers was supported enthusiastically on Frankfurt Military Post. The number of German children entertained on Frankfurt Military Post was reported as 112,000, being more than 11 percent of the total of 985,000 German children entertained in the entire European Command. The number of German adults entertained at Christmas parties on Frankfurt Military Post was reported as 25,000; the number of members of the occupation forces participating, 1,380; and the value of gifts, \$112,000. (24) The number of children in the seven displaced persons centers of Frankfurt Military Post was 2,500. All of these were entertained at Christmas parties at which suitable gifts were distributed, including articles of necessity furnished by the American Red Cross. (25)

10. Strength and Population.

The strength of Headquarters Command during the period under review was:

Category	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Officers and warrant officers . . .	684	654	703	719
Enlisted men and women	7,818	6,710	6,932	6,988
United States civilian employees. .	375	391) 507	381
Allied and neutral civilian employees	100	111)
Displaced persons and enemy and ex-enemy civilian employees . . .	19,969	20,765	20,439	20,423
Totals	28,946	28,631	28,581	28,618

In addition to its own personnel, Headquarters Command was responsible for the security and logistical support of the non-German staff of Headquarters, EUCOM; the Bipartite Control Office; and numerous other governmental and semiofficial agencies. The population of Frankfurt Military Post was therefore much larger than the figures stated above. (27)

The following figures are available for the month of December:

Category	Number
Members of U.S. Army	15,399
Members of U.S. Air Forces in Europe . .	91
Members of U.S. Navy	10
United States civilian employees	3,159
Allied and neutral civilian employees. .	1,626
Displaced persons and enemy and ex-enemy civilian employees	44,386
Dependents	4,351
Transient businessmen--daily average . .	300
Members of Allied military missions . .	61
Staffs of foreign consulates	37
Total	69,230

The 4,351 dependents living on Frankfurt Military Post at the end of

December included 2,438 adults of over 18 years of age and 1,913 children and youths of less than 18 years of age. They were comprised in 2,363 families, as follows:

<u>Families of</u>	<u>Number</u>
Officers	1,192
Enlisted men	590
United States civilian employees	522
Allied and neutral civilian employees	44
Members of Allied military missions	<u>15</u>
Total	<u>2,363</u>

OCCUPATION MISSIONS OF THE STAFF SECTIONS

11. G-1, G-5 Section.

a. No change of importance occurred in the mission of the G-1, G-5 Section. The G-1 element was much occupied with the problems of venereal disease control, considered elsewhere in this chapter, and with many morale buildings and recreational activities of special importance in the occupation. Among the latter was a project for the refurnishing of unit day rooms made possible by a grant of funds from the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund.

b. In the last three months of 1947 an especially important task of the G-5 element was to supervise the rapidly growing Butzbach Resettlement Center through which passed all displaced persons to their new homes outside Germany. The persons passing through this center

numbered 1,326 in October, 1,536 in November, and 1,753 in December for a total of 4,615. These people departed to many countries including the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, French Morocco, the United States, Canada, Argentina, Venezuela, and Chile.

12. The Adjutant General Section.

The principal activity of the Adjutant General Section arising directly from the occupation of Germany continued to be the consideration of applications for marriage with German nationals. The developments along this line are summarized in the following table:

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total since June 47
Applications received	68	19	24	465
Marriages approved	71	46	38	425
Applications received from officers . .	1	-	-	
Applications received from enlisted men	31	16	18	
Applications received from civilians	39	3	20	

The Senior Chaplain of Headquarters Command reported that he had conducted 391 marriage interviews during 1947, as required by the regulations upon marriage with Germans.

13. Provost Marshal Section.

The Provost Marshal Section continued to have many and varied contacts with the resident civil population. Much is revealed as to the character of these contacts as well as of relations in general between

the occupation forces and the German population by the statistics of arrests as reported by the Post Provost Marshal. In 1947 the military police arrested Germans in the following numbers and for the offenses shown:

	2d qtr	3d qtr	4th qtr
Larceny	213		362
Robbery		2	2
Assault and battery	3	25	22
Illegal entry into U.S. billets	53	18	47
Illegal entry into compound	40	25	19
Illegal possession of U.S. property	336	262	188
Illegal entry into U.S. Zone	478	103	47
No identification	-	109	126
Drunk		7	1
Disorderly		17	10
Drunk and disorderly		7	-
Unauthorized weapon		15	10
Venereal disease check		284	269
Off limits		46	11
Illegal billets		22	4
Security violations		7	4
Miscellaneous	1,271	320	156
Black market			82
Sodomy			2
Traffic violations			872
Totals	2,394	1,643	2,234

in the same quarters the number of non-Germans arrested by the military police were:

<u>2d qtr</u>	<u>3d qtr</u>	<u>4th qtr</u>
2,007	2,285	2,885

Thus, it is evident that a large portion of the activities of the military police were directed toward the control of the German population.

14. Judge Advocate Section.

In the latter part of 1947 the Judge Advocate Section was obliged to devote a large part of its efforts to the giving of advice on income tax matters. This came about because of a Treasury ruling suspending the right of persons serving overseas to postpone the payment of their income tax. Another problem which presented itself to the Judge Advocate Section at this time was the appearance in the U.S. Zone of Germany of certain civilian lawyers who served as defense counsel in courts martial. The Post Judge Advocate reported that the effect of having civilian defense counsel in courts martial was to prolong the proceedings. This added to an already serious accumulation of cases for trial and the calendar had not been cleared by the end of 1947.

15. Civilian Personnel Section.

With the enlargement of its responsibilities for the administration of Germans and displaced persons employed by the occupation forces the Civilian Personnel Section set about improving itself for operations in this field. It instituted an employee relations program for this class of employees. It detailed some members of its staff to familiarize themselves with German labor law and pay-roll procedures. It conducted intensified training programs, made numerous surveys, and formulated recommendations designed to improve the working conditions and morale of resident employees and to combat the rapid turn-over, which was the greatest unsolved problem in the employment of Germans and displaced persons.

16. Visitors Bureau.

During the last three months of 1947 the Visitors Bureau operated 11 hotels having 820 rooms and 1,468 beds. To these were assigned persons temporarily present on Frankfurt Military Post. One part of the activities of the Visitors Bureau that had been rapidly increasing was the reception of visiting businessmen seeking to open commercial relations with German firms in the combined U.S. and British Zones. Earlier in 1947 General Clay announced the policy of providing a chain of hotels, operated by Germans with aid from the United States, for the express purpose of serving visiting businessmen. Toward the end of 1947 steps were taken in Frankfurt Military Post to give effect to this policy. One of the hotels operated by the Visitors Bureau, the Ritter Park Hotel in Bad Homburg, was scheduled for early release to the German authorities to become the first of the commercial hotels for visiting businessmen.

17. G-2, G-3 Section.

The G-2, G-3 Section had broad responsibilities in the formulation of policy and the direction of operations designed to protect the security of EUCOM Headquarters and Frankfurt Military Post. In the latter part of 1947 the G-2 element placed a renewed emphasis upon the fingerprinting of all dependents and also of members of the custodial staff of EUCOM Headquarters Building. The G-2 element became concerned also in the unusual incidence of thievery and housebreaking in the early winter months and

took action to secure the erection of guarded parking lots for motor vehicles. The G-3 element continued to supervise ceremonies on Frankfurt Military Post and to guide the work of the staffs assigned to the Troop Information and Education Program, German Youth Activities, and dependents schools. In the period under review another series of orientation lectures for dependents was offered with an attendance of 264 persons. In the field of dependents' education, the period under review was marked by the opening of a new elementary school at Hanau staffed by two American teachers and enrolling 34 pupils. Another addition to the school system of Frankfurt Military Post was a kindergarten at Heddernheim.

18. Logistical or Housekeeping Functions.

a. The most important role of Headquarters Command was the provision of logistical support to all Army units and official agencies stationed on Frankfurt Military Post. This task went far beyond, in magnitude and complexity, the usual responsibilities of a military post. It was for the most part the responsibility of the G-4 Section and the special staff divisions under its supervision, namely, Transportation, Mess, Engineer, Post Quartermaster, Surgeon, and Ordnance Sections. The G-4 Section confined itself to the consideration of broad questions of policy. In the last three months of 1947, these concerned especially problems of priorities, both of materials and manpower. Both were limited and it was necessary to decide what projects would get the available supplies and men and for how long they would enjoy a superior claim.

There were, of course, many so-called housekeeping functions that had to be carried on without interruption: Everybody had to be housed, fed, clothed, and provided with the conveniences of life to the extent of Army responsibility, while buildings had to be maintained, heated, and protected from fire. Headquarters Command had only limited capabilities for undertaking new construction or new projects of repairing buildings or improving grounds. In the fall of 1947, the bipartite and bizonal agencies had the strongest claim upon Headquarters Command for materials and men to be used in construction and repair. Toward the end of November, with the establishment of most of these agencies and their staffs on Frankfurt Military Post, this priority was removed, and the energies of some of the logistical agencies were redirected into projects that had been postponed for a long time.

b. The Transportation Section had only one function that differed sharply from the usual duties of such a section on a military post. This was its function of supervising a fleet of German taxis serving the people of Frankfurt Military Post. Some phases of transportation functions normal to a large garrison were unusually important, due to the extent of the post and the circumstances prevailing in occupied Germany. For example, Transportation Section operated a fleet of 85 buses. Due to the necessity of keeping a large proportion of these in operating condition, all repairs including the heaviest were made by the operating agency instead of by Ordnance.

c. The Mess Section operated nine messes, serving 141,149 meals

and employing 143 persons during the month of December. In addition it operated 10 major clubs for officers, civilian employees, and their dependents at which food and drinks were served. (29)

d. The Post Quartermaster Section was responsible for the supply and supervision of 147 messes of all kinds on Frankfurt Military Post. It operated sales commissaries, bakeries, coffee roasting plants, milk and ice delivery services, shoe repair facilities, laundries, dry cleaning plants, and filling stations for the sale of gasoline and oil for use in private motor vehicles. On 26 September 1947, it was required to take over from the Engineer Section the supply and repair of household furniture for the living quarters of officers, civilian employees, and their dependents. In addition to these varied functions, the Post Quartermaster Section had other responsibilities traditionally belonging to the Quartermaster, such as the supply of oil and gasoline and the management of scrap and salvage operations.

e. The Surgeon Section continued to operate under the severe handicap derived from the fact that the installations under its supervision were staffed in proportion only to the military strength of the post. The presence of thousands of civilian employees and dependents entitled to medical treatment placed an unusual burden upon the staff and required the development of specialties. The Post Veterinarian found that the maintenance of a small animal dispensary made heavy claims upon the energies of his staff.

f. The Engineer Section had broad functions in the maintenance

and construction of real estate and in the maintenance and installation of utilities. Probably its greatest problem was the continuing shortage of construction materials. A problem that it shared with other sections of Headquarters Command employing large numbers of German skilled and unskilled workers was the shortage of desired technicians in the local labor market and the necessity of reconciling the claims of Frankfurt Military Post for labor with those of other agencies operating in the same area and of the German economy. In the latter part of 1947, the labor situation was still further complicated by the establishment in Frankfurt of the bipartite and bizonal agencies. The Engineer Section had to cope, like other branches of post headquarters, with the rapid turn-over in its labor force and the tendency of German employees to steal the materials with which they worked--construction materials in the case of the Engineer Section, food in the case of the Quartermaster Section.

FOOTNOTES

N.B. Unless otherwise indicated, this chapter was prepared from data furnished by Headquarters Command in Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.

1. FM 101-5, The Staff and Combat Orders, par 27.

2. See staff studies, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, 16 Sep 47, subj: "Reduction of the General and Special Staff Divisions"; 1 Oct 47, subj: "Reduction of Strength of Office, Military Labor Service"; and attached paper, subj: "Program for the Study of Assigned Functions."

3. Staff study, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, 13 Oct 47, subj: "Proposed EUCOM Staff Reduction," tab B, par 7.

4. Hq, EUCOM, Allied Contact Sec, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 2-3; memo for record, 24 Oct 47, subj: "Reduction of General and Special Staff Divisions" (in SGS, EUCOM, file 322/1 EUCOM).

5. Cables S-2904, 25 Sep 47, EUCOM to Dept of the Army; WX-88894, 23 Oct 47, Dept of the Army from Dir, Plans and Opr to EUCOM.

6. GO 81, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 25 Nov 47.

7. See functional chart included in Hq Comd, EUCOM, G-1, G-5 Sec, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.

8. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 30, 8 Oct 47, par 37b; No 31, 13 Oct 47, par 24.

9. EUCOM Press Release No 694, 21 Nov 47.

10. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 37, 25 Nov 47, par 25; EUCOM Press Release No 754, 16 Dec 47.

11. Hq Comd, EUCOM, Safety Bulletin, No 6, 30 Oct 47; No 7, 18 Dec 47.

12. Ltr, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 29 Dec 47, file AG 451 HCORD, subj: "Motor Vehicle Lighting."

13. Ltr, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 7 Nov 47, subj: "Fire Prevention Week."

14. GOs, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 78, 6 Nov 47; 80, 20 Nov 47; 82, 16 Dec 47.

15. SOP 4, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 5 Nov 47, subj: "Standing Operating Procedure for Area Commanders"; see also an early draft of same in ltr, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 10 Oct 47, subj: "Instructions for Area Commanders."

16. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive No 17, 5 Dec 47, sec X; staff memo No 115, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 2 Dec 47, subj: "Vehicle Security Regulations."

17. Ltr, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 28 Oct 47, subj: "Employment and Utilization of Industrial Police."

18. Chief Surgeon's figures from Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Sep 47-Jan 48; Post Surgeon's figures from ltrs, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 20 Oct 47, 18 Nov 47, 10 Dec 47, subj: "VD Report for the Month of" Sep, Oct, and Nov 47; and Monthly Report of Post Commander, Frankfurt Military Post, Feb 48.

19. Hq Comd, EUCOM, Minutes of Semimonthly Unit Commanders' Meeting, 14 Nov 47, par 3.

20. Ibid., 5 Dec 47.

21. Ltr, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 4 Nov 47, file G-1/SWD/FES/rp, subj: "Discipline and Venereal Disease."

22. SOP 3, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 20 Oct 47, subj: "SOP for Apprehension of VD Suspects (Contacts)."

23. Ibid.

24. EUCOM Press Release No 774, 23 Dec 47.

25. Ltr, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 24 Nov 47, file AG 353.7 HCG-AP, subj: "Christmas Activities for United Nations Displaced Persons Children."

26. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Sep 47-Jan 48.

27. Monthly Report of Post Commander, Frankfurt Military Post, Dec 47.

28. Ibid.

29. Monthly Report of Post Commander, Frankfurt Military Post, Dec 47.

Table I

COMMAND AND STAFF ASSIGNMENTS
HEADQUARTERS COMMAND, EUCOM

1 October-31 December 1947

<u>Title of Position</u>	<u>Officers Assigned</u>	<u>Date</u>
Commanding General	Brig. Gen. Robinson E. Duff	assumed comd 27 Mar 47
Aide	1st Lt. Sigel E. Cole	aptd 1 Apr 47
Deputy Commandant	Col. Mark G. Brislawn	aptd 13 Jan 47
Chief of Staff	Col. Henry E. Sanderson	assumed duties 1 Jun 47
PIO	1st Lt. Dorothy P. Frome, WAC	aptd 11 Sep 46
IG	Lt. Col. J. E. Maloney, Jr.	aptd 5 Jan 47
Budget & Fiscal Officer	1st Lt. Joseph H. Barnes Col. Jerome F. Sears	aptd 20 Jun 46 assumed duties 28 Dec 47
AC of S, G-1, G-5	Lt. Col. John W. Dean	assumed duties 1 Jun 47
AC of S, G-2, G-3	Lt. Col. W.C. Mahoney, Jr.	aptd 15 Oct 46
AC of S, G-4	Col. Llewellen D. Tharp	aptd 1 Jul 47
AG	Lt. Col. Robert W. Fitzpatrick	aptd 1 Jul 47
Chief, Visitors Bureau	Capt. Edgar G. Olden	aptd 1 Sep 47
Staff JA	Col. Francis H. Vanderwerker	aptd 21 Sep 47
Senior Chaplain	Maj. Carl F. Gunther	aptd 11 Apr 47
PM	Col. Sterling A. Wood Lt. Col. J. M. Emigh	aptd 31 Mar 47 aptd 31 Oct 47
German Youth Officer	Capt. Dale M. Ford	aptd 28 Jun 47

Transportation Officer	Lt. Col. W. C. Roberts	aptd 6 Apr 47
Mess Officer	Col. E. H. Harrelson Lt. Col. Harden B. McDill	aptd 17 Feb 47 assumed duties 2 Dec 47
Post Engineer	Col. N. A. Matthias	aptd 14 May 47
Post Exchange Officer	Lt. Col. Roy A. Wisler Lt. Col. W. G. Fritz	aptd 1 Dec 46 assumed duties 25 Oct 47
Finance Officer	Col. Bernard J. Tullington	asgd 12 Aug 47
Special Services Officer	Capt. Joe W. Etter	asgd 14 Feb 47
Civilian Personnel Officer	E. C. Gallagher	aptd 4 May 47
TI & E Officer	Capt. Alvin D. Ungerleider	aptd 24 Jun 47
Dependents School Supt. Dependents Schools Officer	Dwight A. Erickson Maj. A. E. Blewett	aptd 8 Sep 47 assumed duties 4 Sep 47
Post Quartermaster	Col. D. H. Finley Col. Ernest C. Adkins	assumed duties 30 Aug 47 assumed duties 30 Dec 47
Post Surgeon	Col. Francis M. Fitts	aptd 15 Jun 47
Post Ordnance Officer	Lt. Col. Henry H. Wishart	aptd 16 Sep 46
Editor, <u>Occupation Chronicle</u>	Tec 4 George E. Mayo	aptd 1 Jan 47
Höchst Subpost	Col. Herbert H. Harris	aptd 1 Jun 46
Bad Nauheim Subpost	Col. William V. Rattan	assumed comd 26 Sep 47
Hanau Subpost	Lt. Col. James B. Gregorie Col. Oliver H. Prizer	assumed duties 27 Aug 47 assumed duties 1 Dec 47
Hanau Signal Depot Subpost	Col. E. V. Elder	assumed duties 23 Sep 47

Table II

**COMPARATIVE RANK OF
HEADQUARTERS COMMAND OR FRANKFURT MILITARY POST
ACCORDING TO SEVERAL CRITERIA**

	Oct	Nov	Dec
Number of Serious Incidents	16th in 17	11th in 16	12th in 16
Serious Incident Rate per 1000 Troops	6th in 17	3d in 16	7th in 16
Officer Strength of Posts	1st in 17	1st in 16	1st in 16
Enlisted Strength of Posts	1st in 17	2d in 16	1st in 16
U.S. War Dept. Civilian Strength	1st in 17	1st in 16	1st in 16
Allied and Neutral Civilian Strength	1st in 17		
DP's, Enemy, and Ex-Enemy Civilian Strength	1st in 17	1st in 16	1st in 16
Military Injury Rate (1 Oct-31 Dec 47)			11th in 18
Civilian Occupational Injury Rate (1 Oct-31 Dec 47)			6th in 18
Motor Vehicle Accident Rate (1 Oct-31 Dec 47)			10th in 18
Time from Restraint to Sentence in GCM (1 Oct-31 Dec 47)			10th in 10
Time from Restraint to Action of Reviewing Authority in GCM (1 Oct-31 Dec 47)			9th in 10
Veneral Disease (29 Nov- 26 Dec 47)			14th in 16
Number of Dependents (15 Dec 47)			1st in 16

Chapter XXXVIII

U.S. AIR FORCES, EUROPE

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO RESTRICTED

AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command
(Per DA Form 7 25 Apr 51)*

Chapter XXXVIII

U.S. AIR FORCES, EUROPE

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

1. Organization.

a. On 1 October 1947, U.S. Air Forces, Europe (USAFE) consisted of a headquarters and three major subordinate commands. These commands were Headquarters Command, USAFE; XII Tactical Air Command; and European Air Transport Service. Attached commands were the 5th Weather Group and 5th Airways and Air Communications Service Wing, the headquarters of both being located in Wiesbaden, Germany.

b. The most important organizational changes during the period under review were the discontinuance of the XII Tactical Air Command (XII TAC) on 6 October 1947; and the discontinuance of the European Air Transport Service (EATS) on 20 December 1947. The USAFE staff underwent a change on 6 December 1947, when a Plans Section was organized and added to its functions.

c. With the closing of XII TAC and EATS, Headquarters, USAFE, assumed an operational role in direct control of air installations, in addition to administrative functions. The major activities concerning supplies remained the responsibility of two large depot systems: Erding Air Depot, with five subordinate depots; and Oberpfaffenhofen Air Depot, with three subordinate depots. The principal functions of these depots were supply and maintenance and the disposal of Air Force surplus property.
(3)

2. Intelligence Functions and Responsibilities.

The intelligence functions of the Commanding General, USAFE, as outlined in a EUCOM intelligence directive, dated 1 November 1947
(4)
were as follows:

To furnish Headquarters, EUCOM, with finished air intelligence to include the air intelligence estimate of the situation.

To take a special interest in the air order of battle and in intelligence aspects of air installations, air target data, air technical and scientific developments, and aircraft manufacture.

To furnish Headquarters, EUCOM, with all air intelligence and related data which might be required by the Director of Intelligence, Headquarters, Department of the Army.

To communicate directly with the Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2, Headquarters, Department of the Air Force, Washington, and to deal with foreign air ministries and air forces, as well as United States air attaches.

To promote adequate intelligence coordination by close intelligence liaison between the Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, and the Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2, Headquarters, USAFE.

3. Commanders and Key Staff Officers.

a. Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, former commander of the 20th Air Force assumed command of USAFE on 20 October 1947. Brig. Gen. John F. McBlain, interim commander, returned to his former assignment as Assistant Chief of Staff, A-3, USAFE. (5)

b. Members of the USAFE general staff on 31 December 1947 were: Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. A. W. Kissner, who succeeded Brig. Gen. John DeF. Barker on 21 November 1947; Deputy Chief of Staff, Col. Raymond L. Winn; Assistant Chief of Staff, A-1, Col. German P. Culver, who relieved Col. John C. Horton on 16 December 1947; Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2, Col. William C. Bentley, Jr., who succeeded Brig. Gen. Charles Y. Banfill on 20 December 1947; Assistant Chief of Staff, A-3, Brig. Gen. John F. McBlain, who relieved Col. Richard T. Coiner, Jr., on 21 October 1947; and Assistant Chief of Staff, A-4, Brig. Gen. Max F. Schneider, former commander of the European Air Materiel Command. (6)

c. Brig. Gen. Joseph Smith continued as Commanding General of Headquarters Command, USAFE, and Wiesbaden Military Post.

d. Brig. Gen. James M. Fitzmaurice remained as Commanding General of XII TAC until its discontinuance on 6 October 1947.

e. Brig. Gen. James F. Powell was Commanding General of EATS until its discontinuance on 20 December 1947.

4. Mission.

The general mission of USAFE was broadened by a EUCOM security directive, dated 1 October 1947, which outlined the security missions and

responsibilities of major subordinate commands. The USAFE security mission was as follows: ⁽⁷⁾ to provide for internal and local security of all air installations and furnish air support on call to the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, and to coordinate plans for air support when necessary with Ground Force Headquarters and USFA. The Commanding General, USAFE, was to furnish air support when requested by the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, or the Commanding General, USFA, without approval of Headquarters, EUCOM, under the circumstances and to the extent outlined below:

a. Minor disturbances.

(1) Demonstrations over affected areas.

(2) Tactical reconnaissance missions.

b. Major uprisings.

(1) Tactical air support by at least one squadron of fighter-bombers.

(2) Photo reconnaissance.

(3) Supply and evacuation of troops.

(4) Transporting of troops in emergencies.

5. Military and Civilian Personnel.

a. The troop strength of USAFE continued to decline during the period under review in accordance with the reduction program already established. The strength on 26 December 1947 was 18,120 men, of whom 2,175 were officers and 15,945 enlisted men, a reduction since 1 October

1947 of 4,431. The military strength of the principal headquarters and installations was as follows:

Headquarters, USAFE	273
Headquarters Command, USAFE	2,556
Bad Kissingen Air Base	280
Bremen Air Base	240
Erding Air Depot	5,835
Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base	855
Munich Air Base	364
Neubiberg Air Base	1,651
Oberpfaffenhofen Air Base	2,675
Rhein-Main Air Base	2,550
Tempelhof Air Base, Berlin	558
Tulln Air Base, Vienna, Austria	<u>283</u>
Total	18,120

Persons released by the discontinuance of EATS on 20 December 1947 were absorbed by Headquarters, USAFE, and the air bases at Rhein-Main, Munich, Bremen, Tempelhof, and Tulln. Personnel of the attached 5th Airways and Air Communications Service (AACCS) Wing numbered approximately 201 officers and 1,782 enlisted men on 31 December 1947. The strength of the attached 5th Weather Group was 63 officers and 253 enlisted men. (8)

b. The number of civilians employed by USAFE declined from 28,828 on 1 October 1947 to 24,203 on 31 December 1947, a decrease of 4,625. At the end of the year USAFE employed 557 United States citizens, 473 Allied and neutral citizens, and 23,173 displaced persons, and enemy and ex-enemy nationals. A majority of the last mentioned group served in the overhead of installations, military labor service units, Industrial Police companies, and civilian Polish guard companies. (9)

6. USAFE Installations.

a. Permanent USAFE installations in Germany were maintained in accordance with Headquarters, EUCOM, and Air Force technical standards. On 31 December 1947, the permanent installations with locations and nature of activities were as follows:

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Activity</u>
Darmstadt Radar Site	Goddelsau	Tactical control squadron
Erding Air Depot	Erding	Main air depot
Freising Radar Site	Freising	Tactical control squadron
Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base	Fürstenfeld- bruck	45th Reconnaissance Squadron
Landsberg Air Ammunition Depot	Landsberg	Air ammunition depot
Munich Air Base	Munich	Terminal; 60th Troop Carrier Group
Neustadt Bomb Range	Siegenberg	Bomb range
Rhein-Main Air Base	Frankfurt	Main EUCOM terminal; 61st Troop Carrier Group
Rothwesten Radar Site	Kassel	Tactical control squadron
Schweinfurt Bomb Range	Schweinfurt	Bomb range
Tempelhof Air Base	Berlin	Terminal
Tripoli Air Base	Tripoli, Libia	Terminal
Wiesbaden Military Post	Wiesbaden	Headquarters, USAFE

The Neustadt and Schweinfurt bomb ranges were designated and assigned
(11)
to control of Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base on 10 October 1947.

b. Temporary USAFE installations on 31 December 1947 were as
(12)

follows:

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Activity</u>
Bad Kissingen Air Base	Bad Kissingen	Dependent staging area
Bremen Air Base	Bremen	Terminal
Bruck Air Ordnance Depot	Bruck	Motor vehicle repair depot
Erlangen Air Base	Erlangen	Headquarters, Erlangen Air Base
Giebelstadt Air Base	Giebelstadt	Stand-by base for very heavy bombers (B-29)
Industriehafen Storage Depot	Industriehafen	Surplus aircraft storage; terminal for Nürnberg
Munich Air Base	Munich	Ordnance depot
Neubiberg Air Base	Munich	86th Composite Group
Oberpfaffenhofen Air Depot	Oberpfaffenhofen Air Depot	
Oberwiesenfeld Signal Depot	Munich	Signal depot; subbase of Erding Air Depot
Roberts Field	Liberia	Terminal
Roth Air Ammunition Depot	Roth	Air ammunition depot
Tulln Air Base	Vienna, Austria	Terminal
Wolfgang Storage Depot	Hanau	Holding and processing point
Zeppelinheim Air Ammunition Depot	Zeppelinheim	Air ammunition depot; subbase of Rhein-Main Air Base

On 17 October 1947, among the installations enumerated above, the following were attached to EUCOM military posts for logistical support,

except for items of supply peculiar to the Air Force; Oberwiesenfeld Signal Depot, to Munich Military Post; Industriehafen Storage Depot, Bruck Air Ordnance Depot, and Roth Air Ammunition Depot, to Nürnberg (13) Military Post.

c. On 31 December 1947, USAFE representatives were lodged at (14) the following installations:

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Activity</u>
Echterdingen Air Base (US Constabulary)	Stuttgart	EATS terminal
Istres Air Base (Royal Air Force)	Istres, France	EATS operations
Kaufbeuren Signal Depot (US Constabulary)	Kaufbeuren	AACS storage and operations
Maison Blanche Air Base (French)	Algiers, Algeria	EATS operations

d. Changes affecting the status of USAFE installations during the fourth quarter of 1947 were:

(1) Eschborn Air Base, Frankfurt, was discontinued on 6 October 1947 and its facilities were consolidated with Rhein-Main Air Base.

(2) Pisa Air Base, Pisa, Italy, was turned over to the Italian Government on 5 November 1947.

(3) On 5 November 1947, Wolfgang Air Ordnance Depot was redesignated Wolfgang Storage Depot.

(4) Bad Kissingen Provisional Base Unit was discontinued on 10 November 1947.

(5) EATS lodger rights at Ciampino Air Base, Rome, Italy, were relinquished to the Italian Government in November.

(6) Dhahran Air Base, Saudi Arabia, was transferred to the jurisdiction of Headquarters, Air Transport Command, Washington, D.C., 6 December 1947.

7. Reduction of Major Subordinate Commands.

a. The XII Tactical Air Command at Bad Kissingen, Germany, was discontinued on 6 October 1947. Bad Kissingen Air Base was assigned to Headquarters, USAFE, on the same date and continued to reduce its activities preparatory to being discontinued. Operational control of Giebelstadt, Neubiberg, and Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base was also assumed by Headquarters, USAFE. The mission of XII TAC had been primarily that of supplying tactical air support to ground force units under direction (15) of USAFE and Headquarters, EUCOM.

b. The European Air Transport Service (Provisional) was discontinued on 20 December 1947, after which the facilities related to the transport of passengers and cargo in scheduled aircraft, still known as EATS, were operated under direct control of Headquarters, USAFE. Command jurisdiction of EATS stations was transferred from the 51st Troop Carrier Wing, formerly known as EATS (Provisional), to the following: Headquarters, USAFE; Rhein-Main, Tempelhof, Tulln, Bremen, and Munich Air Bases; and Rothwesten, Darmstadt, and Freising Radar Sites. The transfer of units involved the reassignment of approximately

5,000 men. Operation of EATS facilities at the Industriehafen and Stuttgart terminals; Roberts Field, Liberia; and Tripoli Air Base, Libia, were transferred to the command jurisdiction of Rhein-Main Air (16) Base.

8. Personnel Reduction Problems.

Problems confronting USAFE concerning the reduction of personnel were discussed frequently by representatives of the A-1, A-3, and A-4 Divisions of Headquarters, USAFE. These resolved into three main subjects: rotation and replacement, housing, and shipment of personnel. The strength of USAFE was to be reduced from 19,000 to 13,700 by June 1948 to meet the authorized strength. In addition to personnel normally returned to the United States by reason of expiration of term of service, 4,560 enlisted men were to be returned in May and June 1948 as surplus, and 12,944 men were to be returned prior to February 1949. Due to these high losses, it was necessary to requisition 11,700 enlisted replacements for arrival in the European Command during the period July 1948 through January 1949. The problem of housing dependents of military personnel in or near USAFE installations presented numerous difficulties. Persons awaiting shipment to the United States were housed outside operating installations whenever possible to make room for permanent personnel and their families. A temporary family assembly center was established to house and serve families until shipping space became available. Dwellings were renovated and made as suitable as possible for

occupancy by American families. Additional houses were requisitioned from the German civil population where possible. Family communities were established in outlying districts, but the distance from USAFE installations necessitated considerable commuting and did not prove entirely satisfactory. The prompt evacuation of personnel and families eligible for return to the United States was expected to relieve the housing shortage materially after 1 July 1948. The major problem confronting USAFE in closing installations was the lack of shipping space for families returning to the United States, caused by limited Army transport service. Toward the end of December, there were 140 officers, 200 enlisted men, and 306 families awaiting shipment to the United States.

(17)

9. Plans for Occupation Air Force.

a. The Commanding General, USAFE, submitted a plan to Headquarters, EUCOM, on 19 September 1947 relating to the reduction of the Air Force in Europe below the proposed 1 July 1948 troop basis. The proposal was advanced because of new developments which arose after approval of the original troop basis in April 1947. The original purpose of this plan was to determine the size and composition of USAFE when the strength of EUCOM dropped to a token force size. The new USAFE proposal called for an occupation Air Force of 9,859 troops. An additional or "close-out" force of 5,931 was requested for disposing of surplus and excess property, a program scheduled for completion by 1 April 1949. The close-out force was to be employed in the disposal of surplus property at the following depots:

(18)

InstallationType of Property

Landsberg Air Ammunition Depot)) Ammunition
Roth Air Ammunition Depot	
Zeppelinheim Air Ammunition Depot)	
Oberwiesenfeld Signal Depot	Signal supplies
Erding Air Depot	Air Force technical supplies
Oberpfaffenhofen Air Depot)) Aircraft
Industriehafen Storage Depot)	
Munich Air Ordnance Depot	Ordnance supplies

b. USAFE advised EUCOM that a further reduction of the Air

Force would necessarily be predicated upon the termination of certain services, or the continuance of their operation by OMGUS or civil aviation interests. These services were:

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

c. An estimate was prepared by USAFE for a minimum occupation Air Force after 1 July 1948, on the basis of elimination of the foregoing services and activities. Types of units and their strengths (20) believed to be necessary were:

<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Strength</u>
Small Air Force headquarters	Frankfurt am Main	200
Base to be used by Strategic Air Command units rotated from the USA	Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base	700
Strategic Air Force group	Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base	700
Maintenance and supply subdepot	Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base	500
Aircraft pool	Rhein-Main Air Base	550
15 aircraft for special missions		
35 aircraft for maintenance of flying proficiency of rated personnel		
5 aircraft for photo projects		
Airways and Air Communications Service and weather units		<u>150</u>
Total		2,800

A team of officers from Headquarters, USAFE, visited Air Force Headquarters in Washington during October to obtain decisions regarding these plans.

d. On 6 October 1947, the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, observed that the concept held up to that time by EUCOM Headquarters, of the composition of USAFE after 1 July 1948 called for a small tactical Air Force based in Germany, air transport units necessary to support the

occupation mission, a unit necessary to accomplish photo tasks, a close-out force for disposal of surplus Air Force property, and a force to maintain bases necessary to support the very heavy bombardment (VHB) rotational program. (21) EUCOM Headquarters proposed to USAFE and the

Department of the Air Force that a more logical concept of the troop basis of USAFE on 1 July 1948 would be the stationing of all Air Force combat units in the United States, from which base both fighter and bombardment forces could be sent from time to time to Europe for training and the maintenance of United States prestige in the air. The force in Germany could, under such a plan, be reduced to the minimum necessary to operate and maintain transport aircraft, maintain bases necessary to support the B-29 rotational program, and to accomplish photo tasks. An agreement was under negotiation with France and Italy by which it was expected to overcome any difficulties arising from flying large tactical formations over those countries as part of the rotational training program. (22)

e. The Department of the Air Force concurred in principle with this concept, but stated that strategic plans called for the conversion of the majority of fighter units to jet-propelled aircraft, which had short range and high maintenance factors, making rotation to Europe impractical for fighter-training purposes. (23) Upon review of the EUCOM concept, the Department of the Air Force advised Headquarters, USAFE, on 17 November 1947 that "it was the policy of the U.S. Air Force to retain in Germany a minimum occupation Air Force which could be augmented on

short notice by dispatch of combat units from the United States to
(24)
present a show of force when considered expedient." Gen. Hoyt S.

(25)
Vandenberg, then Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, stated:

It is recognized that the Air Force units in Germany do not contribute materially to the purely occupational mission of policing Germany. However, the presence of US combat aircraft in Europe serves as a reminder of potential American Air power. As such the air units in Germany serve as a diplomatic weapon and their withdrawal would be interpreted in many quarters as a retreat on the diplomatic front.

f. The Department of the Air Force advised Headquarters, USAFE, that there was no evidence of early termination or transfer of responsibility of services to OMGUS or the Civil Aeronautics Authority. It was stated that the minimum size of the token Air Force would be determined by the number of men needed for the support of the rotational training program, ATC operations, and civil airways; and the operation, maintenance, and support of activities and installations outside
(26)
Germany.

g. The Department of the Air Force concurred generally with the USAFE proposal of a token Air Force, provided future plans of the U.S. Government called for a reduction of all occupation forces in Germany. USAFE was advised of the following decisions:

(1) A force to support the VHB rotational training program and the Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base had been authorized.

(2) The 61st Troop Carrier Group would be used in airborne training of the U.S. Constabulary and other ground forces when not

engaged in air transportation.

(3) The 45th Reconnaissance Squadron (Night Photo) would be reorganized to consist of one flight of A-26 aircraft, one flight of four B-17 aircraft for high altitude photography, and one flight of FA-26 aircraft equipped for night photo-flash bomb photography.

(4) A policy concerning aid to civil aviation was in preparation, which would probably provide that USAFE would determine the installations needed and establish them in the number and type believed to be necessary for the support of civil airways, and that these would be operated by AACCS under the control of USAFE.

(5) A close-out force of 5,004 had been authorized until approximately April 1949, unless reduction of the Air Force budget for 1949 curtailed the force prior to that time.

(6) The request for assignment of a jet fighter group to USAFE was not favorably considered as Air Force plans required that all such units remain in the United States.

(7) The new proposed troop basis was established at 9,635 men and the close-out force, at 5,778 men, as compared to the USAFE proposals of 9,859 and 5,931 men respectively. The total force required until 1 April 1949 was fixed at 14,423 men. Upon the reduction of the close-out force of 5,778 men after 1 April 1949, the permanent troop basis of USAFE was established at 9,635 officers and enlisted men. (28)

10. USAFE Communities.

On 15 December 1947, there were 10 military communities in USAFE

which provided housing and living facilities for a total of 2,500 families, of which 1,605 were families of officers and 895 were families of enlisted men. These communities were located at Bad Kissingen, Erding, Fürstenfeldbruck, Giebelstadt, Landsberg, Neubiberg, Oberpfaffenhofen, Rhein-Main, Roth, and Wiesbaden. In addition, there were 358 Air Force families under jurisdiction of three ground force military posts, which included 222 families of officers and 136 families of enlisted men. Ground Force posts housing Air Force families were located at Bremen, Darmstadt, Freising, Industriehafen, Kassel, Munich, Tempelhof (Berlin), and Rothwesten.

11. Headquarters Command, USAFE.

The only major subordinate command remaining in USAFE on 31 December 1947 was Headquarters Command, USAFE, which administered Wiesbaden Military Post. Brig. Gen. Joseph Smith was commanding general and post commandant. The mission of Headquarters Command was to provide the necessary maintenance, supply, construction, transportation, housing, messing, and security for Headquarters, USAFE, with 33 units and for Wiesbaden Military Post, with 47 units. The command was responsible for the administration of military and civilian personnel and for the maintenance of tactical efficiency and discipline of assigned troops. Wiesbaden Military Post, with headquarters in Wiesbaden, consisted of Landkreise Limberg, Untertaunus, and Rheingau; Stadtkreis Wiesbaden; and that part of Stadtkreis Mainz east of the Rhine River.

(30)

OPERATIONS

12. Status of Active Aircraft.

The condition of active aircraft in USAFE on 31 December 1947 was as follows: 239 operational flyable, 61 nonoperational flyable, 120 awaiting maintenance, and 38 awaiting parts or modification. These figures excluded authorized reserves and aircraft in storage for operational use when needed to meet a 30-, 60-, or 90-day readiness date. A summary by type and model of active aircraft with crew assignments (31) follows:

Type and model	Flyable operational	Flyable non-operational	Awaiting maintenance	Awaiting parts or modification	Crews assigned
A-26	2	21	1	2	27
B-17	3	10	7	4	
C-45	45	10	19	7	
C-47	112	11	57	22	122
C-53	3				
C-54	2			1	
C-117	1		1		10
F-6	5	5	1		
L-5	16	1	5		
P-47	31	1	20	86	86
AT-6	19		9	2	
FA-26		2			
Totals	239	61	120	38	245

The crew data reflected only crews authorized by Tables of Organization and did not include rated (flying) personnel maintaining flying proficiency while assigned to administrative duties.

13. Flying Statistics.

a. The number of operational hours flown by rated personnel declined drastically from the peak reached in April 1947. On 31 December 1947, the number of hours flown totaled 8,230, compared with 27,745 hours flown during April. The seasonal peak reached during April, May, and June was the result of tactical training and completion of flying time requirements for day and night (instrument) flying for the fiscal year. The decline in hours flown at the end of the year reflected weather conditions, as well as the planned reduction and consolidation of USAFE installations. Operational hours flown in December totaled 1,561 hours, as against 412 hours flown in November. This increase was caused by extensive search operations conducted for an EATS C-47 aircraft lost during early December between Pisa and Rhein-Main Air Base. The number of hours flown for training purposes in December declined to 1,227 hours, as against 1,745 hours in November and 3,743 hours in October. The number of proficiency hours flown in December totaled 3,086 hours, compared to 3,348 hours in November and 3,766 hours in October. The reports on flying time in administrative and transport flying showed 2,356 hours flown in December, 3,472 hours in November, and 4,816 hours (32) in October.

b. There was a sharp decline in air transport operations, which was attributed in large part to weather and the reduction in air bases and installations. Air mileage flown in December totaled 99,750 air miles, compared to 249,150 air miles in November and 352,780 air miles in

October. Cargo transported declined in proportion from 113.9 tons in October and 87.2 tons in November to 71.3 tons in December. These tonnages represent only the cargo transported by EATS and not that flown by the European air depot courier service. Passenger traffic of a nonrevenue nature dropped sharply from 3,400 passengers in October and 2,210 in November to 964 in December. The number of revenue-producing passengers carried in October totaled 189 persons, with 112 in November and 24 in December. Passenger traffic figures represented only traffic handled by EATS on scheduled and special mission flights. (33)

14. Disposal of Surplus Aircraft.

An agreement was made during the year between USAFE and the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC) for the disposal of surplus aircraft to certain European countries. The purpose of this program was to strengthen the air forces of those nations, thus serving United States interests indirectly. A total of 355 aircraft were disposed of in this manner during 1947. The countries benefiting and number of planes received were as follows: Belgium, 14; Czechoslovakia, 4; Denmark, 45; the United Kingdom, 7; Finland, 3; France, 48; Italy, 52; Luxemburg, 2; the Netherlands, 5; Norway, 13; Poland, 88; Sweden, 58; Switzerland, 7; and Turkey, 9. Aircraft disposed of either through arrangements with OFLC or as direct aid included the following principal types: L-4 (reconnaissance), 143; C-47 (transport), 49; UC-79 (cargo), 27; and P-51 (fighter), 120. The types of aircraft awarded each country were not announced. (34)

15. USAFE Aid to Egypt.

The Egyptian Minister of Health, Choucha Pasha, sent an appeal to the World Health Organization of the United Nations requesting assistance in fighting the cholera plague. On receipt of instructions from Washington, USAFE dispatched to Egypt two modified C-47 type aircraft, equipped with 400-gallon DDT tanks and spray guns. The flights left Rhein-Main Air Base on 17-18 October 1947 in command of Maj. Charles G. Ferran, EATS chief pilot. The planes flew 50 missions in a two-week period, with the result that the daily plague death rate decreased from four or five hundred persons to approximately one hundred. A representative from the USAFE Public Information Office was sent to Cairo in order to publicize the USAFE contribution to the control of the epidemic. Detailed stories with photographs were published in Egyptian, Arabic, and French newspapers and released to the Associated Press and the British press.

16. Assignment of Aircraft to EUCOM Pools.

A EUCOM circular of 14 November 1947 directed that the Commanding General, USAFE, maintain pools of aircraft to provide air transportation for use by officers and agencies as authorized by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. Aircraft allocated for use of such agencies were operated in pools under the control of the major command or agency to which they were allocated. EUCOM directed a maximum use of regularly scheduled EATS flights and the use of pooled aircraft before

requesting additional aircraft for special missions. Aircraft pools were maintained as follows:

<u>Location of pool</u>	<u>Controlling command</u>	<u>Number and type of aircraft</u>
Frankfurt	Headquarters, EUCOM	1 C-54
Berlin	OMGUS	1 B-17 2 C-47 (C-117)
Berlin	Headquarters, US Naval Forces, Germany.	1 C-47
Vienna	Headquarters, USFA	As determined by USFA and USAFE

The assignment of aircraft to pools was reviewed periodically. A monthly summary of flights was furnished by USAFE to EUCOM, indicating the number of flights and hours flown on pool missions and making recommendations concerning the adjustment of strength of the pools.

17. B-29 Rotational Training Program.

The Strategic Air Command continued the rotation of B-29 very heavy bombardment (VHB) squadrons to the European Command in November. The plan, calling for each squadron to remain in the European Command for approximately one month, was scheduled to continue through 31 March 1948. The first squadron arrived at Giebelstadt Air Base and subsequent squadrons were based at Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base. A maximum interval of seven days was permitted between departure of one squadron and the arrival of the next. (37) The primary objective of the B-29 rotational training program was to provide operational training flights in relation to the

occupation mission and to acquaint flight personnel with operating conditions in Europe. In addition, the program familiarized Air Force ground crews in Europe with the characteristics and maintenance of B-29 aircraft. (38) Specific information regarding certain aspects of this training was not disclosed. Invitations were received from European countries during the course of the training flights for visits to participate in exhibitions. Operational flights to bases manned by the Italian Air Force were considered, but it was found that Italian bases were unsuitable for sustained operations and that the cost of maintaining VHB units was likely to be too high. The U.S. Military Air Attache in Rome advised Headquarters, USAFE, that this plan was ill-advised due to (39) the delicate balance of the Italian political situation.

18. Rhein-Main Air Base.

There was a considerable delay in construction operations at the Rhein-Main Air Base in October due to the lack of materials. The shortage was caused by the priority given to the construction and rehabilitation of offices and housing in Frankfurt for the use of the bipartite and bizonal agencies. The principal shortages delaying construction were in lumber, gravel, cement, boilers, pumps, pipe, and pipe fittings. At the request of the commanding general of EATS, Brig. Gen. James F. Powell, the base was inspected in October by Brig. Gen. Don G. Shingler, EUCOM, Chief Engineer, and Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder, Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, EUCOM. A fresh impetus was given to construction operations with the result that by 16 December

1947 the base was 75 percent completed, with 2,661,397 man-hours of work to be accomplished. The establishment of a first-class air base at Rhein-Main required more new construction than used on any previous major project of USAFE. No labor shortage was evident, and the work was expected to be completed to meet the target date of 1 January 1949. (40)

19. Dhahran Air Base.

Command of the Dhahran Air Base and the Saudi Arabian training mission was transferred on 6 December 1947 from USAFE to Headquarters, Air Transport Command (ATC). The Department of the Air Force decided that control of these activities should be centered in Washington in view of the quasi-diplomatic nature of the training mission and plans affecting revision of ATC routes and schedules throughout the Middle East. Dhahran became a USAFE station on 1 July 1947 upon the discontinuance of the European Division, ATC, and was thereafter operated by EATS. The base was originally built by the U.S. Army Air Forces during the war. An agreement between the U.S. and Saudi Arabian Governments permitted American operation of the base for six months after the end of the war with Japan, and for an additional period of three years. The base maintained and operated aircraft employed in support of the U.S. Military Mission at Teheran, Iran, and scheduled service to Asmara, Eritrea, and served as a base for civil airlines of foreign countries and flights of American aircraft. The principal military unit at Dhahran was the 1414th Army Air Force Base Unit, headed by Lt. Col. Dale S. Seeds. During the period under review, the (41)

(42)

station complement consisted of 34 officers and 200 enlisted men of the Air Force, 180 Arab civilians, and 180 Italian civilians. Weather and communications service was provided by attached personnel of the 5th Weather Group and the 5th Airways and Air Communications Service Wing. The mission of the base was to train Arabs to operate the air base, to maintain an air terminal and port of entry for Saudi Arabia, to provide a supply and maintenance point for transient military aircraft, and to support the U.S. Military Mission at Teheran. Arab students were given on-the-job training in the operation of the air base facilities, which included weather observation, communications, and aircraft maintenance. The main difficulty experienced at the base was the procurement of supplies, as Dhahran was the most remote USAFE installation and at the end of the supply line. Improvement in the supply situation was expected with the transfer of the base to Headquarters, ATC, which assumed logistical control. Headquarters, EUCOM, provided logistical support for Dhahran (43) until the ATC completed supply arrangements in the United States.

20. 5th Weather Group.

The 5th Weather Group was organized on 11 December 1945 at Wiesbaden, Germany, and attached to Headquarters, USAFE, for administrative and logistical support. It was headed by Col. Edward W. Maschmeyer, who assumed command on 16 July 1947. The chief field operating unit was the 18th Weather Squadron, which operated 17 weather stations throughout the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria, and a station at Dhahran Air Base, Saudi Arabia. On 31 December 1947, the 18th Weather Squadron was composed of 52

officers and 247 enlisted men. The principal weather station was the Air Weather Central Station located at Rhein-Main Air Base, Frankfurt, Germany. This station was the official weather observing and forecasting agency for the entire European Command and was equipped to perform all the functions of a first-class weather station. The mission of the 5th Weather Group was to provide weather service to USAFE, to conduct weather forecasting technical research, to exercise technical supervision over weather service stations operated by all other Army components, and to coordinate weather service matters with other United States agencies and (44) the weather services of various countries.

21. 5th AACS Wing.

On 15 November 1947, the 5th Airways and Air Communications Service (AACS) Wing observed its ninth anniversary of service to the Air Force with a display of facilities maintained at the Wiesbaden and Rhein-Main Air Bases. The organization exhibited and demonstrated facilities used to aid flying safety operations, which included control tower operation, ground control approach aids for aircraft landings, carrier wave transmission, teletype communications, weather relay stations, air-ground radio communications, teletype message centers, and methods used in training schools. The 5th AACS Wing was headed by Lt. Col. J. R. Guthrie and maintained operating units throughout the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. Due to failure in reaching an agreement with Soviet authorities regarding EATS flights, AACS service was withdrawn from the Balkans during September and October.

22. Visits and Inspections.

Maj. Gen. Junius W. Jones, Air Inspector from the Department of the Air Force, Washington, and a party of 11 Air Force officers visited Headquarters, USAFE in October for the purpose of inspecting Air Force installations in the European Command and visiting a number of air attaches in European countries. Nineteen European countries were visited during the inspection tour, which covered a period of approximately 45 days. On 26 October 1947, James H. Doolittle, former lieutenant general and commander of the 8th Air Force, visited Headquarters, USAFE. Brig. Gen. Williston S. Palmer, Chief of the Information School at Carlyle Barracks, Pa., visited the Wiesbaden headquarters in October. Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, Commanding General of USAFE, made constant flights after his arrival in the European Command on 20 October 1947 to inspect USAFE installations scattered throughout the U.S. Zone of Germany. General LeMay usually piloted a B-17 or Douglas transport plane on his inspection flights.

FOOTNOTES

1. GO 76, USAFE, 30 Sep 47.
2. GO 101, USAFE, 16 Dec 47, sec II.
3. Interview with Capt Cecil L. Reynolds, USAFE Historian, Hq, USAFE, 10 Mar 48.
4. Hq, EUCOM, Intelligence Directive, No 2, 1 Nov 47, sec I, par 5a, b.
5. Hq, USAFE, History, Oct 47, p 6.
6. GO's, USAFE, Oct, Nov, Dec 47.
7. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 317.2 GOT, subj: "Security Directive US Occupied Zone, Germany and Austria."
8. Hq, USAFE, History, Oct 47, p 9; Nov 47, p 7; Dec 47.
9. Ibid.
10. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 3 Jan 48, file 200-4, subj: "Air Installations."
11. GO 78, USAFE, 10 Oct 47.
12. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 3 Jan 48, file 200-4, subj: "Air Installations."
13. GO 80, USAFE, 17 Oct 47.
14. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 3 Jan 48, file 200-4, subj: "Air Installations."
15. GO 76, USAFE, 30 Sep 47; Hq, XII TAC, History, 1 Jul-15 Oct 47.
16. GO 101, USAFE, 16 Dec 47, sec II, III.
17. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, containing ltr, Hq, USAFE, nd, subj: "A-1 Problems Incident to an Increase in Close-out Force."
18. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 19 Sep 47, file AG 320.2 GOT, subj: "Reduction in 1 Jul 48 USAFE Troop Basis."
19. Ibid.

20. Ibid.
21. Ibid., 1st Ind, 6 Oct 47.
22. Ibid., 1st Ind, 14 Oct 47.
23. Ibid., 2d Ind, 21 Nov 47.
24. Ltr, Hq, USAF, Washington, DC, 3d Ind, 17 Nov 47, Gen. H.S. Vandenberg to CG, USAFE.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid.
28. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47; ltr, no date, subj: "Occupational Troop Basis for US Air Forces in Europe as of 1 Jul 48."
29. Hq, USAFE, History, Dec 47.
30. Hq Comd, USAFE, History, Oct 47; Hq Comd, USAFE, Reg No 20-3, 1 Oct 47, Wiesbaden Military Post.
31. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, 31 Dec 47, p 114.
32. Ibid., p 115.
33. Ibid., p 117.
34. Ibid., p 118.
35. Hq, USAFE, History, Nov 47, PIO Sec; "Wiesbaden Post," Hq Comd, USAFE, 14 Nov 47, p 7.
36. Cir 93, EUCOM, 14 Nov 47, part II.
37. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 32, 21 Oct 47, par 16.
38. Cable, registry No unknown, 16 Nov 46, WAR to USAFE.

39. Hq, USAFE, History, Nov 47, A-3 Div, p 2.
40. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 32, 21 Oct 47, par 25; No 40, 16 Dec 47, par 29 c (2).
41. Cable WX-91590, 4 Dec 47, Dept of the AF to EUCOM.
42. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 30, 8 Oct 47, par 57.
43. Dhahran Air Base, Saudi Arabia, History, Dec 47.
44. Hq, 5th Weather Group, History, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
45. Hq, USAFE, History, Oct 47, p 32; History of Office of the Commanding General, USAFE, 20 Oct-31 Dec 47.

Chapter XXXIX

U.S. NAVAL FORCES, GERMANY

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U.S. NAVAL FORCES, GERMANY

1. General.

There was no change in the organization or functions of the U.S. Naval Forces, Germany, during the last quarter of 1947. Rear Admiral Roscoe E. Schuirmann remained commander of the naval forces in Germany and was chief naval adviser to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, with offices in Berlin. Operational headquarters was located at the U.S. Naval Advanced Base, Weser River, Bremerhaven, under Capt. Harold R. Holcomb, who was Deputy Commander of the naval forces and commander of the base. The headquarters was located near installations operated by the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, in a large building formerly used by the German Navy.

2. Staff Officers and Naval Elements.

a. On 31 December 1947, the key officers of the U.S. Naval

Forces, Germany, were: Commander and Naval Adviser, OMGUS, Rear Admiral Roscoe E. Schuirmann; Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff, Capt. Harold R. Holcomb; Intelligence Officer, Capt. A. H. Graubart; Operations Officer, Comdr. S. A. McCornock; Assistant Intelligence Officer, Lt. Comdr. S. F. Tyler; Medical Officer, Comdr. H. J. Alvis; Supply Officer, Lt. Comdr. P. P. Finn; Communications Officer, Lt. J. Kilborn; Legal Officer, Lt. D. D. McLeod; and Flag Secretary and Aide to Deputy Commander, Lt. (jg) G. F. Cronin. The Naval Liaison Officer assigned to Headquarters, EUCOM, was Capt. Noble W. Abrahams. Key officers of the U.S. Naval advanced Base, Weser River, Bremerhaven, were: Commanding Officer, Capt. Harold R. Holcomb; Executive Officer, Capt. G. W. Stringer; Operations and Disarmament Officer, Comdr. S. A. McCornock; Intelligence Officer, Lt. Comdr. E. L. Andronik; Supply Officer, Lt. Comdr. P. P. Finn; and Medical Officer, Lt. (jg) F. L. Giknis.⁽¹⁾

b. Key officers assigned to OMGUS, Berlin, on 31 December 1947 were: Deputy Naval Adviser and Technical Intelligence Officer, Capt. J. S. Crenshaw; Bureau Shipping, Hull Machinery, and Field Representatives, Comdrs. F. G. Springer and H. B. Blackwood. Officials of naval elements were: Chief of Military Division, U.S. Allied Commission, Austria, Capt. E. V. Raines; Deputy Director, OMGUS, Bremen, Capt. C. R. Jeffs; Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel, International Military Tribunal, Nürnberg, Capt. M. A. Musmanno.⁽²⁾

3. Mission.

The mission of the naval forces, which remained unchanged, was to

support the foreign policy of the United States and to support the Allied occupation forces and Military Government in discharging their responsibilities in the occupied areas. The commander of the U.S. Naval Forces, Germany, was responsible for internal and local security of American naval personnel and installations in Germany. In addition, he was responsible for providing Headquarters, EUCOM, with naval intelligence to include the naval intelligence estimate of the situation, naval order of battle, intelligence aspects of naval installations, naval technical and scientific developments, and naval manufacture.

4. Personnel.

The strength of the naval forces on 31 December 1947 was 34 officers and 293 enlisted men, the majority of whom were stationed at the Weser River Advanced Base. Enlisted men were occupied chiefly with administrative and routine duties and in standing watches.

5. Liaison Group.

A small liaison group was attached to Headquarters, EUCOM, which reported information of naval interest to the naval commander in Berlin and to the headquarters at Bremerhaven. This group consisted of three naval officers and several enlisted men, headed by Capt. Noble W. Abrahams, who relieved Capt. H. H. Marable as Naval Liaison Officer in November 1947. The liaison officer attended conferences of the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and other officers of the group attended meetings dealing with intelligence and various subjects. Visiting naval officers were rendered

assistance in matters concerning travel clearances and personal service.

6. Naval Activities.

a. The chief activity of the U.S. Naval Forces, Germany, concerned the disposal of ex-enemy ships which had been allocated to the United States by the tripartite naval agreement. These ships were principally small craft formerly operated by the German Navy. They were inspected, serviced, and delivered to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC) for sale to Allied nations, or to OMGUS (6) for use in the German economy.

b. Navy tankers made regular visits to Bremerhaven from the United States and were serviced at the Weser River Advanced Base. Personnel of the destroyer Vesole, arriving in late September, and the antiaircraft cruiser Spokane, arriving in November, were acquainted with technicalities of the harbor entrance. (7)

c. Headquarters, EUCOM, planned to resume the program for disposal of captured enemy toxic gases and munitions. Several ex-German hulks were to be obtained and escort ships assigned to Task Force 121 to assist in disposing of 16,000 long tons of munitions in the North Sea in the spring of 1948, when weather conditions were favorable. (8)

d. At the Naval Advanced Base, Weser River, a Naval Defense Force Battalion, consisting of approximately 12 officers and 150 men, was formed and trained to protect the naval installations and to assist the local Army command in the defense of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and the Bremen Enclave.

7. Disposal of Ships to OFLC.

During the period under review, a number of ex-German ships and small craft were made serviceable and turned over to Allied nations for use as fishing vessels, patrol boats, and harbor craft. The ships were released to OFLC at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and sold to the French, Netherland, and Danish Governments. In October, three vessels were transferred to the Netherlands and the following vessels were sold to France: 1 aircraft crane ship, 1 depot ship, 1 minesweeper, 7 seagoing tugs, 1 torpedo boat, and 2 torpedo transporters. In November, 2 dispatch boats, 1 launch, 1 smokelayer, 1 torpedo boat, and 1 floating dry dock were sold to the Danish Government. A number of naval tugs were allocated to Italy, but the Italian Government postponed the acceptance (9) of the vessels until the spring of 1948.

8. Transfer of Ex-Enemy Ships.

In the last quarter of 1947, the following ex-German ships were received from the senior naval officers at the ports of Cuxhaven and Kiel for custody of the U.S. Navy: 5 depot ships, 1 harbor tug, 14 minesweepers, 1 netlayer, 1 seagoing tug, 2 sperrbrechers (magnetic mine detonator ships), 31 R boats, 4 trawlers, 2 torpedo recovery vessels, 1 torpedo transporter, 2 water boats, and 43 miscellaneous KFK type craft. Naval authorities at Bremerhaven transferred the following vessels to the Department of the Army for use by OMG for Bremen: 2 antiaircraft ships, 2 barges, 1 depot ship, 1 diving craft, 10 dispatch boats, 30 KFK type craft, 4 harbor tugs, 49 landing craft, 2 motor boats, 1 seagoing tug, 1 sperrbrecher, 1 trawler, 2 water boats, and 2 miscellaneous craft. (10)

FOOTNOTES

1. Roster of Officers, COMNAVFORGER, 1 Jan 48; Roster of Officers, US Naval Advanced Base, Weser River, Germany, 1 Jan 48.
2. Roster of Officers, COMNAVFORGER, 1 Jan 48.
3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 371.2 GOT, subj: "Security Directive, US Occupied Zones, Germany and Austria."
4. Hq, EUCOM, Intelligence Directive, No 2, 1 Nov 47, par 6.
5. Interview with Lt (jg) G. F. Cronin, Flag Secretary and Aide to Deputy Commander, COMNAVFORGER, 3 Aug 48.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. COMNAVFORGER, Rpt of Naval Activities and Current Developments, 1-31 Oct 47.
9. Ibid.; also 1-30 Nov 47.
10. Ibid.; also 1-31 Dec 47.

Chapter XL

RELATIONS WITH THE OFFICE OF MILITARY
GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

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Chapter XL

RELATIONS WITH THE OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

THE PATTERN OF RELATIONSHIPS

1. Organic Relationship between EUCOM and OMGUS.

In its formal structure the machinery of the military occupation underwent little modification in the closing months of 1947. Headquarters, EUCOM, and the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) (OMGUS) continued to function as two distinct organizations under the command of General Clay in his dual role of Commander in Chief and Military Governor. At subordinate levels, the military government organization and the field forces were independent within their respective spheres of action. But the two spheres were far from being mutually exclusive, nor could any definition of basic functions provide a clear answer to all questions arising in everyday operations. In practice,

therefore, the staffs of the two agencies were in frequent communication with each other, referring to the Office of the Commander in Chief only those questions on which agreement could not be reached at a lower level.

2. Missions of EUCOM and OMGUS.

Comparison of their primary missions provides a useful background for a review of matters requiring negotiation, liaison, or special relationships between EUCOM and OMGUS during the final quarter of 1947. On V-E Day the mission of the Army in Germany comprised the full range of functions from enforcement of disarmament to supervision of civil government. The establishment of separate agencies for military government, a development already well advanced by V-E Day, removed many functions from the military element of the occupation forces. By mid-1946, the forces had ceased to participate in a direct way in the military government of the German nation and had come to have the primary mission of providing logistical support to Military Government and of maintaining security in the U.S. Zone. The forces, however, continued to have important functions in fields where both the formulation of policy and operations were shared by the two headquarters. Among these joint concerns, the most important related to displaced persons, demilitarization, dismantling of plans for reparations, the trial and punishment of war criminals, and the maintenance of security. The mission of OMGUS, stated broadly, was to execute the responsibilities of the United States in the government of the German people. The concerns of OMGUS, were about as broad as those of the

government of any modern industrialized state. The maintenance of law and order in the U.S. Zone of Germany was primarily a task of the Commanding General, OMGUS, to be performed through German municipal, rural, and border police acting to the limit of their jurisdiction. The security mission of EUCOM was:

(2)

to support the occupation of Germany and Austria by assisting Military Government in the maintenance of law and order, by suppressing outbreaks of lawlessness and disorder, and by insuring the security of US, Allied and neutral governmental installations in the US occupied zones.

Thus, their respective missions demanded that EUCOM work closely with OMGUS on all questions concerning the use of German manpower, materials, funds, manufacturing facilities, housing, and services, and in the maintenance of law and order, especially with regard to authority exercised over non-Germans by the German police and over Germans by the occupation forces and military police.

3. Other Reasons for Liaison.

Two other facts contributed to the need for working together. Within Germany, the two organizations operated within the same geographical area. Both were staffed by members of the armed forces and employees subject to United States civil-service regulations. Uniform administration of both of these categories of persons was essential, regardless of the office or agency to which the individual was assigned.

4. Developments Marking the Last Quarter of 1947.

During the last quarter of 1947, the growth of a third instrument of occupation policy--the Bipartite Board with its bipartite and bizonal agencies--began to bring about some modifications in the relations between EUCOM and OMGUS. While the Bipartite Control Office (BICO) was located at Minden, there had been little stimulus to work closely with Headquarters, EUCOM. This situation changed with the move of BICO to Frankfurt in the fall of 1947. For example, upon the move to Frankfurt, the Military Requirements Group, BICO, began to exercise control over procurement, which had been officially transferred to it by OMGUS months earlier. This meant that in October the Army began presenting its statements of requirements for procurement to BICO for review instead of, as previously, to OMGUS. In this period, too, the EUCOM task of providing logistical support for Military Government grew more complex. Although the strength of OMGUS decreased, the area of its operation remained the same. International financial and commercial affairs added to the complexities of supporting BICO and the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA), including their British staffs stationed in the U. S. Zone. This was also a period when nonmilitary agencies and personnel were coming to Germany in increasing numbers. The privileges extended to them and the restraints placed upon their activities were matters of concern, though often for different reasons, to both the occupation forces and the military government.

5. Subjects for Coordination.

Relationships between EUCOM and OMGUS during this time were based principally on, first, the necessity for coordination by EUCOM with OMGUS on any matter touching Germans and the civilian economy; secondly, a counter necessity for coordination by OMGUS with EUCOM on matters of security and public order; thirdly, the standing obligation of EUCOM to furnish logistical support for military government and other authorized United States agencies in occupied Germany; fourthly, the status of OMGUS, for purposes of military organization and administration, as a major command subject to Headquarters, EUCOM; and, fifthly, the employment of large numbers of Germans and United States civil-service employees by both EUCOM and OMGUS.

6. Outline of Relationships.

Bearing upon a wide range of topics, relations between EUCOM and OMGUS followed no single pattern. Most of the contacts between the two, however, resulted from specific allocations of functions and took place through standard channels.

a. The staffing of the Office of the Commander in Chief with key officials responsible for policies affecting both EUCOM and OMGUS guaranteed unified policy and provided coordination in regard to management control, civilian personnel, military intelligence, budget and fiscal matters, and the work of the Inspector General. The Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, was considered to be, for policy matters

concerning units under his direct command, a member of the Policy Group comprising also the Deputy Military Governor and the advisers to the Commander in Chief and having the function of considering the entire range of policies in the occupation of Germany. (5)

b. At the next lower level, certain basic relationships between EUCOM and OMGUS remained as established in December 1945 and restated in June 1947. (6) These included the responsibility of EUCOM for the logistical support of OMGUS and joint procedures pertaining to the requisitioning of real property and the maintenance of security.

c. Some relationships were the result of special procedures established by the Commander in Chief. These included the monthly conferences attended by the highest officials of both EUCOM and OMGUS, the joint representation of EUCOM and OMGUS in the U.S. Zone Resources Board and its related Land and local boards, and the representation of both EUCOM and OMGUS on the War Criminal Prison Board established on 22 November 1947. (7) (8)

d. At everyday operating levels, the Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, had responsibility for liaison between EUCOM and OMGUS. As defined on 31 July 1947, the functions of the Civil Affairs Division, in addition to the supervision of all phases of the care, maintenance, and control of United Nations displaced persons, included, first, the giving of information and advice to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on military government matters affecting the occupation forces and, secondly, necessary liaison with OMGUS. (9) In practice most divisions of EUCOM dealt

directly with the appropriate officials in OMGUS, coordinating through the Civil Affairs Division only matters of special interest to that division. This resulted in part from the official establishment of numerous special relationships and special channels for liaison in
(10)
given fields.

e. A number of EUCOM divisions were in almost daily telephonic contact with OMGUS. In cases where the need for coordination arose less frequently, the usual development was from informal telephone conversations to informal correspondence, followed as necessary by the exchange of staff studies, joint conferences, referral to the Office of the Commander in Chief, concurrence or nonconcurrence, and the issuance of appropriate military directives and military government legislation.

LAW, ORDER, AND SECURITY

7. Divisions Primarily Concerned.

Some of the most difficult problems needing joint study and action lay in the fields of law, public order, and security. In EUCOM, these matters were dealt with principally by the Judge Advocate Division, which was concerned especially with the technical and legal aspects; the Office of the Provost Marshal, which was interested generally in law enforcement; the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division, which was concerned particularly with matters affecting the U.S.

Constabulary and, along with the Intelligence Division, with matters affecting security; the Civil Affairs Division, which was concerned in questions affecting displaced persons and the civil population; and the Personnel and Administration Division, which was concerned primarily because of its control over a wide range of administrative and disciplinary matters, including relationships between the occupation forces and the civil population. (11) Matters involving joint study and coordinated action during the fourth quarter of 1947 included trial and detention of certain categories of personnel; regulations governing arrest, search, and seizure; functions of the German police; the jurisdiction of the U.S. Constabulary; and numerous other problems.

8. Jurisdiction over Civilians Serving with and Accompanying the Occupation Forces.

The coming of an American occupation force to German soil created legal problems challenging to both EUCOM and OMGUS. One of the most persistent problems was to make the jurisdiction of the military government courts dovetail with that of courts martial. (12) An important step toward integration was taken in July 1947, when Military Government Ordinances No. 1 and No. 2 were amended to make EUCOM circulars, orders, or other requirements, enforceable in military government courts against persons subject to such regulations but who, according to established policy, were not to be tried by courts martial. (13) These enactments clarified the status in law of the many civilians of non-German nationality who were employed by the occupation forces or who were

accompanying the occupation forces as dependents or in some other status. Since the German courts were denied jurisdiction over all such persons, (14) and since there was doubt as to whether dependents and other civilians accompanying the forces but not employed by them were subject to military law and courts, the jurisdiction of the military government courts had to be expanded. From the first, military government courts (15) were denied jurisdiction over members of the armed forces. In the early part of 1947, military government courts were directed not to exercise jurisdiction over civilians of United States nationality serving with the occupation forces, except with respect to violations of the Vehicle and Traffic Code, but were given jurisdiction over dependents (16) of members of the occupation forces. In September 1947 the legal liability of civilians serving with the occupation forces was further clarified by instructing military government courts to report any doubtful cases of jurisdiction to the Director of Personnel and (17) Administration, EUCOM, for decision.

9. Legal Questions of Joint Concern to EUCOM and OMGUS.

During the last three months of 1947, a number of legal questions were considered jointly by the legal authorities of EUCOM and OMGUS. The most important of these are considered briefly below.

a. Arrest, Search, and Seizure. Arrest, search, and seizure by the military authorities was the outstanding topic discussed with OMGUS. This study and liaison bore fruit in a revision of Standing Operating Procedure No. 96, a joint product of EUCOM and OMGUS. (18)

b. Legal Status of British Employees. Legal staffs of the two headquarters also worked together to define the legal status of employees of the British Control Commission for Germany (CCG) working in the U.S. Zone. These efforts did not reach fruition until the early part of 1948.

c. Confinement of Neutral Employees. A conference was held concerning confinement of an employee of the Army, a citizen of a neutral country, who had been tried by a military government court and placed in a German jail. As a result of discussions initiated by OMGUS, the prisoner was transferred to a military stockade. An amendment covering future cases of this sort was included in the current revision (19) of Standing Operating Procedure No. 96.

d. Jurisdiction over "United Kingdom Residents." Upon request of the Judge Advocate Division, military government regulations in regard to jurisdiction over the category of employees known as "United Kingdom residents" (20) were revised to conform with EUCOM regulations.

e. Adoption. On 17-18 November, a representative of the Legal Division, OMGUS, met with representatives of EUCOM to review proposed legislation on the subject of adoption. (21) Full concurrence by interested divisions was obtained, and Military Government Law No. 10 became effective on 1 December authorizing the adoption of children by persons "serving with or accompanying the U.S. armed forces" and defining the procedure to be followed. Provisions of this law were brought to the attention of EUCOM personnel by a directive issued on 11 December. (22)

f. Unlawful Restraints upon Personal Liberty. A preliminary

draft of the proposed Military Government Ordinance No. 23, entitled "Relief from Unlawful Restraints of Personal Liberty," was presented to EUCOM on 28 October 1947 and was considered by representatives of the Personnel and Administration Division, the Civil Affairs Division, the Judge Advocate Division, and OMGUS. In December the revised draft was forwarded by the Personnel and Administration Division for concurrence by the Intelligence Division, the Civil Affairs Division, and the Secretary, General Staff. (23) The ordinance became effective on 16 January 1948. By this legislation Military Government imposed a limitation upon its power in dealing with all classes of persons similar to the right of habeas corpus in Anglo-American law. (24)

g. Persons Illegally in the U.S. Zone. EUCOM officials

continued to work for improved procedures dealing with persons illegally in the U.S. Zone. Such persons, if not members of the armed forces, were subject to trial in military government courts. Civilians of non-German nationality were liable to confinement in Army stockades. (25) Earlier in 1947, a staff study had been sent to the Legal Division of OMGUS by EUCOM, suggesting certain changes in procedures pertaining to such cases. To the end of the year, however, no standard rules on the detention and deportation of such persons had been defined. (26)

h. Jurisdiction of German Courts. On 20 October 1947, juris-

isdiction over several categories of offenses was transferred from military government courts to the German courts. The EUCOM directive announcing

this transfer requested that Army law-enforcement agencies:

be instructed to maintain close contact with responsible military government officers to insure that any such cases in which jurisdiction may be assumed by German courts are instead called up for trial in a military government court, if those cases are of substantial concern to the security of the occupation forces.

10. Legal Questions Affecting Displaced Persons.

The trend toward bringing administration of displaced persons into line with general civil procedures in Germany brought increasing coordination between EUCOM and OMGUS on matters relating to law and order, detention of prisoners, and the documents of displaced persons leaving
(28)
Germany.

a. Law and Order. EUCOM Circular No. 81, dated 25 September 1947, stated that United Nations displaced persons were "subject to both military government and German laws," as well as to pertinent EUCOM
(29)
directives. This circular also provided for close cooperation among post commanders, PCIRO officials, and local military government officers, as well as between the German police and the police of the displaced persons assembly centers, in maintaining law and order among displaced persons.

b. Confinement of Prisoners. Responsibility for the confinement of displaced persons convicted in military government courts was transferred to Military Government on 1 December 1947. All existing detention centers for displaced persons were transferred by EUCOM to OMGUS before the end of 1947. The military authorities retained responsibility, however,

for the repatriation of displaced persons under sentence of less than 10 years, provided that such persons volunteered for repatriation at the time of sentence or before the end of the term of imprisonment. Responsibility for supervising the repatriation of such persons, including the maintenance of liaison with the representatives of foreign nations, and for providing transportation facilities and guards on route was assigned (30) to the military district commanders.

11. Trial and Detention of War Criminals.

The respective responsibilities of EUCOM and OMGUS for the trial of war criminals remained during this period as defined by Headquarters, USFET, on 26 October 1946. (31) This directive provided that the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes would work in close liaison with the Legal Adviser of OMGUS and with the Theater Judge Advocate. The Judge Advocate Division maintained a special liaison officer at Berlin and the 7708th War Crimes Group at Dachau to handle war crimes questions. (32)

a. Appointment of Tribunals. The International Affairs Section of the Judge Advocate Division, EUCOM, handled requests for the issuance of orders appointing military government courts for war crimes cases. (33) Tribunals were constituted by general orders issued by EUCOM pursuant to military government Ordinance No. 7, 24 October 1946. (34)

b. Confinement of War Criminals. Both EUCOM and OMGUS were concerned with the confinement of war criminals. Both the Chief of the International Affairs Branch, Judge Advocate Division, EUCOM, and the

Director of the Legal Division, OMGUS, were appointed members of the
(35)
War Criminal Prison Board formed in November.

c. Extradition Requests. The handling of requests for the extradition of war criminals wanted by other nations was a task of the Judge Advocate Division during October and November. As a result of a staff study prepared by the Judge Advocate Division in collaboration with OMGUS and the 7708th War Crimes Group this responsibility was
(36)
transferred to the Legal Division of OMGUS.

12. Law Enforcement and Security Functions.

Another subject of cooperation between EUCOM and OMGUS was the enforcement of law and order. The military police were responsible for law and order primarily among United States and Allied personnel under military jurisdiction. The German police, operating under the supervision of Military Government, had similar jurisdiction over the German popu-
(37)
lation. The policy of extending the powers of the German police into fields previously under military control occasioned frequent contacts between EUCOM and OMGUS during this period.

a. German Railway Police. On 3 November, representatives of EUCOM and the German Railway Police, U.S. Zone, attended a conference at Bielefeld. Called by the Comptroller, OMGUS, its purpose was to ascertain the exact areas in which pilferage was occurring. This information was
(38)
needed in dealing with claims made against the United States. Plans were made to give more responsibility to the criminal investigation services of the German Railway Police, with a corresponding reduction in

the number of United States investigators. On 1 December, the Personnel and Administration Division forwarded to the Secretary, General Staff, EUCOM, an OMGUS staff study recommending transfer of responsibility for the German Railway Police to the German Reichsbahn, with certain responsibilities being retained by the Provost Marshal. Both the Provost Marshal and the Chief of Transportation had commented unfavorably on the proposal. The draft letter prepared for reply to General Gailey stated that EUCOM did not concur in the staff study. (40)

b. German Border Police. EUCOM concurred in the granting of new powers by OMGUS to the German border police. Under the revised directives submitted by OMGUS, such police were authorized to halt all vehicles crossing the borders of the U.S. Zone for the purpose of identifying their passengers. (41)

c. Cooperation among German Police Agencies. Following reports of lack of cooperation among German police agencies in Bavaria, OMGUS forwarded to EUCOM a proposed directive reiterating the responsibilities of the various German police agencies. In a three-week test conducted by the German Railway Police, under instructions from the Provost Marshal, relations with other police forces were found to be satisfactory. Although regarding it as unnecessary, EUCOM did not object to publication of the new directive. (42)

d. Entry of Foreign Armed Guards. The EUCOM Provost Marshal was consulted in October by the Restitutions Division, OMGUS, concerning a request that armed Yugoslav soldiers be permitted to accompany a

restitution train to Yugoslavia. The Provost Marshal pointed out that
(43)
such guards would be disarmed while in the U.S. Zone.

13. Intelligence and Technical Information.

Many aspects of military intelligence work called for contacts with OMGUS. The Intelligence Division, EUCOM, made special investigations on behalf of OMGUS and used OMGUS documents to secure information
(44)
requested by the Department of the Army.

a. Aid for Evacuated Technicians. The Intelligence Division endeavored to obtain aid for German scientists and technicians forcibly evacuated from central Germany in the summer of 1945. Efforts to obtain
(45)
such aid had to be made through military government agencies. Arrangements were made with a military government officer of Kreis Dieburg
(46)
to distribute clothing authorized for issuance to these persons.

b. Channeling of Information. In response to a request, OMGUS ruled that Headquarters, EUCOM, would not be given blanket authority to gather technical and scientific information. Such information received
(47)
by EUCOM in the future was to be channeled through OMGUS for distribution.

c. Special Denazification Procedure. The Intelligence Division, EUCOM, and the Public Safety Branch, OMGUS, drafted a plan to provide special denazification procedures for German nationals who had aided in certain United States intelligence missions. Clearance was obtained from all interested field agencies and it was recommended to OMGUS that the
(48)
plan be executed.

d. Course in Military Government. During December the EUCOM Intelligence School held a conference of men working in the field with Military Government. Findings were incorporated into the course on
(49)
Military Government.

MATTERS AFFECTING THE GERMAN ECONOMY

14. Dominant Interests and Policies.

On 18 September 1947, General Clay told a conference of major commanders, "We must know what every project is going to cost in dollars, manpower, transportation, facilities, etc., both to the American Govern-
(50)
ment and to the German economy." During the final quarter of 1947, although their long-run objectives were closely allied, EUCOM was interested in saving appropriated dollars through maximum procurement of German goods and services, while OMGUS was more immediately interested in building up the German economy and keeping military procurement to a minimum. Efforts toward practical reconciliation of these two policies, along with the careful reporting demanded by General Clay, characterized the day-to-day contacts of EUCOM and OMGUS in matters affecting the German economy.

15. Logistical Support of OMGUS.

The responsibility of the occupation forces for the administrative and logistical support of Military Government involved countless

routine contacts between EUCOM and OMGUS. Briefly summarized, such support included budget and fiscal administration, administrative services for military government personnel, purchasing and contracting, housekeeping, communications, transportation, automotive support and vehicle maintenance, and provision of petroleum products, utilities, security, messes, and housing. (51)

16. Procurement from German Sources.

Whenever supplies and services were procured within Germany for support of OMGUS, the Army, and various categories of nonmilitary agencies and personnel, a further set of relationships between EUCOM and OMGUS was involved. Approval from OMGUS was a prerequisite to any production for military use, and to the employment of German manpower. (52) (53)

a. Channels. Military procurement took place at headquarters level and locally. (54) Headquarters procurement was planned by the chiefs of services and submitted through the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division to the Bipartite Military Requirements Section. This section authorized specific amounts of production. Civil Branch of the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division, EUCOM, forwarded the production assignments to the chiefs of services, who distributed them to their respective procurement teams in the LÄnder of the U.S. Zone. The procurement team dealt with the German Land Economic Office (Landeswirtschaftsamt), which made allocations to firms. When a firm could not obtain some essential material with the aid of the Land Economic Office,

the interested procurement team brought the request to Civil Branch, which was in daily contact with the Bipartite Control Office on such questions. Local or field procurement was handled by local purchasing and contracting officers and was subject to specific monetary limitations. To exceed these, approval by the Land Military Government, and in some instances by the Bipartite Control Office, had to be obtained.

b. Limitations Set by OMGUS. It was the policy of OMGUS not to let military procurement take away supplies critically needed by the civil population. Although Germany was in theory expected to bear the internal costs of the occupation, it was agreed Allied policy that procurement should not be so extensive as to cause disease or unrest. OMGUS frequently asked EUCOM to revise its requirements downward, in view of the limited supplies available. On the whole, however, this was a period in which OMGUS was exercising a less rigid control over military procurement, thanks to increased production capacity, a better coal supply, and generally improved conditions.

c. Claims. The settlement of claims resulting from irregular procurement also involved some coordination with OMGUS because of its responsibility for safeguarding the German budget.

17. Bulk Transfer of Army Surplus.

During this quarter, planning began for the bulk transfer of U. S. Army surplus property in Germany to the Germans under a contract between the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner and the German
(55)
Bizonal Economic Council. EUCOM supervised the preliminary negotiations

for this transaction. OMGUS was interested in supplying the requirements of the German economy, but did not enter into the negotiations except through the bipartite organization. STEG (Staatliche Erassunge-Gesellschaft für Oeffentliches Gut), a German public corporation, was to handle the actual distribution of goods in the German economy.

18. Disposal of Captured Ammunition.

EUCOM continued to be concerned with the demilitarization of large tonnages of captured enemy ammunition given to OMGUS to aid the German economy. OMGUS was responsible for the demilitarization of this ammunition, but EUCOM provided assistance and technical advice. When such ammunition was scuttled at sea, the Transportation Corps located suitable hulks, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation repaired them, Chemical Corps supervised the loading, and OMGUS provided the labor for loading operations. (56) On 10 December, OMGUS had on hand 65,722 tons of nontoxic and 19,695 tons of toxic captured enemy ammunition, to be sold abroad, (57) scuttled, or demilitarized.

19. Transfer of Scrap.

Nonmetallic scrap available in the U.S. Zone was offered to Military Government in October for transfer to the German economy as a charge against future exports. (58)

20. Transportation.

All rail transportation continued to be under Reichsbahn control, subject to Military Government supervision. The Chief of Transportation,

EUCOM, was responsible for requesting rail transportation needed for military movements. Army Transportation Offices in the various Reichsbahn Directorates and teams at Reichsbahn Directorate headquarters represented the Chief of Transportation, EUCOM, in dealing with OMGUS, local military installations, and German transport agencies. 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 operating in the U.S. Zone. On 1 October the number of officers serving as inspectors was reduced to 22. To obtain an improvement in any unsatisfactory condition noted by the inspectors, a formal complaint had to be sent through channels to OMGUS, which brought the matter to the attention of the appropriate Reichsbahn officials.

(59)

21. Communications.

A few communications installations awaited transfer from EUCOM to the Deutsche Post at the end of 1947. In general, however, the demands of OMGUS for a maximum transfer of facilities, and for maximum reliance on German-operated communications services, had been met. The Lines Allocation Board, consisting of representatives of the Chief Signal Officer, OMGUS, and the Deutsche Post, continued to handle all requests concerning the provision of civil and military circuits, meeting at least once a week throughout this quarter. Several conferences were held by representatives of OMGUS, the Public Information Division of EUCOM, and

the press, with a view to obtaining improved Deutsche Post telephone service. Conferences were also held by representatives of the Public Information Division of EUCOM, the Chief Signal Officer, and OMGUS, to determine whether the teletype network serving the first named organization could be discontinued or reduced. (60)

22. Installations, Real Estate, and Housing.

Throughout this period the Army acted in accordance with the Military Governor's policy of releasing to the Germans the greatest possible number of office buildings, houses, and other structures, in order that they might be returned to German use. All post commanders were required to consolidate their installations. On all matters pertaining to the release of real estate, EUCOM was the approving authority. Requests for requisition were ordinarily channeled from the military post to OMGUS, at Land level, and then forwarded to the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division, at EUCOM Headquarters. Commanders throughout the U.S. Zone were reminded, in September, that surplus real estate must be turned back to the German economy without any delay. (61) (62)

a. Housing for Bizonal Staffs. About one-third of the total German personnel of the bizonal offices had been given housing in Frankfurt by the first week in October 1947. By 17 November, 1,295 family quarters and 185 rooms had been supplied to Germans, as well as quarters for 1,075 construction laborers. Seventeen office buildings with a total of 683,000 square feet of floor space were also allocated (63) (64)

for bizonal use. Although they were provided in accordance with the Military Governor's policy of establishing the bizonal capital in Frankfurt, OMGUS was not immediately involved in arranging for these facilities.

b. Commercial Hotels. On 18 September it was announced by General Clay that at least one first-class German-operated hotel, ready to take care of civilian travelers and visitors to the U.S. Zone, must be in operation in every important city by the spring of 1948. To accomplish this, a plan was worked out to release the necessary number of military hotels, major cities were polled as to the number of anticipated visitors, and officers from the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division and OMGUS conducted a joint inspection of available hotels. The names of the nine hotels selected in this way were announced on 2 December, and it was planned to release the first of these, the Ritter Park Hotel in Bad Homburg, on 31 December.

23. Destruction of Enemy Fortifications.

During September, EUCOM issued two directives concerning the destruction of fortifications. These directives ordered a survey of all permanent-type military camps and barracks with a view to their destruction in accordance with an amendment to Allied Control Council Directive No. 22. Subsequently the major commands were instructed to continue the survey, but not to destroy any barracks or caserne, inasmuch as OMGUS had requested the Allied Control Authority to rescind the amendment in question. Both OMGUS and EUCOM were interested in

deferring the destruction of certain installations, on the basis of
(71)
their current use by the Army or Military Government.

24. Supplies for War Crimes Prisoners.

On 18 October EUCOM asked OMGUS to place War Crimes Prison No. 1 in the German economy for all operational supplies. On 25 October OMGUS authorized procurement of rations for the prison from German sources or from food supplies imported for German civilians. The needs of this prison for other supplies could not be met from the German economy. EUCOM Headquarters therefore authorized the furnishing of Class II, Class IV, and medical supplies from military stocks on the understanding that the U.S. Government would be reimbursed at a later date.
(72)

25. Use of German Manpower.

Additional relations with OMGUS hinged upon its control of German labor. To obtain a definite share of German labor, EUCOM entered in its budget the number of man-hours of contractual labor desired over a certain period. The budget was studied by OMGUS, revised on the basis of its impact on German materials and manpower, and submitted to the
(73)
Military Governor for final approval.

a. Industrial Police. The establishment by EUCOM of a corps of Industrial Police, consisting almost entirely of Germans, occasioned preliminary liaison with OMGUS and followed careful study of methods used in organizing the German police. It was considered important that rewards of this service appear not excessive in comparison with those

offered by the civil police systems. Wages were to be according to the
(74)
scale approved and published by OMGUS.

b. Administration of German Civilian Employees. Close co-ordination on policies governing the employment of thousands of German civilians by EUCOM was aided by frequent consultations with the Adviser on Personnel in the Office of the Commander in Chief. The Civilian Personnel Branch, Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM, co-ordinated with OMGUS all questions concerning the employment by EUCOM of Germans and displaced persons, and OMGUS in its turn brought all new policies to the attention of EUCOM. In this field, the existence of a special adviser to the Commander in Chief, at a level above both OMGUS and EUCOM, proved of outstanding value in obtaining smooth working
(75)
relationships. Two problems involved extensive coordination between EUCOM and OMGUS during the fourth quarter of 1947. The first was the writing of the new Civilian Personnel Circular No. 12, published by EUCOM on 1 March 1948. This circular, in preparation since June 1947, occasioned several conferences and many discussions with OMGUS personnel officials. The second was the transfer to EUCOM, effective 1 January 1948, of responsibility for the administration of all Germans and displaced
(76)
persons employed by OMGUS, except those employed in Berlin. Typical minor questions requiring coordination included the investigation of resident employees for reasons of security and the provision of meals for
(77)
contract laborers.

26. Supply of Displaced Persons.

Although the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO) had assumed responsibility, beginning on 1 July 1947, for the supply of displaced persons, the terms of the agreement between the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and PCIRO provided that the occupation forces would continue to supply displaced persons until IRO could establish its own supply system, on the understanding that the U.S. Government would be reimbursed eventually by IRO for the expenditure of appropriated funds for this purpose. Throughout the fourth quarter of 1947 the Army retained the primary responsibility for administering and maintaining displaced persons. Clothing, medical supplies, organizational equipment, and other supplies continued to be furnished under this arrangement, awaiting the time when IRO would be able to carry full responsibility for supply operations.

a. Food. Under the Byrnes-Bevin Agreement of 4 December 1946 (known as the "Bizonal Agreement"), the rations of displaced persons within both the U.S. and British Zones derived from the German economy were not to exceed those of Germans derived from domestic sources. During the last quarter of 1947, five of the former civil Affairs-Military Government supply points previously used to supply displaced persons were transferred to PCIRO, and the remaining four to OMGUS. (78) Through the Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, it was arranged by PCIRO and

OMGUS that food for displaced persons would be drawn from German sources, with the understanding that amounts above the German production level, figures at 1,014 calories for each person, were to be replaced by PCIRO. (79) It was the responsibility of the military posts to see that the food was supplied as agreed. (80)

b. Other Supplies. It was agreed between EUCOM and bizonal authorities in April 1947 that, for items other than food, the level of supply established for displaced persons prior to 1 January 1947 should not exceed the level of supply available to the average German civilian. Up to the end of 1947, however, the German level of supply of goods other than food, coal, and wood had not been defined in a way that allowed PCIRO to prepare definite plans for supplying the needs of displaced persons. Civil Affairs Division continued its discussions with Military Government and the bizonal agencies in an effort to solve this problem. (81)

c. Supply of Newsprint. In a letter of 3 October to OMGUS, PCIRO requested that OMGUS charge in dollars only the cost of the imported chemicals used in the manufacture of newsprint, rather than charging the full value of the finished product. (82)

27. Repatriation and Resettlement.

A number of minor developments relating to repatriation and resettlement took place during this time.

a. Policy on Voluntary Repatriation. An incident in which German police brought pressure on displaced persons to attend repatriation meetings led to reaffirmation of the EUCOM policy forbidding such action.

At the request of EUCOM, OMGUS directed Land Military Governments to follow the policy of making attendance at such meetings strictly voluntary. Under this policy, Military Government participation was to go no further than providing a place for displaced persons to meet and helping to bring such meetings to general public notice. (83)

b. Repatriation of Prisoners. EUCOM and OMGUS cooperated with regard to a Soviet request for repatriation of 205 displaced persons confined at the penal institution at Straubing. Investigation by OMGUS showed that of the 205 prisoners named by the Soviet liaison office, only 24 were Soviet citizens and 17 were Ukrainians. OMGUS advised that the request for their repatriation was not favorably considered. (84)

c. Resettlement in Argentina. At the end of 1947 arrangements were being made, through OMGUS, to resettle in Argentina some 245 displaced persons brought to the U.S. Zone from Italy during October. Most of these people were able-bodied Yugoslavs not eligible for PCIRO care. (85)

d. Aid to Emigrants. The care while awaiting departure of emigrants not eligible for PCIRO care raised a question of interest to both EUCOM and OMGUS during this quarter. Upon accepting responsibility for operation of United States emigration points, effective 15 November, PCIRO advised EUCOM that it could not admit persons ineligible for PCIRO support. OMGUS therefore took steps to care for emigrants in this category while they were awaiting departure to the United States. (86)

28. Control of Travel out of Germany.

Firmer control of travel out of Germany was sought through collaboration of interested offices. On 5-6 November, a EUCOM representative attended a meeting in Berlin to review a revised draft of the Tripartite Exit Control Agreement for Germany. Procedures agreed to at this conference were expected to result in tighter control of travel and the provision of more adequate documents of identity to all persons authorized to leave the three western zones of Germany. (87)

29. Medical Equipment.

Restitution of medical equipment and supplies to Hungary made it necessary to replace large quantities of equipment needed at PCIRO hospitals. Hungarian claims involved approximately 1,115 long tons of medical equipment and supplies located at eight PCIRO hospitals. All these supplies were released to OMGUS for restitution by the end of January 1948. (88)

ADMINISTRATIVE AND MISCELLANEOUS

30. Other Questions of Mutual Interest.

Most of the cooperation between EUCOM and OMGUS taking place during the fourth quarter of 1947 lay in the fields of law and order, matters affecting the German economy, and operations in support of

displaced persons. Questions of internal administration, particularly budgetary and personnel administration, continued to be dealt with according to the respective responsibilities of EUCOM and OMGUS, in the established channels. A new policy on the payment of former prisoners of war was one of the few notable developments in the field of fiscal administration. A number of other examples may be noted, illustrating the broad area of coordination between the two headquarters in administrative matters.

31. Payment of Prisoner-of-War Claims.

It was arranged during the last quarter of 1947 that OMGUS would assume responsibility for settling claims within Germany for amounts due on certificates of credit to former German prisoners of war. The sum of \$140,000,000 in marks was to be paid into the Foreign Exchange Depository in full settlement for the liquidation of all such claims in Germany. The cashing of Military Payment Orders, however, was to continue through U.S. Army disbursing officers. Certificates of credit were to be paid on sight by the Land Central Banks, and their verification by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau (PWIB) was to take place later. Any amounts subsequently disapproved were to be deducted by (89) OMGUS and the approved balance paid by the finance officer. On 15 November all examination of certificates by PWIB prior to their presentation for cashing was discontinued. The new system, however, had not (90) been put into full operation at the end of 1947. Direct negotiations (91) between PWIB and the Finance Division, OMGUS, were authorized by the (92)

Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, provided that such negotiations were confined to technical matters pertaining to the prepayment or post-payment audit of prisoner-of-war accounts. Any other matters which might affect policy or other operations of PWIB were to be channeled (93) through the Office of the Provost Marshal.

32. Establishment of New Consulates.

Close liaison was maintained between the Allied Contact Section, EUCOM, and the Political Affairs Division, OMGUS, in the establishment (94) of new consulates in the U.S. Zone. The Political Affairs Division received and considered all applications to establish new consulates. During this quarter the Chief of Staff, OMGUS, accredited officials of (95) seven new consular offices to be located at Frankfurt. The Allied Contact Section undertook to arrange for suitable office space and housing for the new representatives, but space was not expected to be available before the middle of February 1948.

33. French Liaison Group at Munich.

On the recommendation of OMG for Bavaria and the Political Affairs Division, OMGUS, the French Mission with Military Government at Munich was discontinued on 28 October. Military Government advised the (96) Allied Contact Section that the liaison group was no longer needed.

34. Reception of Prisoners of War.

The Armed Forces Division, OMGUS, provided Military Government Civilian Dispersion Points for the reception of prisoners of war returning

from Belgium. Specific points were designated for former residents of
(97)
each of the occupied zones.

35. Assistance to German Youth.

EUCOM continued to support the OMGUS policy of promoting recreational and educational activities among German youth by giving assistance to youth organizations. During the latter part of 1947, the policy that the Army, in giving assistance to German youth, would not duplicate or infringe upon the welfare work of OMGUS and the German youth agencies was reaffirmed. With reference to the welfare projects for homeless young people, it was agreed in conferences representing OMGUS, USAFE, and EUCOM that EUCOM would assist by supplying buildings, tools, clothing, and other supplies. Primary responsibility for these projects would thus remain with Military Government and German welfare
(98)
officials.

36. Photographic Coverage of Food Situation.

Public Information Division, EUCOM, cooperated with the Public Information Officer, OMGUS, with regard to still and motion picture coverage of food conditions in Germany during the fall of 1947. This program developed in response to a request from the Public Information Division, Department of the Army, for pictures that would show the
(99)
urgency of increased food conservation in the United States.

37. Joint Consideration of Documents.

EUCOM cooperated with OMGUS in sharing information concerning a

group of documents located in the AG Records Administration in St. Louis, Missouri. A full report on these documents, which consisted of records of displaced persons, was forwarded to EUCOM by the Department of the Army. It was planned to share the report with OMGUS and to (100) prepare a reply containing the recommendations of both headquarters.

38. Discontinuance of OMGUS Rear Echelon.

The discontinuance of the Rear Echelon of OMGUS, at Frankfurt, and transfer of its duties to Headquarters Command, EUCOM, took place on 10 October, following discussion and agreement between the OMGUS Control Office and the Headquarters Commandant, EUCOM. (101) In requesting that the change be made effective, the Chief of Staff, OMGUS, pointed out that the activities of the OMGUS Rear Echelon were of the type "which should normally fall to the local Post Commander." (102)

FOOTNOTES

1. See a general statement of the division of functions in GO 66, EUCOM, 24 Jun 46.
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 371.2 GOT, subj: "Security Directive, US Occupied Zones, Germany and Austria."
3. Interview with Maj R. W. Bristol, Civil Br, Logistics Div, 28 May 48.
4. Interview with Lt Col L. G. Van Wagoner, Civil Br, Logistics Div, EUCOM, 28 May 48.
5. Hq, EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47, pp 12-14.
6. GO 337, USFET, 14 Dec 45, subj: "Responsibility for Military Government in US Zone in Germany"; GO 66, EUCOM, 24 Jun 47.
7. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Nov 47, file AG 334 GSP-AGO, subj: "Resources Boards of the US Occupied Zone of Germany."
8. GO 127, EUCOM, 22 Nov 47, subj: "War Criminal Prison Board."
9. Hq, EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47, p 22. These same responsibilities were originally assigned to G-5 Div, USFET, by GO 61, 7 Mar 46, subj: "Organization of Military Government in U.S. Zone of Germany." A counterpart of this rule is found in MGR 1-426, "Relations of OMGUS and Office of Director of Civil Affairs," which states ". . . where MG policies and instructions are related to the responsibilities of other elements of the EUCOM staff, these must be coordinated through Director of Civil Affairs, EUCOM, before being issued by OMGUS."
10. See, for instance, ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Oct 46, file AG 000.5 GEC-AGO, subj: "Coordination of War Crimes Activities."
11. Interview with Maj L. Bowlby, Opr Br, OPOT, 19 May 48.
12. For an early analysis, see OMGUS, Legal Div, Selected Opinions, vol VI, pp 63-71; see also memo, Legal Div to USFET, 18 Nov 46, subj: "Limits of Authority of USFET Military Orders and Circulars," sgd Alvin J. Rockwell, Dir; Cir 74, EUCOM, 27 Aug 47, subj: "Military Justice."
13. Military Government Gazette, Issue E, 1 Aug 47, pp 17-18.

14. Amendment No 2 to Military Government Law No 2, 9 Sep 46, Military Government Gazette, Issue B, 1 Dec 46, p 1 ff.
15. MGR 5-300.2.
16. MGR 5-300.2, C 1, 27 Mar 47.
17. MGR 5-300.2, C 2, 6 Sep 47.
18. SOP 96, EUCOM, 16 Mar 48, subj: "Arrest, Search, and Seizure."
19. Interview with David Lippert; see SOP 96, par I 5 d (5). The wider question of treatment of civilian employe prisoners is mentioned in Hq, EUCOM, P and A, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
20. Interview with David Lippert. This revision appears in MGR 5-300.2, C 2, 6 Sep 47.
21. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 37, 25 Nov 47, par 27c.
22. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Dec 47, file AGO 014.39 GCA-AGO, subj: "Military Government Law No 10, Adoptions by Nationals of the United Nations."
23. Interview with Maj F. M. Cochran, Personal Services Br, P & A Div, EUCOM, 1 Jun 48.
24. Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No 31, Jan 48, pp 9-10.
25. Interview with Maj F. M. Cochran.
26. Interview with Morton A. Roth and Herbert Brauer, Governmental Affairs Br, CAD, EUCOM, 25 May 48.
27. See ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 20 Oct 47, file AG 014 GCA-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Jurisdiction from U.S. Military Government Courts to German Courts."
28. Interview with Alex Squadrilli, CAD, 21 May 48.
29. Cir 81, EUCOM, 25 Sep 47.

30. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Dec 47, file AG 014.33 GCA-AGO, subj: "Confinement and Repatriation of United Nations Displaced Persons Convicted by Military Government Courts in the U.S. Area of Control in Germany"; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 39, 9 Dec 47, par 25d; No 1, 6 Jan 48, par 19ab; and No 2, 13 Jan 48, par 31b; EUCOM Press Release No 714, 1 Dec 47.
31. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 26 Oct 46, file AG 000.5 GEC-AGO, subj: "Coordination of War Crimes Activities."
32. Interview with David Lippert.
33. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 5.
34. GO 110, EUCOM, 3 Oct 47; GO 126, EUCOM, 21 Nov 47; GO 134, EUCOM, 17 Dec 47.
35. GO 127, EUCOM, 22 Nov 47, subj: "War Criminal Prison Board."
36. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
37. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 18 Feb 47, file AG 371.2 GAP-AGO, "Law Enforcement, Intelligence, and Other Investigative Agencies."
38. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 85.
39. Ibid, p 79.
40. IRS, 21 Nov 47, "Status of German Military Police," in files of Pers Services Br, P & A Div.
41. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 34, 4 Nov 47.
42. Ibid, No 41, 23 Dec 47.
43. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 10.
44. Hq, EUCOM, Int Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 12.
45. Ibid, p 9.
46. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 30, 8 Oct 47.

47. Hq, EUCOM, Int Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 14.
48. Ibid, p 15.
49. Ibid, p 11.
50. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Conference of Commander in Chief with Major Commanders and Deputy Military Governor, 27th Meeting, 18 Sep 47.
51. Interview with Lt Col Van Wagoner.
52. Interview with Lt Col Teece, Control Br, Logistics Div, 27 May 48.
53. Interview with Lt Col Mason, Civil Br, Logistics Div, 27 May 48.
54. This paragraph is based on interview with Major Bristol.
55. Interview with Lt Col Harry R. Hale, Control Br, Logistics Div, 27 May 48; see also Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 20 Jan 48; No 4, 27 Jan 48, concerning actual signing of agreements.
56. Interview with Lt Col R. D. Denson, Supply Br, Logistics Div, 27 Mar 48.
57. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 4, 27 Jan 48; Hq, EUCOM, SS & P, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 4.
58. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 32, 21 Oct 47.
59. Hq, EUCOM, OCOT, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, passim; interview with Capt McDonald, Opr Div, OCOT, 26 Mar 48; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 20 Jan 48.
60. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 25.
61. Interview with Lt Col R. H. Deason, Logistics Div, 1 Jun 48.
62. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Conference of Commander in Chief with Major Commanders and Deputy Military Governor, 27th Meeting, 18 Sep 47; cf MGR 1-470.1.

63. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 30, 8 Oct 47.
64. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Conference of Commander in Chief with Major Commanders and Deputy Military Governor, 29th Meeting, 18 Nov 47.
65. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 37, 25 Nov 47.
66. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Conference of Commander in Chief with Major Commanders and Deputy Military Governor, 27th Meeting, 18 Sep 47.
67. Ibid, 29th Meeting, 18 Nov 47.
68. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 38, 2 Dec 47.
69. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Sep 47, file AG 388.3 GSP-AGO, subj: "Survey and Disposal of Fortifications, Defensive Works and Former German Armed Forces Zone of Interior Type of Installations in Germany"; 25 Sep 47, file and subj: same.
70. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 12 Nov 47.
71. Interview with Lt Col R. H. Deason, Logistics Div, 1 Jun 48.
72. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 20.
73. Interview with Lt Col Mason, Civil Br, Logistics Div, 27 May 48.
74. SQP 104, EUCOM, 10 Nov 47, subj: "Industrial Police."
75. Interview with Lt Col A. L. West, Jr, Control Br, P and A Div, and Maj Henry W. Cornell, Civilian Pers Br, P and A Div, 1 Jun 48.
76. Interview with Maj Henry W. Cornell.
77. Hq, EUCOM, P & A Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47; interview with Lt Col Mason.
78. For disposition of stocks and other details, see Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 2, 13 Jan 48.

79. "The Hard Core," by George C. Carl, Chief, Logistics Br, Civil Affairs Div, Hq, EUCOM; interview with Mr Carl, 28 May 48.
80. Interview with Alex Squadrilli.
81. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, CAD, subj: "Operational Report, Logistics Branch, Third Quarter FY 48, 29 Apr 48," from files of Mr Carl.
82. Hq, EUCOM, CAD, Logistics Br, "General Summary of Class II & IV Section Operations."
83. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 40, 16 Dec 47.
84. Ibid, No 31, 13 Oct 47.
85. Ibid, No 1, 6 Jan 48.
86. Ibid, No 35, 12 Nov 47.
87. Ibid.
88. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, CAD, subj: "Operational Report, Logistics Branch, Third Quarter Fiscal Year 48," 29 Apr 48.
89. Hq, EUCOM, Office of Chief of Finance, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 5.
90. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 31, 13 Oct 47.
91. Hq, EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 3.
92. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 2, 13 Jan 48; No 11, 16 Mar 48.
93. IRS, DC of S to PM, 6 Nov 47, subj: "Relationship of PWIB to OMGUS" (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 322 OMGUS).
94. Hq, EUCOM, Allied Contact Sec, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 2-3.
95. Ibid; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Nov 47, file AG 334 SGS-AGO, subj: "Assignment of Foreign Consular Offices."

96. Hq, EUCOM, Allied Contact Sec, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 1.
97. Hq, EUCOM, P and A, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
98. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 6.
99. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 32, 21 Oct 47.
100. Ibid, No 37, 27 Nov 47.
101. GO 115, EUCOM, 10 Oct 47.
102. Ltr, 3 Oct 47, C. K. Gailey. Brig Gen, C of S, OMGUS, to Lt Gen Huebner, C of S, Hq, EUCOM.

Chapter XLI

RELATIONS WITH U.S. FORCES, AUSTRIA

SS: ACTION REQUIRED TO: **CANCELLED**

100-70-1000-1000-1000

Cancelled - 10/1/51

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Chapter XLI

RELATIONS WITH U.S. FORCES, AUSTRIA

COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

1. Reconsideration of Command Relationships between EUCOM and USFA.

In the summer of 1947, Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, Commanding General, U.S. Forces, Austria (USFA), made known to General Clay a desire to have a letter of instruction supplementing the directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Austria, and clarifying the relationship between EUCOM and USFA. This led in mid-July 1947 to a request by General Huebner to General Keyes for a draft of such a letter of instructions and a report on instances in which it was felt that EUCOM directives conflicted with the directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Austria. General Keyes replied that the desired study would soon be forwarded to EUCOM Headquarters. The proposed new directive, as drafted in USFA Headquarters,

was received at EUCOM Headquarters late in October. USFA believed that its draft would clarify relations between EUCOM and USFA and permit USFA to discharge its separate responsibilities for the military government of Austria, without prejudicing in any way General Clay's additional responsibilities as Commander in Chief, EUCOM. (3)

2. Consideration in Washington of Command Relationships between EUCOM and USFA.

a. In the meantime, the command relationships of USFA had come under reconsideration in Washington. This arose, at least in part, from the consideration by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of certain changes in the Unified Command Plan, which involved a review of the relationships of both EUCOM and USFA with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In October 1947 the Joint Chiefs of Staff approved changes in the pertinent paragraph of the Unified Command Plan to make it read as follows: (4)

The relationships of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the U.S. commands (sic) in Austria and to the U.S. representatives on the Allied Councils for Germany and Austria remain unchanged.

This was a reaffirmation of the existing relationships with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and left the Commanding General, USFA, in direct relations with the Joint Chiefs of Staff on political and military government matters, while subordinate to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on military matters.

b. At the end of October, the Department of the Army notified EUCOM that consideration was being given to the establishment of USFA

as a separate theater for personnel matters. The cable containing this announcement stated further that no increase of personnel or equipment for USFA was contemplated, and requested the comments or concurrence of EUCOM. (5) This proposal no doubt arose from certain frictions that had developed over a considerable period of time between EUCOM and USFA on personnel matters. These frictions, arising particularly from the independent action of USFA in requisitioning certain civilian experts directly from the United States and from the resistance shown by USFA to the reduction of its officer ranks in the same proportion as EUCOM, have been dealt with in preceding parts of this history of the occupation forces in Europe. On this occasion, General Huebner replied to the Department of the Army in a cable which made it clear that the subject was already under consideration in EUCOM and USFA Headquarters, and that a conference was scheduled to be held soon in which "we expect to resolve the whole matter once and for all." (6)

3. Further Consideration in the European Command.

General Keyes, no doubt in receipt of the same cable of the Department of the Army that had been received by EUCOM, concurred in the proposal for constituting USFA as a separate theater for personnel matters. He stated that his headquarters was prepared to handle such matters as the requisitioning and assigning of personnel. He pointed out also that this plan would still leave USFA dependent upon EUCOM for logistical support in personnel matters through such agencies as the Machine Records Unit, the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, the Adjutant

General Publications Depot, and the centralized replacement depot.

This statement of the views of USFA, together with the draft directive on command relationships already received, put EUCOM Headquarters in possession of a full statement of the grievances and desires of USFA.

Accordingly, a staff study was prepared by the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division, discussing all aspects of the

(8)

subject. This staff study recognized frankly that there was not a clear understanding in the lower levels of the EUCOM staff of the command relationships between EUCOM and USFA, and that EUCOM policy had been made to apply to USFA in instances when it was inconsistent with the policy of the U.S. Government in treating Austria as a liberated, and not a conquered, country. This staff study also made it clear that the proposals of USFA for a redefinition of command relationships went far beyond the plan as put forward by the Department of the Army to make USFA a separate theater for personnel purposes. USFA proposed that it be made a separate command, except that EUCOM would continue to be responsible for military supply and administration, and except that the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, would assume full command of USFA in the event of a general emergency. The EUCOM staff pointed out that this would give the Commanding General, USFA, full operational control over the troops assigned to him, except in a general emergency, and would empower him to deal directly with the Department of the Army on budgetary matters and a wide range of other subjects, such as the occupational troop basis and training. The EUCOM staff pointed out further that to

constitute USFA as a separate command, even in personnel matters, would necessitate the duplication of a number of services and agencies, like the post exchange service, the central welfare fund, and the replacement system, and would therefore be uneconomical and inefficient. The general conclusion of the EUCOM staff was, therefore, that the existing relationships between EUCOM and USFA should not be disturbed. General Huebner accepted this view, and notified the Department of the Army
(9)
accordingly.

4. Confirmation of Existing Command Relationships.

As a conclusion to the study made in EUCOM Headquarters of the command relationships between EUCOM and USFA, General Huebner notified General Keyes that the proposed directive making USFA a separate command would not be signed by General Clay. "I feel," said General Huebner, "that the proposed directive would give this headquarters certain responsibilities without the necessary prerogatives which should accompany responsibility."
(10) The possibility of increasing the autonomy of USFA, even to the extent of making it a separate command except for logistical purposes and in the event of a general emergency, was, however, con-
(11)
sidered further in the Department of the Army. The matter was brought to a close by the decision of the Department of the Army that no change would be made in the command relationships existing between EUCOM and USFA. The Department of the Army made it clear that this decision was based upon the current uncertainties in the international situation in
(12)
Europe.

5. Scope of USFA Matters Handled by EUCOM.

Most of the military matters giving rise to common action by EUCOM and USFA continued to be of a routine administrative or logistical nature. USFA requisitions for both military and civilian personnel were routed to EUCOM. As in the past, EUCOM met the ordinary needs of USFA, but was unable to fill all the requests of USFA for specialized and highly qualified personnel. Incoming personnel for USFA, including families of members of the occupation forces traveling as units under the regulations that went into effect during the period under review, were received at Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and used the facilities for sojourns and travel provided by EUCOM. Persons departing to the United States also traveled through the U.S. Zone of Germany. The position of EUCOM in having administrative responsibility for USFA meant that many matters had to be routed to EUCOM for approval. These included such matters as proposals to inactivate or reorganize military units, requests to revise Tables of Distribution or Allowances, and budgetary requests relating to transfer of credits from one fund to another. The position of EUCOM in having logistical responsibility for USFA also meant that many matters had to be routed to EUCOM for approval and action. EUCOM continued to provide to USFA all classes of supply through regular channels. These services were naturally accompanied by a technical supervision vested in the appropriate members of the EUCOM

staff. The reports of operations of the general and special staff divisions of both EUCOM and USFA, as well as other records, reveal very few instances in which relations on administrative and logistical matters were other than routine in nature.

6. The Occupational Troop Basis.

One important outcome of the reconsideration of command relationships between EUCOM and USFA was that EUCOM was left in control, within limits, of the occupational troop basis of USFA. While EUCOM was obliged to continue to allot occupational forces for Austria from its own troop authorizations, it could enforce upon USFA a proportionate sharing of the diminishing manpower available under the manning levels prescribed by Washington. This was especially important to EUCOM with respect to officer strength, as the desire of USFA for an unusually high proportion of officers was well known in EUCOM Headquarters. In giving the decision of the Department of the Army to the effect that no change would be made in the command relationships existing between EUCOM and USFA, General Eisenhower directed that USFA should not be reduced below an enlisted strength of 8,900 without the approval of the Department of the Army. In December also, the Department of the Army directed that the allotment of General Staff Corps positions to USFA be increased from 20 to 25.

7. Matters Relating to Supply.

a. The responsibility belonging to EUCOM in giving logistical support to U.S. Embassies in Europe was exercised in part through USFA.

When, beginning on 15 October 1947, EUCOM divested itself of all responsibility for supplying embassies in eastern Europe, USFA also was relieved of the responsibilities that it had in routing and transporting supplies.
(16)

b. The procurement of fresh fruits and vegetables for the occupation forces in Austria was handled on the same basis as by the American Graves Registration Command in the liberated countries. EUCOM allotted funds to USFA for the purchase locally of perishable foodstuffs at the rate of 5 cents each day for each person authorized the A ration and 7½ cents each day for each person provided meals in type B messes or through purchases in commissaries.
(17)

c. All ferrous scrap in the possession of the U.S. Army in Austria, estimated at 11,000 tons, was included in the contract, made by EUCOM, calling for the delivery of scrap iron and steel to the Fiat Corporation, Turin, Italy. In December 1947, however, at the request of USFA, the Department of the Army ruled that ferrous scrap would not be removed from Austria, but would be disposed of by sale to the Austrian Government.
(18)

In November 1947, the Department of the Army authorized the disposal of all nonferrous scrap in the possession of the U.S. Army in Austria by sale to the Austrian Government.
(19)

8. Miscellaneous Matters.

In December 1947 it was announced that the old tricolored passes for entry into the French Zone of Austria were no longer valid, and that entry was in the future to be authorized by visa affixed to the military

orders or passport of the traveler by the French liaison officer at
(20)

EUCOM Headquarters. Also in December, arrangements were completed

for the transportation from Vienna of Army mail by commercial air

carriers, thus avoiding rehandling at Frankfurt and saving a full day

(21)

in time.

9. Staff Visits.

Visits by representatives of EUCOM to USFA during the last

(22)

three months of 1947 included the following:

Dates	Representing EUCOM staff division	Purpose of visit
3-8 Oct 47	OPOT	To confer on TI & E activities
13-17 Oct 47	P & A	To conduct a training conference for civilian placement technicians
Nov 47	Special Services	To negotiate a new contract with the American Express Company governing its activities in Austria
18-22 Nov 47	Int	To coordinate intelligence activities with G-2, USFA
21-30 Nov 47	Civil Affairs	To escort Ugo Carusi, the representative of President Truman, in a tour of displaced persons installations, including Salzburg and Vienna

10. Civilian Internees.

On 8 October 1947, 55 Austrians, imprisoned at the War Crimes Enclosure, Dachau, Germany, as automatic arrestees, who had previously
(23)
volunteered for repatriation, were transferred to USFA.

11. Proposed Transfer of Jewish Displaced Persons.

Early in 1947, USFA proposed that all Jewish displaced persons in the U.S. Zone of Austria be transferred to the U.S. Zone of Germany. At that time, General McNarney, then Commanding General, USFET, advised the War Department that the transfer would not be in the best interests of the United States and recommended that the transfer be not made. On 28 October 1947, USFA reopened the question, recommending that the transfer be made as a means of halting the infiltration of Jewish refugees into Austria and the use of Austria as a route for illegal immigration to Palestine. EUCOM again opposed the transfer, putting forward a number of reasons, as follows: first, it would require British concurrence, which would probably not be given; secondly, no housing was available in the U.S. Zone of Germany and to requisition additional premises would be contrary to United States policy; thirdly, USFA should adhere to the policy of not admitting new residents into displaced persons assembly centers after 21 April 1947, and thus avoid overcrowding existing facilities; fourthly, to place this additional burden upon the Germans could not be justified, especially seeing that a large portion of

the persons involved entered Austria after the cessation of hostilities; and, fifthly, Jewish displaced persons in Austria should be cared for by the International Refugee Organization. Toward the end of 1947, the Department of the Army notified USFA that, after careful consideration of all views and reasons, the proposed transfer was considered inad-
(24)
visable.

12. Transfer of Excess Army Property to the Austrian Government.

The U.S. Army in Germany continued to transfer excess military stocks to USFA for the Austrian Government, under a policy announced by
(25)
the War Department on 19 June 1947. In December, EUCOM Headquarters directed that agencies operating in the field should file reports showing the quantity and nature of supplies shipped since 1 October 1946 and awaiting shipment on 1 November 1947 in this program, and semimonthly
(26)
thereafter.

13. Austrian Currency Conversion.

A conversion of the Austrian currency took place during the period 11-24 December 1947. EUCOM Headquarters issued regulations providing for the exchange of old Austrian schillings for new in local finance offices by persons outside Austria, provided that the person offering currency for exchange presented a certificate showing that he obtained the schillings under current regulations. Custodians of funds held partly in Austrian schillings could likewise exchange currency in
(27)
their possession during the period specified.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cable S-1382, 18 Jul 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to USFA personal for Keyes.
2. Cable P-7554, 23 Jul 47, USFA sgd Keyes to EUCOM personal for Huebner.
3. Ltr, Keyes to Clay (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 322 EUCOM, not dated but evidently written in late Oct or early Nov 47).
4. Unified Command Plan, par 2, p 223; see JCS 1259/48, 30 Oct 47.
5. Cable WX-89334, 30 Oct 47, Dept of the Army from Dir P & A to EUCOM for Huebner.
6. Cable S-3661, 31 Oct 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner for C of S, USA, for Dir P & A.
7. Cable P-8016, 4 Nov 47, USFA personal from Keyes to EUCOM.
8. Staff study, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, 17 Nov 47, subj: "Command Relationship between Headquarters, European Command, and Headquarters, US Forces in Austria."
9. Cable S-4095, 28 Nov 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to C of S, USA, for Dir P & A.
10. Ltr, 25 Nov 47, Huebner to Keyes.
11. Cable WX-91222, 27 Nov 47, Dept of the Army to CINCEUR, USFA.
12. Cable WX-92498, 17 Dec 47, Dept of the Army sgd Eisenhower to CINCEUR personal for Clay, USFA personal for Keyes.
13. See an instance cited in Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 41, 23 Dec 47, par 14b, in which a USFA proposal to reorganize a signal battalion was negatived by EUCOM on the grounds that it would involve an increase in the number of officers.
14. Cable WX-92498, 17 Dec 47, Dept of the Army sgd Eisenhower to CINCEUR personal for Clay, USFA personal for Keyes.
15. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 40, 16 Dec 47, par 16.
16. Ibid. No 32, 21 Oct 47, par 23.

17. Ibid., No 35, 12 Nov 47, par 37b.
18. Ibid., No 41, 23 Dec 47, par 20f.
19. Ibid., No 37, 25 Nov 47, par 22f. See generally on the disposal of surplus Army property to the Austrian Government EUCOM Press Release No 616, 23 Oct 47.
20. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 17, 5 Dec 47, sec XIII.
21. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 40, 16 Dec 47, par 33b.
22. Compiled from ibid., Oct-Dec 47.
23. Ibid., No 31, 13 Oct 47, par 32c.
24. Ibid., No 39, 9 Dec 47, par 24a.
25. Ibid., No 33, 28 Oct 47, par 32d, e.
26. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Dec 47, file AG 400 GSP-AGO, subj: "Shipments to Austrian Civilian Economy," to USAFE and chiefs of services.
27. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 18, 12 Dec 47, sec XIII; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 18 Dec 47, file AG 461-FIN-AGO, subj: "Conversion of Austrian Schillings by Individuals and Custodians of Unit and Sundry Funds."

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