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# The THIRD YEAR

1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 1948

VOLUME I

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<p>TITLE</p> <p>OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1947-48 <u>The Third Year of the Occupation, The Third Quarter:</u> <u>1 January 1948 - 31 March 1948</u></p>	
<p>OFFICE OF ORIGIN</p> <p>Historical Division, European Command Frankfurt-AM-Main, Germany</p> <p><del>SECRET - CONFIDENTIAL - 19 Oct 1962 EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION DOD DIR 5200.10</del></p>	
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## OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES

# 1947-1948

HISTORICAL DIVISION

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HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN COMMAND  
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757  
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

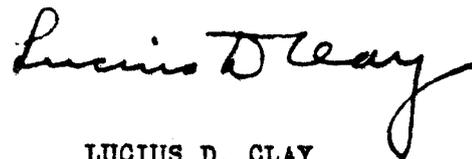
TO : All concerned

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 1974

DAMH-HSG

SUBJECT: Request for Review of Classification

Chief, Military History Office  
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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."

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AEAGC-XH (17 Mar 72) 1st Ind  
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History Office, APO New York 09403

TO: Chief, Military History, Department of the Army, ATTN: DAMH-HSG,  
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All documents listed in the basic communication have been regraded  
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GEORGE E. BLAU  
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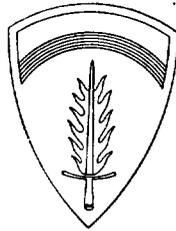
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# The Third Year of the Occupation

THE THIRD QUARTER: 1 January — 31 March 1948

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**Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48**

*19 Oct 1962*

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

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# **VOLUME ONE**

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

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UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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Chapter IV: DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND CHIEF OF STAFF,  
AND SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF

V: THE ADVISERS

VII: DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL

VIII: CHIEF OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

IX: DEPUTY BUDGET AND FISCAL DIRECTOR

XI: CHIEF, ALLIED CONTACT SECTION

Chapter I  
INTERNATIONAL TRENDS AND EVENTS  
AND THEIR EFFECTS UPON THE OCCUPATION FORCES

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

## Chapter I

### INTERNATIONAL TRENDS AND EVENTS AND THEIR EFFECTS UPON THE OCCUPATION FORCES

#### THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

##### 1. Apprehensions Arising from the Failure of the London Conference of Foreign Ministers.

a. The turn of the year was a time of growing international tension in the world at large. For the American occupation forces in Germany and Austria, in the cockpit of the sharply intensified international struggle, it was a time of foreboding. There was not a member of the occupation forces who could fail to feel the changed role that had been forced, by the trend of events, upon this relatively small garrison of American armed might. Originally established to control a civil population and to enforce the terms of surrender, the occupation

forces had been forced more and more into the mold of an outpost in Europe for the enforcement of national policy.

b. The fifth meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, which was in session in London from 25 November until 15 December 1947, broke up in disagreement as a result of the withdrawal of the United States delegation after Secretary Marshall had decided that no agreement could be reached with the Soviet Union. Nothing had been decided to indicate that Germany might soon be treated as an economic unit, or that a peace treaty with Germany or Austria might be possible in the near future. In brief, the Western Allies had to assume that the possibility of obtaining quadripartite agreement in the control of Germany was more remote than ever.

2. Growing Tension with the Soviet Union and Its Effect upon the Occupation Forces.

After 1 January 1948, it became more and more difficult for the western powers and the Soviet Union to agree in either the Allied Control Council or the Berlin Kommandatura. Soviet members of these bodies frequently read long papers, which, in the belief of the representatives of the western powers, were introduced for propagandist purposes. These papers were given wide publicity in Soviet-controlled newspapers. There was increasing tension along the interzonal border, and this was reflected in numerous incidents and disorders. The Soviet authorities tightened their inspection of Western Allied military trains passing

through the Soviet Zone. American-licensed German publications were confiscated, not only in the Soviet Zone but also in the Soviet Sector of Berlin. The Soviet-licensed press increased its attacks on the West, particularly the United States. The Soviet Military Administration and the Socialist Unity Party (SED) laid plans to control the Berlin trade-union elections, which were to start in February and continue until May. The actions of the Soviet occupation authorities soon indicated that it was the policy of their government to attempt to absorb the whole of Berlin, or at least the Soviet Sector, into the Soviet Zone and to attempt to disrupt the Berlin city government, which they had failed to control.

### 3. The Situation within Germany.

The break-up of the London conference of foreign ministers in mid-December 1947 gave rise to feelings of pessimism and fear among  
(1) Germans. The Communist Party attempted to charge the western powers  
(2) with responsibility for the failure of the London conference. There were frequent rumors among the Germans of war impending between the western powers and the Soviet Union. Reports of a probable currency reform placed a damper on business. Many Germans expressed fear that the Western Allies would evacuate Berlin and leave that city to Soviet control. There were occasional strikes and threats of strikes throughout the Zone and communist agitation appeared to be behind many of these. Presence of large numbers of displaced persons, many of whom

were engaged in black-market activities, resulted in occasional clashes between them and Germans. On the whole, however, the tense international situation brought no great changes in the security situation within Germany. December had brought a slight increase in the number of incidents involving assaults on American soldiers, but there was no evidence to link this with a resistance movement, although the tendency was being watched. Food shortages continued to be the basic cause for discontent, and farmers were under criticism for alleged hoarding.

4. Classification and Significance of International Events for the Purposes of the History of the Occupation Forces.

a. For purposes of considering their effect upon the occupation forces in Germany and Austria, international events during a specified period may be divided into the following classes: first, those tending to show the development of the policy of the U.S. Government toward Germany; secondly, those tending to show the development of an agreed policy toward Germany among the western nations; thirdly, those tending to show the checking of communist expansion in Europe; and, fourthly, those tending to show a continued arrogance and aggressive attitude on the part of the Soviet Union and its satellite nations of Central and Eastern Europe.

b. From the first the occupation forces were engaged, to a great degree, in the execution of international policy, agreed upon by heads of states and diplomatic and military representatives in a series

of conferences reaching as far back as the Yalta Conference of the early part of 1945. International policy, with particular reference to Germany, was also formulated in the permanent international conference known as the Allied Control Council for Germany. This international policy directly affecting the occupation forces was declared in a series of documents, including the communiqués and protocols issued at the conclusion of international conferences, international agreements of one kind or another but generally below the order of treaties, the surrender documents, and the current acts of the Control Council. In the early part of 1948, the incompleteness of the agreed international policy respecting Germany and Austria and the growing tension between the western nations and the Soviet Union brought international developments into a prominence in the daily concerns of the occupation forces as never before. The work of headquarters staffs and the duties of the field forces were affected in countless ways. The very character of the occupation forces was affected, changing them from a predominantly administrative and security force into one in which the fighting elements had a renewed prominence. Headquarters staffs formulated plans to become effective if an emergency should occur and compiled detailed reports showing the development of the international situation. All ranks of the occupation forces felt the international tension and found it affecting their duties. Yet the vast majority of the members of the occupation forces went calmly about their duties and made no great changes in their lives in off-duty hours. There was no marked exodus of families

of members of the occupation forces, while new families and civilian employees came voluntarily to join the occupation forces.

c. In any given period, the historian of the occupation forces contemplates another series of events, constituting a fifth class of international events affecting the occupation forces. These are the events occurring within Germany and Austria and having an international import. In a manner of speaking, a vast number of events occurring within Germany and Austria and a wide range of the activities of the occupation forces fall within this class. A measure of relative importance must, however, be applied, and only the events and trends of outstanding significance should be considered as having international importance. In this field also the first three months of 1948 were marked, as never before, by a series of events of unusual importance. These included the enlargement and strengthening of the institutions dealing with the economically fused U.S. and British Zones; the events leading up to and including the meeting of the Allied Control Council on 20 March 1948, which marked the break-down, at least for an indefinite future, of the quadripartite government of Germany; and the ominous beginnings of Soviet restrictions on travel to Berlin, which soon led to the cutting of all traffic except by air. These and other events are dealt with in this chapter, insofar as they affected the occupation forces.

## TRENDS OF NATIONAL POLICY

### 5. Main Lines of American Policy in Europe.

The early part of 1948 saw an intensification of the determination of the U.S. Government and the American people to contain communism in Europe to the countries where it had already been established. This dominant feature of national policy had taken shape during 1947 in the Truman Doctrine of giving financial and military aid to Greece and Turkey and in a series of firm stands against the Soviet Union in international conferences and negotiations. In the latter part of 1947, American opposition to communist expansion in Europe also took the form of a campaign of counterpropaganda, designed to attack communism on its own ground and with its own weapons and to acquaint the peoples of Europe with the advantages of democracy. In this campaign, the occupation forces in Germany, particularly its military government element, engaged directly as Germany was recognized as the very center of conflict between East and West and as potentially the principal battleground between communism and the forces of democracy. Another dominant feature of American policy toward Europe was the principle that American and world-wide economic recovery depended upon the revival of peacetime business and industry and standards of living in Europe. This policy had taken shape in 1947 in the Marshall Plan, later known as the European Recovery Program. The occupation forces in Europe were not affected in any direct way by the European Recovery Program, as there was no suggestion in the early part of 1948 that the Army be concerned in its

administration. The possibilities of indirect effect were, however, enormous. The success or failure of the European Recovery Program, and particularly the inclusion of Western Germany in it, could well mean the difference between success or failure in the principal mission of the occupation forces--insurance that Germany will never again threaten the peace of the world. These two dominant features of national policy in Europe were closely intermingled and interrelated, though not by the design of the U.S. Government. The European Recovery Program was offered as a plan of economic recovery for the whole of Europe. The refusal of the Soviet Union and its satellite nations to participate in it and their determination to prevent its success meant that the two main lines of national policy were inextricably linked.

6. Developments with Respect to the Informational Campaign against Communism.

a. On 31 January 1948, a joint Congressional committee, headed by Representative Karl E. Mundt, which had toured 28 countries in Europe during the fall of 1947, issued a report recommending an aggressive foreign informational program as a means of opposing communism. The report described the program then in existence as inadequate and recommended that it be strengthened far beyond previous conceptions of its size and scope. (3)

b. One of the principal instruments through which the United States carried on its campaign against communism was the radio stations operated by the International Broadcasting Division of the Office of

Information and Educational Exchange of the State Department, more commonly known as the Voice of America. This organization employed a staff of 288 announcers and technicians and broadcast daily in 20 languages over 36 transmitters. (4) Effective 20 March 1948, AFN's 100,000-watt short wave station in Munich was released to the State Department and the Information Control Division of OMGUS. The station carried the State Department's Voice of America series, beamed at the Soviet Union, the Communist-dominated nations of Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Zone of Germany. In addition to the station in Munich, the station in the U.S. Sector of Berlin (RIAS) was under the supervision of the Information Control Division. (5)

7. Developments with Respect to the European Recovery Program.

a. President Truman, in his farewell address to the 80th Congress on 19 December 1947, said that peace depended on the recovery of Europe; but that, if the Communists were successful in sabotaging European recovery, there would be no peace. He requested a four-year European Recovery Program, the estimated cost of which was 17 billion dollars. On 17 March 1948 he asked Congress for reenactment of the Selective Service Act, urged passage of bills authorizing Universal Military Training and the European Recovery Program, and indicated that the United States would back up offers of economic aid to Europe with military protection.

b. A special committee on European recovery was appointed by the Chairman of the Bipartite Control Office on 15 February 1948 to

appraise the import-export section of the European Recovery Program,  
insofar as it pertained to Bizonia.<sup>(6)</sup> This committee assisted the  
bizonal agencies in preparing a reconstruction plan for submission to  
the meeting of the Committee for European Economic Cooperation in  
Paris.<sup>(7)</sup> Announcement of the designation of Bizonia as an official  
participant in the European Recovery Program was made at the twelfth  
plenary meeting of the Bizonal Economic Council on 5 March. The partic-  
ipation of Western Germany in the European Recovery Program was implicit  
in the aim of the American delegation in the London meeting of the Coun-  
cil of Foreign Ministers in November and December 1947, as expressed by  
Secretary of State Marshall in saying that the United States sought "the  
beginnings of a united and self-respecting Germany which could find its  
way back to peace and freedom and achieve its own well-being and redemp-  
tion through cooperative effort with other European countries."<sup>(8)</sup> The  
official decision that the Western Zones of Germany should be allowed to  
participate in the European Recovery Program was made at the London con-  
ference on German problems, 23 February-6 March 1948, where the repre-  
sentatives of the three western occupying powers and the Benelux nations  
agreed that "such cooperation is essential if Western Germany is to make  
its full and proper contribution to European recovery."<sup>(9)</sup> This decision  
was given effect at the meeting in Paris, 15-16 March 1948, of the repre-  
sentatives of the 16 nations participating in the European Recovery  
Program. It was there decided that the fused U.S.-British Zone and the  
French Zone of Germany should be considered as independent participating

members, that each should be called upon to sign the multilateral accord, and that each should be entitled to membership in the permanent agency for the execution of the European Recovery Program. The number of participating members was thus increased to 18. The representatives of Bizonia and the French Zone were to be appointed by the occupation authorities and were to be assisted by German officials. (10)

c. The participation of Bizonia in the European Recovery Program placed few responsibilities upon the purely military element of the European Command. When the permanent executive agency, known as the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), came into being, the military forces had minor responsibilities in providing logistical support for the bizonal standing delegation in Paris. (11)

#### 8. Recommendations of the House Foreign Aid Subcommittee.

The House Foreign Aid Subcommittee, headed by Representative Francis Case, submitted its report on 5 February 1948. This committee had made extensive studies in the European Command. It urged early self-government for Germany. It also recommended that authority in the occupation be transferred from the Army to an independent civilian agency. (12)  
The report said:

It is the conviction of this committee that there can be neither prosperity nor security in a world whose economy feeds the German people but fails to win the constructive contribution to world society which they are capable of making.

Other recommendations included:

That Congress create a legislative advisory committee for occupied territories to work with the legislative bodies of German states or a federation of them.

That American representatives in the Allied Control Authority seek to establish the right to complete freedom of movement for all citizens of Berlin.

That Allied Military Government proceed immediately with a currency reform designed to check the black market.

That a minimum ration of 2,000 calories be guaranteed to children under 15 and that a system of incentives for food and coal production be authorized.

That dismantling of plants in the western zones be temporarily suspended pending further study.

That denazification proceedings on all but major offenders be ended by 8 May 1948, the third anniversary of V-E Day, and that an amnesty be declared for all lesser offenders.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE POLICY

#### OF THE WESTERN NATIONS TOWARD GERMANY

#### 9. General Trends in the Early Part of 1948.

In the early part of 1948, as during the entire period from 1943 when our policy toward Germany in the postwar period began to take shape, the U.S. Government and occupation authorities made vigorous efforts to coordinate their policies with those of other nations participating in the occupation of Germany or situated close to Germany. The

early part of 1948, following the failure of the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers to reach agreement on basic lines of policy, was marked by the recognition, on the part of the United States and other western nations, that an agreed quadripartite policy respecting Germany was not possible in the near future. There was therefore a greater willingness to treat Western Germany as a separate entity. This was marked especially by the strengthening of the institutions governing the economically fused U.S. and British Zones, and the steps to encourage the French Government to accept a policy allowing for the entrance of the French Zone into the economic union. The first quarter of 1948 was marked also by agreement among the western nations that the three western zones of Germany should be allowed to participate in the European Recovery Program.

10. Agreement Regarding Saar.

In discussions among United States, British, and French authorities in Berlin during January and February, it was agreed that, beginning on 1 April 1948, trade between the Saar and Germany would be treated as foreign trade. Decreasing quantities of coal which the Saar was to continue to deliver to Germany were to be paid for in marks as in the past. Trade agreements were to be revised in the light of the new situation resulting from the economic separation of the Saar. Joint commissions were set up to follow the development of trade. Calculations were to be made of the amount which should be taken from the French share of reparations in capital equipment as a result of the separation of the Saar. (13)

importance and one likely to influence policy on Germany for a long time to come. The Soviet Union protested to the western nations against this discussion of basic policy toward Germany in other than a quadripartite conference.<sup>(14)</sup>

c. Discussions at this conference took place in executive sessions, because of the disturbed conditions then prevailing in French politics,<sup>(15)</sup> and because of the events then occurring in Czechoslovakia, which soon led to the establishment of a communist regime in that country. Little appeared in the press on this conference while it was in session. At its conclusion, a communique was issued revealing that the conference had resulted in agreement upon several matters of basic policy. The western nations had agreed that Western Germany should be included in the European Recovery Program, for the contribution that it could make to the European economy. They had agreed also that a federal form of government should be established in Germany and that the Ruhr should be placed under international control. The latter points were obviously concessions to the French point of view, and, in return, the French Government had agreed to coordinate as far as possible its economic policy in the French Zone of Germany, in such matters as foreign and interzonal trade, customs, and freedom of movement of persons and goods, with the policies of Bizonia. This was interpreted as a long step in the direction of establishing a Trizonia, to comprise all of Western Germany.<sup>(16)</sup>

11. The London Conference of Western Nations on Policy toward Germany, 23 February-6 March 1948.

a. To fill the void left by the failure to reach agreement upon policy relating to Germany at the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London ending in mid-December 1947, the three western occupying powers agreed to the holding of a conference for the purpose of discussing pending questions. This conference was held at London, beginning on 23 February. At the first day's meeting, the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France agreed upon a comprehensive 7-point agenda for discussion, and formally invited the governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg--commonly referred to as the Benelux nations--to send representatives to join in the discussions. This invitation was a recognition by the great western powers of the immediate interest of the nations bordering upon Germany on the west in attempts to solve the German problem.

b. The topics announced for discussion at this conference included the association of Western Germany in the European Recovery Program, the control of the Ruhr, security against Germany, reparations, the political and economic organization of Germany, and the question of Germany's future frontiers. These were the basic problems relating to Germany which the western nations had tried unsuccessfully to solve in a long series of quadripartite conferences. The inclusion of them in the agenda of this conference, and the association of the Benelux nations in the discussions, made the conference one of great historical

d. Soon after the close of this conference, the State Department made public its definitive reply to the protests of the Soviet Union against the holding of the conference and the discussion of basic problems relating to Germany in other than a quadripartite meeting. (17)

The American note pointed out that there was nothing in the Potsdam Agreement, or any other agreement relating to the control of Germany, that prevented any of the powers from discussing among themselves matters of common concern. The body of the note was a review of events showing the unwillingness of the Soviet Union to treat Germany as an economic whole, obliging the western nations to consult among themselves upon ways and means to insure the reconstruction of Western Europe, including Western Germany, and to establish a basis for the participation of a democratic Germany in the community of free peoples. The Soviet Union chose, however, to stand on its interpretation of the London conference and made that conference the principal issue upon the basis of which it discontinued meetings of the Allied Control Council for Germany after 20 March 1948. At the meeting of the Control Council on that date, the Soviet chairman demanded that the decisions reached in the London conference of 23 February-6 March be reported to the Control Council. The United States delegation pointed out that there had been an exchange of diplomatic notes on the subject, which had been made public, and that the conference had not resulted in any directives to the zone commanders. For these reasons, in the American view, there was nothing to report to the Control Council. The British and French

delegations pointed out that the matters discussed at the London conference were still under discussion by the participating governments and could not, therefore, be considered by the Control Council. At that point, the Soviet chairman pronounced the adjournment of the meeting, and action by the quadripartite control machinery for Germany was at an end for an unpredictable future. (18)

12. Developments toward European Union.

a. In the early part of 1948, the general trend of international events gave a great impetus to plans for the political and economic union of the nations of Western Europe. Discussed for many years, European union began to take on an appearance of reality. The first step came from the British Government, and was marked by Foreign Secretary Bevin's proposal, made in the House of Commons on 22 January 1948, that Great Britain enter into a close association with Western European countries. (19) Under British leadership, representatives of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg were soon assembled in Brussels, discussing a 50-year pact for economic and political cooperation and common security against aggression. While the same nations were involved, it is important to distinguish between the discussions at Brussels and the London conference of 23 February-6 March 1948. The latter dealt exclusively with German questions. The Brussels talks, while based primarily on a desire of the five participating nations to provide for their common defense against a possible renewal of aggression by Germany,

dealt broadly with European problems and were intended to lay the foundation for a union of Western European states. The Brussels discussions were terminated early in March, at about the same time as the meeting in London was recessed. The foreign ministers of the five nations returned to Brussels on 17 March 1948 and signed the 50-year pact of friendship and military assistance that had been shaped in the earlier talks. (20)

While this treaty was of great historical importance and marked a long step forward in the development of unity among the nations of Western Europe, no extended discussion of it is necessary in the history of the occupation forces in Germany and Austria. The treaty pledged the five nations to common action in the economic recovery of Europe and in the event of armed attack upon any one of them. It provided for setting up a consultative council and left the door open to all other countries to join the union upon invitation of the original signatories.

b. Another development in the direction of European union was marked by the assembly in Paris on 15 March of the second conference of the 16 European nations participating in the European Recovery Program. (21) This conference agreed that the western zones of Germany should participate in the European Recovery Program. It also took steps to transform the working committee, which had been occupied in drafting plans for cooperation among the 16 nations, into a permanent economic organization for the execution of the European Recovery Program. (22) This executive body later took form as the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC).

13. Reconsideration of Policy on Reparations and Dismantling of German Plants.

a. At the end of 1947 and in the early part of 1948, the policy of the western nations regarding reparations and the dismantling of German plants was brought into question. One aspect of this was the frequent complaints, voiced within Germany itself, that the program of taking down factories and shipping them elsewhere was ruining Germany's capacity to produce and her chances for recovery. The entire subject of reparations was discussed at the inconclusive meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London ending in mid-December 1947, with the general result that the American delegation would not accept the Soviet proposal, first made at the Yalta Conference early in 1945, for the payment of reparations from current production.<sup>(23)</sup> This left in effect, as far as the United States was concerned, the reparations clauses of the Potsdam Agreement and the multilateral Agreement on Reparation,<sup>(24)</sup> negotiated at the Paris conference of 9 November-21 December 1945. The American occupation authorities had, however, modified these agreements by suspending, in May 1946, shipments of industrial equipment to the Soviet Union, except for a limited number of plants that had been allotted as advance reparations.

b. In December 1947, just after the conclusion of the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, the U.S. Senate rejected a proposal to prohibit further dismantling of German plants and their

delivery to the Soviet Union, on the ground that such unilateral action would violate international agreements binding the United States, but a good deal of sentiment against such deliveries was manifested. (25)

General Clay was asked, at that time, to report upon the status of the dismantling program and to show how it was related to European recovery. He replied that dismantling of plants and shipment of industrial equipment was proceeding according to existing international agreements, and pointed out how such plants, part of the German war potential or excess to Germany's peacetime needs, could play a more important part in European recovery when set up and operating in some other country. (26)

When the European Recovery Program came under the consideration of Congress, many Congressmen and Senators, as well as many private citizens, began to raise questions about the relation between the two programs. At first glance, it appeared to many people to be a contradictory policy to destroy, on the one hand, Germany's capacity to produce, while, on the other hand, to propose to pour American money into Western Europe to aid in building up a capacity to produce.

c. All these questionings were answered fully by Secretary of State Marshall in a letter and memorandum to Senator Vandenberg on 4 February 1948. (27) Secretary Marshall pointed out how the United States was obligated by international agreements to continue the dismantling program. He showed how those international agreements embodied, on the whole, a policy advantageous to the United States. He stated

categorically that General Clay had not been instructed to discontinue dismantling. Secretary Marshall informed Congress and the public that an investigation was being made to determine whether some plants marked for dismantling might not better be left where they were for the value that they might have in Western European recovery. He announced an important modification in our reparations policy in saying that, because of continued violation by the Soviet Union of the principles of the Potsdam Agreement, "all deliveries from the U.S. Zone to the U.S.S.R. (and Poland) have been stopped except for the remnants of three plants which were largely dismantled and delivered before the last meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers."<sup>(28)</sup>

d. At the London conference on German problems, 23 February-6 March 1948, the subject of reparations from Germany was discussed by the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France,<sup>(29)</sup> but no decision was announced. In his letter to Senator Vandenberg, referred to above, Secretary Marshall had pointed out that negotiations with the British Government were in progress, with a view to making adequate arrangements regarding further reparations deliveries to the Soviet Union.

## BIPARTITE-BIZONAL REORGANIZATION

### 14. The Strengthening of Bizonia.

a. In the new policy directive on the military government of Germany, issued in July 1947 to replace JCS 1067, General Clay was again instructed to exert every effort to achieve economic unity with other zones. (30) The failure of the London conference of foreign ministers to reach agreement on any line of policy tending to treat Germany as an economic unit precipitated a movement to strengthen the bizonal organization of the U.S. and British Zones and increased the pressure on France to place her zone in a trizonal economic and political union of Western Germany. While United States and British officials stressed that their aim was a united Germany, they were not willing to delay needed economic reforms because agreements could not be reached with the Soviet Union. Soviet officials and Soviet-controlled newspapers, on the other hand, directed bitter criticism at all phases of bizonal activity, claimed that quadripartite agreements had been violated, and unofficially hinted that the Western Allies should leave Berlin.

b. The first move made by the western powers was an agreement, reached in Washington on 17 December 1947, on bizonal occupation costs. It was agreed that the United States would pay twice as much for occupation costs during 1948, bringing the total to about \$800,000,000, and

in return would receive a controlling voice in the principal economic agencies of the combined zones. (31)

c. Following a decision which was reached at the meeting of the Bipartite Board on 2 January 1948, J. Anthony Panuch, Special Adviser to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM; F. L. Devereux, Special Assistant to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM; and E. H. Litchfield, Director of Civil Administration, were appointed members of the Bizonal-Bipartite Reorganization Committee (U.S.). (32) The British did not appoint a unit with functions corresponding in all details to the American committee. Most of their reorganization was handled by a committee made up of General Brownjohn; E. S. Jackson, Deputy President of the Economics Subcommittee; and A. Marreco, Director of the Governmental Structural Office. The American committee dealt not only with this group but also with a number of other British agencies. It worked with the British in the integration of the bipartite agencies and in their transfer from Berlin to Frankfurt.

d. On 7 January 1948, the American and British Military Governors met with the ministers president of the eight Länder which made up the U.S. and British Zones of Germany. The Military Governors presented to the Germans a program which was an attempt to "simplify and solidify" the bipartite and bizonal organizations and at the same time give the Germans an increased measure of responsibility. The proposals were not a long-term policy, but merely steps to set up a

temporary structure to continue while the United States and the United Kingdom continued to work toward quadripartite agreement. The Germans considered the proposals for 24 hours and another meeting was held on the following day at which substantial agreement was reached. Following this meeting General Clay announced that certain bipartite operational elements would move from Berlin to Frankfurt and that, to make room for them, some of the EUCOM staff sections would be moved out of Frankfurt beginning about the middle of January.

(33)

15. Criticism of the Strengthening of Bizonia by the Soviet Press.

The anticipated criticism of the strengthening of the bizonal organization was not long in appearing, but most of it came from Soviet sources. The Soviet-licensed press heralded the conference held at Frankfurt on 7-8 January with such headlines as "Program for the Partitioning of Germany," "Hidden Western Government," and "The Plan of the Conspirators--Western State in Frankfurt." "Not only the roots of German unity are destroyed in Frankfurt but also those of world peace," the Soviet-licensed Berliner Zeitung proclaimed in its front-page editorial of 8 January, while the SED's Neues Deutschland alleged that the conferees "do not hesitate to sell 40 million Germans in the name of the people whom they did not ask" and call it western democracy. The Soviet-sponsored Tägliche Rundschau for 10 January hastened to point out editorially that the "reorganization" created a "slightly disguised" state in Western Germany. It placed the responsibility for the splitting up of

Germany upon the CDU and SPD leaders. Both the Berliner Zeitung and the Tägliche Rundschau printed sharp attacks on the SPD for a proposal (34) it had made to incorporate Berlin into the West German administration.

16. Changes in the Bipartite and Bizonal Organization.

The reorganized administration of Bizonia is depicted in Chart

I. Steps taken, following the Frankfurt meeting, to strengthen the bipartite-bizonal organizations included:

a. The Bizonal Economic Council was increased from 52 to 104 members.

b. Each Land Government elected two delegates, one of whom might be the Minister President, to form a second house known as the Länderrat of the combined zones.

c. The functions and organization of the Executive Committee were redefined. It was to include a chairman and coordinator without departmental responsibilities, elected by the Economic Council subject to confirmation by the Länderrat, and directors of the bizonal departments, also elected by the Economic Council and subject to the approval of the Bipartite Board. The chairman could be removed from office only by a vote of no confidence by the Economic Council, after such a vote had been confirmed by the Länderrat and approved by the Bipartite Board. A vote of no confidence by the Economic Council approved by the Bipartite Board was necessary to remove a director. (35)



d. A German High Court for the combined economic area came into existence on 9 February 1948. It consisted of a Chief Justice, a Deputy Chief Justice, and eight additional members. (36)

e. The U.S. Chairman of the Bipartite Control Office was authorized to maintain direct relationship with the respective Land Offices of Military Government with respect to economic functions. (37)

f. On 1 March 1948, a central bank for the U.S. and British Zones of Germany was established at Frankfurt. It had control over the monetary and credit policies of the Land Central Banks in the U.S. Zone and similar banks in the British Zone. It took over administration of the foreign exchange resources arising from the bizonal export program. An Allied Banking Commission was established to provide policy supervision. The Joint Export-Import Agency in Höchst absorbed the Joint Foreign Exchange Agency which had been in Berlin. (38)

17. Effects upon the Occupation Forces of the Strengthening of the Bizonal Organization.

The decision to expand and strengthen the bizonal organization meant an increase in the number of joint American-British, as well as German, agencies that had to be housed in Frankfurt, which had been selected as the capital of the economically fused U.S. and British

Zones, commonly referred to as Bizonia. This problem had been under consideration since the fall of 1947, and it was decided that a major portion of EUCOM Headquarters would be transferred to Heidelberg to make room for the bipartite and bizonal agencies. Announcements stressed that military government was not being moved out of Berlin, but the staffs engaged in the performance of the functions transferred to the bipartite agencies necessarily were transferred to Frankfurt. Eventually it became necessary to move practically all of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg. Headquarters of the U.S. Constabulary was located in Heidelberg and it was necessary to move this organization to Stuttgart to make room for the units coming from Frankfurt. In line with the reduction policy then being followed, the Constabulary Headquarters was relieved of some of the functions that it had been performing and was established in Stuttgart with a reduced strength.

18. Integration and Transfer of Offices.

a. A reorganization committee, approved at the meeting of the Bipartite Board on 2 January 1948, was established within the office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on 9 January 1948. <sup>(39)</sup> This committee worked with various British groups in integrating the staffs and in moving military government groups to Frankfurt. Under the military government and bipartite reorganization, effective 1 March 1948, functional activities of the Economics, Transportation, Finance, and Internal Affairs and Communications Divisions of OMGUS were transferred to

Frankfurt. The shift from Berlin to Frankfurt was gradual. Its completion depended upon the transfer of Constabulary Headquarters to Stuttgart from Heidelberg and the movement of the major portion of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg. It involved the transfer of about 200 persons from Berlin to Frankfurt. (40)

b. British and United States groups in the Bipartite Control Office in Frankfurt were integrated, instead of being organized on a parallel basis as previously. General Clay established the combined strength at Frankfurt as not to exceed 660 in the integrated groups. British and United States elements were matched man for man, insofar as was possible. It was not desired that either side have a majority. Support of bizonal and bipartite agencies was considered at a meeting in the Headquarters Building at Frankfurt on 26 February 1948, attended by representatives of the Logistics Division; W. Thorson, Assistant Control Officer, OMGUS; and Major Skeffington of JEIA.

c. Offices of the U.S. and U.K. Chairmen of the Bipartite Control Office, including the joint secretariat, started to move from the Reichsbank Building on Taunus Anlage, Frankfurt, to the fifth and sixth floors of the Headquarters Building on 5 March 1948. Completion of this move placed all the offices operating on the chairmen's level in the Headquarters Building. The Communications Group moved between 12 and 15 March and the Food and Agriculture Group between 26 and 30 March. Tentative dates for the removal of the other groups were: Finance Group

and Manpower Liaison, 1-5 April; Commerce and Industry Group and  
(41)  
Transport Group, June or July.

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS  
RELATING TO THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM

19. Developments with Respect to the Greek Aid Program.

a. The Greek aid program, forming with the Turkish aid program the principal expression of the Truman Doctrine, was launched in July 1947 with a Congressional appropriation of \$300,000,000. By the end of 1947, the military equipment provided under this appropriation had reached the total of 47 shiploads or 74,000 tons. (42) Of this total, two shiploads and a total by all means of transportation of 3,556 tons consisted of surplus Army property and captured enemy material supplied by the European Command. (43)

b. By the end of 1947, there was much apprehension as to the success of the Greek aid program. The assistance being rendered by the United States seemed to be enough to enable the Greek Government to contain the communist guerrilla forces, but not to defeat them. State Department officials were reported to be convinced that the situation called for more determined action upon the part of the United States and the assurance to the moderate forces in Greece that American aid would

continue after 30 June 1948--the date of expiration of the original  
(44)  
Congressional appropriation.

c. On New Year's Day, 1948, "General" Markos Vafiades, leader of the communist guerrilla forces, proclaimed the creation of an insurgent government, styled the Greek "Provisional Democratic Government." He promised his followers new successes in 1948. The turn of the year was marked, however, by some successes by the regular Greek Army. A guerrilla force, estimated at 3,000, thrown against Konitsa  
(45)  
near the Albanian border on Christmas Day 1947 was repulsed. Later, a small band of guerrillas that attacked a village near Corinth in the Peloponnesos was driven back into the mountains. This incident served to call attention to the fact that the guerrillas were operating along the entire length of the mountain chain running through Greece from north to south, along which their supply lines ran into Albania,  
(46)  
Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria.

d. In February the State Department released a report, showing progress in the Greek aid program and laying the foundation for an appeal to Congress for continuation of appropriations after 30 June 1948. This report gave a much more pessimistic picture of the situation in Greece than had been publicly revealed up to that time. It estimated the communist guerrilla forces at about 20,000, and showed how they operated from mountain fastnesses stretching from the northern border, where they were in contact with countries under communist regimes, to

the southern tip of the Peloponnesos. The State Department report pointed out that American military observers in Greece conceded that the guerrilla forces dominated all land above 1,000 feet in elevation--  
(47)  
80 percent of the land area of the country.

e. In view of this situation, the U.S. Government took action, in the early part of 1948, to strengthen its program of aid to Greece. In January a force of 1,000 Marines was sent to join the U.S. Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea. At the same time, the U.S. Navy announced that Greek naval forces were being strengthened by the addition of motor gunboats and submarines from American surplus stocks. The Army announced that the U.S. Army Group, American Mission for Aid to Greece would be strengthened by the addition of a number of officers skilled in mountain warfare.  
(48) Early in February, a change in command of the U.S. Army Group, American Mission for Aid to Greece was announced. Maj. Gen. William G. Livesay, who had been chief of the U.S. Army Group, American Mission for Aid to Greece from the time of its establishment, was replaced by Lt. Gen. (then Maj. Gen.) James A. Van Fleet, then Director  
(49) of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training, Headquarters, EUCOM. While it was believed at first that General Livesay would remain in Greece as second in command and head of the logistics branch of the Army Group, it was soon announced that he had been recalled to Washington for  
(50) reassignment. The change in command was generally interpreted to signify that the U.S. Government would insist upon a determined offensive against the guerrilla forces in the spring. Upon arrival in Greece,

General Van Fleet predicted a sweeping victory in 1948 for the regular Greek Army. (51) On 16 February, President Truman appealed to Congress to appropriate funds for the continuance of military assistance to Greece after 30 June 1948. He considered that the European Recovery Program would provide sufficiently for the economic needs of Greece. (52)

20. Participation of the Occupation Forces in the Program for the Aid of Greece.

The participation of the occupation forces in Germany in the programs for the aid of both Greece and Turkey arose from the Policy of supplying the needs of those countries, as far as possible, from stocks of surplus U.S. Army property and captured enemy material. With reference to Greece, this policy led to the establishment on 14 August 1947, of the Greek Intransit Depot in Karlsruhe, operated by the 7795th Traffic Regulation Detachment. (53) This depot served as a storage and transfer point for surplus goods purchased by the Greek Government with funds furnished by the United States as part of the aid program. As soon as surplus property was accepted by representatives of the Greek Government, it was transferred to the depot at Karlsruhe for preparation for shipment. The Greek Government accepted accountability for the property upon its arrival at the depot. The responsibility of the U.S. Army included the furnishing of the depot site and trackage, docking facilities, security and fire protection, utilities, and the manpower for administration and handling. (54) The original plan was to ship goods by barge from the depot at Karlsruhe to Antwerp for reloading on chartered ships bound for

Greece. Many tons of goods were shipped in this manner, but unfavorable shipping conditions on the Rhine River in the latter part of 1947 led to the shipping of some goods by rail in boxcars, which were themselves surplus property marked for delivery to Greece, to Antwerp and Genoa (55) where they were loaded intact on ships bound for Greece. In addition, some surplus goods, being of the nature of emergency requisitions (56) of the Greek Government, were sent by air in the latter part of 1947. In the early part of 1948, several C-47 airplanes, fully loaded with needed stocks, were flown to Greece and delivered with their cargoes as part of the aid program. (57)

21. Developments with Respect to the Turkish Air Program.

a. The Turkish aid program, forming with the program for the aid of Greece the principal expression of the Truman Doctrine, was launched in 1947 with a Congressional appropriation of \$100,000,000, ostensibly for financial and economic relief. In November 1947, President Truman made it plain to Congress that a considerable part of the appropriation was being used to modernize the Turkish armed forces. In December 1947, it became known that a number of military airplanes, drawn from surplus stocks in the U.S. Zone of Germany, were to be a part of the aid to be furnished to Turkey, and an Air Force Mission to Turkey was organized in Washington to go to Turkey and administer this part of the program. (58)

b. In February 1948 the State Department published a pamphlet reporting on the progress to date in the Turkish aid program and laying

the foundation for an appeal to Congress to continue appropriations after 30 June 1948. This pamphlet was notable particularly for its direct statements showing the interference by the Soviet Union in Turkish affairs. Soviet pressure began in March 1945, when the Soviet Government announced that it would not renew its 20-year treaty of friendship with the Turkish Government. (59) Under international agreements, fleets of countries other than Turkey could not use the Dardanelles Straits without Turkish permission. The Soviet Union repeatedly asked for a naval base in these straits, which would have carried with it virtual control of Black Sea shipping. The Soviet Union also made demands for the annexation of Kars and Erzurum, areas along the Caucasus Mountains which included the Baku oil fields and important land routes from Turkey into Georgia, Armenia, and Iran. (60) Western officials feared that granting these demands would mean the end of Turkish independence. Turkey maintained its independence only by keeping a large army and devoting 44 percent of her budget to national defense, which was an excessive drain on its poorly developed resources.

22. Participation of the Occupation Forces in the Program for the Aid of Turkey.

In the latter part of 1947, the Department of the Army approved the shipment to Turkey by the occupation forces in Germany of a quantity of highway-construction equipment, consisting of tractors and crushing and screening plants. (61) This shipment went in October 1947. (62) In the latter part of 1947, Turkish ordnance experts examined stocks of

captured enemy ammunition remaining in the U.S. Zone of Germany and indicated that about 2,000 tons were suitable for use by the Turkish Army. (63) In the early part of 1948, the demilitarization of types of ammunition known to be valuable in the Turkish and other foreign aid programs was halted as definite instructions from the Department of the Army were awaited for shipment. (64)

23. Check of Communism in Italy.

a. Italy provided one of the first tests of the effectiveness of the United States campaign to contain communism within the territory it had already gained. The ratification of the peace treaty with Italy made it obligatory for the United States to remove its troops by 15 December 1947. At that time Italy was in the grip of communist disturbances. On 13 December 1947, President Truman said: (65)

Although the United States is withdrawing its troops from Italy in fulfillment of its obligations under the treaty of peace, this country continues its interest in the preservation of a free and independent Italy. If, in the course of events it becomes apparent that the freedom and independence of Italy upon which the peace settlement is based are being threatened directly or indirectly, the United States, as a signatory of the peace treaty and as a member of the United Nations, will be obliged to consider what measures would be appropriate for the maintenance of peace and security.

The entire United States Mediterranean fleet, 12 warships in all, entered Italian waters for an indefinite stay. (66) The European Recovery Program and American aid were stressed in the Italian election campaign. On 18 April 1948 the voters rejected the communist Popular Front and gave the Christian Democrats a safe majority in the Chamber of Deputies. The

composition of the two houses following the election was:

Chamber of Deputies

Christian Democrats . . . . .	307
Popular Front . . . . .	182
Socialists . . . . .	33
Other parties . . . . .	<u>52</u>
Total . . . . .	574

Senate

Christian Democrats . . . . .	151
Popular Front . . . . .	115
Socialists . . . . .	25
Other parties . . . . .	<u>59</u>
Total . . . . .	350

24. Refugees from Czechoslovakia after the Communist Seizure of Power.

a. Prior to the communist coup in Czechoslovakia during the latter part of February 1948, Czechoslovak officials closed the border to all traffic and vigorous efforts were made to improve border security. In spite of these efforts, large numbers of refugees evaded the frontier guards and came into the U.S. Zone. The first report of the communist seizure of power in Czechoslovakia reached the headquarters of the Counter Intelligence Corps on 24 February 1948. Its agents stationed near the Czechoslovak border reported that, from the preceding day, no person could cross the border without clearance from the proper Czechoslovak authorities. The Counter Intelligence Corps in that region immediately deployed its maximum strength along the border. By the following week end, over 100 border crossers each day were being interviewed.

b. During the second week of March the situation was complicated by a high influx of Sudeten border crossers. The movement was started apparently by a rumor that all of the Sudetens were to be moved to the interior of Czechoslovakia to work in the mines. Almost the entire population of some villages crossed the border into the U.S. Zone of Germany. Friction soon began to develop between the Sudetens and the Czechoslovaks.

c. At the direction of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, these refugees were granted the rights of asylum. Under the direction of the Counterintelligence Branch of the Intelligence Division, EUCOM, the 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment and the U.S. Constabulary examined these refugees to determine their value as sources of intelligence. Those of common status, considered as being of no value as sources of intelligence, were turned over to Military Government to be installed in refugee camps under German control. The names of high-ranking refugees, considered as being good intelligence prospects, were forwarded to the Counterintelligence Branch. In consultation with the Political Adviser, the British Liaison Officer, the Department of the Army, the Research and Analysis Branch of the Intelligence Division, and other interested agencies, a decision was made in each case as to whether the person would be sent to the EUCOM Intelligence Center.

d. Special facilities were set up at the EUCOM Intelligence Center to interrogate Czechoslovak refugees, and care was exercised to assure that they received good treatment. Interrogation briefs were

obtained from the British Liaison Officer, the Political Adviser, and the Research and Analysis Branch to aid in interrogations. The Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2, USAFE, was consulted upon the procedure to be followed in handling persons who were believed to possess air intelligence. The current "Essential Elements of Information" was used as a guide in interrogations. Action was taken to insure that interrogation reports were disseminated to the interested agencies by the most expeditious means. Up to the end of March 1948, 50 refugees were interrogated at the EUCOM Intelligence Center and, counting dependents, 85 persons were received there. By that date, 2,306 border crossers had been interviewed by Counter Intelligence Corps agents. The operation had then become routine, with about 75 border crossers being interviewed daily by Counter Intelligence Corps agents. From 22 February to 29 April 1948, the total number of refugees from Czechoslovakia entering the U.S. Zone was 5,451.<sup>(67)</sup>

e. Since rather poor living conditions existed in the German refugee camps to which the Czechoslovak refugees of common status were sent, the Intelligence Division desired that a better plan be devised for the disposition of the high-ranking persons after completion of their interrogation. No decision had been reached upon this matter at the end of March 1948. Refugees expressing a desire to go to another country were given all possible assistance in reaching their destinations.

f. The U.S. Army also gave assistance to Allied nationals who fled from Czechoslovakia. A request was received from the Military

Attache at The Hague to assist Iva Ingr, the son of the Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Netherlands, if he succeeded in leaving Czechoslovakia. Ingr was found by the 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment and brought to Frankfurt. EUCOM Headquarters obtained a Dutch visa for Ingr and assisted him in joining his father in The Hague.

g. A study of some 200 of the reports of interviews and interrogations showed that the Czechoslovak refugees were almost unanimous in their belief that the coup was inspired and planned by the Soviet Union, and that the air force was the only Czechoslovak organization not thoroughly penetrated and completely controlled by the  
(68)  
Communists.

25. Publication of Protocol M.

a. On 14 January 1948, a French-licensed Berlin daily newspaper, Der Kurier, published the text of a document known as "Protocol M," purporting to be a communist plan of action in Western Germany. This document was later published widely. The text as originally published in Berlin was presumably based on a document in the possession  
(69)  
of the British Intelligence Service. The document purported to be a directive to Communists of Western Germany, outlining operation "Ruhr," which was supposed to be the code name for the communist plan to checkmate the Marshall Plan. Protocol M prescribed a strike and sabotage program in Western Germany as a means of defeating the Marshall Plan. Special targets listed were the Ruhr area and the transportation system.

The Metal Workers Union, as a means of controlling production in the Ruhr, and transportation in the Bremen-Düsseldorf, Hamburg-Bielefeld, and Dortmund areas were to receive the brunt of the attack. Protocol M stated that key personnel and adequate funds had been assigned to each mission, but it also ordered full use in lower echelons of SPD leadership and alliances as necessary. Agitation was to be directed by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party. Press and radio policy was laid down. The Marshall Plan was to be presented as an attempt on the part of monopoly capitalists of the United States to enslave Europe, in contrast to what was described as the peaceful development of the eastern European economy and progress under the protection of the Soviet Union. Dismantling was to be presented as capitalism's method of assuring future markets. Provision was made for dissemination of information and instructions in the event of a suppression of the Communist Party and its organs in Western Germany. A time schedule was set up, as follows: end of December 1947, achievement of a basis for united SPD-KPD actions; end of February 1948, complete organization of strike cadres; from the beginning of March 1948, organization of general strikes. Provision was made for revision of this time schedule by the Central Executive Committee.

b. German Communists quickly denounced Protocol M as a  
(70) forgery. Although the Soviet-sponsored press was unanimous in declaring the document a forgery, it could not agree on the identity of the forger. During the week ending 17 January, this subject dominated

the front pages of the Berlin press. The Soviet-controlled press accused Anglo-American intelligence agencies of having published the document for its propagandist effect, after having held it in reserve for some time, to intensify the crisis provoked by the decisions made at Frankfurt respecting the strengthening of Bizonia. The Soviet-licensed press excoriated Western-licensed newspapers for having published a document of doubtful origin. The incident was compared by the Soviet-licensed press with the burning of the Reichstag Building in 1933, and the SED organ, Neues Deutschland, found a "dumbfounding and horror-inspiring" similarity between the two situations, reprinting 4 February 1933 headlines from the Nazi Völkischer Beobachter, under 15 January 1947 headlines of the Berlin Sozialdemokrat. The SED paper's own headline was "Goebbels Is Not Dead." The British Foreign Office announced its conviction that the document was genuine; <sup>(71)</sup> while American intelligence sources pointed out that the Communists had not denied the plans <sup>(72)</sup> contained in the document.

26. Cominform Meeting in Belgrade.

An official communique regarding the Cominform meeting in Belgrade in January was issued on 1 February 1948. It disclosed that Pavel Yudin of the Soviet Union, editor of the Soviet trade-union organ, Trud, had been appointed editor in chief of the Cominform journal. The meeting was attended by representatives of nine Communist Parties. <sup>(73)</sup>

27. Conference in Prague Regarding Western Germany.

On 17 February 1948 the foreign ministers of Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia met in Prague to discuss Germany, particularly the western zones of occupation. The Polish and Yugoslav ministers left Prague the next day after issuing a lengthy statement. This statement made bitter protests against the formation of Bizonia, which was characterized as a separate western zone and an "instrument of policy of a single power"; the unilateral reduction of the number of war industries to be liquidated, thus hindering the reparation demands of other nations; the placing of notorious Nazis in high positions; the reconstruction of Germany under the Marshall Plan, creating future war potential; the failure to demilitarize Germany and prosecute war criminals; and the revival of warlike forces in Germany, capable of launching revisionist campaigns against Poland and Czechoslovakia. The statement said:

(74)

In conclusion the Foreign Ministers of Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia warn against all attempts such as are at present being made to reach a solution of the German problem which, contrary to the final interests of European nations, would transform Germany into a breeding ground of unrest and the instrument of new aggressions which would endanger the peaceable development of Europe.

The conference was viewed by EUCOM intelligence officers as a Soviet attempt to show a joint Slav protest against the meeting of representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France in London where, in the view of the Soviet Union, all existing agreements on Germany might be revised to suit the interests of the western nations.

The holding of the meeting in Prague was an attempt to identify Czechoslovakia with the Slav point of view.

28. Hungarian Repatriation Train Incident.

In January 1948 the American guards on a repatriation train taking 488 Hungarians to Kameron, Hungary, were forced to leave their train at Hegesholam, Hungary, and were detained there two days and subjected to various forms of abuse. When the train was returned to them, some of the property was missing and more was taken by Soviet soldiers when a troop train stopped alongside the American train. An American sergeant who protested to the Soviet train commander against this looting was struck in the face and threatened with a knife. The United States protested to the Hungarian Government and in April expelled the Hungarian Mission from the U.S. Zone of Germany. (75)

THE BERLIN SCENE

AND THE BREAK-UP OF THE CONTROL COUNCIL

29. General Trends of American-Soviet Relations in Berlin.

a. The quadripartite Allied Control Authority, located in Berlin, was the principal point of continuous contact between the representatives of the western nations and of the Soviet Union. Two combined legislative and executive bodies--the Allied Control Council, governing the whole of Germany, and the Kommandatura, governing the city of

Berlin--had failed to develop into smoothly operating agencies of government, but had, for the most part, deteriorated into public forums for airing the clashes between the East and the West. While the representatives of the western nations made continuous efforts to obtain serious consideration in these bodies of the major problems of German economics and politics, the Soviet representatives chose to use them for the pronouncement of charges against the western powers and for the voicing of propagandist appeals addressed to the German people. In these circumstances, and in view of the American policy to match communist propaganda, it was only natural for the representatives of the western powers to answer Soviet charges in the same arenas in which they were given official expression.

b. Early in 1948, the Allied Control Council was deadlocked more completely than ever. The report of the U.S. Military Governor for January said tersely that "no major issues were resolved." The same report carried, as usual, a long list of matters officially pending in the Allied Control Council and its Coordinating Committee. In the January report, this list contained 60 items. Meetings of the Control Council during February and March did not result in the resolution of any basic issues. Some legislation on minor matters was passed, but the meetings were devoted in the main to the consideration of charges and criticisms directed by the Soviet delegation toward the western powers and particularly the United States.

30. Discussion in Berlin Kommandatura of Matters Affecting the Occupation Forces.

Most of the matters discussed in the Allied Kommandatura for Berlin during the first three months of 1948 related exclusively to military government affairs, or ranged over the whole field in controversy between the representatives of the western powers on the one hand, and those of the Soviet Union on the other. These matters included Soviet charges that the western sectors harbored illegal employers' associations; <sup>(76)</sup> a Soviet demand for information concerning the political affiliations of teachers, lawyers, and policemen in Berlin; <sup>(77)</sup> Soviet objections to the banning of the Communist-led People's Congress (Volkskongress) in the western sectors of Berlin; <sup>(78)</sup> Soviet objections <sup>(79)</sup> to the existence of the western sectors of amateur radio clubs; and the licensing of private and religious schools in Berlin and the use of <sup>(80)</sup> a book of Stalin's speeches as a textbook in the Berlin schools. The most important subjects discussed in the Kommandatura having a direct bearing on the affairs of the military forces were the Soviet accusations concerning the Industrial Police and the Soviet objections to the continued existence of camps for displaced persons in the western sectors of Berlin.

31. Industrial Police.

The question of whether the United States had violated the policy of the Allied Control Authority in employing 757 German Industrial Police in Berlin was referred to the Kommandatura by the Allied Control

Council. General Clay had pointed out in the Control Council that, in order to reduce the burden on the German economy, the U.S. Government had reduced troop strength in the European Command. Guard detachments of Industrial Police had been created in order to protect warehouses, motor pools, and other similar installations from theft and fire, because the German police had been found to be not sufficiently reliable. At the meeting of the Kommandatura on 5 March, the British representative contended that the Industrial Police detachments in Berlin should be incorporated into the German police of the U.S. Sector. The French member said that the Kommandatura would have to find a legal basis for the Industrial Police. He recommended that the Public Safety Committee discuss the question of assuming control of the Industrial Police, while the U.S. Military Government would retain direct control of the force. The Soviet representative doubted the reasons advanced by the United States delegation for the creation of the Industrial Police, and contended that it was a military organization of reactionary German elements. He stated that the only solution acceptable to the Soviet delegation was the dissolution of the Industrial Police in Berlin. The United States representative remarked that the minutes of the Control Council meeting contained no comments by any of the Military Governors to the effect that these guards should be incorporated into the Berlin police or that they should be disbanded. General Clay had agreed to place the guards under the supervision of the Public Safety Committee of the Allied Kommandatura, in order to enable the Allies to assure themselves that the

U.S. Military Government had not violated any directives of the Allied Control Authority or organized any military groups. General Clay had stated that these guards were no more military than nightwatchmen, since they received no military training and were concerned only with internal security of United States installations. The Kommandatura agreed to instruct the Public Safety Committee to carry out an investigation of the composition, aims, and methods of training of the Industrial Police, with the object of determining whether Allied Control Authority directives or Allied Kommandatura orders were being violated. (S1)

32. Displaced Persons Camps in Berlin.

a. At the meeting of the Allied Kommandatura on 6 February, the registration of displaced persons residing in camps was discussed. The Soviet representative said that he was astonished that these camps still existed so long after the end of the war. All of these people should have been returned to their countries, he said. He felt that the camps had no legal basis, since no reports were made to the Kommandatura on displaced persons, although the zone commanders made periodic reports on this subject to the Allied Control Authority. (82)

b. At the meeting of 17 February the subject was again raised by Colonel Yelizarov. He pointed out that numerous police reports mentioned incidents caused by persons residing in these camps. In many cases, he said, German police were unable to deal with displaced persons involved in incidents. He repeated that the camps should be closed. The American representative, W. T. Babcock, pointed out that the camp in

Zehlendorf was under the control of the Preparatory Commission International Refugee Organization (PCIRO). Occupants of the camp were being transferred to the U.S. Zone proper, and their number was constantly decreasing. It was expected that the camp would be closed in the near future. He proposed that the question be withdrawn from the agenda. The British representative considered removal of the camps from Berlin the best solution to the problem, and stated that he would agree that the question be withdrawn from the agenda, if the French representative could give assurance that the camp in the French Sector was also in the process of dissolution. Colonel LeBideau stated that 178 persons remained in the French Sector camp. The exact date of closing could not be foretold, because it depended in part on the actions of PCIRO. Colonel Yelizarov stated that the Allied Kommandatura should be in possession of exact reports on the displaced persons and their nationalities. If the United States and French representatives could not furnish these reports, and fix definite dates for the closing of these camps, he would be obliged to insist that the question be referred to the commandants. Mr. Babcock replied that the camp at Zehlendorf was occupied by stateless Jews who had, for the most part, come to Germany from Poland as slave laborers during the occupation of their country. The camp in Tempelhof housed between 250 and 300 Rumanians brought to Germany by the Soviet authorities. The U.S. Military Government had tried, without any success to date, to obtain permission from the Rumanian Government for their repatriation. The other small camps contained only Germans, who were

registered with the German police. These camps would be closed as soon as other housing could be found for their occupants. Colonel Yelizarov said that he would like to believe these assurances, but that they had been given before and the camps were still in existence. He suggested that the Public Safety Committee be instructed to review the question in the light of recent discussions of the Allied Kommandatura. (83)

33. Discussion in Allied Control Council of Matters Affecting the Occupation Forces.

a. Discussions in the Allied Control Council during the first three months of 1948, like those in the Berlin Kommandatura, related for the most part to subjects falling within the concerns of the military government authorities or matters of general international interest. Among the subjects dealt with were the threat to security presented by former members of certain branches of the German armed forces; the administrative aspects of the transfer of funds from abroad for the personal needs of Germans in Germany; (84) the repeal of Nazi legislation relating to churches; priorities in the use of telegraphic communications in Germany; and the admission to Germany of missions from Italy, (85) Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania.

b. A few subjects of direct concern for the military forces came before the Control Council in the period under review. The most important of these was demilitarization, involving especially Soviet charges that the western powers were not being thorough enough in the destruction of the military potential of the German nation. At the

meeting of the Allied Control Council on 20 February, Marshal Sokolovsky urged that an inspection be made of British Zone naval bases, which the Soviet commander claimed were still fortified. In spite of his demand for this inspection, Marshal Sokolovsky continued to ignore General Clay's challenge to the Soviet authorities to open their zone of Germany to Allied inspection teams. The U.S. Military Governor refuted Soviet charges that the Western Allies had refused to carry out Allied directives designed to disarm Germany. General Clay recalled that a Soviet veto had blocked the United States proposal, first presented in 1946, to inspect all phases of demilitarization in all zones of Germany. General Clay added: "We hear rumors, and I do not say that they are true, of the manufacture of military ships at Rostock, of the mining of uranium in the Soviet Zone, and of orders being placed in the U.S. Sector of Berlin for the manufacture of delicate instruments for delivery to the Soviet Zone." (86) As a result of these and earlier discussions, the Control Council instructed the Coordinating Committee to prepare a comprehensive document, consolidating all papers and proposals relating to demilitarization which had up to that time been considered by the Allied Control Authority, and to make recommendations for action to be taken. (87)

34. Frictions Arising from Interference in the Distribution of Publications.

a. In February 1948, the U.S. Military Government banned the distribution in the U.S. Sector of Berlin of communist posters using

excerpts from the public speeches of V. M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister. At the meeting of the Allied Kommandatura on 17 February, (88) the Soviet representative made the following statement:

These extracts were taken from official statements made by V. M. Molotov during the London Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in December, 1947. These statements were previously published in the Berlin press and were widely known to the Berlin population. Irrespective of this, the publishing and distribution of these posters . . . . called forth a violent police reaction on the part of the officials of the U.S. Military Government. This measure of the U.S. Military Government is tactless and unfriendly towards the Deputy of the Head of an Allied nation, and cannot be considered as a step conducive to the strengthening of the relations of the occupation forces in Berlin.

The United States representative regretted that it had been considered necessary to raise this question at a quadripartite meeting. He said that he would conduct an inquiry and submit a reply at a later date.

b. On 16 February 1948 the U.S. Military Government reported that great difficulty was being encountered in distributing printed matter in the Soviet Zone. (89) This was true despite the fact that the U.S. Military Government was permitting the distribution in the U.S. Zone of German-language printed matter originating in other zones. The greatest interference in circulation by the Soviet authorities occurred with three pamphlets: Behind the Iron Curtain, a publication of the New York Herald Tribune; Marshall Makes It Clear, Secretary of State George Marshall's address before the Chicago Foreign Policy Association; and Speaking Frankly, extracts from the book by former Secretary of State James Byrnes.

c. At the meeting of the Allied Control Council on 20 February, General Clay protested against the confiscation of Speaking Frankly in the Soviet Zone. The same day, great friction arose between the United States and Soviet representatives in the Allied Kommandatura on the same subject. W. T. Babcock, United States member, protested against the closing, by a Soviet officer and a German policeman, of a newsstand operated by the German-language newspaper Tagespiegel. Mr. Babcock also complained that a Soviet officer and a German policeman had visited all wholesale and retail publishing houses in the Soviet Sector and had seized all copies of the two pamphlets, Speaking Frankly and Behind the Iron Curtain. Mr. Babcock reminded the Soviet delegation that there were 27 agencies for the sale of the Tägliche Rundschau and other Soviet-licensed German papers in the U.S. Sector, and that they had not been molested. He declared that seizure of the American publications in the Soviet Sector was a violation of Directive No. 55 of the Allied Control Authority. The Soviet representative said that he knew nothing of the events referred to by Mr. Babcock, but promised to make an investigation. (90) At the meeting of 9 March he stated that the publisher of the Tagespiegel had violated the procedure for the occupation of buildings, fixed by the Allied Control Authority, but that this irregularity had been corrected. Mr. Babcock thanked the Soviet representative for the explanation, and the subject was removed from the agenda.

37. Reactions to the Break-up of the Allied Control Council.

The meeting of the Allied Control Council on 20 March was reported by the United States-licensed Tagesspiegel as a "Russian demonstration in the Allied Control Council."<sup>(95)</sup> The Soviet Tägliche Rundschau gave it the headline "Western Powers Destroy Control Council," and the subheading "Control Council in Actual Fact No Longer Exists as the Organ of Supreme Power in Germany," the latter being a quotation from Marshal Sokolovsky's statement. On the same day, SED cochairman Grotowohl, in a speech before the party executive body, noted that "no further joint decisions are being reached by the Control Council," making "a uniform settlement of the German issues appear impossible." He advocated the shaping of German policy by a German group, even though it hold no formal mandate from the Allies, and suggested that the People's Congress offered a superparty basis for such action.<sup>(96)</sup>

38. Intelligence Activities Occasioned by Soviet Withdrawal from Control Council.

Upon receipt of information on 20 March 1948 that the Soviet delegation had walked out of the Allied Control Council meeting in Berlin, the Counter Intelligence Corps was placed on the alert. It furnished daily reports, based on the interrogation of illegal border crossers by Counter Intelligence Corps agents. These interrogations indicated the presence of Soviet troops in the Soviet area bordering the U.S. Zone of Germany, but the Counter Intelligence Corps reached the

Sokolovsky sent to the other members a paper which asked that the United States, United Kingdom, and French delegations inform the Allied Control Authority of matters which were discussed at the meeting in London of representatives of their governments from 23 February to 6 March. The French delegate, General Koenig, stated that he would refer the Soviet request to his government for instructions. Generals Clay and Robertson both stated that a communique had been printed on the meeting in London, which stated that the discussion was exploratory in nature and that the respective governments would have to confirm proposals agreed upon by the delegates. Generals Robertson and Clay stated that so far neither of them had received any directives from their governments. General Clay said he had no report to give to Marshal Sokolovsky. The Soviet Commander in Chief then read a long prepared statement which charged that unilateral action was disrupting the quadripartite control policy in Germany. The Marshal stated that he saw "no sense in continuing the present meeting," (93) and as chairman he declared the meeting adjourned. The consent of the other delegates to adjournment was not asked by Marshal Sokolovsky. Further, he did not invite the delegates to refreshments after adjournment, which was the normal procedure. After the departure of the Soviet delegation, the United States, French, and British delegations remained seated and chose General Clay as temporary chairman. On the motion of the (94) United States delegation, the meeting was officially closed.

35. Mutual Charges of Detentions.

a. In a letter to General Clay, made public on 30 January 1948, Marshal Sokolovsky charged that the United States had imprisoned 206 Soviet citizens in the Bavarian city of Straubing, and sentenced 30 of them to death. The letter demanded that the U.S. Military Government inform the Soviet authorities of the names of arrested Soviet citizens and of the charges made against them. (91)

b. Col. Frank L. Howley, Military Governor of the U.S. Sector of Berlin, said in a press conference on 17 March that 1,600 persons had disappeared from Berlin in the last few months, in a manner which suggested political persecution. He said that the latest case to come to his attention was an attempt by three Germans from Potsdam to abduct a German from the U.S. Sector. A U.S. Military Government court had sentenced the three to five years' imprisonment each. Howley said that the leader of the kidnapers, Otmar Lutz, had admitted receiving orders from a Soviet major in Potsdam. (92)

36. Allied Control Council Meeting of 20 March 1948.

The meeting of the Allied Control Council on 20 March 1948, its eighty-second session, was a special session called at the request of the Soviet representative, then serving as chairman. The Western Allies refused to consider a resolution on Germany which had been drawn up by the Foreign Ministers of Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia at their meeting in Prague on 17 February 1948. Prior to the meeting, Marshal

conclusion that there was no immediate possibility of any offensive.  
(97)

39. Estimate of the Berlin Situation.

American authorities in Berlin estimated at the time that the Soviet Union could attack Berlin from all sides with 40,000 men without notice. Within eight hours they could bring 70,000 men into action against the city. Control over air lanes, railroads, roads, and waterways made it possible for the Soviet Union to cut communications between Berlin and the Western Zones at any time. They also could cut off the supply of electricity, gas, and water to the U.S. Sector of Berlin.  
(98)

They controlled all telephone and telegraph lines into Berlin.

THE AMERICAN-SOVIET INTERZONAL BORDER

40. Violations of the Interzonal Border and Soviet Restrictions on Travel of Germans.

a. Prior to September 1947, the Soviet Union appeared to lack any general policy for the control of the interzonal border. During that month border patrols were reinforced with Soviet troops, and during March additional Soviet troops and German guards were assigned to border posts. Stringent document and baggage checks were imposed on travelers from the Soviet Zone to the western zones. Additional restrictions frequently were placed in effect without advance notice and appeared to violate the spirit of previous Allied agreements regarding interzonal travel.

b. At the time that border control was intensified, Soviet propaganda began to warn of an alleged influx of Germans from the west. This was depicted as a threat to food supplies in the Soviet Zone. There were numerous reports in the Soviet press telling of unauthorized crossings into the Soviet Zone of alleged bandits, spies, and black-marketeers from the western zones, and these were depicted as endangering the security of the Soviet Zone. Berlin was described as a hostile island which was used by the western powers as a center for espionage against the Soviet Zone. Persons whom the western powers employed in Berlin were said to have made unauthorized shipments of industrial products and equipment from Berlin to the western zones. Soviet-licensed newspapers and Soviet-controlled radio stations denied that regulations being placed in effect by the Soviet Union were significant or were contrary to existing agreements.

c. United States intelligence sources reported many types of illegal activity along the boundary between the U.S. and Soviet Zones. There was evidence that the Soviet Union was sending into the U.S. Zone many publications and documents that could be used for propagandist purposes. There was a steady flow of black-market goods. Intelligence officers suspected that many of the persons crossing the border were SED couriers or low-level espionage agents. Soviet soldiers engaged in border control work assumed an arrogant and aggressive manner and frequently questioned German residents along the border within the U.S. Zone about the disposition and strength of United States military units.

Soviet officials made efforts to determine which side the Germans would favor in case of a war between the United States and the Soviet Union. There were numerous cases of forcible abduction of Germans from the U.S. Zone and instances of confiscation of personal property. Some of the excursions across the border to the United States side by Soviet soldiers were made in search of food or liquor and apparently were not connected with intelligence activities. (99)

41. General Hays' Protest over Soviet Border Violations.

Soviet soldiers were alleged to have entered the U.S. Zone of Germany at Grüsselbach, Kreis Hünfeld, on 11 January 1948, and on 17 January a Soviet Zone border policeman was reported within the U.S. Zone at Wanfried, Kreis Eschwege. In each instance these Soviet border guards stated that they were authorized to enter the U.S. Zone to conduct identity checks. On 1 March, Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, acting in General Clay's absence, wrote to Marshal Sokolovsky: (100)

Soviet Zone authorities are not authorized to make arrests or apprehend persons in the United States Zone. . . . It is requested, therefore, that the personnel concerned be so instructed that they understand clearly that their entry into the United States Zone of Germany is a violation of United States occupied territory and that such action on their part will subject them to arrest in the United States Zone. Soviet military personnel arrested under these circumstances will be returned to the authorities of the Russian Zone in accordance with our agreement covering such matters, and German personnel arrested under these circumstances will be prosecuted in the United States Zone.

Directives were issued to the Offices of Military Government for Hesse and Bavaria requiring them to instruct the German authorities to arrest and prosecute any German officials of the Soviet Zone who were guilty of violating zonal borders, and directing them to report violations by Soviet military personnel to the nearest unit of the U.S. Constabulary.

42. Status of Transport between the Western Zones and Berlin at the Beginning of 1948.

At the beginning of 1948 one designated highway was open to Berlin for use by the western powers. A Soviet check point was located at Helmstedt where travel orders were inspected. Normally there was no examination of vehicles, cargo, or baggage. Germans with identity documents and interzonal passes could cross the interzonal boundary by highway or by rail. Cargo-carrying vehicles driven by Germans from the western zones required covering documents issued by the western military governments. One rail route was open for Western Allied traffic with no inspections of either passenger or freight trains. Travel orders were presented at Marienborn to Soviet officials who did not board the trains. Nationals of the Western Allies could travel on the International Nord Express, but Soviet officials inspected travel orders of persons on that train at the zonal border. Military and civil aircraft of the Western Allies were using the corridors from Berlin to Frankfurt, Bückeburg, and Hamburg without prior notice to Soviet authorities. Aircraft of non-occupying nations required Soviet clearance for flights to Berlin.

There was no barge traffic between Berlin and the U.S. Zone, but British and Soviet authorities had agreed on documentation for barges and crews operating between the British Zone and Berlin.

43. Beginnings of Soviet Interference with Transport to Berlin.

In January 1948 American military government officials protested to Soviet officials against the stopping of trains at Marienborn on 6, 8, and 9 January. Lt. Gen. Mikhail I. Dratvin replied that his investigation indicated that the American trains were stopped as a result of a misunderstanding. The Soviet general assured General Hays that previous agreements regarding transportation would be carried out strictly. (101) United States and British military trains going to Berlin were halted by Soviet officials on 11 and 12 February, but after documents were inspected they were permitted to proceed. (102) As a result of this action by the Soviet authorities, the British suspended all travel of Germans on British military trains between the British Zone and Berlin. The Soviet authorities refused to permit United States authorities to enter the Soviet Zone to investigate the burning of a mail car and destruction of four tons of mail, which occurred on 23 March. The cause of the fire was not learned. A British train brought the burned car to the U.S. Sector of Berlin. (103) The first warning of Soviet intentions to curtail traffic between the western zones and Berlin came on 30 March 1948 when Lt. Gen. G. S. Lukianchenko, Soviet Military Government Chief of Staff, said that new measures on transportation

(104)  
through the Soviet Zone would be promulgated. When the Soviet  
authorities insisted upon inspecting American military trains running  
into Berlin, General Clay halted the trains and the Air Force started  
supplying Americans in Berlin by plane.

## FOOTNOTES

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2. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 1, 6 Jan 48, p 2.
3. Stars and Stripes, 1 Feb 48.
4. Newsweek, 5 Jan 48.
5. Stars and Stripes, 19 Mar 48.
6. Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No 32, Feb 48, p 39.
7. Ibid, No 33, Mar 48, pp 32-33.
8. See Secretary Marshall's final statement in the conference, New York Times, 16 Dec 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 195, 18 Dec 47).
9. See communique issued at the end of the conference, New York Times, 7 Mar 48 (in ibid, No 207, 11 Mar 48).
10. See text of resolution, New York Times, 17 Mar 48 (in ibid, No 208, 18 Mar 48).
11. Cable V-32535, 8 Jun 48, OMGUS to EUCOM.
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14. Stars and Stripes, 24 Feb 48.
15. Ibid, 23 Feb 48.
16. Ibid, 7 Mar 48. See the text of the communique issued at the end of the conference in New York Times, 7 Mar 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 207, 11 Mar 48).
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25. Washington Post, 20 Dec 47 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 196, 25 Dec 47).
26. Washington Post, 17 Dec 47 (in ibid, No 195, 18 Dec 47).
27. See text in New York Times, 9 Feb 48 (in ibid, No 203, 12 Feb 48).
28. Ibid.
29. See communique issued at end of conference in New York Times, 7 Mar 48 (in ibid, No 207, 11 Mar 48).
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31. Newsweek, 29 Dec 47.
32. Ltr, CINCEUR, 9 Jan 48, file AG 334 (SS), subj: "Establishment of Bizonal and Bipartite Reorganization Committee (U.S. Element), Office of the Commander in Chief."
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35. Proclamation No 7, OMGUS, 6 Feb 48.
36. Proclamation No 8, OMGUS, 7 Feb 48.
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41. OMGUS PIO Release No 3-C-19, 5 Mar 48.
42. New York Times, 28 Dec 47 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 197, 1 Jan 48).
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44. New York Times, 28 Dec 47 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 197, 1 Jan 48).
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47. Hasbrouck, Jan, "Greece: Halfway to Failure," New Republic: vol 118, No 8, 23 Feb 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 205, 26 Feb 48).
48. Newsweek, 19 Jan 48.
49. Stars and Stripes, 7 Feb 48; GO 16, EUCOM, 11 Feb 48.
50. New York Herald-Tribune, 19 Feb 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 205, 26 Feb 48).
51. Baltimore Sun, 9 Mar 48 (in ibid, No 208, 18 Mar 48).

52. Stars and Stripes, 17 Feb 48.
53. Hq, EUCOM, Transportation Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 48.
54. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 39-40.
55. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 3.
56. Ibid, pp 8-9.
57. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 3-4.
58. New York Herald-Tribune, 7 Dec 47 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 194, 11 Dec 47).
59. New York Herald-Tribune, 6 Feb 48 (in ibid, No 203, 12 Feb 48).
60. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Intelligence Summary, No 27, 16 Feb 48, p C-6.
61. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 9.
62. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 3-4.
63. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 9.
64. Ibid, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 8.
65. Newsweek, 22 Dec 47.
66. Ibid.
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68. Hq, EUCOM, Int Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
69. Newsweek, 26 Jan 48. See text in English as released by the British Foreign Office in New York Times, 16 Jan 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 200, 22 Jan 48).
70. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Intelligence Summary, No 26, 2 Feb 48 pp A 6-9.

71. New York Times, New York Herald-Tribune, 16 Jan 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, Nos 200, 202, 22 Jan, 5 Feb 48).
72. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Intelligence Summary, No 26, 2 Feb 48, p A-7.
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74. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Intelligence Summary, No 28, 1 Mar 48, p B-2.
75. Ibid, No 30, 29 Mar 48.
76. Allied Kommandatura, "Minutes of the Deputy Commandants' Meeting," 13 Jan 48, file BKD/M(48).
77. Ibid, 27 Jan 48.
78. Ibid, 20 Feb 48.
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81. Ibid, 5 Mar 48, file GKD/M(48).
82. Ibid, 6 Feb 48.
83. Ibid.
84. Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No 31, Jan 48, p 1.
85. Ibid, No 32, Feb 48, p 1.
86. Stars and Stripes, 21 Feb 48.
87. Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No 32, Feb 48, p 1.
88. Allied Kommandatura, "Minutes of the Deputy Commandants' Meeting," 17 Feb 48.
89. Ibid, 17 Feb 48.
90. Ibid, 20 Feb 48.
91. Stars and Stripes, 31 Jan 48.

92. Ibid, 13 Mar 48.
93. Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No 33, Mar 48, p 1.
94. Ibid; see also Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Intelligence Summary, No 30, 29 Mar 48.
95. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Intelligence Summary, No 30, 29 Mar 48.
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97. Hq, EUCOM, Int Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
98. Cable CC-3722, 5 Apr 48, OMGUS to EUCOM.
99. See a general discussion of border control problems in Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Intelligence Summary, No 36, 22 Jun 48.
100. Ltr, OMGUS, 1 Mar 48, file AG 092.1, Gen Hays to Marshal Sokolovsky.
101. Ltr, Soviet Hq in Germany, 28 Jan 48, Dratvin to Hays (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 250.2 USSR).
102. Stars and Stripes, 12 and 13 Feb 48.
103. Ibid, 7 and 24 Mar 48.
104. Ibid, 31 Mar 48.

Chapter II  
ORGANIZATION, POLICIES, AND ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMAND

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**  
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief  
European Command  
(Per Let 25 April 51)*

## Chapter II

### ORGANIZATION, POLICIES, AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMAND

#### CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

##### 1. Structure and Strength of the European Command Early in 1948.

At the beginning of 1948, the European Command was functioning under an organization little changed from that adopted on 15 March 1947.<sup>(1)</sup> (See Table I and Chart II.) The Office of the Commander in Chief, located in Berlin, exercised supervision over OMGUS, which was responsible for the civil aspects of the occupation, and over the military forces, the headquarters of which were in Frankfurt. Late in 1947, a reduction in the strength of EUCOM Headquarters had been made, and Military Government planned to reduce the number and strength of its liaison and security detachments as one means of saving manpower. Other

means of economizing in manpower and funds were continuously under study. The United States military forces in Europe were directing the work of nearly 500,000 persons.<sup>(2)</sup> The military forces themselves totaled 121,839. United States civilian employees numbered 15,412 and those of Allied and neutral nationalities, 6,074. Displaced persons and enemy and ex-enemy nationals who were employed numbered 304,879 with an additional 9,989 Austrian civilians. There were 33,180 dependents in the European Command, and a small group from the Navy and a few members of the military forces of Allied nations were attached for liaison and various other purposes.

2. Transfer of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg.

a. One direct result of the expansion of Bizonia was the movement of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg. The preliminary plan for the move was issued on 19 January 1948. It provided for two main phases, the first of which was to be the establishment at Heidelberg of a rear echelon consisting of the Director of Service, Supply, and Procurement with his staff and such services as he might designate. This phase was to be completed by 31 March 1948. The second phase was to be the move of the remainder of the headquarters, consisting mainly of the general staff divisions, and was to take place at a later date.<sup>(3)</sup>

b. The move involved approximately 548 officers and warrant officers, 1,596 enlisted persons, 985 United States and Allied civilian employees, and 866 German employees. It was necessary to provide in Heidelberg approximately 623 family quarters, 1,017 bachelor quarters,

and about 214,891 square feet of office space. Staff divisions gradually reduced strength to avoid a large reduction in one month, which might have jammed shipping facilities and prevented reduction to the strength prescribed for 30 June 1948. Families which were scheduled to return to the United States prior to 1 July 1948 generally were not moved.

c. Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), was organized on 20 February 1948 at Heidelberg. It consisted of the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division of EUCOM Headquarters and the Chemical, Engineer, Finance, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal, Surgeon, and Transportation Divisions. Other offices established in Heidelberg were an Adjutant General's Division (Rear) and a Headquarters Commandant (Rear). Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder was announced as Commanding General, Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), in addition to his duties as Director of Service, Supply, and Procurement. Col. Russell O. Smith was announced as Headquarters Com-<sup>(4)</sup>mandant, Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear).

d. The entire Headquarters, except the Provost Marshal, Judge Advocate, Allied Contact, Special Services, and Historical Divisions, was scheduled to move in three echelons. The movement of the first echelon was completed on 8 April 1948. The following time table was observed:

22-23 Feb	Hq Co, EUCOM (Rear)
23-27 Feb	Signal Personnel and Detachments of SGS, SMC, and AG

1-5 Mar	Ordnance Division
8-12 Mar	Quartermaster and Surgeon Divisions
15-19 Mar	Engineer and Transportation Divisions
22-26 Mar	Logistics Division
1-2 Apr	Signal Division
8 Apr	Chemical Division

The second echelon, consisting of the Chaplain, Information and Education, Civil Affairs, and Budget and Fiscal Divisions and the Army Security Agency, was scheduled to move between 1 April and 31 May 1948. The third echelon was to consist of the three remaining general staff divisions and all other elements of the headquarters that were scheduled to move but had not already moved. The third echelon was to complete its movement by 30 June 1948.

### 3. Territorial Reorganization and the Discontinuance of Military Districts.

a. When U.S. Forces, European Theater, was reorganized and redesignated the European Command in the early part of 1947, one of the features of the new organization was the creation of two military districts, to stand, in the territorial pattern of the command, between the military posts and EUCOM Headquarters. The military districts created early in 1947 were distinguished from those existing in the early months of the occupation of Germany by the fact that the districts in 1947-48 had no military government functions. From the first, the military districts were considered to be a temporary element in the

structure of the European Command. The main reason for their creation was that the number of military posts and other subordinate commands then existing was thought to be too great for a direct line of administration from EUCOM Headquarters. Throughout 1947, steps were taken to reduce the number of military posts in the U.S. Zone of Germany. This was made possible by a program of concentrating troops in larger units and of consolidating a large number of installations into as few as possible. By the early part of 1948, this program of consolidation had gone far enough to make the discontinuance of the military districts practicable.

b. On 6 January 1948, it was announced that the Second Military District, administered by Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, would become inoperative on 20 January and be inactivated on 10 February. Beginning on 20 January, the military posts comprised in the Second Military District, then reduced to four in number--Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, and Wetzlar--were to report directly to EUCOM Headquarters. (5) At the same time, Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, was reduced in strength to approximately 83 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 186 enlisted men and ordered to move from Heidelberg to Stuttgart by 15 February. (6) The reduction in strength of Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, was made because of its reduced administrative responsibilities upon the discontinuance of Second Military District, and its move was part of the master plan for the relocation of the principal elements of the European Command, which involved the move of some operational elements of the U.S.

Military Government from Berlin to Frankfurt; the move of the major portion of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg; and the move of Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, from Heidelberg to Stuttgart.

c. The abolition of Second Military District was accompanied by the issuance of new instructions for the command and administration of all military posts not comprised within First Military District. These were, including those comprised up to that time in Second Military District, as follows:

(7)

- Berlin Command
- Bremerhaven
- Darmstadt
- Frankfurt
- Heidelberg
- Stuttgart
- Wiesbaden
- Wetzlar

This reorganization did not, for the time being, affect First Military District, which was administered by Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division. New instructions were also issued for the military posts comprised within the First Military District. On 8 March 1948 it was announced that First Military District would become inoperational on 1 April and be inactivated on 1 May. The military posts comprised in it, six in number, would then report directly to EUCOM Headquarters. Thus, for practical purposes, the period under review saw the end of military districts as part of the territorial organization for the occupation of Germany. The U.S. Zone of Germany was then divided, for purposes of military administration into 14 military posts, all of which operated under the direct command and administration of EUCOM Headquarters.

d. Another feature of the territorial reorganization was the redesignation of Berlin Command, OMGUS, as Berlin Military Post, which, from 1 May 1948, was to report directly to EUCOM Headquarters. (10) This brought the U.S. Sector of Berlin into the territorial pattern of the rest of the U.S. Zone of Germany. Up until that time, Berlin Command, while being, for all practical purposes, a military post, had been in the anomalous position of a purely military command reporting to the military government headquarters, OMGUS. This continued, up until 1 May 1948, to be the command channel, although military government functions in Berlin had for some time been vested in the Office of Military Government for Berlin.

e. Another feature of the territorial reorganization was the merger of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, with Frankfurt Military Post. (11) This was announced on 22 March, to take effect on 1 May. Up until that time, Headquarters Command, EUCOM, while having the usual functions of a headquarters command, especially the command and administration of troops employed in the headquarters and the maintenance of security of the headquarters, had also administered Frankfurt Military Post. The merger announced on 22 March 1948 meant the disappearance of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, and all its units, funds, property, and functions were transferred to Frankfurt Military Post. By the time of this announcement, a large part of EUCOM Headquarters had already been moved to Heidelberg, and more military agencies were scheduled to move out of Frankfurt in the near future. In the meantime, a new Headquarters Commandant, EUCOM

(Rear), had been created for the purpose of commanding troops and maintaining the security of the portion of the headquarters already established in Heidelberg, known as Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear).<sup>(12)</sup>

Headquarters Command, EUCOM, was thus in the course of losing its functions. It was a simplification of structure to merge it with Frankfurt Military Post, which was, of course, gaining new responsibilities arising from the establishment in Frankfurt of American, British, and even French military government agencies. When EUCOM Headquarters was fully established in Heidelberg, no new Headquarters Command was created. Its successor in the special staff of the Commander in Chief was the Headquarters Commandant and Commanding Officer, Special Troops, Headquarters, EUCOM.<sup>(13)</sup>

#### 4. Reorganization of Civil Affairs Division.

a. The 7780th Civil Affairs Supply Battalion was discontinued on 1 February 1948. Supply points for displaced persons camps were taken over by Würzburg, Augsburg, Stuttgart, Regensburg, Munich, and Frankfurt Military Posts until they could be discontinued.<sup>(14)</sup>

b. On 20 February 1948, the Displaced Persons and Supply Control Branches of the Civil Affairs Division were abolished and the Operations, Field Contact, and Supply and Installation Branches were added. The other two branches of the division were the Executive and Governmental Affairs Branches. The Reports and Statistics Section was transferred to the Executive Branch. The Operations, Field Contact, and Supply and Installations Branches were concerned only with matters

pertaining to displaced persons and PCIRO and its associated voluntary agencies. The Governmental Affairs Branch continued to handle the detention and repatriation of convicted displaced persons and matters of a purely legal or military government nature, but was relieved of responsibility for miscellaneous displaced persons matters. Members of the staff were transferred to the appropriate branches with little change in their functions. (15)

5. New Designation of Mission to Soviet Military Headquarters.

Effective 1 March 1948, the U.S. Military Liaison Mission to the Commander in Chief of the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany was redesignated by prefacing the number 7793 to the title. (16)

6. Adoption of Designation, "Logistics Division."

Redesignation of the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division of EUCOM Headquarters as the Logistics Division was announced on 4 March 1948. This action was taken to accord with the nomenclature adopted by the Department of the Army. Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder continued to head the EUCOM division. (17)

7. Designation of AGRC as an Area Command.

a. On 17 March 1948 the American Graves Registration Command, European Area (AGRC-EA), was established as an area command under control of EUCOM Headquarters. Its territory included the area formerly comprising the European Theater and contiguous areas not (18)

otherwise assigned by General Orders 50, War Department, 1947. The purpose of AGRC-EA was stated to be the maintenance of a self-contained organization capable of administering graves registration work in the area assigned. Support was to be given by the European Command to units of AGRC-EA operating outside of the assigned area and to its agencies operating in Germany and Czechoslovakia, and by U.S. Forces, Austria, for operations in Austria, Hungary, and Rumania. Troop assignment orders provided authority for major commands to furnish administrative services. Disposition of remains of current deceased remained the responsibility of the Chief Quartermaster, EUCOM.

b. The publication of the general order designating AGRC-EA as an area command had no profound effect upon its status, organization, or methods of operation. Until its publication, however, AGRC-EA had been officially a "technical command," operating under the Theater Commander (later, the Commander in Chief, EUCOM) and authorized to operate generally in the European Theater (later, the European Command) irrespective of administrative boundaries. (19) As the American forces withdrew from France, Belgium, and generally from all parts of Europe except occupied Germany and Austria, AGRC-EA was left as practically the only part of the forces operating outside of the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. It thus became perforce, and in accordance with the European Theater organization plan, "a self-contained organization," as it was termed in the general order published on 17 March 1948. That general order, in large part, stated in writing conditions that already

existed. That general order was significant for stating with exactness, for the first time, the area in which AGRC-EA was authorized to operate, and for regularizing the procedures through which units of the AGRC-EA would be administered and supported when operating outside the area in which AGRC-EA was declared to be "a self-contained organization."

8. Appointments to Command and Staff Positions.

a. On 15 January 1948, Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder was appointed Commanding General, Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear). General Magruder continued to head the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division and in his new capacity was responsible for the organization of EUCOM Headquarters in its new location in Heidelberg. General Magruder had the authority of the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, in matters pertaining to Heidelberg Military Post and its subordinate commands. (20)

b. Col. David M. Fowler succeeded Col. George S. Eyster as Chief of the Public Information Division, EUCOM, on 29 January 1948. Colonel Eyster, who had headed the Public Information Division since 19 March 1946, returned to the United States where he was assigned to the Public Information Division, Department of the Army. (21) (22)

c. On 30 January 1948, Col. Russell O. Smith was appointed Commanding Officer, Special Troops, and Headquarters Commandant, Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear). At the same time, the Office of the Headquarters Commandant, Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), was established as a new special staff division of EUCOM Headquarters. (23)

d. Brig. Gen. Clinton Pierce, commanding general of the 71st Division at the time of the Japanese assault landings on Bataan and the first American general officer to be wounded during World War II, arrived in the European Command during the last week in January 1948 and replaced Col. James C. Ruddel as commander of Augsburg Military Post. (24)

e. Col. John A. Klein arrived in Bremen on 7 February 1948 and reported to EUCOM Headquarters in Frankfurt, where he assumed the position of Adjutant General. Colonel Klein replaced Col. George V. W. Pope, who had been Acting Adjutant General in addition to his regular duties as EUCOM Postal Officer since the appointment of Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin, formerly Adjutant General, as Director of Personnel and Administration on 1 December 1947. Prior to receiving his assignment in the European Command, Colonel Klein had been Adjutant General of the Second Army at Fort Meade, Md. (25)

f. The appointment of Lt. Gen. (then Maj. Gen.) James A. Van Fleet, who had been Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training since 17 December 1947, as Commanding General, U.S. Army Group, American Mission for Aid to Greece, succeeding Maj. Gen. William G. Livesay, was announced on 6 February 1948. General Van Fleet returned to Washington for a short time in February. He stopped briefly at Frankfurt on 20 February 1948 on his way to Athens to assume his new position. While he was in Frankfurt, he took the oath of a lieutenant general following the announcement in Washington of his promotion. The appointment of Col. Vernon E. Prichard, who had been Deputy Director of

Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training, to succeed General Van Fleet was announced on 11 February 1948. (26)

g. Dr. Herman B. Wells, who had been special adviser on cultural affairs to General Clay, became acting director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division of Military Government on 10 February 1948. (27) At the same time, Military Government announced the dissolution of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division. The Education and Religious Affairs Branch of the former Internal Affairs and Communications Division was transferred to the Education and Cultural Relations Division. Public Health, Civil Administration, and Communication Branches were transferred to the Finance Division of OMGUS.

h. George B. McKibbin, who had been director of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division of OMGUS, was named Governmental Affairs Adviser on 10 February 1948. (28) This office, which had originally been planned as part of the Office of the Commander in Chief and which had been vacant since 21 August 1947, became an integral part of OMGUS upon the appointment of Mr. McKibbin.

i. Brig. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, former chief of the manpower control group in the Personnel and Administration Division, General Staff, U.S. Army, arrived in Bremen on 13 March 1948 and was assigned as Commanding General, 1st Constabulary Brigade. He took command at Camp Taylor, Wiesbaden, on 15 March 1948. (29)

j. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Bresnahan, Commanding General of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, sailed for the United States on 16 March 1948. He had served in Europe since 1945 when he became commander

of Oise Intermediate Section in Reims. On 1 February 1946, he assumed command of Continental Base Section in Bad Nauheim, Germany, serving there until 15 March 1947 when he became Commanding General of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. He was due to retire on 31 March 1948. Col. Hugh T. Mayberry, who had been Chief of Staff of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, succeeded General Bresnahan. (30)

k. On 26 March 1948, Col. Edward W. Maschmeyer was appointed Staff Weather Officer in addition to his other duties. (31)

l. From 20 to 27 January, during the temporary absence of General Clay, Lt. Gen. Clarence E. Huebner became Acting Commander in Chief and Military Governor, while Maj. Gen. Miller G. White became Acting Chief of Staff. (32)

#### MANPOWER PROBLEMS

##### 9. Continuance of Efforts to Conserve Manpower.

In January the staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters were required to reduce their strength by proportionate numbers to make up decreases in authorized strength of 171 officers and 94 enlisted men. (33)  
On 12 January 1948, two survey teams, each consisting of three officers and one civilian employee representing the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division, began visiting all military posts in the European Command for the purpose of adjusting their strength within the

limits of the manpower allotted by the Department of the Army. <sup>(34)</sup> This survey was completed in February and resulted in some savings in manpower. <sup>(35)</sup>

10. Plans to Reduce Officer Strength.

a. In December 1947 the Department of the Army called attention to the need for a further reduction in the strength of the officer corps. The Department of the Army pointed out that there were still officers in the Army who were inefficient, who had not demonstrated ability by their postwar service, and who lacked the character and qualities required of leaders. <sup>(36)</sup> The clause, "who have become surplus," which appeared in regulations regarding separation, was construed by many commanders to mean that an officer must be in excess of authorized strength before his severance might be considered for reasons of incompetence or in the national interest. This was not the interpretation placed on it in Washington. The question of whether an officer was in excess of authorized strength was held to be secondary to the question of fitness. <sup>(37)</sup> In the European Command there had been little difficulty in eliminating officers for gross inefficiency or charges involving moral turpitude. About 130 non-Regular Army officers had been returned to the United States for separation for such reasons during 1947. In instances where the deficiency was not serious enough to brand a man as undesirable, the problem of separation had proved to be much more difficult.

b. The first move in anticipation of a reduction in strength was to require AUS officers, with the exception of medical officers and officers with linguistic ability, who desired to remain on active duty to obtain commissions in either the National Guard of the United States or the Officers' Reserve Corps. Applications were to be filed not later than 1 February 1948 and officers who did not desire such appointments or whose applications were rejected were to be separated from the service prior to 30 April 1948, later changed to 31 May 1948. (38)

11. Fixed Periods of Active Duty.

a. In the early part of 1948, a plan providing for fixed periods of active duty was under consideration. It was approved, in general, by General Clay in a letter to the Department of the Army in January 1948. General Clay expressed the view that many officers were undesirable only in the sense that better men were available. These men might be needed in another emergency, but their value would be largely negated if they were given the stigma of "undesirable."

(39)

General Clay wrote:

As I see it we have two avenues of approach to the problem. The first lies in a more active program of declaring such officers surplus without attaching the stigma of undesirability. The other lies in the application of some system of fixed periods of active duty which permits termination of an officer's service after a stated time.

b. Instructions calling for fixed periods of active duty were issued by the Department of the Army in February 1948. (40) Non-Regular Army officers were required to sign category statements for one, two,

or three years' service. Officers with satisfactory records of service who would not reach maximum age specified for their grade in three years were authorized to sign Category I statements for three years of duty. Categories for one and two years were for officers who would reach the maximum age in grade in less than three years. Officers who were overage in grade were to be reported to EUCOM Headquarters before 8 March 1948. Those who were to be separated from the service were scheduled for departure between 1 and 15 May 1948. Provisions were made for former noncommissioned officers who were serving as officers to (41) reenlist in the Regular Army.

12. "Civilianization" of CMGUS Military Personnel.

On 10 January 1948 CMGUS announced that all military persons in military government positions would, upon completion of 36 months' service, be relieved by civilians, or they could, upon approval of the proper authorities, be discharged from their military status for the (42) purpose of being employed as civilians. Although some exceptions were made, the program was carried out generally and most of those who had been serving in a military status became civilians or their positions were abolished. No additional military persons were assigned to military government positions. Liaison and security detachments were reduced in number and strength in order to lower needs for manpower as much as possible.

13. Changes in Policy Arising from Proposed Expansion of Armed Services.

Early in March 1948 the European Command expected to lose about 1,000 officers as a result of their being overage in grade and category regulations. (43) On 25 March 1948 Secretary Forrestal asked Congress to restore the draft for men between 19 and 25 years of age and to increase the armed services by about 349,000 men. The European Command announced immediately that non-Regular Army officers under 60 years of age could remain on duty regardless of category commitments, if they had the approval of the commanders of the major commands concerned. The ruling was temporary, pending action of Congress on the recommendations made by Secretary Forrestal and previous recommendations submitted by President Truman on 17 March 1948. Officers and warrant officers who desired release for the purpose of enlisting in the Regular Army were still permitted to do so, but the requirement that they would have to be separated prior to 30 September 1948 was suspended. Officers under 60 years of age in grades of lieutenant Colonel and below who were ineligible to sign in any of the three categories because of age were classified in Category V, as officers with no definite time commitments. Officers who were eligible for release and who did not desire to apply for new category commitments were also classified in Category V, and could be held on active duty in their current assignments regardless of whether they held ORC or NG (44) commissions.

14. Extensions of Tours of Foreign Service by Enlisted Men.

Additional opportunities were granted enlisted men to extend their tours of foreign service. Extensions, which normally were for one year, were authorized regardless of marital status or of the number of successive tours of foreign duty. The only exception was enlisted men of grades 4 to 7 inclusive who had families with them and were occupying family quarters. This exception was due to the fact that enlisted men below the first three grades were not officially entitled  
(45)  
to family quarters.

15. Officer Candidate Boards.

Boards for the examination of applicants for Officer Candidate Schools were established in Berlin, Bremerhaven, Frankfurt, Munich, and Wiesbaden. Major commanders were authorized to give tests and to re-delegate such authority to commanders with troop strengths of 5,000 or more. Completed applications were to be forwarded by the examining boards to EUCOM Headquarters to arrive not later than 21 January 1948,  
(46)  
and at 21-day intervals thereafter.

16. Security Considerations in the Employment of Civilians.

In January EUCOM Headquarters, with the approval of the Department of the Army, established the policy that civilian applicants for employment in intelligence, investigative, and certain other sensitive positions must be United States citizens of at least 10 years'  
(47)  
standing.

17. Policies Relating to the Pay of Allied Civilian Employees.

The policies of most Allied and neutral countries of Europe whose citizens were employed by the American forces of occupation in Germany and Austria required, for some time, that such employees should receive only a part of their salaries at their places of employment, and that the balance should be remitted as allotments to dependents or other designated persons, or as credits to be held by a governmental agency. The policies of these countries also generally provided that their nationals could not, as individuals, seek employment with the American forces, but that all recruitment would be handled through a government employment office. These policies were motivated by the desire of these countries to preserve their manpower, so depleted by the war, and also by a desire to obtain dollar exchange. By the end of 1947, only two countries, the United Kingdom and Belgium, allowed their citizens employed by the American forces to receive their entire salaries at the places of employment. In February, Luxemburg took similar action, allowing her nationals employed by the American forces (48) to receive their full salaries. In March the Netherlands followed (49) suit. This left France, Switzerland, and Denmark as the countries that still maintained these controls over their nationals employed by the American forces. Civilian employees, except British citizens, whose governments permitted them to receive their full salaries did not, for that reason or by reason of their employment by the American forces, escape liability for the payment of income taxes or social insurance premiums in their home countries.

18. Steps to Improve the Efficiency and Morale of Germans and Displaced Persons Employed by the Army.

a. In March, EUCOM Headquarters prescribed generally that the so-called indigenous work force, made up for the most part of locally recruited Germans, should be administered according to the same principles of American management applied to other civilian employees. German employees were given the right, in person or through representatives, to discuss grievances with their immediate supervisors or to request hearings by impartial committees. The formation of representative councils likewise was authorized. (50)

b. During the first quarter of 1948, 21,811 persons, of United States, Allied, and German nationalities, took part in the training program for civilian employees. This program was designed to improve the efficiency of the civilian work force. Instruction was given in subjects which reflected the needs peculiar to the European Command. Some Germans and displaced persons were given training in English usage, military correspondence, and office procedure before they began work. Other classes taught practical skills ranging from typing to operating and repairing vehicles. Supervisors conducted a supplemental on-the-job training program in an effort to improve performance and increase production.

## DISPOSITION AND TRAINING OF TROOPS

### 19. Consolidation of Troops and the Reemergence of a Tactical Reserve.

a. A major shift in the mission of the tactical forces started in August of 1947 with the creation of the 26th Regimental Combat Team. The mission of this force was to be ready for action in any part of the European Command within 24 hours' notice. It became a mobile striking unit capable of operations which might go beyond internal disorders. The Department of the Army had stipulated that the 1st Infantry Division was to be kept at its authorized strength, and vacancies in it were filled during the last two months of 1947. Its functions and organization were under continuous study. In September the Constabulary, which originally had an authorized strength of about 30,000 and was designed especially to perform missions related to internal security, was reduced in size and the 2d Constabulary Regiment was consolidated at Augsburg and given a mission similar to that of the 26th Regimental Combat Team. The principal tactical units at the beginning of 1948 were the 1st Infantry Division, with an assigned strength of 12,045, and the Constabulary, with an assigned strength of 18,618.

b. By the early part of 1948, the general trends of policy relating to troops in the European Command had become evident. The policy was to concentrate all the troops in a relatively small number of stations and, at the same time, to free tactical units as far as possible from administrative and custodial duties in the occupation.

Tactical troops could then be concentrated in suitable areas, where they could undergo intensive training to fit them to operate as fighting forces.

20. Development of the U.S. Constabulary.

In January the U.S. Constabulary was freed from the responsibility of administering the First Military District, which was abolished. Consequently, Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, was reduced to a size commensurate with the mission of the U.S. Constabulary to maintain security and to prepare for emergencies that might develop in the occupied area. In the early part of 1948, further reorganization of the U.S. Constabulary according to special Tables of Organization was under (51) consideration. This reorganization was designed to bring the Constabulary to an authorized strength of 1,236 officers, 94 warrant (52) officers, and 18,876 enlisted men--a total of 20,206. The decision to reorganize along these lines was made final at the end of January (53) 1948. In February Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, was required to move from Heidelberg to Stuttgart, and Headquarters, 15th Constabulary Regiment, from Boblingen to Fussen, in accordance with the master plan to relocate the major elements of the European Command and to establish (54) the major portion of EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg. In February the Director of Service, Supply, and Procurement announced that the 91st and 94th Field Artillery Battalions, which were, for practical purposes, (55) integral parts of the U.S. Constabulary, were completely equipped.

The period under review was marked by one of the few instances when the entire Constabulary was ordered to participate, if necessary, in the enforcement of a policy of the U.S. Military Government for Germany. This arose because of failure on the part of the German authorities to execute the meat delivery quotas prescribed by the bizonal administration. The Constabulary was ordered to establish liaison with the Offices of Military Government for the three principal Länder in the U.S. Zone and to be prepared to commit forces as necessary to secure fulfillment of the meat collection program and the delivery of meat among the Länder. (56)

The food situation did not become serious enough to give rise to an actual request by Military Government for Constabulary support. (57)

#### 21. Development of the 1st Infantry Division.

The first three months of 1948 were marked by further steps in the concentration of the elements of the 1st Infantry Division and by the beginning of its training as a strategic reserve. Division Artillery was freed entirely from static commitments and was left with the sole mission of guiding the operations and training of the 5th and 33d Field Artillery Battalions. The 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry Regiment, was freed from its commitment in maintaining the security of the Bremen Enclave, and moved from Bremen to the division area in southern Bavaria, establishing its headquarters at Lenggries. Its companies were, however, scattered in three locations in that area. In February orders were issued relieving the remainder of the 18th Infantry Regiment from assignment to Headquarters Command, EUCOM, and from static duties in

Frankfurt Military Post and returning it to the control of the Command-  
(58)  
ing General, 1st Infantry Division. The period under review ended  
with the 18th Infantry still stationed in and near Frankfurt. Training  
was begun to prepare the 18th Infantry for combat operations in weather  
and terrain conditions existing in Germany, and plans were made to move  
the entire regiment at an early date to the Grafenwöhr area, where it  
would be prepared to operate as a combined arms team. It was planned  
to free practically all elements of the 1st Infantry Division, except-  
ing especially the 16th Infantry Regiment stationed in Berlin and  
Austria, from static commitments and to concentrate the entire division  
in the Grafenwöhr area for training and maneuvers during the summer.  
During the period under review, the 1st Infantry Division prepared  
plans to set up the mobile headquarters, capable of taking the field,  
that it was required to maintain under the existing security directive  
(59)  
of the European Command.

22. Principal Developments in Training.

During the first three months of 1948, increasing emphasis was  
placed upon combat training. Training of the individual soldier and of  
small units was stressed, while plans were formulated for extensive  
summer maneuvers in the Grafenwöhr area, to include the entire 1st  
Infantry Division, except the 16th Infantry Regiment, and its supporting  
units, as well as the 2d Constabulary Regiment, and the 91st and 94th  
(60)  
Field Artillery Battalions. The U.S. Constabulary formulated plans

and began intensive training to prepare to move by air in units up to regiments in size. In March an airborne maneuver was announced in which the 42d Constabulary Squadron--part of the 2d, or Constabulary Reserve, Regiment--was to move in C-47 airplanes from Munich to the Fritzlar-Marburg area, where training in action against guerrillas was to take place. (61)

23. Reexaminations in Military Justice.

Officers who failed to pass the first examination in military law and justice were reexamined after further instruction. The examination consisted of 200 questions. Entries were made on the personnel records of officers who successfully completed the military justice examinations. (62)

24. First Showing of Venereal Disease Training Film.

The training film on venereal disease, "The Miracle of Living," produced at the Signal Corps Photographic Center in Astoria, Long Island, under the sponsorship of the Surgeon General, was given its first showing in the European Command before General Huebner and members of his staff on 17 February 1948. Showings for troops were scheduled to begin later. (63)

## LOGISTICAL MATTERS

### 25. Bulk Surplus Property Transfer to Germans.

Details of a contract between the Bizonal Economic Council and the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner in Frankfurt for the transfer to the Germans of approximately 850,000 tons of U.S. Army surplus property, which originally cost approximately one billion dollars, were announced on 23 January 1948. This contract included all unsold Army and Air Force surplus equipment in depots, except nondemilitarized combat material, ammunition, and complete aircraft. Goods to be transferred to the Germans included small boats, cargo vehicles and spare parts, wire and communications equipment, construction machinery, tentage, hardware, textiles, and kitchen utensils. No food was included. The transfer was to be completed by 30 September 1948. Prices to be paid by the Germans were determined on a percentage basis of the value of the inventory at the time of transfer and were charged against the proceeds from future exports from Germany. (64) The entire medical depot at Weinheim, containing \$2,610,000 worth of medical supplies and equipment, was transferred to the Germans on 1 April 1948 at a charge of about 21 percent of the original cost of the supplies. (65)

### 26. Establishment of a Scrap Collecting Center.

In order to simplify the collection of scrap, a central collecting point was established at Aschaffenburg, on the Main River.

EUCOM installations shipped scrap metal to the Aschaffenburg depot in carload or boatload lots. Previously, each military post had stored scrap metal until it was sold and shipped. (66)

27. Changed Policies in the Disposal of Scrap.

In January EUCOM Headquarters announced a change in plans for disposing of scrap, designed to help relieve the serious shortage of scrap in the United States. In the spring of 1947, EUCOM had sold 147,000 tons of iron and steel scrap to the Canterbury Corporation of Delaware with the understanding that the scrap would first be shipped to the FIAT Corporation of Italy for sorting and reduction preparatory to shipment to the United States. About 25,000 tons of scrap had been delivered to the FIAT Corporation on this contract by the end of 1947, when it was decided that the remainder would be shipped directly to the United States. (67) The first 3,500 tons of ferrous scrap, which had been shipped to Italy to be processed for shipment to the United States, was loaded at Genoa on the Liberty Ship Punta Alice, which sailed for Philadelphia on 23 February 1948. A second shipment left in March. (68)

28. Sale of Ammunition to Italy.

The Unions Lavorazoine Munizioni Explosivi Residuati (ULMER) of Rome was allowed to purchase at a nominal price 36,000 tons of captured German ammunition, including 17,000 tons of toxic ammunition. The Italian firm agreed to demilitarize the ammunition and convert it into scrap metal. The sale was handled through the Bipartite Control Office

in Frankfurt and the material was shipped between 3 March and 1 May 1948. The Allied Control Council had decreed that all captured enemy ammunition should be demilitarized by 1 May 1948. (69)

#### MATTERS RELATING TO DISPLACED PERSONS

##### 29. Scope of the Displaced Persons Problem at the Beginning of 1948.

On 31 December 1947 the number of persons classified as United Nations displaced persons, living in Assembly Centers operated by PCIRO, was 323,084. (70) During December 5,547 displaced persons emigrated from the U.S. Zone, bringing to 77,032 the number of displaced persons who had emigrated from American-occupied territory since the beginning of the resettlement program in March 1946. New homes had been found for displaced persons in 41 countries, the largest numbers going to the countries bordering Germany on the west and to the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, Paraguay, and Brazil. (71) At the end of February, PCIRO operated 328 displaced persons installations in the U.S. Zone of Germany. These consisted of 268 Assembly Centers, 35 hospitals, 6 vocational schools, 6 emigration centers, 10 children's centers, and 3 nutritional centers. The children's and nutritional centers were for the care of displaced persons of less than 16 years of age who were orphaned or separated from their parents. (72)

30. Resettlement of Displaced Persons from Italy in Argentina.

When the United States forces evacuated Italy late in 1947, the Department of the Army directed that 247 displaced persons be transferred to the U.S. Zone of Germany to await resettlement. These displaced persons, who were mainly Yugoslavs, were moved to Argentina in groups of approximately 80 persons a month. The first group embarked at Hamburg in  
(73)  
the British Zone on 18 January.

31. Eviction of Unauthorized Residents of Assembly Centers.

On 2 February 1948 EUCOM officials started issuing new identity cards to residents of PCIRO Assembly Centers. Between 2 and 21 February 1,401 unauthorized residents were discovered in the camps. Most of these persons left the camps voluntarily following their discovery, but some required eviction. The situation was discussed on 25 February 1948, at a meeting between Paul B. Edwards, director of PCIRO in the U.S. Zone, and members of his staff with Brig. Gen. T. L. Harrold, Chief of the EUCOM  
(74)  
Civil Affairs Division, and his staff. The new identity card program was completed by 25 March and after that date eviction or the issue of new cards to persons who became eligible for them became the responsibilities  
(75)  
of PCIRO.

32. Incidence of Crime among Displaced Persons.

Early in February, the Civil Affairs Division, in a communication to all displaced persons camp newspapers, cautioned that sentiment against displaced persons existed in many countries as a result of reports linking

displaced persons with criminal activity. "An increasing amount of unfavorable publicity and criticism is being directed towards displaced persons because of the crimes and offenses being committed by a small minority of their population," the statement said. (76) Law-abiding displaced persons were called upon to make every effort to apprehend and report criminals, thus putting an end to this unfavorable publicity.

33. Closing of Soviet Displaced Persons Centers.

Following an agreement between the EUCOM Civil Affairs Division and the Soviet Repatriation Mission, two of the three Soviet repatriation centers for displaced persons in the U.S. Zone of Germany were closed on 16 February 1948. The occupants of the centers at Stuttgart and Fulda were transferred to the remaining camp at Ansbach. Soviet Mission officials were arranging for the repatriation of about 75 persons a month. There were at the time about 2,500 Soviet nationals in PCIRO Assembly Centers and the out-of-camp population was estimated at 11,000 (77)

34. Soviet Repatriation Mission.

On 5 August 1947 General Clay ordered that the Soviet repatriation mission be reduced in membership from 34 to 4. General Dratvin (78) protested strongly, saying:

I consider such action is a grave breach of the agreement reached by the Conference of Foreign Ministers. The Soviet Military Administration cannot agree to such a one-sided solution for the fate of many thousands of displaced persons who have been arbitrarily transferred by the American Military Government from the jurisdiction of UNRRA to the jurisdiction of IRO.

General Sokolovsky considered the matter of such great importance that he could not make a decision and said that it should be discussed by the governments. On 22 March 1948 the Soviet repatriation mission still had 17 members. In proportion to the population of Soviet displaced persons, the Soviet Union was represented in far greater numbers than any other country. In spite of their numbers, the effectiveness of the Soviet representatives in the repatriation of Soviet nationals was negligible. Visits of Soviet representatives to displaced persons assembly centers caused unrest and generally resulted in strengthening resistance to repatriation to the Soviet Union.

#### OTHER TRENDS IN POLICY

##### 35. Medical Care Extended.

Beginning on 1 January 1948, foreign military personnel on duty in the European Command and their dependents were furnished medical care on the same basis as American military personnel, to the extent possible with existing medical facilities. (79) Under the new policy, hospitalized foreign military personnel and their dependents, who formerly had been charged for all hospital care in addition to a subsistence charge, were required to pay only for their meals. Persons requiring long hospitalization were cared for only until their governments could arrange repatriation.

36. Increase in Commissary Purchase Allowances.

January brought a \$10 increase for each person in the commissary purchase allowance for families and Class B messes. Under the revised policy the first two family or mess members were authorized purchases of \$55 each; the third to tenth, \$50 each; the 11th to 15th, \$45 each; and additional members \$40 each. This was the second increase which had been authorized. The allowance was fixed originally at \$40 (80) for the first member and \$35 for additional members.

37. Procedures for the Collection of Delinquent Accounts.

In January the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division announced that steps were being taken to investigate and fix responsibility for unpaid accounts, such as commissary accounts, owed to the U.S. Government by members or former members of the occupation forces. When this matter became serious in the latter part of 1947, post commanders were made responsible and were authorized to take appropriate action. Measures instituted by the post commanders had not proved effective in some cases, and investigations were being conducted to determine whether the post commander or some other person should be held liable. Not only individuals but also certain military and other (81) governmental agencies, were involved in these investigations.

38. Return of Property to the Germans.

It was announced on 6 January 1948 that since May 1947 approximately 7,900 properties had been returned to the Germans. These

included about 7,600 housing units, such as houses, hotels, and apartment houses, and 300 administrative buildings including hospitals, maintenance shops, and other sites. The reduction of troop housing and release of recreational sites had simplified the Army's transportation and supply requirements. (82)

39. Closing of Barter Stores.

Regulations of the European Command permitted the operation of barter stores and prohibited the bartering of tangible personal property with persons outside of Army jurisdiction except in those stores. (83)

In a letter of 10 September 1947 to General Clay, General Huebner pointed out that most members of the occupation forces did not believe that barter with Germans was morally wrong. Persons living outside of Berlin and Frankfurt, the only cities in which barter stores were located, did not have the same opportunities to barter with Germans legally. General Huebner stated that the barter stores had not decreased illegal barter and recommended that the prohibition against barter be removed, subject to limitations forbidding the barter of goods of post exchange or Army origin or the acquisition of rationed goods. This proposal was studied but was not acted upon. (84) A letter issued by EUCOM Headquarters in January called attention to the evils of the black market. (85) Judge E. Earle Rives was assigned by the Department of the Army to investigate the black market and other problems in Germany. Judge Orville J. Taylor later continued with this mission. On 12 January 1948 it was announced that the barter stores in Berlin and Frankfurt would be closed on 1 May

1948. General Clay pointed out that the original authorization was given so that Americans could dispose of surplus personal effects and food from the United States for odds and ends of household goods and furnishings that were not at that time readily obtainable from any other source. Improved services of the EUCOM Exchange System and the provision of mail order facilities had rendered the barter markets no longer necessary. Beginning on 1 April 1948, the two markets discontinued accepting merchandise and they were closed on 1 May. (86)

40. Adoption of European Children.

Post commanders were authorized to grant post exchange and commissary privileges to European children legally adopted by members of the occupation forces under the provisions of Military Government Law No. 10. EUCOM officials also ruled that the adoption of a German child did not cause the family group to become ineligible to remain in the European Command, as was true in the case of marriage to a German, as adopted children acquired the same status as other dependents authorized to reside in the European Command. (87)

41. Concurrent Return of Dependents and Sponsors.

Concurrent shipment of members of the occupation forces and their dependents evacuated for medical reasons was announced by EUCOM Headquarters on 28 January 1948. Previously, sponsors could return only in special cases where such return was necessary for compassionate reasons. Military personnel returned to the United States under the new

ruling were reassigned in the United States, but contracts of civilian  
(88)  
employees were canceled.

42. Resumption of Parade Ceremonies.

All military posts, the 1st Infantry Division, and the U.S. Constabulary were informed on 3 February 1948 that weekly parade ceremonies, which had been suspended during the winter, would be resumed on 1 March. All commanders were instructed to make special efforts to insure that reveille and retreat formations and other parades and reviews were conducted in accordance with the standards and traditions of the U.S. Army. (89) In the first formal parade at Bad Tölz on 7 March 1948, Maj. Gen. F. W. Milburn, 1st Infantry Division and First Military District Commander, presented awards and reviewed the troops. General Huebner reviewed the units of the Frankfurt Military Post in the Sportsplatz on 9 March 1948. Col. Sterling A. Wood, commanding officer of the 18th Infantry, commanded the troops on this occasion.

43. Direct Sale of Savings Bonds.

"Over-the-counter sales" of United States savings bonds started in all EUCOM finance offices, as well as in all Army finance offices in Paris, London, Rome, and Trieste, on 10 February 1948. Col. Ray B. Conner, EUCOM Chief of Finance, named Maj. Jerre L. Dowling, chief of the Savings and Insurance Branch of the Finance Division, to be in direct control of the sales campaign. The Department of the Army appointed Col. James H. Comings as central bond-issuing agent for the European Command. Previously, bond purchasers had sent their orders to the

United States through Army finance officers and bonds had been held for  
(90)  
them in an official depository in the United States.

44. Registration of Firearms.

On 26 February 1948 a policy was announced requiring owners of firearms to obtain a letter approving ownership and to register their firearms prior to 1 May 1948. Certain weapons, including pistols, sporting rifles, and shotguns, were authorized to be kept in living quarters other than barracks for protection of life and property. Persons wishing to purchase or otherwise acquire firearms were required to obtain authorization in writing and to register the weapon within  
(91)  
30 days after it was acquired.

45. Civilians Charged Fees for Autos.

Beginning on 1 March 1948, civilian employees of the occupation forces were required to pay handling charges for their automobiles, shipped or received at Bremerhaven, in addition to port fees which already were in effect at New York. The fee for shipping a vehicle to the European Command from New York was \$19.50 and from Bremerhaven to New York, \$13.50. Members of the military forces were not required to  
(92)  
pay this charge.

46. Regulations on Arrest, Search, and Seizure.

European Command regulations governing arrest, search, and seizure were revised in March 1948. A search warrant could be issued only on the basis of written sworn statements. Arrest, search, or

seizure without a warrant could be made only in certain emergency cases. The revised regulations followed the principles of Anglo-Saxon law, and United States constitutional liberties served as a guide. The regulations also required that a disinterested person witness the manner in which the arrest or search was conducted, and that this person should make a written report. Persons who considered themselves aggrieved could appeal to the Administration of Justice Review Board. (93)

47. No Accident Campaign.

The EUCOM Provost Marshal outlined a "no accident" campaign which was conducted by all commanders during March 1948. The campaign included "safe driving pledges," daily epigrams on safe driving and general safety, safety posters and a safety calendar, road signs, and newspaper and radio publicity. Employee safety committees were formed and safety inspections were made. The campaign was conducted through the cooperation of the Provost Marshal's Office, Military Police, and the U.S. Constabulary, as well as athletic and recreation officers. (94)

OTHER EVENTS

48. Assistance on Income Tax Returns.

James J. Allman and Howard Dewhirst, of the Office of the U.S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D.C., arrived in the

European Command in January 1948 to give instruction in the preparation of income tax returns. (95) They conducted two schools for representatives of the major commands at the Carlton Hotel in Frankfurt, 26-28 and 29-31 January. Other points visited by the representatives of the Internal Revenue Office were: Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Munich, Vienna, Salzburg, Bad Tölz, Nürnberg, Paris, Berlin, Wetzlar, and Bremen.

49. Organization of Reserve Officers Association.

The first chapter of the Reserve Officers Association in the European Command was formed at Stuttgart, its organization being announced on 11 February 1948. (96) Organization of chapters in other cities was authorized and several were formed.

50. Formation of European Chapter of Chemical Corps Association.

Formation of a European chapter of the Chemical Corps Association was announced on 10 February 1948 by Col. Milton T. Hankins, Chief, Chemical Corps, EUCOM. (97) At the first meeting in Kronberg Castle, Lt. Col. Donald E. Yanka, commanding officer of the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot, was named acting president.

51. Currency Conversion.

Detailed instructions regarding currency conversion were published on 1 February 1948 stating that "X-day," the date for the conversion in case one should be ordered, would be announced without prior warning with conversion starting at 0500 hours. (98) These

regulations went into effect in a conversion of Military Payment Certificates on 22 March 1948. The exchange of scrip was carried out without incident. Five days grace was allowed to persons who were unable to exchange their holdings on the specified date. Some Germans and displaced persons apparently had been forewarned of the currency conversion and were able to capitalize upon this information for personal gain. A total of \$32,744,264.90 was exchanged through all finance offices up to 31 March, to be compared to \$66,263,056.50 in the last preceding conversion on 10 March 1947. During the 1947 conversion more than \$10,000 in counterfeit Military Payment Certificates was discovered, but the amount of counterfeit discovered in 1948 was described as negligible. The EUCOM Finance Division destruction board counted and burned the old certificates at Friedberg between 15 April and 1 June 1948. British occupation currency was converted to a new issue on 5 January 1948. Conversion of such currency as was held by United States personnel was handled through local finance offices. (99)

52. Central Welfare Fund Budget for Special Services.

At its quarterly meeting in March 1948, the board of directors of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund approved a fourth quarterly budget for Special Services amounting to \$698,109.81. Expenditures approved included \$409,119.68 for 400 hostesses to serve in administrative positions and 97 Class A Service Clubs. The 225 libraries in the European Command received \$127,791.25 with an additional \$60,671.08 for 72 librarians.

The Manual Arts Branch was voted \$98,498.90; the Athletic Branch, \$29,625; and the Music Branch, \$24,925.39. At this meeting it was decided that the Soldier Show and Civilian Actress Technician programs would be discontinued gradually as contracts expired. Continuance of the German show program was approved. The directors also granted about \$548,000 to military units for recreational and welfare expenditures, particularly the purchase of furnishings for day rooms and service (100) clubs.

53. Termination of Red Cross Club Program.

The American Red Cross club program came to an end on 31 March 1948. Since the establishment of the first Red Cross club in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, on 6 May 1942, there had been in operation in Europe more than 1,500 clubs and 500 mobile units administered by some 4,000 Red Cross men and women. The Red Cross Field Service continued to function in the European Command to provide advice, information, and referral service to all members of the occupation forces. Communications service and financial aid in emergencies were continued. American Red Cross representatives in U.S. Army hospitals directed specialized recreation and medical social work programs. Trained teachers continued to give Red Cross courses in First Aid, Water Safety, and Accident Prevention. The Army continued to support and assist the Red Cross in (101) providing these services.

54. Closing of Military Cemeteries.

As the program for the return of the remains of the war dead to the United States progressed, American Graves Registration Command closed three cemeteries on the Continent and one in England. Two cemeteries at Ste. Mere Eglise were closed on 7 March 1948 so that bodies could be exhumed and shipped to the United States. The Mading-  
(102)  
ley Hill cemetery in England was closed on 29 February 1948. Hamm  
cemetery in Luxemburg was closed on 14 March 1948.

55. Friendship Trains.

The relief ship Gretna Victory arrived in Bremen on 9 March 1948 with 2,750 tons of relief supplies which were distributed in  
(103)  
Germany. In the distribution of these supplies 37 percent went to Protestant Welfare Organizations, 20 percent to Catholic groups, 20 percent to the American Joint Distribution Committee, 12 percent to labor relief, and 11 percent to the American Friends Service Committee. General Huebner and other EUCOM officials took part in the ceremony in Frankfurt on 13 March 1948 marking the arrival of the Northwest Friendship Train. This train also went to Düsseldorf, Coblenz, and Mainz. Portions of the cargo were delivered at each place. Other trains distributed the remainder of the cargo of the Gretna Victory.

56. Serious Airplane Accidents.

Two spectacular airplane crashes took place in southern France during the last week in January. A C-47 Air Force transport en route

from Istres, France, to Udine, Italy, crashed near Digne, France, on 27 January 1948. The four crewmen and eight dependents, of whom three were women and five were children, were killed. An Air Force B-17, which was seeking the missing C-47, struck the crest of White Horse Mountain near Digne, France, on 30 January 1948 and 9 of its 10 occupants were killed. (104) Military units assisted in rescue operations at the wreck of a Danish Air Lines DC3 passenger plane which crashed near Ulrichstein, north of Frankfurt, on 12 February 1948. (105) Eleven persons were killed while ten survived. Ambulances were sent by the 22d Constabulary Squadron at Hersfeld, from the 388th Station Hospital in Giessen, and from the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt. Two L-5 planes equipped for ambulance work were sent to the scene but were not needed.

57. Consulates in Frankfurt.

In February EUCOM Headquarters announced that Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, and the Netherlands had been authorized to open consulates in Frankfurt. Countries which already had consulates in Frankfurt were: the United Kingdom, Chile, Denmark, France, Greece, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey. (106)

## CONFERENCES

### 58. Conferences of Chaplains.

a. Twenty-five EUCOM chaplains attended a five-day course in psychiatry, which opened on 12 January 1948 at the 317th Station Hospital in Wiesbaden. The course was designed to familiarize chaplains with common psychiatric problems and to help them to distinguish between real and fancied grievances brought to them. Lectures were given on the causes of neuropsychiatric diseases, neuroses, psychoses, personality disorders, alcoholism, drug addiction, psychiatric social work, and organic neuropsychiatric diseases. (107)

b. Chaplains from the headquarters of each major command as well as post and regimental chaplains attended a conference at the Chaplains' Center, Headquarters, USAFE, Wiesbaden, 14-15 January 1948. The event was arranged by Col. Paul J. Maddox, EUCOM Chief of Chaplains, to train chaplains on new policies as well as to discuss reconstruction of churches and religious life in Germany. Leaders of round-table discussions included: Bishop Dirichs of the Catholic diocese of Limburg; Bishop J. W. E. Sommer of the German Methodist Church, Frankfurt; Dr. Martin Niemoeller, Bishop of the Lutheran Church of Hessen and Nassau; Bishop A. J. Muench, Catholic Ordinariate and representative from the National Catholic Welfare Service in Rome and the World Council of Churches (Protestant), Geneva. (108)

c. Capt. Gary W. Roush, Methodist chaplain assigned to the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt, who had been appointed coordinator between the Methodist Church and U.S. Army chaplains in Germany, arranged a conference between the 25 EUCOM Methodist chaplains and Bishop J. W. E. Sommer of the German Methodist Church. (109) The meeting was held on 4 February 1948 at the German Methodist Seminary and took place a short time before Bishop Sommer left for Boston to Attend the General Conference of Methodist Churches which was held in April. The 25 theological students of the seminary, who had been "adopted" by the Methodist chaplain group, also attended the conference. Bishop Sommer addressed the morning session. A luncheon was served in the seminary at noon and was followed by a tour of the seminary and the hospital adjoining it. The afternoon session was devoted to a general discussion of Methodism.

d. Arrangements for the festival of Passover and a general discussion of displaced persons camps occupied Jewish chaplains who met in Frankfurt on 17 February 1948 for a one-day conference. The conference was called by the EUCOM Chief of Chaplains and Dr. William Haber, Adviser on Jewish Affairs to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. At that time, 13 Jewish chaplains were assigned to the European Command, 7 of whom were working in displaced persons assembly centers. (110)

59. Other Conferences.

a. On 20 and 21 January the Intelligence Division held a conference for all post S-2 Officers within the European Command.

Officers attending the conference were given instruction on the intelligence organizations of the European Command and an enumeration of the duties which post S-2's were to assume upon the discontinuance of the military districts. (111)

b. Methods of improving maintenance of law and order among United Nations displaced persons were discussed at a public safety conference in Berlin on 11 February. The Director of Civil Affairs, EUCOM, and representatives of OMCUS, the U.S. Constabulary, and PCIRO were present. (112)

c. A zone-wide employee relations program was adopted and presented at a 10-day meeting of employee relations chiefs, which opened in Frankfurt on 10 March 1948. The conference also dealt with morale and grievances and effective cooperation with employee councils. (113)

MATTERS AFFECTING TRAVEL AND  
PRIVILEGES OF AMERICANS IN EUROPE

60. Status of Members of Occupation Forces as Respects Foreign Authorities.

By the early part of 1948, members of the United States forces and civilians employed by or accompanying the forces, when stationed or traveling in Europe outside the occupied territory, were considered to be in approximately the same status as Americans not connected with the

forces when traveling in Europe. The special privileges and exemptions enjoyed by the members of the forces in liberated countries were about ended. In January EUCOM Headquarters warned all EUCOM Americans that they must obey the laws and regulations of any sovereign European country in which they might be stationed or traveling. The warning included the reminder that Americans were subject to arrest for violation of the laws of sovereign countries and to their customs regulations. Americans were advised to show their identification papers when requested (114) by foreign agents or officials.

61. Permits for Entry into Germany.

In the early part of 1948, a new type of visa, stamped in passports, was required in place of Military Entry Permits then in use for crossing Germany's international frontiers. This regulation applied to members of the armed forces traveling out of uniform, members of military missions accredited to the Allied Control Council or to zone commanders, civilians accompanying or serving with the occupation forces, and non-German dependents of any of these. Permits which previously had been used were declared void after 8 February 1948. Passports were stamped by the American Element of the Combined Travel Board with offices (115) in Wiesbaden, Munich, Bremen, Stuttgart, and Berlin.

62. Restrictions upon Travel to Czechoslovakia.

Because the Czechoslovak Government was anxious to curb black-market currency operations, an agreement was reached late in 1947 under

which tourists were required to fill out travelers checks in the amount of \$10 for each day they expected to spend in that country before they could receive visas. The checks could be cashed only in authorized financial agencies. The move assured that the Czechoslovak Government would receive at least part of the money spent by tourists from the U.S.

(116)  
Zone. Following advices from Prague, travel to Czechoslovakia was suspended on 24 February 1948. That country had proved to be a popular tourist resort for EUCOM Americans as indicated by the fact that about 10,000 military permits and visas to visit Czechoslovakia had been issued at the Czechoslovak liaison office in Frankfurt during 1947, while other offices operated in Nürnberg, Heidelberg, and Munich. (117)

63. Purchase of Gasoline in Italy.

EUCOM officials in February completed an agreement with the Comitato Italian Petroli under which gasoline could be purchased in Italy with coupons to be sold by a designated EUCOM agency. (118) The cost of the coupons was to be about 15 cents a gallon. On 1 March 1948, it was announced that the Italian agency had canceled the agreement. The only remaining way for members of the occupation forces traveling in Italy to obtain gasoline was through the purchase of tourist coupons at Italian banks at a price of about one dollar a gallon. (119)

64. Problems Related to French Exchange Rates.

The fluctuating value of the French franc in the free money market brought a regulation discontinuing the exchange of French francs

for dollar instruments in Army finance offices in Germany and Austria. Railway tickets into France could be purchased with Military Payment Certificates and a traveler could exchange dollar instruments other than Military Payment Certificates or postal money orders for francs at French banks or other authorized institutions. Finance officers were authorized to issue five dollars in United States currency with which travelers could pay expenses while en route. (120) It was announced on 4 March 1948 that members of the occupation forces entering France would be issued French currency exchange cards on which all monetary instruments in the traveler's possession would be entered and that all currency transactions while in France were to be controlled. (121) These regulations, however, were not put into effect by the French authorities.

65. Ending of Certain Customs and Mailing Privileges.

The British War Office notified EUCOM Headquarters in February 1948 that the privilege granted to members of the United States forces serving in the European Command to mail packages without payment of duty to persons in the United Kingdom had ceased. Thereafter packages mailed to the United Kingdom were subject to customs duty or purchase tax. (122) The free mailing privilege which had been extended to members of the armed forces by reciprocal agreements which permitted the free mailing of postcards and letters to certain European countries was terminated on 31 March 1948. The free mail privilege which had been extended to certain British civilians employed by the U.S. Army for postcards and letters sent to the United Kingdom was terminated on the same date. (123)

FOOTNOTES

1. GO 48, USFET, 10 Mar 47.
2. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, 31 Dec 47, p 2.
3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Office of the C of S, 19 Jan 48, file AG 370.5 SGS-AGO, subj: "Movement of Headquarters, EUCOM, to Heidelberg."
4. GO 3, EUCOM, 15 Jan 48; GO 13, EUCOM, 30 Jan 48.
5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Jan 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Reorganization Plan."
6. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Jan 48, file AG 320.2 GOT-AGO, subj: "Reduction in Strength and Move of Headquarters, US Constabulary," to CG, US Constabulary.
7. Incl 1 to Ltr cited in footnote 5 above, being ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Jan 48, file AG 322.011 GOT-AGO, subj: "Command and Administration of Berlin Command and the Military Posts of Bremerhaven, Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, and Wetzlar."
8. Incl 2 to ltr cited in footnote 5 above, being ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 5 Jan 48, file AG 322.011 GOT-AGO, subj: "Command and Administration of the Military Posts of Augsburg, Garmisch, Nürnberg, Regensburg, and Würzburg."
9. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Mar 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Reorganization Plan."
10. GO 28, EUCOM, 17 Mar 48.
11. GO 30, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48.
12. GO 13, EUCOM, 30 Jan 48.
13. GO 44, EUCOM, 10 May 48.
14. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 23 Jan 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Discontinuance of Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 7780 Civil Affairs Supply Battalion."

15. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Civil Affairs Div, 16 Feb 48, subj: "Reorganization of the Civil Affairs Division."
16. GO 23, EUCOM, 27 Feb 48.
17. GO 24, EUCOM, 4 Mar 48.
18. GO 28, EUCOM, 17 Mar 48.
19. GO 18, USFET, 18 Jan 46. -See also GO 22, USFET, 25 Jan 46; GO 207, USFET, 3 Jul 46.
20. GO 3, EUCOM, 15 Jan 48.
21. GO 12, EUCOM, 30 Jan 48.
22. EUCOM Press Release No 849, 28 Jan 48.
23. GO 13, EUCOM, 30 Jan 48.
24. Stars and Stripes, 3 Feb 48.
25. GO 15, EUCOM, 9 Feb 48; EUCOM Press Release No 854, 29 Jan 48.
26. GO 16, EUCOM, 11 Feb 48.
27. Stars and Stripes, 11 Feb 48.
28. Ibid.
29. Ibid., 16 Mar 48.
30. EUCOM Press Release No 943, 4 Mar 48.
31. GO 32, EUCOM, 26 Mar 48.
32. GO's EUCOM, 5, 6 (20 Jan 48); 9, 10 (27 Jan 48).
33. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 20 Jan 48, par 18.
34. Ibid., No 2, 13 Jan 48, par 18.
35. Ibid., No 9, 2 Mar 48, par 10.

36. Ltr, Dept of the Army, 3 Dec 47, Gen Paul to Gen Clay (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 210.456); cable SX-4569, 20 Dec 47, EUCOM to major comds.
37. Cir 27, Dept of the Army, 3 Feb 48.
38. Cir 79, Dept of the Army, 29 Dec 47; Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 2, 16 Jan 48, sec XVIII; No 9, 5 Mar 48, sec XV; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 2, 13 Jan 48, par 3; No 5, 3 Feb 48, par 4.
39. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 13 Jan 48, file SCS 210.456, Gen Clay to Gen Paul.
40. Cir 27, Dept of the Army, 3 Feb 48.
41. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 9, 5 Mar 48, sec XIV.
42. Cable CC-2836, 10 Jan 48, OMGUS to OMG, Bavaria, et al.
43. Cable SC-18287, 24 Mar 48, EUCOM to major comds.
44. EUCOM Press Release No 986, 25 Mar 48.
45. Ibid, No 942, 4 Mar 48.
46. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 2, 16 Jan 48, sec XVI.
47. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 5, 3 Feb 48, par 5.
48. EUCOM Press Release No 933, 1 Mar 48.
49. Ibid, No 967, 16 Mar 48.
50. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 11, 16 Mar 48, par 9; EUCOM Press Release No 965, 15 Mar 48.
51. Ibid, No 2, 13 Jan 48, pars 19, 20.
52. Ibid, No 3, 20 Jan 48, par 16.
53. Ibid, No 5, 3 Feb 48, par 12b.

54. See, on the move of the 15th Constabulary Regiment, ibid, No 6, 10 Feb 48, par 15b.

55. Ibid, par 19.

56. Cable SK-1402, 23 Jan 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to U.S. Constabulary.

57. Hq, US Constabulary, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 43.

58. Cable SX-1835, 12 Feb 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to 1st Inf Div; Hq Comd, EUCOM.

59. See Hq, 1st Inf Div and First Mil Dist, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, especially pars 30, 34, and supporting documents, as follows: First Mil Dist, Bimonthly Planning Forecast, No 4, 30 Jan 48; No 5, 26 Mar 48; Staff Memo No 1, 31 Mar 48, subj: "Tentative SCP for 1st US Infantry Division Headquarters."

60. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Mar 48, file AG 353 GOT, subj: "Summer Training of 1st US Infantry Division," to CG, 1st US Inf Div (copy in Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Tng and Education Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, appendix 2).

61. Hq, US Constabulary, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 41ff; Stars and Stripes, 7 Mar 48; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 9, 2 Mar 48, par 12.

62. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Mar 48, file AG 250.4 JAG-AGO, subj: "Reexamination in Military Law and Justice"; Weekly Directive, No 3, 23 Jan 48, sec XXV.

63. EUCOM Press Release No 909, 18 Feb 48.

64. Ibid, No 841, 23 Jan 48.

65. Ibid, No 981, 23 Mar 48; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 20 Jan 48, par 28; No 4, 27 Jan 48, par 21b.

66. EUCOM Press Release No 939, 3 Mar 48.

67. Ibid, No 836, 22 Jan 48.

68. Ibid, No 905, 16 Feb 48.

69. Ibid, No 930, 27 Feb 48.
70. Ibid, No 842, 26 Jan 48.
71. Ibid, No 797, 7 Jan 48.
72. Ibid, No 991, 26 Mar 48.
73. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 6, 10 Feb 48, par 22h.
74. EUCOM Press Release No 927, 26 Feb 48.
75. Ibid, No 978, 22 Mar 48.
76. Ibid, No 876, 6 Feb 48.
77. Ibid, No 907, 17 Feb 48.
78. Ltr, Soviet Hq in Germany, 5 Jul 47, Gen Dratvin to Gen Keating (copy of translation in Hq, EUCOM, SGS file 322.0 USSR).
79. EUCOM Press Release No 813, 14 Jan 48.
80. Ibid, No 803, 9 Jan 48.
81. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 2, 13 Jan 48, par 28.
82. EUCOM Press Release No 793, 6 Jan 48.
83. Cir 140, EUCOM, 26 Sep 46.
84. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Sep 47, file SGS 400.71, Gen Huebner to Gen Clay.
85. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Jan 48, file AG 383.8 GPA-AGO, subj: "Elimination of Black Market Activities by Individual Members of the Occupation Forces."
86. EUCOM Press Release No 805, 12 Jan 48.
87. Ibid, No 825, 19 Jan 48; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Dec 47, file AG 014.39, subj: "Military Government Law No 10, Adoption by Nationals of the United Nations"; Weekly Directive, No 1, 9 Jan 48, sec V; No 3, 23 Jan 48, sec I.

88. EUCOM Press Release No 852, 28 Jan 48.
89. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 6, 10 Feb 48, par 16.
90. Stars and Stripes, 10 Feb 48.
91. EUCOM Press Release No 924, 26 Feb 48; Cir 20, EUCOM, 1 Mar 48; Weekly Directive, No 4, 30 Jan 48, sec IX.
92. EUCOM Press Release No 918, 20 Feb 48; Weekly Directive, No 8, 27 Feb 48, sec I.
93. SOP 96, EUCOM, 1948; EUCOM Press Release No 945, 9 Mar 48; OMGUS Ord No 23, 16 Jan 48; file AG 010.6 (LD), subj: "Relief from Unlawful Restraints of Personal Liberty."
94. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Feb 48, file AG 729.3 FMG-AGO, subj: "No Accident Campaign, March 1948."
95. EUCOM Press Release No 843, 26 Jan 48.
96. Stars and Stripes, 12 Feb 48.
97. Ibid, 11 Feb 48, p 11.
98. Cir 7, EUCOM, 1 Feb 48; Stars and Stripes, 3 Feb 48; EUCOM Press Release No 1026, 14 Apr 48; No 1048, 23 Apr 48; Weekly Intelligence Summary, No 31, 12 Apr 48, p A-13.
99. EUCOM Press Release No 792, 5 Jan 48; OMGUS, Daily Bulletin, No 6, 9 Jan 48, p 3.
100. EUCOM Press Release No 977, 22 Mar 48.
101. GO 31, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48; EUCOM Press Release No 945, 5 Mar 48; Weekly Directive, No 9, 5 Mar 48, sec IX.
102. Stars and Stripes, 1 and 6 Mar 48.
103. OMGUS PIO Release No 3-C-40, 12 Mar 48.
104. Stars and Stripes, 1, 2, and 3 Feb 48.

105. Ibid, 13 Feb 48.
106. EUCOM Press Release No 920, 24 Feb 48.
107. Ibid, No 808, 13 Jan 48.
108. Ibid, No 804, 11 Jan 48.
109. Ibid, No 873, 5 Feb 48.
110. Ibid, No 894, 12 Feb 48.
111. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 4, 27 Jan 48, par 8.
112. Ibid, No 6, 10 Feb 48, par 22c.
113. EUCOM Press Release No 941, 4 Mar 48.
114. Ibid, No 827, 20 Jan 48.
115. Ibid, No 830, 21 Jan 48.
116. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 41, 23 Dec 47, par 7.
117. EUCOM Press Release No 922, 25 Feb 48.
118. Ibid, No 914, 19 Feb 48.
119. Ibid, No 934, 1 Mar 48; Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 10, 12 Mar 48, sec XXIII.
120. EUCOM Press Release No 874, 5 Feb 48.
121. Ibid, No 944, 4 Mar 48; Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 8, 27 Feb 48, sec IV.
122. EUCOM Press Release No 923, 26 Feb 48.
123. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 12, 26 Mar 48, sec II.

Table I

## COMMAND AND STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

## EUROPEAN COMMAND

1 January-31 March 1948

<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbents</u>
Commander in Chief and Military Governor	Gen. Lucius D. Clay
Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCCM, and Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe	Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner
Deputy Military Governor	Maj. Gen. George P. Hays
Political Adviser	Ambassador Robert D. Murphy
Economics Adviser	Vacant since 16 Jul 47; office transferred to OMGUS 1 Mar 48
Governmental Affairs Adviser	Vacant since 21 Aug 47; office transferred to OMGUS 1 Mar 48
Finance Adviser	Jack Bennett (Office transferred to OMGUS 1 Mar 48)
Special Adviser to the Commander in Chief	J. Anthony Panuch
Cultural Affairs Adviser	Dr. Herman B. Wells (to 10 Feb 48) (Office transferred to OMGUS 1 Mar 48)
Budget and Fiscal Director	Col. John J. Dubbelde, Jr.
Director of Management Control	James L. Sundquist
Intelligence Director	Maj. Gen. Robert LeG. Walsh

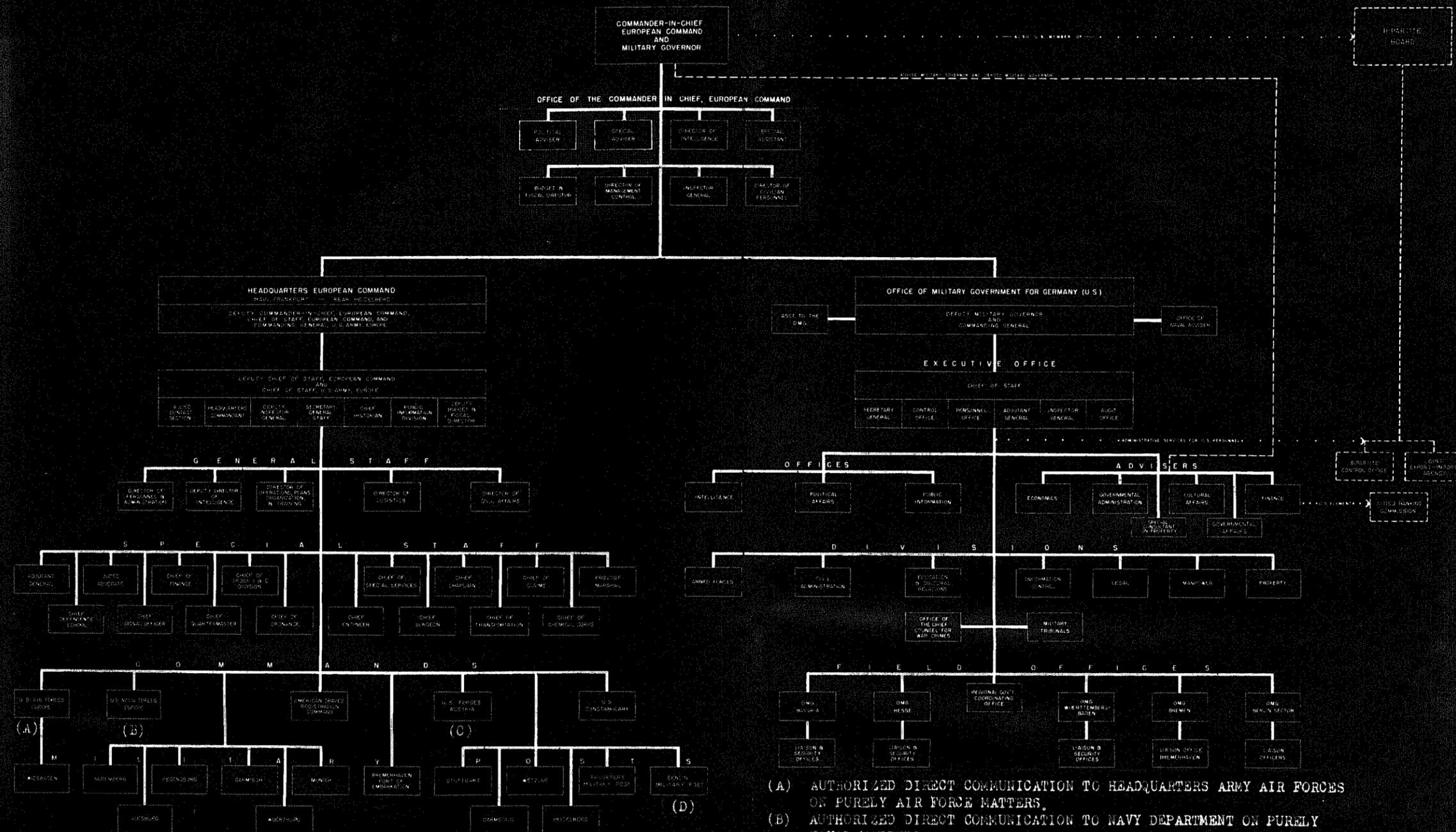
<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbents</u>
Inspector General	Maj. Gen. Louis Craig
Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, Europe	Maj. Gen. Miller G. White
Assistant to Chief of Staff and Secretary, General Staff	Col. John G. Hill
Assistant to Deputy Chief of Staff	Col. Harry W. Johnson
Deputy Inspector General	Col. Frank J. Pearson
Chief, Public Information Division	Col. George S. Eyster (to 29 Jan 48) Col. David M. Fowler (29 Jan 48- )
Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director	Col. Warren C. Rutter
Chief Historian	Col. Harold E. Potter
Chief, Allied Contact Section	Col. Anthony J. D. Biddle, Jr.
Director of Personnel and Administration	Maj. Gen. James M. Bevans (to 1 Dec 47) Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin (1 Dec 47- )
Deputy Director of Intelligence	Col. Robert A. Schow
Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training	Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet (to 10 Feb 48) Col. Vernon E. Prichard (10 Feb 48- )
Director of Service, Supply and Procurement, and Commanding General, Head- quarters, EUCOM (Rear)	Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder
Director of Civil Affairs	Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold
Judge Advocate	Col. James L. Harbaugh, Jr.
Adjutant General	Col. George V. W. Pope (to 9 Feb 48) Col. John A. Klein (9 Feb 48- )

<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbents</u>
Chief Chaplain	Col. Paul J. Maddox
Provost Marshal	Brig. Gen. George H. Weems
Chief of Special Services	Brig. Gen. Roy V. Rickard
EUCOM Exchange Officer	Col. Alba C. Spalding
Chief of Claims	Lt. Col. Alfred B. Jaynes
Chief, Dependents School Service	Col. Joseph C. Haw
WAC Staff Director	Lt. Col. Kathleen McClure
Chief of Troop Information and Education	Col. Otis McCormick
Chief, Chemical Corps	Col. Milton T. Hankins
Chief Engineer	Brig. Gen. Don G. Shingler
Chief Surgeon	Brig. Gen. Edward A. Noyes
Chief of Ordnance	Brig. Gen. Elbert L. Ford
Chief Quartermaster	Brig. Gen. Milton O. Boone
Chief Signal Officer	Maj. Gen. Jerry V. Matejka
Chief of Transportation	Col. Calvin De Witt, Jr.
Chief of Finance	Col. Ray B. Conner
Commanding General, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Bresnahan (to 15 Mar 48) Col. Hugh T. Mayberry (15 Mar 48- )
Commanding General, American Graves Registration Command	Brig. Gen. Howard L. Peckham
Headquarters Commandant	Brig. Gen. Robinson E. Duff
Headquarters Commandant, EUCOM (Rear) and Commanding Officer, Special Troops, Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear)	Col. Russell O. Smith (30 Jan 48- )

<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbents</u>
Commanding General, USAFE	Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay
Commander, USNFG	Rear Admiral Roscoe E. Schuirmann
Commanding General, OMGUS	Maj. Gen. George P. Hays
Commanding General, USFA	Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes

# ORGANIZATION EUROPEAN COMMAND

CORRECTED AS OF 1 MAY 1948



- (A) AUTHORIZED DIRECT COMMUNICATION TO HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES OF PURELY AIR FORCE MATTERS.
- (B) AUTHORIZED DIRECT COMMUNICATION TO NAVY DEPARTMENT ON PURELY NAVAL MATTERS.
- (C) RESPONSIBLE DIRECTLY TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF ON POLITICAL AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.
- (D) REMOVED FROM BERLIN COMMAND AS OF 1 MAY 1948.



Chapter III  
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, EUCOM

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**

AUTHORITY

*Commander in chief  
European Command  
(Per DA 25 Apr. 51)*

### Chapter III

#### COMMANDER IN CHIEF, EUCOM

#### PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND OFFICIAL JOURNEYS

#### OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

1. General Clay's Testimony before the House Appropriations Committee.

General Clay, accompanied by Ambassador Murphy, went to Washington on 20 January 1948 for hearings on the 1949 budget before the House Appropriations Committee, returning to Germany on 27 January 1948. While in Washington he told a subcommittee that the United States occupation authorities were not trying to force any system upon the German people. He said that such an attempt would be doomed to failure and would make a contrasting type of government inevitable. He expressed his belief that the German people would accept free enterprise only if

the United States could make its system, by example and precept, work and  
(1)  
be attractive to them. General Clay said further:

I do think that you will get in Germany a somewhat more regimented form of government than we are accustomed to, or like, but it will be far from a Socialist government, and the principles of free enterprise will be preserved in the government.

General Clay stated that the thinking people of Germany want American occupation to continue and that they are afraid that withdrawal of American forces would leave them at the mercy of the Communists. General  
(2)  
Clay continued:

If the German worker can be given food to sustain reasonable production on his part I believe he will produce and that within a reasonably short time the bizonal area will be able to develop trade to the point where it is self-sufficient.

I am of the firm belief that the German wants to work and if his living conditions can be improved somewhat within a few months the recovery in Germany that will result will be surprisingly fast. Without food the worker cannot produce. In the lag of recovery there will be every possible attempt made to develop political unrest and support for communist influence which is so strong in Eastern Europe and endeavors to penetrate into Western Germany. . . .

On the whole, considering the fact that we are an occupying power, we have received unbelievable cooperation in efforts to establish a sound government.

## 2. General Clay's Statements in Washington Regarding the Outlook in Germany.

In an interview during his visit in Washington General Clay told reporters that the "outlook is better than at any time since I

(3)  
have been in Germany." He pointed to Bizonia's increased industrial production and its plan to boost food allotment. He stated that production was higher than at any time since the war. In 1947, he said, German exports totaled \$220,000,000 while imports were only \$36,000,000. This provided a favorable balance which could be used to provide raw materials for German industry. Ruhr coal production had reached 254,000 tons a day and the goal was 300,000 tons a day. General Clay asked Congress to provide \$700,000,000 for commodities during the fiscal year starting 1 July 1948. This was \$200,000,000 in excess of the previous year, the difference representing the amount needed to meet American obligations in the British Zone. General Clay hoped that the German food ration could be increased from 1,550 to 1,800 calories a day, depending upon the development of more effective means of collecting food from German farmers, although he said that the German authorities were collecting more from the farmers than the Nazis were able to do. General Clay stated that the Ruhr food strikes had spurred German authorities to collect more food from farmers. He described the work stoppages as representing the old struggle of the industrial worker against the farmer and explained that such demonstrations were "healthy signs if they were not permitted to become Communist-dominated."<sup>(4)</sup>

Although he had no direct evidence that the strikes were directed by Communists,<sup>(5)</sup> he said:

I recognize that communism is an international movement. It would be underestimating the Cominform if I did not believe it had a hand in it.

3. General Clay's Statement on Strikes in Occupied Germany.

In his address to the German Länderrat in Stuttgart on 3 February 1948, the date of widespread labor demonstrations in Western Germany, General Clay said that he could see nothing to criticize in orderly strikes protesting food shortages, but warned that such demonstrations slowed down production. Approximately 750,000 workers in Württemberg-Baden had then joined in the strikes bringing the total number of workers idle in the U.S. and British Zones to about 1,500,000. In a press conference, William Kleinknecht, trade-union chairman, said that the strikes were a protest against unequal distribution of food and an effort to increase the public and private sense of responsibility. There were no demonstrations or disorders, but protest meetings were held in a number of cities and towns. The strikes ended without incident after 24 hours. (6)

4. General Clay's Address at Meeting of Anglo-American Press Club in Paris, 4 February 1948.

General Clay spoke at a meeting of the Anglo-American Press Club in Paris on 4 February 1948. He declared that there was no organized underground activity in Germany at that time. He said that democratic forms of government had been installed, but added, "I would be foolish if I said democracy had taken root in Germany." (7) He said that the United States would make almost any reasonable concession to get France to join its zone to Bizonia. He ascribed to the view that "any German central government must be one of limited powers." (8) General Clay stated that

the United States was prepared to bring \$500,000,000 worth of raw materials into Germany to help German plants produce for general European recovery. He said that Germany had a favorable balance of trade in 1947 of \$200,000,000 and that exports for 1948 should reach  
(9)  
\$400,000,000.

5. Participation of General Clay in the London Conference on Germany.

On 22 February 1948 General Clay, accompanied by Ambassador Murphy and other advisers, departed for London to participate in the conference of representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France--later enlarged into a six-power conference by the addition of the Benelux nations--to determine the policy of western nations toward Germany. General Clay returned to Germany on 25 February, but Ambassador Murphy remained in London until 7 March. Advisers who took part in the London meetings included Dr. Donald D. Humphrey, Deputy Director for Negotiations in the Economics Division; Dr. E. H. Litchfield, Director of the Civil Administration Division; and James W. Riddleberger,  
(10)  
Director of the Office of Political Affairs.

6. General Clay's Statement after Soviet Withdrawal from Allied Control Council for Germany.

After the withdrawal of the Soviet delegation from the meeting of the Allied Control Council for Germany on 20 March 1948, and in response to renewed demands in the Soviet-controlled German press that

the Western Allies leave Berlin, General Clay was reported by an interviewer to have said: "We are in Berlin by agreement, just as the Russians are in Saxony and Thuringia (territory conquered by American troops) by agreement. We intend to stay."<sup>(11)</sup>

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING  
OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, EUCOM

7. Location and Personal Staff.

Since its establishment on 15 March 1947 and during the first three months of 1948, the Office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, was located in the Directors' Building in the compound occupied by OMGUS on Kronprinzenallee in Berlin. General Clay's personal staff consisted of: Capt. Allen E. Donnan, aide; Capt. Margaret C. Allen, personal assistant; Theodore D. Palmer, who became adviser to the Commander in Chief early in 1948; Edna E. Shelley, administrative assistant; Margaret Pacheco, secretary; and Tec. 3 Walter S. Catley, typist and file clerk.

8. The Director of Management Control.

a. At the beginning of 1948, James L. Sundquist was Director of Management Control. His staff consisted of W. Herman Schroder, Chief of the Reports and Analysis Section; Charles Sands, complaint officer; Earl I. Cloud, senior analyst; F. D. Mitchell, senior organization

analyst; Jack Stone, management analyst; and Carmen Orsini, secretary. During the first three months of the year, Maj. Ellen V. Hayes became special assistant to the Chief of the Management and Reports Branch and Miss Phyllis M. Seymour became secretary.

b. The duties of the Director of Management Control included the determination of the reports to be required from OMGUS and EUCOM and the analysis and summarization of such reports. (12) The staff analyzed problems affecting both EUCOM and OMGUS and in consultation with the Director of Civilian Personnel and the Fiscal Director, advised the Commander in Chief on the allocation of manpower resources between EUCOM and OMGUS. It advised and consulted with elements of both OMGUS and EUCOM regarding management control activities.

c. Members of the staff served as consultants on two projects in which the initiative had been taken by the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM. The first of these was the improvement of the monthly report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, which had been instituted as a result of the report of the Bureau of the Budget team in June of 1947. (13) During the latter part of 1947, the Management Control staff analyzed the reports which had been issued up to that time and suggested certain changes to the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and his statistical section. Matters touched on in these reports and needing more detailed control were brought to the attention of the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM. The second project of special importance for EUCOM was the improvement of strength control in the military forces. Following the decision of the Commander in Chief

to put into effect the plan for strength control prepared by Lt. Col. Francis W. Immasche of the Bureau of the Budget team, the Management Control Staff worked continuously with the staff of the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division of EUCOM Headquarters in installing new strength control procedures. This involved the development of forms and instructions for manning table reports for posts, camps, stations, hospitals, depots, and schools; the analysis of these reports; and the tabulation of the results and the preparation of summaries for inclusion in the Deputy Commander in Chief's monthly report. As a part of the analysis, the Management Control staff assisted in the establishment of formulae for, and the calculation of, strength control (14) "yardsticks."

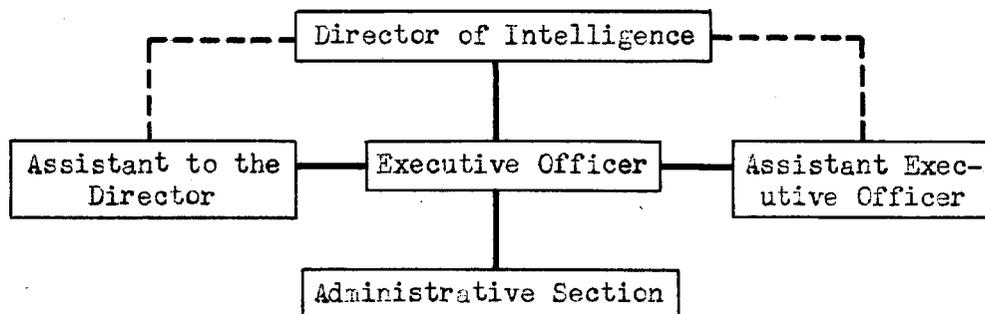
d. Several problems concerning logistical support of COMUS by EUCOM were considered during this period, and Management Control participated in the liaison with the various elements concerned. Early in 1948 the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, accompanied by a representative of the Director of Management Control, spent several weeks in the field making a general study of logistical relationships (15) between EUCOM and COMUS.

e. In the early part of 1948, the Management Control staff participated in the planning for transferring responsibility for the government of Germany from the Army to the State Department. This is discussed in another part of this chapter. Planning for bipartite-bizonal reorganization was coordinated within COMUS by the Bipartite and

Bizonal Reorganization Committee, for which the Control Office, COMGUS, provided the secretariat and staff. The Office of Management Control acted as the committee's agent primarily on the physical side of the reorganization, serving as liaison between the committee, on the one hand, and COMGUS, Berlin Command, and Army agencies in Frankfurt, on the other hand. Forms were designed to control the movement of staffs from Berlin to Frankfurt, and in Frankfurt an officer was assigned to work with Headquarters Command in providing housing for persons coming from Berlin. Members of the Management Control staff consulted with the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, in the development of plans for a work simplification project in some of the major installations of the European Command. (16)

9. Office of the Director of Intelligence.

On 1 January 1948 the Office of the Director of Intelligence was reorganized to have the structure indicated below: (17)



Maj. Gen. Robert LeG. Walsh continued as Director of Intelligence. During February General Walsh made a tour of inspection of Counter Intelligence Corps installations. He was accompanied by the Commanding Officer and the Deputy Commanding Officer of the 970th CIC Detachment

and, on part of the trip, by the Chief of Staff, OMGUS. From 18 to 22 March General Walsh was in Paris and London on official business. On 5 January 1948, Lt. Col. J. R. Skinner, who had been Assistant to the Director, departed for the United States to become a student at the Armed Forces Staff College and Lt. Col. R. J. Quinn, Jr., succeeded to that office, Dr. H. J. Russo became Special Assistant to the Director.

10. Office of the Political Adviser.

a. Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, a career diplomat, was senior representative in Germany of the State Department which had responsibility in Washington for military government policy for Germany. (18)

It was essential for the State Department to have a continuity of records and information on developments in Germany. Diplomatic relations were maintained with Germany before the war and it was expected that such relations would be resumed after the end of the occupation. The Office of the Political Adviser maintained this continuity of records during the period of the occupation. It also served as the channel to assure that policies adopted in Germany were in accord with the foreign and domestic policies of the United States. The Political Adviser provided the Commander in Chief with counsel and guidance on all matters having political ramifications. In this capacity he functioned as a member of the staff of the Commander in Chief. He also was responsible for policy guidance of the Office of Political Affairs of OMGUS. Offices of the Political Adviser were maintained in Berlin and Frankfurt and at Baden Baden in the French Zone. The Political Adviser divided his time for

the most part between the Berlin and Frankfurt offices. The personnel of the Office of Political Affairs was largely of the Foreign Service supplied by the State Department, but included also persons furnished by OMGUS and the Department of the Army. About 160 persons served in all branches under the Political Adviser.

b. In close collaboration with the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, the Office of Political Affairs was responsible for policy and programs for the development and supervision of German political parties. (19) It also was responsible for the political aspects of denazification and of the work of the Public Safety Branch of OMGUS. It participated, through the editorial board, in the preparation of the monthly reports of the Military Governor, advised other offices and divisions of OMGUS regarding political problems, assisted in the scrutiny of the political backgrounds of Germans being considered for appointment to positions in bizonal or central German agencies and frequently transmitted communications between OMGUS and United States diplomatic missions to other countries. The consular branch of the Office of Political Affairs supervised the United States Consulates at Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, Hamburg, Bremen, and Baden Baden. The Office of Political Affairs was responsible for the exploitation of the archives of the former German Foreign Office. These were examined by a combined United States and British team. Other interested Allied nations were afforded opportunities to do likewise.

c. Many of the actions of Military Government in Germany affected other nations or their nationals. When such matters arose the foreign government involved usually made representations to local United States missions or to the State Department in Washington. The Office of the Political Adviser was the medium for handling such matters with Military Government.

(20)

d. The Political Adviser was designated as Deputy for the Secretary of State at the conferences of foreign ministers. He attended conferences of both the deputies and the foreign ministers. His office also sent representatives to other international conferences.

e. The Office of Political Affairs constituted the United States element of the quadripartite Political Directorate, which dealt with questions having political implications. The Directorate established Interim Offices for German Affairs Abroad to perform many functions formerly undertaken by German consular establishments. The Political Adviser attended meetings of the Allied Control Council and the Coordinating Committee. Through the Political Directorate, the Office of Political Affairs had a role in the control and administration of the relations of the Allied Control Council with foreign states, particularly when the United States member was in the chair.

#### 11. Office of the Inspector General.

Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig was the Inspector General and Col. Harold R. Booth was Executive Officer. The Office of the Inspector

General carried out investigations as directed by the Commander in Chief and followed up inspections as necessary. (21) The annual general inspection of Berlin Command, carried out in the period 12-25 November 1947, was one of the most complete inspections made since the establishment of American troops in Berlin in 1945. The annual inspection was a complete and thorough examination of installations and facilities, comparable to an inspection which would normally be given to a corps in the United States. The resulting 103-page letter covering minor irregularities and deficiencies proved of considerable value to the Berlin Command and was expected to provide a guide for future commanders and inspectors. The inspection team was supervised by Colonel Booth and was made up of 58 officers and noncommissioned officers, all specialists in certain lines. The completion of the reports and the correction of deficiencies continued after the end of the year.

12. Other Advisers and Directors Assigned to the Office of the Commander in Chief.

The Office of the Director of Civilian Personnel was fully organized early in 1948 with Robert W. Barnett, Director; Charles P. Little and William H. Carpenter, Assistants to the Director; Sarah F. Myers, Administrative Assistant; and Elinor Lawler, Executive Secretary. Although the major portion of the activities of the Budget and Fiscal Director were carried on at EUCOM Headquarters, Col. John J. Dubbelde, Jr., the Director, maintained an office in Berlin and functioned on the staff of the Commander in Chief. His duties were largely advisory. He

was assisted by Capt. Buford R. Barrett, Executive; Edith S. Solander, Fiscal Auditor; and Joyce Stephenson, Secretary.

PROPOSED TRANSFER  
OF NONMILITARY ASPECTS OF THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY  
FROM ARMY TO STATE DEPARTMENT

13. State Department's Announcement of Intention to Take Control by 30 June 1948.

On 21 October 1947 the State Department issued the following announcement:

There is no present intent to take over responsibility for the administration of the occupied areas from the Army and consideration of such taking over has been indefinitely postponed.

On 8 January 1948, General Marshall appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and in the course of his testimony he stated that he hoped that the control of the civil aspects of the administration of Germany could be taken over by the State Department from the Army by 30 June 1948. This statement came as a surprise to Army officials. Although they frequently had urged such a change, they had done little planning in preparation for it because of the indefiniteness of the date of transfer. Preparations immediately were started, both in Washington and in the European Command.

14. Announcement of the Department of the Army on 27 January 1948.

On 27 January 1948 the Secretary of the Army announced that, as a result of conferences held with the Secretary of State and participated in by General Clay, it had been agreed that the State Department would take over responsibility for the nonmilitary aspects of the occupation of Germany on or about 1 July 1948. An official representative of the U.S. Government in Germany to be known probably as the High Commissioner was to be designated in time to assume office on that date. The State Department expected to use the existing military government organization and to retain the staff intact. The Army was to continue to perform all the military duties of the occupation. (22)

15. Organization and Planning for the Transfer in Washington.

In Washington a study of the factors involved in the proposed transfer was well under way by the end of January. Maj. Gen. Daniel Noce, Chief of the Civil Affairs Division, Special Staff, U.S. Army, was designated senior representative of the Department of the Army in a joint committee established to effect the transfer. Assistant Secretary Charles E. Saltzman was the representative of the Secretary of State in this joint committee. Saltzman came to Germany late in January and discussed the transfer with EUCOM officials, then went to London to take part in discussions with the British and French regarding zonal administration. (23)

16. Some Issues Perceived in Washington.

As planners in Washington began to consider the problems involved in a transfer of civil authority in Germany from the Army

to the State Department, they perceived certain basic difficulties arising from the pertinent provisions of international and domestic law. The four-power agreement on control machinery for Germany placed supreme authority in Germany in the Allied Control Council, made up of the commanders of the respective occupation forces. There was a question whether the United States could delegate its share of authority to a person other than the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, without the negotiation of a new four-power agreement. Studies made in the Department of the Army indicated that a transfer could be effected by executive order under the First War Powers Act of 1941. There was a question of whether the termination of the First War Powers Act would result in the functions reverting to the Department of the Army. The Reorganization Act of 1945 provided a basis for the transfer, but there was danger that procedure under that act might prove more difficult and time-consuming than to request new legislation by Congress. (24)

17. Principles Governing the Transfer.

The principles to govern the transfer of civil authority in Germany from the Army to the State Department, as agreed to in Washington in conferences between representatives of the agencies concerned, were communicated to the European Command in February. (25) Agencies in Washington and in Germany concerned with civil affairs were to continue operations without interruption. The Army was to continue to provide supplies until agreements could be reached on shifts of responsibility for various types of supplies. The Department of the Army was to

continue to perform functions which could not at an early date be transferred to the State Department, but the responsibilities of the two departments in Germany were to be subject to semiannual reexaminations. Many details were studied by the committees and officials working on plans for the transfer.

a. Administrative and supply operations as conducted by the Army were examined with a view to placing them in one of three categories, namely:

(1) Responsibilities which the State Department could not be expected to assume.

(2) Responsibilities which the State Department would assume on the date of transfer, understood to be 1 July 1948.

(3) Responsibilities which the State Department would assume at some mutually agreed date later than 1 July 1948.

b. Major personnel programs or organizational changes prior to the proposed date of transfer were to be discussed with the State Department prior to being put into effect.

c. Separate studies which were made included the following:

(1) Formulation of a new directive to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, regarding his purely military responsibilities and his relationship after transfer to the Senior Theater State Department representative (High Commissioner).

(2) Economic problems in relation to the transfer.

(3) Fiscal operations.

- (4) Collection of intelligence.
- (5) Transfer of Army or OMGUS Property to State Department agencies.
- (6) Executive orders, Congressional action, or international negotiations which might be necessary to effect the transfer.
- (7) German civilian relief and relief organizations.
- (8) Personnel administration.
- (9) Schools for the children of members of the staffs of agencies to be stationed in Germany.
- (10) Displaced persons.
- (11) Physical security, CIC, CID, and judicial authority.
- (12) Property claims.
- (13) "Civilianization" of OMGUS activities.

18. Planning Committees.

a. A Committee on State-Army Reorganization was organized within the Office of the Commander in Chief in Berlin on 27 February 1948, and was made responsible for the preparation of the EUCOM plan for the transfer. It had the following members:

J. A. Panuch, Special Adviser to the Commander in Chief, Chairman

Brig. Gen. W. B. Palmer, Deputy Director of Logistics, EUCOM

J. L. Sundquist, Director of Management Control, Office of the Commander in Chief

A secretariat of this committee was set up in the Office of the Commander in Chief, headed by Albert J. Sims, a member of the Management Control Staff, as Executive Secretary. This secretariat served, not only the planning committee set up in the Office of the Commander in Chief, but also the two planning groups that came from Washington, as described below. As planning progressed, practically the entire Management Control staff was assigned to the secretariat or to the various subcommittees that were established, particularly the subcommittee on logistics. In addition, all the other advisers and directors and their staffs, forming the Office of the Commander in Chief, participated in one way or another in the work of the Committee on State-Army Reorganization and its secretariat.

b. An Army liaison group planning commission, headed by Brig. Gen. G. L. Eberle, came to the European Command on 3 March 1948. Other members were: Col. J. D. Billingsley, A. H. Onthank, Lt. Col. H. J. Lemly, Maj. E. F. Waggoner, and Maj. A. O. McLane. A State Department Mission Planning Commission, headed by Brig. Gen. Stuart Cutler, came to the European Command at the same time as the Army liaison group. Other members were: Arthur C. Nagle, Hans Speier, Frederick O. Bundy, Henry J. Kellerman, Louis C. Scherer, Jerome Jacobson, Robert C. Swain, William H. Carpenter, Hollis Kannenberg, David L. Wood, Charles E. Hulick, Jr., Coburn B. Kidd, Laurence A. Dawson, Stanley R. Goodrich, Forrest McCluney, Robert F. Stufflebeam, William D. Wright, Reed Harris, Alfred Giovetti, Robert Klaber, Harry McKittrick, Walter H. Fairman, Ben Hill

Brown and John Pryor Furman. Lt. George E. Wyatt was aide to General Cutler and Capt. Marlin W. Camp was group escort officer. The mission of the State Department group was to examine existing military government organizations and operations and to recommend actions necessary to facilitate the assumption by the State Department of responsibility for the nonmilitary aspects of the occupation. The Commander in Chief, EUCOM, was responsible in the first instance for the preparation of the plan of the Department of the Army for the transfer. The Department of the Army liaison group which came to Europe cooperated in the preparation of that plan, which was due by 1 April 1948. (27)

19. Personnel Policies Announced in Preparation for the Transfer.

a. The Department of State realized that it would necessarily rely heavily upon the civilian and military staffs already engaged in the occupation of Germany. It announced that the civilian employees of OMGUS would become employees of the State Department under the existing civil-service system, without adverse change of grade, compensation, or other conditions of employment. Civil-service regulations providing for retirement deductions and within-grade promotions were to remain unchanged. Army officers assigned to OMGUS and desiring to qualify for civilian positions were to be given the opportunity to do so. While it was realized that reorganizations had been necessary in the past and might be necessary again, the Department of State announced that its policy would be to initiate reorganizations as infrequently as possible

and to affect personnel as little as possible; within the civil-service regulations, to continue competent persons in their present grades as long as appropriate positions existed and satisfactory service was rendered; and to consider for promotion employees who were qualified to perform more difficult tasks before resorting to recruitment outside the organization.

(28)

b. Early in March General Clay announced that, before the end of June, OMGUS would reduce its strength to about 3,000--less than half its strength at the highest point and requiring a further reduction of about 1,000. Since 1946 the number of Americans engaged in the military government of Germany had been reduced from 6,500 to 4,000. The reduction was to be accomplished in large part by still further increasing German responsibilities for their own government, which was expected to make possible the elimination of between 800 and 900 positions held by Americans. A substantial part of these would be Army officers assigned to liaison and security detachments, which were to be reduced in number and strength. Army officers who did not become civilians were to leave military government positions by 1 June 1948. Integration of British and United States staffs in the bipartite organization was expected to render about 200 Americans surplus.

(29)

20. Reorganization of the Office of the Commander in Chief and OMGUS in Preparation for the Transfer.

a. The Office of the Commander in Chief had been so organized that, in the event of a transfer to an agency other than the Army, the

elements which had been taken out of EUCOM and COMGUS could revert to their places of origin. In preparation for the transfer of civil functions to the State Department, three general orders, all effective on 1 March 1948, were issued accomplishing a reorganization of both COMGUS and the Office of the Commander in Chief. (30) The Economics, Finance, and Cultural Affairs Advisers were transferred to COMGUS and the Office of the Governmental Affairs Adviser, which had been a part of the Office of the Commander in Chief but had not been functioning due to lack of personnel, was created in COMGUS rather than in the Office of the Commander in Chief. This left only two advisers in the Office of the Commander in Chief and both of these had duties which were more closely connected with the Commander in Chief than with military government. The first was the Special Adviser to the Commander in Chief and Military Governor, J. Anthony Panuch, who had handled many of the details connected with Congressional committee investigations and visits and who more recently had worked closely with the bipartisan and State-Army reorganizational committees. The second was the Political Adviser, who was the main point of contact which the Commander in Chief had with the State Department. This reorganization of the Office of the Commander in Chief was the first major change in the structure of that office since the activation of the European Command on 15 March 1947.

b. Within COMGUS two new divisions--property, and education and cultural relations--were established. Five divisions of COMGUS--

economics, finance, internal affairs and communications, prisoners of war and displaced persons, and transport--were dissolved and their responsibilities were transferred to other OMGUS units. The changes in OMGUS were part of a program to consolidate activities in the fields of economics and finance, and to separate organizationally the policy-making functions of the occupation from the functions which were operational in character, namely the decartelization, reparations, restitutions, and property-control programs. Another phase of the reorganization of OMGUS in preparation for the transfer of civil functions to the State Department was the redesignation announced on 17 March, to be effective on 1 May 1948, of Berlin Command, OMGUS, as Berlin Military Post, accompanied by the requirement that, in its new status, it would report directly to EUCOM Headquarters. (31) This change was in line with the principle of separating more clearly the agencies dealing, respectively, with the civil and the military aspects of the occupation. The result of all these organizational changes, and their relation to the general structure of the European Command, may be seen readily in Chart II, appended to the preceding chapter.

21. Decision to Continue Military Control in Germany.

On 23 March 1948 Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross announced that the Army would continue to control all aspects of the administration of government in the U.S. Zone of Germany. The announcement also said that General Clay would remain as Military Governor and

as Commander in Chief of the American forces in Europe. The White  
(32)

House announcement said:

On January 27, the Department of the Army announced that an agreement had been reached that the Department of State should assume the responsibility for the non-military aspects of the German occupation, looking toward a target date for the transfer of such responsibilities on or about 1 July 1948.

Following a review of the present situation, it has been decided that it would be inadvisable to make any changes in our present administrative arrangements for Germany.

This decision will not have any adverse effect on progress toward developing German responsibility for self-government and administrative initiative.

General Clay remains as military governor and as commander in chief of the United States Forces in Europe.

Although General Clay had said on 28 October 1947 and on a number of other occasions that he expected to retire in 1948, he announced on 24 March 1948 that he had dropped those plans. " I accept the decision of my government that I remain in Germany," he told a representative  
(33)  
of the Stars and Stripes.

THE PLAN FOR THE TRANSFER OF CIVIL FUNCTIONS  
FROM ARMY TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT

22. The Completion of Planning in Progress.

The three committees at work on plans for the transfer of civil functions in Germany from the Army to the State Department had nearly completed their work on 23 March when it was announced that the proposed transfer would not take place. The functions of these committees were reexamined in the light of the announcement from Washington, and it was decided that the plans for the proposed transfer would be completed and filed for reference in case such a transfer should be decided upon at some time in the future. The report of the State Department committee was completed and submitted to Washington. The committees representing the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the Department of the Army continued to work jointly and submitted the completed plan to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on 12 April 1948. It had the concurrence of all staff and operational elements of EUCOM Headquarters and OMGUS. It also had the concurrence of the State Department mission headed by General Cutler. Annex A of the plan was a proposed directive from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, which being a Department of the Army paper, had not been submitted to the State Department. The following day General Clay forwarded the plan to the Department of the Army with his approval. He pointed out that it had been developed in conformity with the correspondence on the subject between the Secretary of State and

the Secretary of the Army. General Clay observed, however, that a German government for all three zones of Western Germany might materialize in a matter of months. He noted that this might result in zones of occupation which merely defined areas occupied by the military forces of the occupying powers, and that an Allied High Commissioner might have responsibility for the supervision of German government under a constitution. In view of this possibility, General Clay stated that he had asked the committee to prepare additional plans which, when completed, would be forwarded to the Department of the Army. (34)

23. Provisions of the Plan for the Transfer of Civil Functions.

a. All authority exercised by the Commander in Chief, the European Command, and the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) with respect to the occupation and control of Germany as a whole, in the United States area of control and in the combined zone of control, would be transferred to a U.S. High Commissioner for Germany to be designated by the President of the United States. The Commander in Chief, EUCOM, would continue to command United States armed forces and the military establishment, in accordance with directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Department of the Army, as the agent of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Commander in Chief, EUCOM, would provide the High Commissioner with specified services and facilities. The Office of the Commander in Chief in Berlin, which had authority over both EUCOM and OMGUS, would be abolished. OMGUS likewise would be

abolished and its personnel, functions, and property would be taken over by the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner.

b. The transfer of authority would involve a modification of quadripartite agreements, and the plan assumed that necessary negotiations to change these agreements would take place among the governments. The plan also assumed that Congress would enact legislation which would provide an adequate legal basis for the transfer. Article 52 of the Hague Convention was deemed not to preclude the use of German property to support a civilian authority.

c. The High Commissioner would assume responsibility for United States policy with respect to the economy and civil administration of Germany. He would be the United States representative on the Allied Control Council and the Bipartite Board, or their successors. He would represent the United States on any other Allied or international agencies that might be established for the control of Germany's economy or civil administration. Upon request from the High Commissioner, the military commander would take appropriate military action in cases of emergency.

d. The military commander would maintain a liaison officer, of the rank of major general or higher, at the headquarters of the High Commissioner and the High Commissioner, in turn would maintain a civilian liaison officer of suitable rank at the military headquarters. Coordination between the High Commissioner and the military commander in matters relating to civil aviation would be provided through a proposed European

Aviation Planning and Coordinating Committee to be established by the High Commissioner in consultation with the Commander in Chief, EUCOM.

e. All civilians within the American area of control would be subject to the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner and courts under his control, but the military commander would provide facilities for confinement. The High Commissioner would take over the existing military government courts. The High Commissioner would exercise all authority of the U.S. Government in Germany with respect to displaced persons. The High Commissioner and the military commander would each maintain the intelligence agencies deemed necessary, but the High Commissioner would coordinate responsibilities prescribed by the National Security Council. Responsibility for carrying into effect the United States policy for the reorientation of the German people would belong to the High Commissioner. The military commander would retain responsibility for war crimes trials. The High Commissioner would assume exclusive authority and responsibility within Germany for public relations and public information with respect to the civil administration of Germany and the control of its economy. The military commander would continue to deal directly with the press in regard to matters under his control. The plan contained detailed instructions regarding logistics and finance.

FOOTNOTES

1. Stars and Stripes, 31 Mar 48. General Clay's statement, made in January, was released in Washington on 30 March 1948.
2. Ibid.
3. Newsweek, 9 Feb 48.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Stars and Stripes, 4 Feb 48.
7. Ibid., 5 Feb 48.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid., 23 and 24 Feb 48.
11. Baltimore Sun, 23 Mar 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 209, 25 Mar 48).
12. Hq, EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47, p 13.
13. See Second Year of the Occupation, Organization of the Office of the Commander in Chief, Chap VII, p 131, for an account of the Bureau of the Budget team.
14. Interview with W. Herman Schroder, Chief, Reports and Analysis Br, Office of the Director of Management Control, Berlin, 25 Mar 48.
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid.
17. Ltr, ODI, CINCEUR, 26 Mar 48, subj: "Historical Report, ODI, EUCOM, Berlin," sgd Robert J. Guinn, Jr, Lt Col.
18. OMCUS, Administrative Report, Office of the U.S. Political Adviser on German Affairs, 25 Aug 47.

19. Ibid.
20. Ibid.
21. Memo, IG, CINCEUR, 23 Mar 48, subj: "Berlin Office IG."
22. OMGUS PIO Release No 1-C-52, 28 Jan 48.
23. Ltrs, State Dept, 21 Jan 48, Sec of State to Sec of the Army; Dept of the Army, 2 Feb 48, Sec of the Army to Sec of State (copies in SGS, EUCOM, file 014.4).
24. Memo to Chief, Civil Affairs Div, SSUSA, nd (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 014.4, paper No 48).
25. Cables WX-95851, 13 Feb 48, Dept of the Army to OMGUS; WX-96151, 18 Feb 48, same to CINCEUR; WX-96266, 20 Feb 48, same to same.
26. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, SS & P, 28 Feb 48, subj: "Committee on State-Army Reorganization (CINCEUR)" (in SGS, EUCOM, file 014.4).
27. Cable WX-95831, 13 Feb 48, Dept of the Army to CINCEUR.
28. Cable V-29252, 12 Mar 48, OMGUS to OMG for Hesse et al.
29. Stars and Stripes, 3 Mar 48.
30. GO 6, OMGUS, 18 Feb 48; GO 18, EUCOM, 18 Feb 48; GO 21, EUCOM, 24 Feb 48.
31. GO 28, EUCOM, 17 Mar 48.
32. Stars and Stripes, 24 Mar 48.
33. Ibid, 25 Mar 48.
34. Ltr, State-Army Reorg Com, 12 Apr 48, file AG, State-Army Plan, J. Anthony Panuch, Chairman, Brig Gen W. R. Palmer, and James L. Sundquist to Gen Lucius D. Clay; ltr, 13 Apr 48, Gen Clay to Sec Royall.

Chapter IV

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

Chapter IV

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

THE CHIEF OF STAFF

1. Activities of the Deputy Commander in Chief.

General Huebner made a four-day visit to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, starting 13 March 1948, to attend ceremonies incident to the closing of Hamm Cemetery during disinterment of the remains of the war dead for return to the United States. <sup>(1)</sup> Between 20 and 27 January 1948, General Huebner was Acting Commander in Chief during the visit of General Clay to Washington. Although General Keyes, the Commanding General of U.S. Forces, Austria, was senior to General Huebner, the fact that General Keyes was in Vienna and occupied with Austrian problems made it desirable to designate General Huebner who was familiar with German <sup>(2)</sup> problems.

2. Important Decisions Made by the Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief of Staff.

Among the decisions made by the Chief of Staff and the Deputy Chief of Staff during the first three months of 1948, the following were  
(3)  
the most important:

a. On 23 January 1948 the Acting Chief of Staff approved an amendment to existing regulations that authorized the confiscation of wines and liquors illegally brought into the European Command.

b. On 9 February 1948 the Chief of Staff approved a plan providing that the 18th Infantry Regiment be relieved from all guard and other commitments within Frankfurt Military Post, except for guard duties at Friedberg to be performed by one company, and providing for the assumption of duties so relinquished by military police units.

c. On 28 February 1948 the Chief of Staff decided that the First Military District would become inoperational and be discontinued.

d. On 4 March 1948 the Chief of Staff approved the merger of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, and Frankfurt Military Post.

e. On 8 March 1948 the Chief of Staff approved the establishment of a European Command Joint Communications Board to supervise the use of all communications facilities in the interests of efficiency and to formulate common policies on the handling of messages for Army, Air Force, and Navy elements comprised in the European Command.

f. On 19 March 1948 the Chief of Staff approved the discontinuance of the special staff status of the Army Claims Service in the European Command and its merger with the Judge Advocate Division.

THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF

3. Staff Duties Section.

The Staff Duties Section of the Office of the Secretary, General Staff, received, planned itineraries, and provided for the comfort and convenience of distinguished visitors to the European Command. During the first three months of 1948, the following distinguished persons visited the European Command:

Governmental personages:

Alben W. Barkley, U.S. Senator  
Harry H. Woodring, Former Secretary of War  
Charles E. Saltzman, Assistant Secretary of State for  
Occupied Areas  
Ambassador Marvel, U.S. Ambassador to Denmark  
James J. Allman, Income Tax Expert, Bureau of Internal  
Revenue  
H. H. Dewhirst, Income Tax Expert, Bureau of Internal  
Revenue

Scrap Survey Mission (sponsored by the Department of Commerce):

J. L. Haynes  
I. Frank  
R. V. Bonamo  
M. L. Chase  
J. B. Andrews  
C. B. Munnes  
G. D. Branston  
  
O. J. Taylor, Adviser to General Clay  
Dr. Herman Wells, Adviser to General Clay  
E. D. White, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture  
Brig. Gen. Stuart Cutler (ret.), Head of State Department  
Planning Group  
Brig. Gen. Haig Shekerjian (ret.), PCIRO official  
Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross (ret.)

Military personages:

Maj. Gen. H. R. Bull, Deputy Director, Organization and Training Division, GSUSA  
Brig. Gen. E. D. Cooke, Deputy Inspector General, SSUSA  
Brig. Gen. George Eberle, Deputy Director, Civil Affairs Division, SSUSA  
Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell, USMA to the United Kingdom  
Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, CG, U.S. Army Group, American Mission for Aid to Greece  
Maj. Gen. W. G. Livesay, U.S. Army Group, American Mission for Aid to Greece  
Rear Admiral Roscoe Schuirman, Commander, Naval Forces, Germany

Foreign personages:

Mr. Teeling, Member of British Parliament  
Maj. Gen. P. P. W. Van Leeuwen, Netherland War Office  
Maj. Gen. S. Govers, Chief, Technical Staff, Netherland Army  
Gen. Pierre Koenig, Commanding General, French Zone  
Maj. Gen. J. H. Drostes, Assistant Chief of Staff, Netherland Army  
Maj. Gen. Von de Plassche, Netherland Ambassador to Czechoslovakia and Switzerland  
Vice Admiral Thor Horve, Commander of Norwegian Navy  
Lt. Gen. De Huy, Inspector General, Belgian Gendarmerie

Business personages:

Henry Ford II, Industrialist  
Erayton Wilbur, Consultant on Export-Import Matters  
J. O. Zellerbach, U.S. Employer Representative to International Labor Conference  
Mr. Byles, Tidewater Associated Oil Company

Newspaper personages:

Members of sponsored tour of editors and publishers:  
John Gerrity, Pathfinder  
Blair Moody, Detroit News  
Drew Pearson, Washington Merry-go-Round  
Dowdal Davis, Kansas City Call  
C. W. MacKay, Afro-American, Baltimore  
Louis Martin, Michigan Chronicle  
William Nunn, Pittsburgh Courier

Frank Stanley, Defender, Louisville, Kentucky  
Carter Wesley, Informer, Houston, Texas  
Thomas Young, Norfolk Journal

Others:

Anne O'Hare McCormick, New York Times  
Lillian Poses, National Citizens Committee on the  
Stratton Bill

Miscellaneous

Father Flanagan, Head of Boys Town, Nebraska

4. Statistical Analysis Section.

The major responsibility of this section was the compilation and publication of the Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief. This report included graphical and tabular presentations of the status of numerous programs, such as personnel strength; morale; health; dependents school system; recreational facilities; serious incidents and courts martial; EES functions; security measures; training; logistics; population and care of displaced persons; troop education; budgetary and financial matters; American Graves Registration Command activities; and Air Force strength, efficiency, and logistical requirements. Data for the report, gathered under the supervision of the Statistical Analysis Section from the staff divisions concerned, were analyzed and compiled in book form. In addition to the monthly report, this section prepared an average of 600 copies of the monthly "Organizational Chart and Directory of Key Officers," which were distributed to all staff divisions and commands.

(4)

5. Staff Studies Section.

a. The mission of the Staff Studies Section was to receive, review, route, and dispatch all documents and communications received in and emanating from the Office of the Deputy Commander in Chief; the Chief of Staff, EUCOM; or the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe. Such papers consisted chiefly of staff studies, cables, papers from the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the State-Army-Navy-Air Coordinating Committee, internal communications to and from the staff agencies of EUCOM Headquarters, reports, and official letters. Upon receipt of these papers and documents, each was checked to insure that a record had been made of its receipt and to determine its proper routing within the office. Papers not requiring the personal attention of the Deputy Commander in Chief; the Chief of Staff, EUCOM; and the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe, or his deputies, were forwarded to the appropriate staff divisions or action was taken by the Office of the Secretary, General Staff. In general, all papers were scanned for compliance with established staff procedures, such as the indication of concurrences, the means of effecting any action recommended, brevity, complete file copies, and logical thought sequence. When papers did not comply with acceptable standards, they were returned to the originating staff division before being presented to the Chief of Staff. If the papers required definitive action by the receiving officer, transmittal slips clearly outlining the action recommended were prepared and submitted. In many cases briefs of the papers were prepared and attached when submitted to the Chief of Staff.

b. After circulation among the interested officers the papers were returned to the Staff Studies Section, where they were noted for any remarks or desired action. If action was assigned to a particular staff division, the papers were forwarded. If a decision was made which required the establishment of a new policy or the change or rescission of an established policy, the paper was briefed, highlighting the important points, and a note to be included in the "Summary of Decisions" was prepared, classified, and distributed. In addition to insuring that proper circulation was completed on all papers, it was necessary to insure that the clear-cut recommendations had been made and that the provisions for effecting the recommendation had been clearly outlined. It was an established policy that no papers carrying nonconcurrences were presented to the Chief of Staff. The Staff Studies Section was responsible for preparing special staff studies which were not the primary concern of any particular staff division.

(5)

6. Summary of Work Handled.

a. The Staff Message Control work reports for the first three months of 1948 showed the following totals:

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Incoming messages . . . . .	8,418	7,202	9,015
Outgoing messages . . . . .	<u>3,780</u>	<u>3,321</u>	<u>3,695</u>
Totals	12,198	10,523	12,710
Copies distributed . . . . .	186,700	161,225	200,225

b. Monthly Work Reports for the Message Center and Records

Section showed the following totals:

Message Center

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Logged correspondence . . .	477	626	563
Unlogged correspondence . .	1,025	1,147	877
Cables (in and out) . . . .	<u>794</u>	<u>780</u>	<u>989</u>
Totals. . . . .	2,296	2,553	2,429
Sealed envelopes. . . . .	124	86	74
Signatures received . . . .	677	628	763
Movie film received, handled, and redispached.		213	26

Records Section

Cables filed. . . . .	780	764	972
Publications filed. . . . .	983	1,109	707
Items indexed . . . . .	2,120	2,008	2,812
JCS, CCS, SANACC papers received. . . . .	<u>19</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>41</u>
Totals. . . . .	3,902	3,906	4,532
Cross reference sheets filed . . . . .	828	553	538
Cables placed in suspense .	14	16	1

## FOOTNOTES

N.B. Unless otherwise indicated, this chapter was based upon the report of operations for the first three months of 1948, filed by the Secretary, General Staff.

1. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Mar 48, file AG 300.4, subj: "Orders," sgd H. O. Beeth, Maj, AGD, to officers concerned.

2. Cables CC-1834, 3 Oct 47, CINCEUR sgd Clay to Dept of the Army for Deputy C of S; WX-94287, 20 Jan 48, Dept of the Army from Dir, Plans and Opr, to EUCOM, CINCEUR; SC-12685, 27 Jan 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major comds.

3. See "Summary of Decisions Made by Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief of Staff," included in SGS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.

4. Interview with Capt G. E. Richardson, Chief, Statistical Analysis Sec, SGS, 13 Aug 48.

5. See an analysis entitled "Staff Studies Branch of the Office of the Secretary, General Staff," by Maj H. H. Hammond, Chief, Staff Studies Br, 1 Aug 48.

Chapter V

THE ADVISERS

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: CANCELLED  
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief  
European Command  
(Dec 1 to 25 Apr 51)*

## Chapter V

### THE ADVISERS

#### 1. Status of the Advisers in the EUCOM Staff.

In the first quarter of 1948, the Negro Troop Adviser; the Adviser on Jewish Affairs; the Liaison Officer Naval Affairs Adviser; and the Office of the Political Adviser for Germany, EUCOM, belonged to the Office of the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM. Each of these dealt directly with the Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner. In addition, the Office of the Negro Troop Adviser was a part of the Office of the Secretary, General Staff. The advisers' offices were not action offices. Their duties were to act as clearing centers for all EUCOM problems related to their respective fields. They also acted as consultants for all other staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters. Each of the advisers served also as a personal adviser to the Commander in Chief and Military Governor, Gen. Lucius D. Clay.

## THE NEGRO TROOP ADVISER

### 2. Personnel.

The office of the Negro Troop Adviser was composed of the Negro Troop Adviser and one enlisted secretary. Lt. Col. Marcus H. Ray, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War, continued as Negro Troop Adviser during the first quarter of 1948. 1st Sgt. Robert Johnson was secretary to the Negro Troop Adviser until 1 February 1948, on which date he was replaced by S. Sgt. Harry A. Franklin. The Negro Troop Adviser was assisted in the field by a Liaison Negro Chaplain, stationed at Mannheim.

### 3. Administration and Functions.

The general staff division having primary interest in Colonel Ray's activities was the Personnel and Administration Division. The  
(1)  
duties of the Negro Troop Adviser were as follows:

- a. To advise the Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM, on all Negro affairs within the European Command.
- b. To arrange with staff divisions to coordinate such matters with him and obtain concurrence where necessary.
- c. To study copies of all cables pertaining to Negro affairs sent to his office, and to take whatever action was indicated.
- d. To carry out routine inspections of all installations to which Negroes were assigned.
- e. To give a series of lectures for the benefit of Negroes in the installations inspected.

#### 4. Improvements Noted among Negro Troops.

Performance of Negro troops improved during the first quarter of 1948. In the first three months of 1948, the venereal disease rate for Negro troops was reduced by 23.6 percent from that of the preceding three months. Alleged crimes against persons and property decreased in the same period by 3.4 percent from that of the preceding three months. The reduction in delinquencies and improvement in performance were due, in the opinion of the Negro Troop Adviser, to several factors. The program to rid the Army of men of low intelligence or proven incorrigibility had brought about a real improvement in the quality of the Negro troops in the European Command. A more realistic policy in the employment of Negro soldiers, including the assignment of Negroes to the Constabulary, had raised morale. The more stringent requirements for enlistment had resulted in a higher level of intelligence in Negro recruits assigned to the European Command. The Negro Troop Adviser also believed that the special training for Negro troops being given at the Basic Training Center at Kitzingen showed results in producing better Negro soldiers and in developing a sense of responsibility among Negro troops. (2)

#### 5. Developments in Special Training for Negro Troops.

In order to study the value of the on-duty training being given to Negro soldiers in the European Command, certain companies of the 370th and 371st Infantry Battalions and selected groups of men undergoing training at the Kitzingen Basic Training Center were designated as "test units." Monthly case study sheets were prepared on the individuals

comprised in these groups. Provision was made in the test units for the on-duty educational training of Negro soldiers who had less than a  
(3)  
twelfth-grade education.

6. Inspections by the Negro Troop Adviser.

Routine inspections were made of installations to which Negroes were assigned during the first quarter of 1948 at Heidelberg, Würzburg, Bremen, Bayreuth, Stuttgart, Bamberg, Karlsruhe, Berlin, Munich, Marburg, Ansbach, Frankfurt, Kitzingen, Nürnberg, and Wetzlar. Wetzlar Military Post, and specifically the Verdun Kaserne, was found by the Negro Troop Adviser to be unsatisfactory as to control, discipline, and venereal disease and serious incident rates. As a result, measures were taken which improved performance and reduced delinquencies.

7. Lectures by Negro Troop Adviser.

The Negro Troop Adviser participated in a series of lectures for German audiences, sponsored by Military Government, speaking on "The Negro in America." The Negro Troop Adviser also gave lectures at forums in Heidelberg, Würzburg, Bremen, Bayreuth, Stuttgart, Bamberg, Karlsruhe, Berlin, Munich, Marburg, Ansbach, and Frankfurt.

8. Tour by Negro Editors.

At the invitation of Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall, seven editors and publishers of Negro newspapers began a tour of the European Command on 18 March 1948, visiting troop installations and military centers in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. Colonel Ray accompanied

the group. In accordance with established policies, this group was permitted to select its own itinerary. (4) Since time was limited, it elected to tour Negro installations and troop units at Kitzingen, Munich, Nürnberg, Vienna, Berlin, and Frankfurt. It surveyed living conditions, recreation facilities, and the state of training of Negro troops. The results of this study were expected to be reflected in articles in their publications in the United States and in a formal joint report that the group was to make to the Department of the Army.

9. Marriages of Negroes with Germans.

In January 1948, one application for the marriage of an American Negro soldier to a German girl was approved. The marriage was to take place in April 1948. Four similar applications submitted during the period 22 January 1947 to 30 January 1948 were not approved. No other (5) applications were received during February and March.

THE ADVISER ON JEWISH AFFAIRS

10. Personnel.

On 20 December 1947 Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall announced the appointment of Dr. William Haber, Professor of Economics at the University of Michigan, as Adviser on Jewish Affairs to the United States (6) commanders in Germany and Austria. Dr. Haber assumed his duties on 27 (7) January 1948. He was the fourth person to occupy this post. His most

recent predecessor was Judge Louis E. Levinthal, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whose tour of duty in the European Command ended on 26 December 1947. (8) Maj. Abraham S. Hyman, who had been serving as Assistant to the Adviser on Jewish Affairs continuously since August 1946, had been scheduled to return to the United States at the end of December 1947. In view of the delay in the arrival of the new adviser, Major Hyman remained in the European Command, and was retained in his post until the end of March 1948. The Table of Distribution of the Office of the Adviser on Jewish Affairs allowed one other Assistant to the Adviser, a position which was vacant during the period under review, two secretaries, and an enlisted driver.

11. Administration and Functions.

For administrative purposes, the Office of the Adviser on Jewish Affairs was assigned to the Civil Affairs Division. The chief function of the adviser was to maintain liaison between the Army and the Jewish displaced persons and to advise the Army on problems relating to Jewish displaced persons. Part of his task was to enlist the cooperation of the Jewish displaced persons in giving effect to the Army's policies. To this end, the adviser was constantly in touch with the leaders of the Jewish displaced persons and with the Jewish voluntary agencies operating in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria, guiding them in pursuing policies that would best serve the interests of the displaced persons and would be in keeping with the Army's policies. On 15 March the adviser conducted a one-day conference with leaders of Jewish displaced persons and with the heads

of all the voluntary Jewish agencies operating in American-occupied territory. The Adviser on Jewish Affairs also helped to coordinate the work of the Jewish chaplains assigned to work with the Jewish displaced persons.

12. Investigations of Search and Seizure Operations in Camps.

During the first three months of 1948, complaints were directed to the Adviser on Jewish Affairs respecting two raids conducted by the U.S. Constabulary in displaced persons assembly centers inhabited by Jews. On 30 January 1948 the adviser investigated a mass raid on a camp at Heidenheim, which had resulted in the fatal bayoneting of a camp resident. He cleared the soldier of criminal liability for the death, and assisted (9) in restoring order in the camp. On 5 March 1948 the adviser submitted a report on a search and seizure operation conducted in the assembly (10) center at Eschwege. This report led to a formal investigation of the complaints of vandalism lodged against the Constabulary troops who participated in the search. The investigation failed to substantiate the charges reported to the adviser. In general, the adviser praised the moderate behavior of the Constabulary troops in raids on Jewish displaced persons camps.

13. Farms for Vocational Training of Displaced Persons.

In the early part of 1948, 12 farms were being occupied or cultivated by displaced persons in the U.S. Zone of Germany. The district and post commanders recommended that seven of these be discontinued. On 20 January 1948 the Adviser on Jewish Affairs urged the retention of the

farms used in training Jewish displaced persons for agricultural pursuits  
(11)  
in Palestine. As a result, 10 of the 12 farms were retained.

14. Other Matters Referred to the Adviser on Jewish Affairs.

The Adviser on Jewish Affairs was consulted upon a number of other matters during the first quarter of 1948. On 25 February he presented an analysis of the Rumanian Jewish infiltration into American-occupied territory and urged that even those who entered after 21 April 1947, the date upon which displaced persons camps had been closed to new entrants, be permitted to remain in the camps into which they had infiltrated. The adviser's recommendations were sought in the preparation of the issue of the TI & E Bulletin entitled "Prejudice." With respect to Jews resident in Germany, the adviser was consulted principally with reference to the effect of the Restitution Law (Military Government Law No. 59), adopted on 10 November 1947.

15. Work of the Adviser in Austria.

In his capacity as Adviser on Jewish Affairs to the Commanding General, U.S. Forces, Austria, Dr. Haber was informed regularly of developments in Austria as they affected Jewish displaced persons. On 8 March 1948 he went to Salzburg to discuss questions of internal property restitution with the staff of the Legal Division.

LIAISON OFFICER NAVAL AFFAIRS ADVISER

16. Organization and Staff of the Office of the Liaison Officer Naval Affairs Adviser.

While the main establishment of the U.S. Navy in Germany was located at Bremerhaven, a liaison officer with a small staff was stationed at EUCOM Headquarters. During the first quarter of 1948, the senior U.S. Naval Liaison Officer at EUCOM Headquarters was Capt. Noble W. Abrahams, U.S. Navy. Other members of the staff were: Assistant Intelligence Officer (Naval Technical Unit, Germany), Lt. Comdr. Sidney F. Tyler; Chief, OIC Navy Medical Section (Naval Technical Unit, Germany),  
(12)  
Comdr. Harry J. Alvis.

17. Duties of the Liaison Officer Naval Affairs Adviser.

The Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Officer had the following duties:

- a. To act as liaison officer between the Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, the Headquarters of which was in London, and the Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM, in the preparation of plans or other matters of joint interest, as directed by the Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
- b. To act as liaison officer between the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany, and the Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM.
- c. To represent the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany, at

weekly staff conferences of the Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and at the monthly conferences of the Commander in Chief, and to keep the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany, advised of matters of interest to him.

d. To arrange for the reception, housing, and transportation of transient naval personnel or persons traveling under the auspices of the Navy.

The Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Officer served as a member of the following bodies: Area Petroleum Board; Joint Communications Board; and Joint Planning Staff, EUCOM.

18. Duties of the Medical Section.

The Medical Section of the Office of the Liaison Officer Naval Affairs was occupied during the first quarter in collecting information on German wartime developments in medicine and surgery and in editing a symposium on German Submarine Medicine. It obtained copies of major reports by medical advisers and consultants to the German Wehrmacht. It also collected information on the construction, furnishing, and operation of underground hospitals and air-raid bunkers.

## OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL ADVISER, EUCOM

### 19. Organization and Staff.

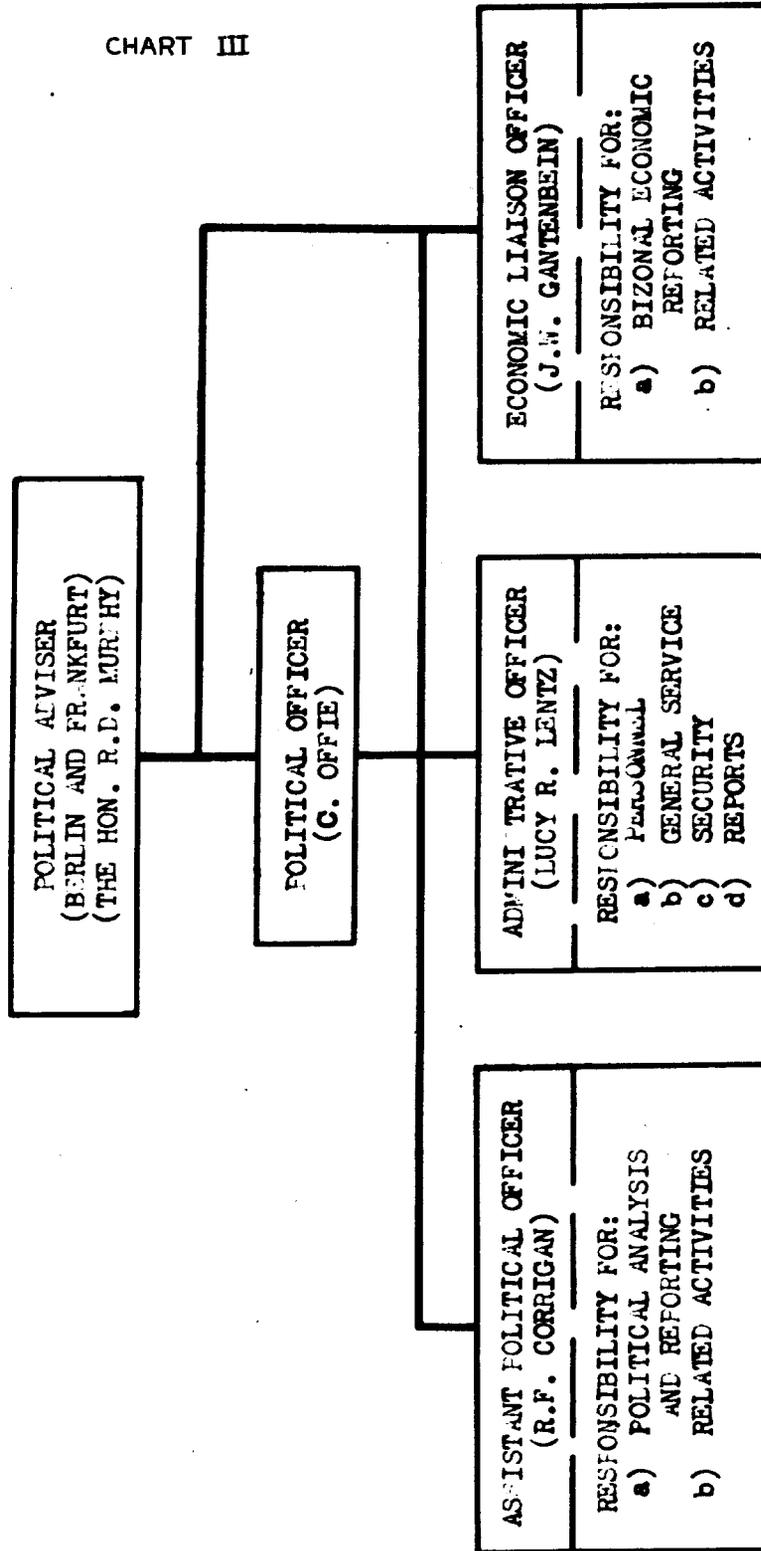
One of the offices of the Political Adviser to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, was maintained at EUCOM Headquarters. The Office of the Political Adviser, EUCOM, was headed by Carmel Offie who had the title of Political Officer. Robert F. Corrigan was Assistant Political Officer. The entire staff consisted of 4 enlisted men and 16 American and Allied civilians. Four of the civilian employees were not part of the EUCOM branch of the Political Adviser's Office, as they belonged to the OMGUS branch which had overflowed into the Headquarters Building in Frankfurt. (See chart III.)

### 20. Functions.

The Office of the Political Adviser, EUCOM, acted as consultant to other EUCOM staff divisions on political problems. It served as a channel of liaison between other U.S. Missions abroad and EUCOM Headquarters. Its major task was the development and execution of policy with respect to the representation of foreign governments in the U.S. Zone of Germany. Applications from foreign governments for the establishment of consular representation in the U.S. Zone of Germany were referred to the Office of the Political Adviser, EUCOM, for action. That office also passed upon the acceptability of such representatives from the political point of view and maintained records on all of them. In the admission of commercial representatives to deal with the bipartite and

ORGANIZATION OF THE FRANKFURT POLITICAL ADVISER'S OFFICE  
1 JAN 48 - 31 MAR 48

CHART III



bizonal agencies, the concurrence of the British Political Adviser was obtained. The office served as a channel of communication between foreign representatives and appropriate British government offices and divisions and United States military authorities. It designated to the appropriate United States military authorities the foreign representatives to be furnished support and assistance in accordance with existing  
(13)  
directives.

21. The Allied Contact Division as the Executive Agency of the Political Adviser.

Most of the relations of the Office of the Political Adviser with foreign consulates in Frankfurt were handled through the Allied Contact Division. The Allied Contact Division handled routine corre-  
(14)  
spondence from foreign consulates in Frankfurt. It also worked in close cooperation with the Political Adviser on matters pertaining to accreditation, registry, and administration of foreign personnel or representatives in the European Command, and on matters pertaining to  
(15)  
repatriation, restitution, and reparations.

## FOOTNOTES

1. Staff Memo No 80, EUCOM, 29 Sep 47, subj: "Duties of the Negro Troop Adviser."
2. Hq, EUCOM, Office of the Adviser on Negro Affairs, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-30 Jun 48. Unless otherwise indicated this source was relied upon in the preparation of this passage.
3. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, par 6.
4. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Apr 48, subj: "Reply to B-bag Letter in Stars and Stripes, 20 April 48," Col John G. Hill to Chief, Public Information (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 291-2).
5. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Marriage Report No AGP-13, file AG 291-1, 22 Jan 47 to 30 Jan 48; Marriage Report No ETC AP-51, subj: "Monthly Marriage Reports."
6. Cable WCL-46678, 20 Dec 47, Chief, Civil Affairs Div, Dept of the Army, to USFA, EUCOM.
7. Hq, EUCOM, Adviser on Jewish Affairs, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-30 Jun 48. Unless otherwise indicated, this source was relied upon in the preparation of this passage.
8. Cable WCL-45916, 18 Dec 47, Dept of the Army to CINCEUR, EUCOM.
9. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 2 Feb 48, subj: "Report of the Search and Seizure Operation in the Jewish Assembly Centers, Heidenheim, Germany, Conducted by the Constabulary on 29 Jan 48," Dr William Haber to Lt Gen Clarence R. Huebner; 29 Jan 48, Lt Col W. E. Maulsby, Jr, to Col John G. Hill (in SGS, EUCOM, file 383.7/1).
10. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 5 Mar 48, subj: "Report of the Raid at Eschwege DP Camp, 2 Mar 48," Maj Abraham S. Hyman to Lt Gen Clarence R. Huebner (in SGS, EUCOM, file 383.7/1).
11. Staff study, Hq, EUCOM, Civil Affairs Div, 19 Feb 48, subj: "Jewish Displaced Persons' Farms"; memo, 20 Jan 48, subj: "Comments on Staff Study Recommending Discontinuance of Certain Jewish Displaced Persons Farms," Maj Abraham S. Hyman to C in C, EUCOM (copies in SGS, EUCOM, file 383.7/1).
12. Hq, EUCOM, Liaison Officer Naval Affairs Adviser, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-30 Jun 48.

13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 13 Jul 48, file AG 322-011 SGS-AGO, subj: "Responsibility and Functions of the U.S. Political Adviser."

14. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Jul 48, file 322-01 SGS, subj: "Handling of Routine Correspondence."

15. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Jul 48, subj: "Accreditation, Registry, and Administration of Foreign Personnel," Col John G. Hill to Gen Magruder, (in SGS, EUCOM, file 322.01).

Chapter VI

HEADQUARTERS, EUCOM (REAR)

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **ANCELLED**  
AUTHORITY *Commanding Chief  
European Command  
(Per DA 25-Apr. 51)*

## Chapter VI

### HEADQUARTERS, EUCOM (REAR)

#### 1. Preliminary Planning for the Transfer of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg.

a. Preliminary planning for the transfer of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg commenced in November 1947. The planners originally assumed that a large part of OMGUS would move from Berlin to Frankfurt while only a small group, including General Clay and certain key staff members and groups, would remain in Berlin. In December, the Assistant to the Chief of Staff informed the planning staff that the bipartite and bizonal organizations in Frankfurt were to be greatly expanded and that the chances of establishing a tripartite organization were very good. At that time the plan envisaged taking most of the special staff section to Heidelberg. It was not planned to move many military police or guard units, but an additional military police battalion was recommended for Heidelberg. It was planned to leave the missions and consulates in Frankfurt, where, it

was assumed, they would wish to stay. Likewise the Allied Contact Section would remain at Frankfurt, pending the anticipated closing of the various missions.  
(2)

b. Developments in early January indicated that Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, would be relieved of the responsibility for administering the Second Military District and that it would move from Heidelberg to Stuttgart and be reduced in strength by the middle of February. Plans then called for the move of all technical and special staffs of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg. It was planned at that time that the Office of the Deputy Commander in Chief, the general staff, and part of the Adjutant General Division would remain in Frankfurt. Provisions were to be made for certain parts of OMGUS to move to Frankfurt.  
(3)

## 2. Establishment of Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear).

In the middle of January, a rear echelon, to be known as Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), was created to open at Heidelberg, Germany, on 20 February 1948. It was to consist of the following EUCOM divisions:

- Service, Supply, and Procurement Division
- Office of the Chief, Chemical Corps
- Office of the Chief Engineer
- Office of the Chief of Finance
- Office of the Chief of Ordnance
- Office of the Chief Quartermaster
- Office of the Chief Signal Officer
- Office of the Chief Surgeon
- Office of the Chief of Transportation
- Adjutant General Division (Rear)

Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder was designated Commanding General, Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), in addition to his duties as Director of Service,

Supply, and Procurement. He was to represent and exercise the authority of the Deputy Commander in Chief so far as it pertained to Heidelberg Military Post and its subordinate commands. (4)

3. Final Plans for Move to Heidelberg.

a. In January it became clear that, instead of establishing what would have been essentially a service forces headquarters in Heidelberg, it was necessary to transfer practically the entire EUCOM Headquarters to that city. Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), thus became a transitional organization, charged with preparing the way for the transfer of EUCOM Headquarters, controlling the movement of various elements, and performing some of the functions of EUCOM Headquarters for the staff divisions as they became established in Heidelberg.

b. In late January it was decided that the transfer of EUCOM Headquarters would be accomplished in two main phases. The first phase, the establishment of Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), and the movement of the divisions of EUCOM that were to comprise it, was to be completed by 31 March 1948. Special staff divisions were to move from Frankfurt to Heidelberg as space became available, at dates designated by the Commanding General, Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), but were in all cases to complete their move by 31 May. The remainder of EUCOM Headquarters, consisting chiefly of the general staff divisions, would complete the move to Heidelberg on a date to be established by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. Moves to Heidelberg were to be made at the strength authorized the division concerned at the time of the move, except that divisions moving in June

would move at the strength authorized at the end of that month. It was directed that the reduction of staff divisions be planned on a steadily decreasing curve from January to June. In January the Chief Signal Officer was directed to begin immediately to plan the establishment of signal facilities at Heidelberg and to arrange for direct communications between Heidelberg and Headquarters, Department of the Army, in Washington. It was planned that the Adjutant General Division would be divided between Frankfurt and Heidelberg. The Adjutant General Publications Section was to remain in Höchst.

c. Control of the entire movement to Heidelberg remained with the Deputy Commander in Chief, the Assistant to the Chief of Staff being designated as coordinator of the movement. The Director of Service, Supply, and Procurement was charged with planning the move of Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), to Heidelberg. The Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training was charged with the planning necessary for the move of the remainder of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg. (5)

d. The move to Heidelberg was planned to take place in three echelons and to be completed by 30 June 1948. The first echelon consisted of the staff divisions already announced as comprising Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear). The second echelon included the following agencies:

Claims Office	Civil Affairs Division
Chaplain Division	Army Security Agency
Troop Information and Education Division	Budget and Fiscal Division

The third echelon would consist of the three remaining general staff

divisions and the remainder of EUCOM Headquarters, except the special Services, Historical, Provost Marshal, Inspector General, Judge Advocate, and Allied Contact Divisions; AG Publications; 970th CIC Detachment; and the Audit Agency. Elements of EUCOM Headquarters not scheduled in any of the three echelons were, according to the policy stated in January, (6) to be transferred to Heidelberg when space became available.

4. Plans for Use of Facilities at Heidelberg.

a. An examination of requisitioned buildings at Heidelberg, conducted by EUCOM officials on 19 January, resulted in several decisions regarding the use of the available space. It was decided that the space allotted to the Office of the Chief of Staff and to the Secretary, General Staff, was adequate and that it would provide office space, as occasion demanded, for the Commander in Chief and two aides. It was realized that the offices were not as spacious as those being vacated in the Headquarters Building at Frankfurt. All elements of the Office of the Chief of Staff and of the Secretary, General Staff, except the Negro Troop Adviser, the Statistical Analysis Section, and Staff Message Control could be placed in the Command Building located just outside of the Command Post kaserne. These last three units could be housed in buildings B and C of the kaserne itself.

b. The office furnishings of the Command Building were found to be adequate with the possible exception of the intercommunication system. An inspection of the officers' mess then being used by Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, revealed that 180 persons could be seated at one time in the

mess hall. It was decided that the mess hall then being used by enlisted men and having a capacity of 300 would be used by EUCOM Headquarters as a counterpart to the Kasino Mess in Frankfurt. There was some doubt on the part of the inspecting officers whether the messing facilities at Heidelberg would prove adequate. It was observed that parking facilities would not be adequate unless prior planning and arrangements were made. It was recommended that an early decision be reached regarding the location of buildings to house Wacs.<sup>(7)</sup>

c. A further survey indicated that adequate office facilities, offering about 70 square feet of space for each person, were available and that barracks space and space for bachelor quarters was adequate. Quarters available in mid-January 1948 for officers and civilians with dependents totaled 623 family units, while the actual requirements, after planned reductions in the strength of EUCOM Headquarters, was 715. Nevertheless, on 23 January the Commander in Chief recommended that the move be continued as planned and that no additional quarters or office space be requisitioned. The planning staff recommended that the following organizations remain in Frankfurt until EUCOM Headquarters was further reduced in size:<sup>(8)</sup>

Provost Marshal Division  
Inspector General Division  
Judge Advocate Division  
Historical Division  
Allied Contact Division  
AG Publications Section

5. Plans for the Transfer of German Civilians Employed by EUCOM

Headquarters.

On about 22 January 1948, plans were drawn up concerning the transfer of German civilian employees from Frankfurt to Heidelberg. Such transfers were to be rare and were to be made only in instances in which the German employee could not be replaced at the new station. No employees were to be transferred contrary to their own wishes or without approval by the civilian personnel officer, Frankfurt Military Post, and the local Arbeitsamt. Assurances of housing in the Heidelberg area were required before transfers were authorized. (9)

6. Plans for the Assignment of Living Quarters in the Heidelberg

Area.

In early February, a plan was announced for quartering members of the headquarters staff, both military and civilian and their families in the Heidelberg area. On 13 March, this plan was incorporated into Circular 37. Under the provisions of this circular, the governing principles in assigning quarters was the rank of the applicant and the number of dependents. Civilian employees were ranked broadly in groups corresponding to military ranks, for purposes of assigning living quarters, as follows:

<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
General officers	
Colonels	Group I
Lieutenant colonels and majors	Group II
Company grade officers and warrant officers	Group III
Noncommissioned officers	

Priority for civilians within each group was determined by length of time in the European Command. Each housing unit was rated as suitable for persons of a certain rank and as to capacity. All members of the staff with dependents scheduled to make the move to Heidelberg by 30 June 1948 were to make their selections and to be assigned houses and apartments in the order of their seniority within their respective groups. As quarters became vacant and available for reassignment, they were to be advertised in the Community Bulletin of EUCOM Headquarters. Each set of quarters advertised was to be listed as available to eligible individuals under the dual rating of rank and capacity. Quarters would become available in Heidelberg progressively as they were vacated by members of the U.S. Constabulary and other units leaving Heidelberg. (10)

7. Plans for Clearing Heidelberg for Occupancy by EUCOM Headquarters.

a. The transfer of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg was part of a master plan for the relocation of the major elements of the European Command. The stimulus came from events in the sphere of international politics, which dictated the expansion and strengthening of the agencies of civil government in the economically fused U.S. and British Zones of Germany. This meant that Frankfurt, which had already been selected as more or less the capital of Bizonia, and possibly of a Trizonia, had to provide office space and housing for an expanding operational headquarters of military governments, as well as for additional German agencies. This development could not, however, take place as long as Frankfurt was occupied by EUCOM Headquarters. In turn, EUCOM Headquarters could not move

to Heidelberg until it was vacated by Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary. Thus, a round of moves was necessary, the first step being the departure of some units and agencies from Stuttgart which had been selected as the station of Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary.

b. The following units were scheduled to move from Stuttgart  
(11)  
Military Post to the places and on the dates specified below:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>New Station</u>	<u>Date of Move</u>
Co A, 1st Med Bn	Grafenwöhr	22 Jan 48
1st Bn, 18th Inf	Lenggries	23 Jan 48
7700th TI & E Gp	Budingen	27 Jan 48
62d MP Co	Heidelberg	30 Jan 48
7714th MP School	Sonthofen	1 Feb 48
Hq, 15th Constabulary Regt	Füssen	1 Feb 48
Hq & Hq Tp, 14th Constabulary Sgdn	Füssen	1 Feb 48
Tp C, 14th Constabulary Sgdn	Sonthofen	15 Feb 48

The first three of these scheduled moves were ordered on 19 January to take  
(12) place immediately. The fourth was ordered on 22 January 1948. Head-  
(13) quarters, 15th Constabulary Regiment was ordered to make the indicated  
(14) move on or about 7 February 1948. The 7714th Military Police Training  
School was discontinued and its personnel was transferred to the Con-  
(15) stabulary School at Sonthofen in February. Troop C, 14th Constabulary  
Squadron moved to Sonthofen in the early part of February, and subsequently,  
(16) with all other elements of the 14th Squadron, to Grafenwöhr Training Area.  
In addition to the transfer of these units, numerous displacements were  
occasioned within Stuttgart Military Post, including the move of Post Head-  
quarters from the kaserne in Vaihingen which was occupied by Headquarters,  
(17) U.S. Constabulary, in February.

c. On 23 January it was directed that the following units leave their stations in Heidelberg Military Post for the locations and  
(18)  
on the dates listed below.

Headquarters, US Constabulary	Stuttgart	10 February
7755th Dependents School Det	Frankfurt	1 March
CAD Sup Dist Sec	Bad Kissingen	1 March
7777th Eng Procurement Team	Bad Kissingen	1 March
WD Detachment	Karlsruhe	1 March
OFLC Detachment	Bad Kissingen	1 March
7758th Audit Detachment	Frankfurt	1 March
PCIRO	Bad Kissingen	15 March
EES Regional	Frankfurt	10 March
American Red Cross	Bad Kissingen	1 March
YMCA-YWCA	Bad Kissingen	1 March
Graves Registration	Bad Kissingen	10 March

This plan was carried out in all essentials, except that the 7755th Dependents School Detachment was not moved from Heidelberg. Instead of moving to the places indicated above, the American Red Cross moved to Bad Wildungen; EUCOM Exchange System Region No. 1 moved to Bad Nauheim; and  
(19)  
the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner moved to Marburg.

The largest agencies that were moved from Heidelberg and its vicinity to make room for EUCOM Headquarters were the headquarters of the U.S. Constabulary, Preparatory Commission International Refugee Organization, and the American Red Cross, as well as the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner.  
(20)

8. Establishment of the Office of the Headquarters Commandant, EUCOM (Rear).

On 2 February 1948, the Office of the Headquarters Commandant, EUCOM (Rear), was established as a special staff section of EUCOM

Headquarters with its station at Heidelberg. At the same time Col. Russell O. Smith was announced as the Headquarters Commandant, EUCOM (Rear), and Commanding Officer, Special Troops, Headquarters, EUCOM (21) (Rear). Thus, the Office of the Headquarters Commandant, EUCOM (Rear), with Colonel Smith as the Headquarters Commandant, became a separate organization from Headquarters Command, EUCOM, at Frankfurt. Brig. Gen. R. E. Duff continued as Headquarters Commandant, Frankfurt. On 4 March, the Chief of Staff approved a staff study providing for the assumption of all remaining duties of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, by Frankfurt Military (22) Post as EUCOM Headquarters gradually cleared Frankfurt.

#### 9. Commuter Train Service.

A daily commuter train service between Frankfurt and Heidelberg began operating on 8 February. This service was for use by members of the military forces; American, Allied, or neutral civilian employees; and their dependents. At first, German employees of military units were not permitted to ride the commuter trains. Likewise, persons on leave were not permitted to use this service. The possession of a special commuter pass or of a rail travel authorization was required for travel (23) on these trains.

#### 10. The Move of the First Echelon.

The transfer of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg was begun in the first days of February by the move of the 7891st Head- (24) quarters Company. This unit was the nucleus of the special troops for the administration of the Headquarters in its new location. At about the

same time, a transportation car company and a maintenance company were moved from Frankfurt to Heidelberg to provide automobiles and jeeps for Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear).<sup>(25)</sup> Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, moved from Heidelberg as scheduled between 10 and 20 February, opening in its new location in the Stuttgart area on the latter date.<sup>(26)</sup> Thus, the move into Heidelberg could begin in earnest. Orders were issued calling for<sup>(27)</sup> the move of the first echelon according to the following schedule:

<u>Staff element</u>	<u>Date of change of station</u>
Detachment, Secretary, General Staff	22-23 Feb
Detachment, Adjutant General	22-23 Feb
Office of the Chief of Ordnance	1- 5 Mar
" " " " Quartermaster	8-12 Mar
" " " " Surgeon	8-12 Mar
" " " " Engineer	15-19 Mar
" " " " of Transportation	15-19 Mar
Service, Supply, and Procurement Division	22-26 Mar
Office of the Chief, Chemical Corps	22-26 Mar
" " " " Signal Officer	29-31 Mar

By the end of March, all these scheduled moves had been completed except that of the Office of the Chief, Chemical Corps.<sup>(28)</sup>

11. Further Plans for Moving Additional Units to Heidelberg.

a. In March, General Huebner expressed the hope that reductions in the size of EUCOM Headquarters would permit him to move the remaining staff sections to Heidelberg and possibly close the entire headquarters in Frankfurt by October. In discussing such plans, Colonel Hill pointed out that the staff sections remaining in Frankfurt after 1 July, such as the Inspector General Division and the Judge Advocate Division, usually had more senior officers in them and therefore presented more difficult

housing problems than most other sections. He suggested that the classification of quarters be maintained as then in effect and that quarters vacated after 1 July 1948 by persons who would not be replaced be made available to sections moving to Heidelberg after that date. (29)

b. In the meantime, on 16 March 1948, specific dates had been set for the movement of groups in the second and third echelon from Frankfurt to Heidelberg. The general movement of the second echelon was to take place between 15 and 30 April. The staff divisions comprising this echelon were to move as follows: Budget and Fiscal Division, 15-16 April; Troop Information and Education Division, 19-21 April; and Chaplain Division, 26-28 April. The staff divisions comprising third echelon were to move as follows: Adjutant General Division (except Publications Branch), 1-3 June; Personnel and Administration Division, 4-8 June; Intelligence Division, 9-11 June; Public Information Division, 14-15 June; Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division, 16-18 June; Offices of the Naval Adviser and the Political Adviser, 21 June; Office of the Chief of Staff, 22 June; Civil Affairs Division, 28-30 June; 7787th Liaison Detachment, 28 June; and the 427th Army Band, 29 June. Dependents ordinarily moved concurrently with the office concerned. They were not required to move ahead of their offices unless their quarters in Frankfurt were needed. Quarters in Frankfurt were not to be retained following the move to Heidelberg unless adequate quarters were not available in the latter city. (30)

## FOOTNOTES

1. Preliminary study, Hq, EUCOM, Nov 47; Memo for Record Concerning Possible Future Move of Hq, EUCOM, sgd John G. Hill, Col, GSC, Asst to C of S, 20 Nov 47. These and other papers cited for this chapter, unless the data stated indicate otherwise, were consulted in SGS, EUCOM, file 322 EUCOM (Rear).
2. Memo, 17 Dec 47, subj: "Movement of Hq EUCOM," John G. Hill, Col, GSC, to Gen Huebner.
3. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 5 Jan 48, CSigO sgd Jerry V. Matejka, Brig Gen, USA, to Dir, SS&P, EUCOM.
4. GO 3, EUCOM, 15 Jan 48; GO 1, EUCOM (Rear), 20 Feb 48.
5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 19 Jan 48, file AG 370.5 SGS-AGO, subj: "Movement of Headquarters, EUCOM, to Heidelberg."
6. Hq, EUCOM, Outline Plan for the Movement of Headquarters, Jan 48.
7. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, 20 Jan 48, subj: "Move to Heidelberg," sgd Willys H. Pearson, Maj. GSC, to Lt Col Maulsby and Col John G. Hill.
8. Staff study, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, 23 Jan 48, sgd John G. Hill, Col, GSC, Asst to the C of S.
9. Memo Hq, EUCOM, 22 Jan 48, file AG 230.3 GPA-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Civilian Personnel with Movement of Headquarters, EUCOM," to Chiefs of gen and sp staff divisions, EUCOM.
10. Ltr, Hq, Heidelberg Mil Post, 4 Feb 48, subj: "Outline of Plan for Assignment of Quarters in Heidelberg," sgd R. L. Knowlden, 1st Lt, Inf, Adj; Cir 37, EUCOM, 13 Mar 48.
11. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 5, 3 Feb 48, par 24d.
12. Cables SC-11708, 19 Jan 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CG, Second Mil Dist; SC-12030, 22 Jan 48, same to same.
13. Cable SC-12038, 22 Jan 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to Stuttgart Mil Post.
14. Cable SC-13213, 2 Feb 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to US Constabulary.

15. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, ROEM Br, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar, p 7; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 27 Jan 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Discontinuance of the 7714th Military Police Training School, Headquarters and Headquarters Company," to CG, Stuttgart Mil Post.
16. Station List of Organizations in the European Command, 15 Feb-15 Apr 48.
17. Stuttgart Mil Post, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 12-13.
18. Cable SX-1413, 23 Jan 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to US Constabulary; Hq Comd, EUCOM; Heidelberg Mil Post; Berlin Comd; Stuttgart Mil Post.
19. Heidelberg Mil Post, S-3, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 6.
20. Heidelberg Mil Post, S-4, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 1.
21. GO 13, EUCOM, 30 Jan 48.
22. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 3.
23. Staff Memo No 5, EUCOM, 6 Feb 48.
24. Cable SC-13135, 30 Jan 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to Hq Comd, EUCOM.
25. Cables SC-13838, 6 Feb 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to Hq Comd, EUCOM; SC-14175, 11 Feb 48, same to same.
26. Hq, US Constabulary, C of S, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 15.
27. Cable SX-2058, 25 Feb 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to Hq Comd, EUCOM.
28. Hq, EUCOM, Organizational Chart and Directory of Key Officers as of 31 March 1948.
29. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, 15 Mar 48, file SGS 322 (EUCOM Rear), subj: "Provision of Quarters in Heidelberg for Personnel of Staff Sections Presently Remaining in Frankfurt," from John G. Hill, Col, GSC, Asst to C of S, to CG, EUCOM (Rear).
30. Cable SX-2481, 16 Mar 48, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to Hq Comd, EUCOM.

Chapter VII

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**

AUTHORITY

*Commander in Chief  
European Command  
(Per Lt 25 April 1951)*

## Chapter VII

### DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL

#### 1. Organization and Key Personnel.

a. During the period 1 January to 31 March 1948, the organization of the Office of the Deputy Inspector General was changed by the elimination of the Military Government Branch. A new chief had not been appointed to this branch since September 1947 to replace Col. F. J. Pearson, who was designated Deputy Inspector General, and the branch had been inactive. During the period under review, plans were in progress in the European Command for the assumption of military government functions in Germany by the Department of State. In anticipation of this event, the Office of the Deputy Inspector General discontinued liaison with Military Government. The functions of the Administrative, Inspections, and Investigations Branches remained unchanged. (See chart IV.)

b. Col. F. J. Pearson continued as Deputy Inspector General. He was assisted by Col. L. E. Babcock, as chief of the Inspections Branch; Col.

CHART IV

CHART IV

FUNCTIONAL CHART

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, HEADQUARTERS, EUCOM

INSPECTOR GENERAL  
 Positioned in the Office of the Commander in Chief, Berlin. Visits Office of Deputy Inspector General in Frankfurt weekly for liaison and attendance at major commanders' meetings. Maintains contact with activities of Deputy Inspector General. Advises Commander in Chief on matters pertaining to forces under his command and in regard to inspections and investigations.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL  
 Acts in same relation to the Chief of Staff in Frankfurt as the Inspector General acts to the Commander in Chief. Responsible for conduct of inspections and investigations directed by the Chief of Staff.

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH  
 Coordinates and handles incoming correspondence and routine office matters; prepares and distributes current information and guides to IM officers; supervises typing, stenographic, and motor pools; maintains files.

INVESTIGATIONS BRANCH  
 Conducts investigations of subjects as directed by the Department of the Army, the Commander in Chief, or the Chief of Staff. Submits reports to authority ordering such investigations.

INSPECTION BRANCH  
 Conducts Annual General Inspections of all units of EUCOM, and special inspections directed by the Commander in Chief, the Chief of Staff, or the Inspector General.

H. O. Lane, who replaced Col. S. G. Saulnier on 1 March 1948, as chief of the Investigations Branch; and Capt. J. F. Sullivan, as chief of the Administrative Branch.

2. Annual General Inspection.

Brig. Gen. Elliott D. Cooke, Deputy Inspector General, Department of the Army, arrived in the European Command on 27 February with a party of six officers to conduct the Annual General Inspection of the European Command. A survey on several questions was conducted among the personnel of 55 units in Germany and 24 units in Austria. The party departed on 25 March 1948.

3. Annual General Inspections within the European Command.

During the first quarter of 1948, Annual General Inspections were continued of units under the jurisdiction of the general and special staffs and the chiefs of the technical services of EUCOM, and of the headquarters of major commands. No difficulty had been anticipated in completing these inspections during the Fiscal Year 1948. Upon the discontinuance of the Second Military District, the responsibility for inspecting its 144 units fell upon the Inspector General, EUCOM. This necessitated adjustment of the entire schedule of inspections to assure that all units were inspected during the Fiscal Year 1948. The status of Annual General Inspections on 31 March 1948 was:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Percent completed</u>
American Graves Registration Command . . . . .	85.5
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. . . . .	89.1
U.S. Constabulary. . . . .	93.2
First Mil Dist and 1st Inf Div . . . . .	93.6
Headquarters, European Command . . . . .	55.8
Headquarters Command . . . . .	96.6
Office of Military Government for Germany, U.S. . . . .	66.6
U.S. Forces, Austria . . . . .	63.0
U.S. Air Forces in Europe. . . . .	61.9
Average for entire European Command. . . . .	77.7

4. Number and Character of Inspections Made.

Sixty inspections were completed during the period under review:

Annual General Inspections . . . . .	56
<u>Stars and Stripes Fund</u> . . . . .	1
Motion Picture Fund . . . . .	1
569th Ordnance MAM Company . . . . .	1
Survey of dead-lined vehicles. . . . .	1

5. Number and Character of Investigations Made.

Among a number of major cases referred to the Investigations Branch during the first quarter of 1948 was that of a former Department of the Army employee, who submitted a brief to the Secretary of the Army upon his return to the United States, alleging serious deficiencies and black-market activities in the occupation. General Clay directed that these allegations be investigated, and the personnel of the Investigations Branch devoted most of its time, during this period, to this inquiry. In addition, 16 investigations were completed during the period 1 January to 31 March 1948, among them being the following:

Allegations relative to Frankfurt Barter Market  
Losses at Foreign Exchange Depository  
Interference with military government court proceedings  
by PCIRO  
Allegations against an officer relative to his associ-  
ations with a German girl  
Displaced persons situation at Heidenheim  
Separation of civilian from Operations, Plans, Organi-  
zation and Training Division  
Attack on Frankfurt military agencies (Military Govern-  
ment Judge Bernstein)  
Irregularities by U.S. personnel at Bad Nauheim  
Derequisitioning of house of a German national

Two inquiries were also completed during this period:

Check transactions of Finance Officer, Heidelberg  
Military exit permit for a German girl

Six investigations were being conducted at the close of the period under  
review:

Allegations concerning serious deficiencies, black-market  
activities, etc., in the European Command  
Incident at Eschwege  
Statement made by a commanding officer relative to  
lieutenants  
Border incident  
Negligence of EUCOM Exchange System personnel  
Allegations against an officer relative to his associ-  
ation with a German woman

6. Number and Character of Complaints Received and Investigated.

a. Complaints were received in considerable numbers by the In-  
spections Branch in the course of inspections. At the outset of the  
inspection of a unit, a specific time and place was announced for the  
hearing of complaints. These complaints were investigated in the course  
of the inspection or as soon thereafter as possible. Persons with  
grievances were also directed, according to a regularized procedure, to

the Complaints Section, Investigations Branch. Allegations made by civilian or military occupation personnel, either in person or in writing, were investigated. Investigations of complaints were also conducted by order of higher authority.

b. The largest number of complaints received during January concerned messes and food. Sixty-three percent of these were found to be unjustified. Twenty-seven were received from the Stockade, Stuttgart Military Post, but two inspections of this mess by representatives of the Inspector General proved the complaints to be without foundation. Of 24 complaints made about the conduct and efficiency of officers and noncommissioned officers, 17 percent were found to be wholly justified and 67 percent, partially justified. Thirteen of the partially justified complaints were from the 569th Ordnance MAM Company, Munich Military Post, and alleged inefficient operation of the company. Eighteen percent of all complaints were actually requests for information, and covered courts martial, pay, allotments, redeployment, and personal problems.

c. During February 410 complaints were received from 326 complainants. Sixty-seven percent were found to be unjustified. Only 38 percent of the total had been called to the attention of commanding officers before they were received by an Inspector General. Fifty-five complaints concerned transfers, of which 27 percent were found to be justified. Of fifty complaints concerning messes and food, 40 percent were found to be justified.

d. Of a total of 445 complaints made during March, 61 percent were found to be unjustified. Fifteen of forty-two complaints concerning

transfers, were found to be justified. Of 58 complaints received from Darmstadt Military Post, 54 concerned excessive duty, recreational facilities and passes in Company C, 381st Military Police Service Battalion. Investigation revealed all these complaints to be without foundation. This company was relieved from train guard duty and transferred to Headquarters Command, with station at Friedberg, Germany.

## FOOTNOTES

N.B. This chapter is based upon the report of operations for 1 January-31 March 1948, filed by the Deputy Inspector General, supplemented by information derived from interviews with officers of the staff of the Deputy Inspector General and from the Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command.

Chapter VIII  
-  
CHIEF OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

## Chapter VIII

### CHIEF OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

#### 1. Organization and Key Personnel.

a. On 20 February 1948, Headquarters, European Command (Rear)  
(1)  
was established at Heidelberg, Germany, as a step in the movement of EUCOM Headquarters to that city from Frankfurt. The Public Information Division was one of the staff divisions which were required to set up elements at  
(2)  
Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear). During March 1948, therefore, the Public Information Division functioned in two sections, the rear element consisting of the Deputy Chief, a secretary, an information specialist, a teletype operator, and a driver.

b. On 29 January 1948 Col. G. S. Eyster returned to the United States, and was replaced by Col. D. M. Fowler as Chief of Public Infor-  
(3)  
mation. Col. H. E. McKinney, formerly with Headquarters, U.S. Constabu-  
(4)  
lary, was appointed to replace Col. Fowler as Deputy Chief.

c. The Public Information Division was furnished a new Table of Distribution on 26 February 1948, which authorized two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, two captains, one master sergeant, three technical sergeants, and one sergeant. The authorization of civilian personnel was not changed, remaining at 30 United States, Allied or neutral and 16  
(5)  
German employees.

2. Activities of the Executive Branch.

a. A memorandum of the Department of the Army relating to the release of military information required an adjustment in the policy for the supervision of Stars and Stripes, and necessitated a revision of the circular on public relations policies and procedures.  
(6)  
The Executive Branch initiated a staff study recommending that supervision of Stars and Stripes be vested fully in the Troop Information and Education Division, but that liaison be maintained with the Public Information Division concerning publication of certain material.  
(7)  
This staff study was approved by the Chief of Staff and resulted in the publication of a new circular  
(8)  
on 9 April 1948.

b. On 29 January and 25 March 1948, General Clay conducted press conferences for American, Allied, and German press representatives. The Executive Branch of the Public Information Division reserved a room for the conferences and arranged for stenographers, interpreters for the German press, and distribution of minutes. Part of the regular work of the Executive Branch was to make arrangements for the weekly meetings of Press Contact Officers, as well as to record and distribute the minutes of these meetings.

3. Activities of the Operations Branch.

a. News Section. The News Section continued to prepare and release announcements of public interest to the news media.

b. Pictorial Section. The Pictorial Section released 732 Signal Corps photographs to the press. Under its supervision, 191 pictures were radioed to the Public Information Division, Department of the Army, and 340 were gathered for "home town" releases. Representative subjects covered by photographs were:

War crimes trial at Nurnberg  
German Youth Activities  
American Women's Club activities  
Army Day celebration  
German polling  
Christmas parties given for German children  
Visits to the U.S. Zone of prominent individuals  
and groups

c. Special Projects Section. The Special Projects Section arranged itineraries and facilitated tours of various prominent visitors.

These included:

Blair Moody, Detroit News  
Dr. A. Powell Davis, Unitarian Minister of  
Washington, D.C.  
Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, New York Times, and  
her husband, John Garrity, Editor of Pathfinder  
Magazine  
Lt. Col. Mary Louise Milligan, Deputy Director, WAC

The most important task of the Special Projects Section during this period was arrangement of a tour for seven Negro editors and publishers, who visited the U.S. Zone at the invitation of the Secretary of the Army. The

group was escorted by representatives of the Public Information Divisions of the Department of the Army, OMGUS, and EUCOM. It visited Negro troops at Kitzingen and Nürnberg, attended the Nürnberg trials, and toured the Garmisch Recreation Area, EUCOM Headquarters at Frankfurt, USFA Headquarters at Vienna, OMGUS at Berlin, and the Munich Military Post.

d. Information Room Subsection. The period under review was the busiest one in the history of the Information Room at the Press Center in Frankfurt. There was a 17 percent increase in teletype messages over the record established during the preceding quarter. A total of 2,194 messages, averaging about 8,000 words a day, were received for release to the press. The Information Room handled 303 mimeographed releases, a 25 percent increase over the number handled during the last quarter of 1947, for EUCOM, the Bipartite Control Office, and the Joint Export-Import Agency.

e. Communications Subsection. The Communications Subsection continued its exploration of the possibilities for the discontinuance of the teletype net operated by the Public Information Division. A proposal that an American commercial communications carrier take over the teletype net was disapproved. (9) A study was then prepared by the Communications Subsection, which considered the feasibility of requiring the press to (10) use the communications facilities owned by the Deutsche Post. This study pointed out the inadequacy of the Deutsche Post facilities for handling press copy, and the advantages derived by the press from the existing teletype net. It recommended that the Public Information Division continue teletype operations under present policies. The Communications Subsection

also recommended that the Public Information Division teletype switch remain in Frankfurt when the division moved to Heidelberg. This recommendation was made because circuits in Frankfurt were the best in Germany, while they were very limited in Heidelberg, and because the shortage of replacement equipment would result in a great loss in service during the  
(11)  
move.

f. Radio Section. In order to publicize in the United States the work of the occupation forces in Germany, a Radio Section was established in the Operations Branch in January 1948. Radio stations WRNY in Rochester, New York, and WLS in Chicago, Illinois, had already used radio programs prepared by the Public Information Division, EUCOM. After the inauguration of the Radio Section, promotion letters were sent to the program directors of 40 leading radio stations in the United States, asking whether recordings were desired. At the end of the period under review, applications had been received from:

WLS, Chicago, Illinois  
WRNY, Rochester, New York  
WFBR, Baltimore, Maryland  
WCAU, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
WDBO, Orlando, Florida  
WELI, New Haven, Connecticut  
McClatchey chain of stations in California

Material was gathered and scripts were written by the staff of the Radio Section, Operations Branch. The programs were produced and recorded at the American Forces Network and shipped to the United States. Popular subjects for these recordings were:

German Youth Activities  
U.S. Air Forces in Europe traveling libraries  
U.S. Armed Forces Institute courses  
USAFE, Special Services, handicraft and hobby projects

4. Activities of the Accreditation Branch Arising from Communist Seizure of Power in Czechoslovakia.

After the Communist coup d'etat in Czechoslovakia, action was greatly delayed on applications by correspondents for permission to enter that country. After consultation with the U.S. Political Adviser, the Accreditation Branch of the Public Information Division in retaliation advised the Czechoslovak Government that no action would be taken on applications for entry submitted on behalf of Czechoslovak correspondents until applications of Americans to enter Czechoslovakia were given consideration. Shortly thereafter visas were authorized for Americans; whereupon Czechoslovak correspondents who were believed to offer no threat to security were admitted into the U.S. Zone. As an aftermath of the Czechoslovak upheaval, a number of Czechoslovak journalists fled into the U.S. Zone of Germany. Their status, however, was that of refugees and they were not given access to press centers.

5. Status and Interests of Correspondents in Western Germany.

The expected admittance of Western Germany to full participation in the European Recovery Program heightened the interest of news media in Germany. The increased importance of Bizonia was another factor in making Western Germany more important as a source of news. In consequence, there was in the early part of 1948 an increase in the number of applications

referred to the Accreditation Branch for the admission of correspondents, columnists, editors, and newspaper executives. Early in 1948, the Department of the Army ruled that correspondents might not use an occupied area as a base for covering news in nonoccupied countries. Travel for news coverage outside occupied areas was limited to 30 days in any six-month period. In March this policy was modified to permit travel outside occupied areas by correspondents accredited to those areas at the discretion of the command concerned. With the approval of the Department of the Army the Accreditation Branch was relieved of the responsibility for business representatives of news media visiting in the European Command. The Accreditation Branch was required, with a view to maintaining good public relations to continue to lend whatever assistance it could to facilitate the entry, movement, and speedy solution of the problems of such business representatives.

#### 6. Press Centers.

The Bremen Press Center was closed as no longer warranted by the number of correspondents visiting the area. The Public Information Officer of Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation thereafter furnished all press facilities to correspondents visiting that area. Through the joint efforts of the Public Information Officers of U.S. Air Forces in Europe and the Office of Military Government for Greater Hesse, a press center was established at Wiesbaden, Germany, in the early part of 1948.

## FOOTNOTES

1. GO 3, EUCOM, 13 Jan 48. The report of operations for the period 1 January-31 March 1948, submitted by the Chief of Public Information, was relied upon generally in the preparation of this chapter.
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Feb 48, file AG 370.5 GSP-AGO, subj: "Movement of Headquarters."
3. GO 12, EUCOM, 30 Jan 48.
4. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Office Memo 4, 20 Feb 48, PID file 300.6-1, subj: "Appointment of Deputy Chief, PID."
5. Hq, EUCOM, T/D, 303-1409-B, 20 Feb 48.
6. Memo 360-24-1, Dept of the Army, 7 Jan 48, file AG 350.05, subj: "Release of Military Information"; Cir 174, USFET, 5 Dec 46, subj: "Public Relations Policies and Procedures."
7. Interview with Capt J. L. Moses, Hq, EUCOM, PID, 16 Jul 48.
8. Cir 33, EUCOM, 9 Apr 48, subj: "Public Information Policies and Procedures."
9. Ltr, OMGUS, IA&C Div, 12 Mar 48, to Press Wireless, sgd E. H. Merrill, Chief, Opr Gp (no file number).
10. Staff study, Hq, EUCOM, PID, 28 Mar 48, PID file 311.24-1, subj: "PID Teletype Net."
11. Interview with Capt J. M. Graham, Hq, EUCOM, PID, 19 Jul 48.

Chapter IX

DEPUTY BUDGET AND FISCAL DIRECTOR

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

Chapter IX

DEPUTY BUDGET AND FISCAL DIRECTOR

1. Fiscal Branch.

a. Although funds were ordinarily made available to commands and agencies prior to the start of any given quarter, appropriated fund allocation advices for the third quarter of fiscal year of 1948 were not released until 15 January 1948 due to belated receipt of allocation advices from the Department of the Army. Appropriated fund advices for the fourth quarter were forwarded to the commands and services prior to 31 March, but similar advices in the case of indigenous funds were delayed as a result of necessary adjustments to be made in the fund balances. (1)

b. The cost of temporary duty travel relative to the military establishment was placed on a specific allotment basis beginning on 1 July 1947, but such travel concerning military government and cemeterial activities remained on open allotments. In March 1948 the European Command was informed that travel of employees primarily concerned with military (2)

government and civil affairs was to be placed on a specific allotment  
(3)  
basis. The use of specific allotments for travel expenses limited the  
amount available for such purposes and required close control, accounting,  
and budgeting. The specific allotment for military government activities  
applied to civilians, including dependents, who were engaged in military  
government or civil affairs activities; military personnel primarily  
engaged in those activities; war crimes witnesses; and travel incident to  
procurement of supplies intended for military government or civil affairs  
(4)  
use.

c. Since the military districts were being discontinued,  
preparations were made for the funding of some military posts directly as  
major commands. Fiscal station numbers and operating agency code numbers  
were furnished to the new major commands, and allotments for necessary  
expenditures were made to the Military Posts of Heidelberg, Stuttgart,  
Darmstadt, Wetzlar, and Berlin. Further reallocations of funds were  
necessary in the case of the Air Transport Command (ATC), as it was not  
inactivated in accordance with earlier plans. In view of those plans,  
funds for remaining ATC operations had been made available under the Air  
Forces appropriation; but early in 1948 ATC was established as a major  
command, so funds were withdrawn from the Air Forces and made available  
under a separate ATC appropriation. Funds were received with third quarter  
allocations under three new appropriations, namely, assistance to Greece  
and Turkey, and two foreign aid appropriations for Austria, France, and  
Italy. These transfer appropriations were made available to the European  
Command for actual administration and obligation, but did not effect the  
(5).  
command budgets.

2. Fiscal Liquidating Branch.

a. Unliquidated obligations for the fiscal year of 1946, which had to be fully liquidated by 30 June 1948, were reduced by approximately \$9,000,000 during the first three months of 1948, leaving approximately \$5,000,000 to be liquidated during the last three months of the fiscal year of 1948. A settlement with the British, which would amount to about \$3,000,000, was expected to be concluded in May. <sup>(6)</sup> The Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director urged all commands and services to expedite the liquidation of obligations for goods and services procured through the war years to 30 June 1946 (the fiscal year of 1946 actually included 1942 through 1946), so that prolonged and complicated payment procedures could be avoided. At the same time he pointed out the need of liquidating obligations remaining from the fiscal year of 1947 as rapidly as possible. <sup>(7)</sup> Table II shows the progress made in the liquidation of obligations remaining from the fiscal year of 1946, as the accounts stood on 31 December 1947 and on 31 March 1948. <sup>(8)</sup>

Table II

UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1946

Unliquidated obligations reported up to 30 June 1947 . .	\$34,697,954.55
Additional obligations reported since 30 June 1947 . . .	<u>6,187,004.31</u>
	\$40,884,958.86
Unliquidated obligations remaining on 31 December 1947 .	\$13,514,621.82
Unliquidated obligations remaining on 31 March 1948. . .	\$ 4,548,637.08
Percentage of reduction during first quarter of 1948 . .	66%

b. The liquidation prior to the end of the fiscal year of 1949 of obligations remaining from the fiscal year of 1947 was also the responsibility of the Fiscal Liquidating Branch. Table III shows the progress made during the first quarter of 1948 and the percentage of reduction of such obligations.  
(9)

Table III

UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1947

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Unliquidated obligations reported up to 30 June 1947 . . .	\$69,321,908.68
Additional obligations reported since 30 June 1947 . . .	<u>605,398.00</u>
	\$69,927,306.68
Unliquidated obligations remaining on 31 December 1947 .	\$30,478,225.84
Unliquidated obligations remaining on 31 March 1948. . .	\$18,671,683.32
Percentage of reduction during first quarter of 1948 . .	39%

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3. Accounts, Records, and Reports Branch.

a. The status of funds at any given time during the year was an important guide for the Budget and Fiscal Division in determining the accuracy of the budget estimates and forecasting the availability of funds for the remainder of the year. Theoretically, funds should be 75 percent obligated at the end of the third quarter of the fiscal year. If more than 75 percent were obligated, and no provisions were being made for major changes or other contingencies that would affect expenditures, this indicated that budget estimates were too low. If considerably less than 75

percent were obligated, there were probably funds lying dormant that could well be used elsewhere. The status on 31 March 1948 of funds for the three major programs in the European Command is shown in Table IV. (10)

Table IV  
STATUS OF FISCAL YEAR 1948 FUNDS ON 31 MARCH 1948

	Combined military appropriation	GARIOA pay of civilians only	Cemeterial expenses
1948 ceilings . . . . .	\$61,305,048	\$26,261,855	\$11,456,224
Allocated by Army to EUCOM . . . . .	50,939,170	20,343,306	8,477,261
Allocated by EUCOM to commands and agencies	42,607,956	19,625,417	8,082,363
Obligated . . . . .	40,758,736	18,161,349	7,781,021
Expended . . . . .	24,330,366	15,686,908	3,760,501

b. By 31 March 66 percent of the funds for the military establishment were obligated, 69 percent of Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA) funds, and 68 percent of funds for Cemeterial Expenses, indicating that adequate funds were available for the remaining quarter as well as a reasonable surplus to cover other contingencies. The difference between the amount obligated and the amounts expended was due to the delay between the time the obligations were incurred and actually paid. In the case of GARIOA funds, however, the difference was not great since the payment of civilian personnel followed closely upon the end of the pay period during which the obligations were established. (11)

4. Audits and Inspections.

a. With the inactivation of the Second Military District and the pending inactivation of the First Military District, all posts were designated as major commands and were to be funded directly from EUCOM Headquarters. To acquaint the post budget and fiscal officers with the procedures and practices of direct funding, a visit was made to each Military Post by a representative of the Budget and Fiscal Division. All applicable regulations and forms were listed so that requisitions could be submitted, if they were not already on hand, and discussions were held concerning the four budget estimates due prior to 1 July 1948. The four estimates to be submitted were 1949 indigenous funds, 1950 appropriated funds, first quarter 1949 indigenous funds, and first quarter 1949 appropriated funds. A course of instructions on fiscal and accounting procedures was conducted by example, i.e. the use of ledger sheets with  
(12)  
exemplary entries, etc.

b. The Military Posts of Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Darmstadt, and Wetzlar, formerly under the Second Military District, were funded directly from EUCOM Headquarters with the start of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year of 1948, and the other posts were to be funded directly beginning 1  
(13)  
July 1948.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 2.
2. Cable SC-32801, 27 Jun 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major comds.
3. Cir 72, Dept of the Army, 18 Mar 48, par III, subj: "Open Allotments."
4. Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 4.
5. Ibid., pp 3-4.
6. Ibid., p 5.
7. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 6, 10 Feb 48, par 33-34.
8. Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Chart 1.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid., pp 7-9, Chart 11
11. Ibid., p 9.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.

Chapter X

CHIEF HISTORIAN

~~RESTRICTED~~  
CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO:  
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief,  
European Command*  
*(Per dtd 25 Apr. 51)*

## Chapter X

### CHIEF HISTORIAN

#### 1. Organization and Key Personnel.

During the period 1 January to 31 March 1948, no changes occurred in the organization of the Historical Division, EUCOM. Lt. Col. J. W. Coutts, the only key officer to leave the Division during this period, re-  
(1)  
turned to the United States on 28 January 1948. Thereupon Col. H. C. Larter, Chief of the Occupational History Branch, was designated also  
(2)  
Acting Chief, Operational History (German) Branch.

#### 2. Liaison Officer in Washington.

In January 1948, Capt. F. C. Mahin, Historical Division, Special Staff, U.S. Army, was appointed German Specialist and Liaison Officer with  
(3)  
the Historical Division, EUCOM.

## OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY BRANCH

### 3. Status of the Occupational History.

a. Production was completed, in January 1948, of The Second Year of the Occupation, the narrative history of the occupation forces during the period 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947. This work, which represented a part of the Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1946-47, was bound in six volumes and consisted of 1,179 typewritten pages, estimated at 300,000 words. (See the photograph appended to this chapter.) It covered:

- Volume I Part One: Events, Problems, and Accomplishments  
Part Two: Office of the Commander in Chief
- Volume II Part Three: The Chief of Staff and the Special Staff under His Direct Supervision  
Part Four: The General Staff
- Volume III Part Five: The Special Staff
- Volume IV Part Five: The Special Staff (cont.)
- Volume V Part Six: Military Districts and Posts, and Major Commands
- Volume VI Chapter XVI: Deputy Director of Intelligence  
Chapter XLVI: U.S. Air Forces, Europe, and U.S. Naval Forces, Germany

In addition to the narrative, 17 supporting monographs and a small supplementary volume on U.S. Forces, Austria, were in preparation during the period under review.

b. The writing of the Third Year of the Occupation: The First Quarter, covering the period 1 July to 30 September 1947, was completed in February 1948. At the end of March, the status of production of this work was:

Volume	Title	Chapters	Pages	Final typing
I	The Command and the Staff under the Direct Supervision of the Chief of Staff	8	176	Completed
II	The General Staff	5	146	Completed
III	The Administrative Services	10	226	Incomplete
IV	The Technical Services	10	204	Incomplete
V	The Major Commands	8	203	Three concurrences awaited

c. Reports of operations from units of the European Command, covering the period 1 October to 31 December 1947, began arriving at the Historical Division in February, and work was begun on the writing of the narrative for that period.

#### 4. Revision of Production Schedule.

By January 1948 it was obvious that the production of the current history on a quarterly basis imposed too rigid a schedule upon the Occupational History Branch. Some factors, over which the branch had no control, were involved in meeting the schedule. Because the reports of

operations, one of the most important sources for the current history, were not due until 30 days after the close of each quarter, the writing of the current history could not begin until the second month of the following quarter. Experience of the past few months had shown that the major portion of the history of a quarter could be written during the second month of the following quarter, but that one more month was insufficient time to obtain concurrences from the 40 staff divisions and commands concerned. In January 1948, therefore, the Chief Historian secured approval of a new production schedule for the current history of the occupation forces: (12)

<u>History covering:</u>	<u>To be transmitted on:</u>
1 Jul 46-30 Jun 47	31 Jan 48
1 Jul 47-30 Sep 47	28 Feb 48
1 Oct 47-31 Dec 47	30 Apr 48
1 Jan 48-31 Mar 48	31 Jul 48

#### 5. Special Projects.

a. After Action Report, 12th Army Group. This project was completed in February, and the final volumes were shipped to the Department of the Army. (13)

b. Psychological Warfare Study. In January 1948 the German author of the Psychological Warfare Study advised the Chief Historian that completion of the project, planned for 31 March 1948, was likely to be delayed two or three months. New and valuable source material had been located after the date of 31 March had been set. (14) Since the Operational History (German) Branch was in the process of personnel retrenchment, it was decided, in March 1948, to transfer the administration of this project from the Operational to the Occupational History Branch. At that time it was estimated that the writing would be completed in August 1948. (15)

## OPERATIONAL HISTORY (GERMAN) BRANCH

### 6. Status of Work.

a. Operational History (German). The history of German operations during World War II was being written by approximately 150 German "home workers" and 50 "permanent party" members at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure (HDIE) at Neustadt, Germany. The home worker program, which had been authorized to begin on 1 January 1948, was proving very prolific, and manuscripts were received from this source in ever increasing numbers.

b. Special Projects Program. As had been planned, a small cadre of Germans at the HDIE began work, during the period under review, on clarification and translation of questionnaires received from the Department of the Army. By 17 January translation had been completed of the first questionnaire received from the Personnel and Administration Division, General Staff, U.S. Army. As the new program became known, additional questionnaires were received from service schools and divisions of the Department of the Army. These were assigned priority numbers by the Historical Division, Special Staff, U.S. Army, before they were forwarded to the Historical Division, EUCOM. Projects received by the Operational History (German) Branch by the end of March, and the order in which they were to be accomplished, were:

- (1) For the National War College
- (2) For the Director of Personnel and Administration
- (3) For the Infantry School

- (4) For the Chief, Chemical Corps
- (5) For the Statistical Division, Office of the Army  
Comptroller
- (6) For the Historical Division

At that time the Historical Division in Washington established a "reservoir of standing requests" concerning the German operational history.

This was to be handled, in the following order, during periods of relative inactivity in the Special Projects Program: (21)

- (1) Unfinished business
- (2) Western Front narratives
- (3) Eastern and special studies

c. Additional Projects.

(1) Psychological Warfare Study. On 10 January 1948, Volume V of this study was forwarded to the Department of the Army. (22)

(2) Skorzeny. At the beginning of February, the Skorzeny manuscript, entitled "Rescue of Mussolini," was completed. It totaled 353 pages, in addition to maps and sketches. Skorzeny and his adjutant, Radl, were released to the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM. (23)

(3) War Diary. At the request of the Historical Division, Special Staff, U.S. Army, German ex-General Percy Schramm was employed by the branch to reconstruct the diary of the German Armed Forces Operations Staff. He was to work at first at the HDIE and later at his home. (24)

7. Denazification.

The three special tribunals at Neustadt, which had been established

(25)

to denazify the writers of the German operational history, began proceedings in January 1948. All the German writers were affected by the denazification law, since they were classed as militarists. Most of them, however, were acquitted because of nonmembership in the National Socialist Party. Writers who had left Neustadt before their cases were considered were required to return from their homes to stand trial. It was expected that the proceedings would be completed by June. (26)

#### 8. Close of HDIE.

Plans were completed during the period under review for the close of the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure. (27) At the end of March, writers whose presence was no longer required at the enclosure were to return to their homes, where they would work on the Special Projects Studies or the German operational history. A group of approximately 29 writers and technicians were to remain at the enclosure after 1 April to complete manuscripts and maps on hand. (28) On 22 March the Chief Historian delivered a farewell address at the enclosure. Photographs were taken of the assembly for historical records. (29) The first group of writers departed from Neustadt on 22 and 23 March. The remainder left on 30 and 31 March. (30)

#### 9. Planning Future Work: The Control Group.

(31)  
It was planned that the Liaison and Contracting Officer, Operational History Branch, would be assisted after 30 June by a small group of German ex-officers who had been key men at the HDIE, to be known as the

Control Group. The duties of this group were to be mainly administrative. Questionnaires, received from the Historical Division in Washington, would be translated into German by translators of the Operational History (German) Branch. The Liaison and Contracting Officer would then transmit the questionnaires to the Control Group, which would recommend German ex-officers best qualified to answer them. Upon approval of these recommendations by the Liaison and Contracting Officer, transmission of the questionnaires to writers, administration of the work, and correspondence concerning it would be handled by the Control Group. When necessary, the Liaison and Contracting Officer would visit home workers for discussion of projects. In March German ex-generals, to comprise the Control Group, were selected and assigned on the basis of their former specialties as members of the German general staff:

Halder, Franz	Chief
von Greiffenberg, Hans	Operations
von Natzmer, Oldwig	Transportation
Toppe, Alfred	Supply
Mueller-Hillebrand, Burkhardt	Organization
Reinhardt, Hellmuth	Home Army
Zerbel, Alfred	Training
Buechs, Herbert	Technical Office

Much discussion of possible locations for the Control Group, after the close of HDIE on 30 June 1948, finally resulted in the decision that

quarters and office facilities would be obtained at Königstein, near Frankfurt.

Approval of this plan was received at the end of the period under review.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Ex and Adm Br, Monthly Progress Rpt, 31 Jan 48.
2. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Weekly Progress Rpt, 17 Jan 48.
3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 24 Feb 48, to Capt F. C. Mahin, Hist Div, SSUSA, sgd H. E. Potter, Col, Inf, C Hist.
4. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 17 Feb 48, subj: "Historical Program."
5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 18 Feb 48, subj: "History of the US Occupation Forces in Germany, 1 Jul 46-30 Jun 47."
6. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Occupational Hist Br, Weekly Progress Rpt, 20 Feb 48.
7. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 17 Feb 48, subj: "Historical Program."
8. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Occupational Hist Br, Weekly Progress Rpt, 26 Mar 48.
9. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 17 Feb 48, subj: "Historical Program."
10. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Apr 47, C of S to C Hist, subj: "Preparation of Occupational History."
11. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 6 Jan 48, subj: "Preparation of Occupational History."
12. Ibid.
13. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Weekly Progress Rpt, 21 Feb 48.
14. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Psychological Warfare, Weekly Progress Rpt, 9 Jan 48.
15. Information furnished by Mr Chase, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 6 Jul 48.
16. Information furnished by Capt W. F. Herrington, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 4 Feb 48.
17. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Weekly Rpt B-4, 4 Feb 48.
18. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 17 Dec 47, subj: "German Operational History."

19. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Weekly Rpt B-2, 17 Jan 48.
20. Ltr, WDSS, Hist Div, 22 Mar 48, to C Hist, sgd Harry J. Malony, Maj Gen, USA, Chief, Hist Div.
21. Ibid.
22. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Weekly Progress Rpt, 10 Jan 48.
23. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Weekly Rpt B-5, 7 Feb 48.
24. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Weekly Progress Rpt, 20 Mar 48.
25. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Sep 47, subj: "Operational Instructions."
26. Information furnished by Maj D. T. Murphy, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 9 Jul 48.
27. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 17 Dec 47, subj: "German Operational History."
28. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Weekly Rpt B-11, 20 Mar 48.
29. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Weekly Progress Rpt, 27 Mar 48.
30. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Weekly Rpts B-12 and 13, 27 Mar and 2 Apr.
31. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 17 Dec 47, subj: "German Operational History."
32. Information furnished by Maj D. T. Murphy, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 9 Jul 48.
33. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Operational Hist (Ger) Br, 15 Mar 48, to C Hist, sgd Daniel T. Murphy, Maj, Inf.
34. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 17 Dec 47, subj: "German Operational History."
35. Information furnished by Maj D. T. Murphy, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 9 Jul 48.
36. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Weekly Rpts B-12 and 13, 27 Mar and 2 Apr.



Chapter XI

CHIEF, ALLIED CONTACT SECTION

Chapter XI

CHIEF, ALLIED CONTACT SECTION

1. Functions.

a. Although the functions and organization of the Allied Contact Section remained unchanged during the first quarter of 1948, consideration was given to broadening the scope of its responsibilities relative to the control and supervision of foreign consulates in the U.S. Zone. The Allied Contact Section felt that, although it had been assigned the job of supervising the establishment of foreign consulates in the Frankfurt area through intermittent verbal orders, there was a need for written directives establishing the functions so that all pertinent information concerning foreign consulates would reach that office. The duties of the Allied Contact Section in the establishment of foreign consulates did not include the accreditation of new consulates and personnel, but was limited to the providing of adequate housing and other logistic and administrative

(3) support. There was no section or division of EUCOM Headquarters that could furnish detailed information concerning the location, date of establishment, personnel, or date of comparative rank among consul generals and consuls accredited to the U.S. Zone. It was further anticipated that, when the State Department assumed control over the occupation, then scheduled to occur in mid-1948, channels of communication would run from the State Department to the foreign consulates rather than from Army headquarters to military liaison detachments. Consequently, it was felt that an administrative clearinghouse for such communications would materially increase the efficiency of foreign liaison.

b. In view of these considerations, the Allied Contact Section recommended that it be assigned the following additional functions: first, supervision of the establishment of foreign consulates in the Frankfurt area; secondly, maintenance of a register of all consular personnel in the U.S. Zone; and thirdly, channeling of administrative correspondence between foreign consulates and the appropriate headquarters or State Department agency. (4) According to these proposals a registry was to be maintained of the names, consular titles, marital status, location of dependents, and the date of arrival of all nonresidents employed by foreign consulates. After the initial reports were made, all changes in personnel and supporting information were to be submitted not later than (5) 15 days after the effective date of the change. Concerning the routing of correspondence it was proposed that consulates in the Frankfurt area forward all correspondence through the Allied Contact Section, and that

consulates outside the Frankfurt area forward correspondence directed to military or State Department agencies, other than that of a local nature, through the Allied Contact Section.

2. Liaison with Foreign Military Forces.

a. When EUCOM Headquarters started its move to Heidelberg, it was decided that foreign liaison elements whose work was not in direct conjunction with any staff divisions would remain in Frankfurt. The Allied Contact Section itself remained in Frankfurt and assumed administrative responsibility for certain foreign missions formerly under the control of the Civil Affairs Division. Those missions and the date they were undertaken by the Allied Contact Section were: the Polish Repatriation Mission, 16 February 1948; the Vatican Mission, 2 March 1948; and the Soviet Repatriation Mission, 2 March 1948. The Resettlement Missions for Belgium and France, which were accredited to Frankfurt Military Post, were also due to come under the administrative control of the Allied Contact Section. The responsibilities related to these foreign missions consisted of providing a mail and message center, travel orders, office space, logistic support, and other services.

b. Reaccreditation of the Enemy Personnel Section, British Task Force, was effected on 22 March 1948, but only after a reduction had been made in its staff from 17 to 10. The reduced staff consisted of one officer, two civilian officers, six clerks, and one driver. Upon the completion of operations by the 7708th War Crimes Group in January, foreign war crimes teams were released from attachment to EUCOM and directed to

return to their home countries. The Governments of France, Poland, and Belgium, however, gave sufficient reasons for the maintenance of small teams for further investigation and, consequently, the accreditation of small teams from these countries to remain for short periods of time was authorized. The Allied Contact Section arranged for the accreditation of these teams with several Offices of Military Government and with the 7701st  
(12)  
Documents Center, Berlin.

### 3. Reduction of Foreign Liaison Personnel.

No further progress was made toward reducing the number of foreign liaison personnel in the U.S. Zone. The Soviet and Polish Repatriation Missions persisted in their policy of nonreduction on the grounds that a foreign ministers' conference decision was involved. Failing to make the Soviet and Polish missions comply voluntarily, EUCOM initiated a policy whereby repatriation officers of those nations whose tours of duty had expired could not be replaced. Negotiations were also under way to establish a Polish Consulate in Munich. OMGUS stipulated that, with the establishment of the Polish Consulate in Munich, four Polish repatriation officers were to be attached to Stuttgart Military Post, which was tantamount to disapproval of the establishment of another consulate in Stuttgart. Under these conditions Polish repatriation personnel would be  
(13)  
reduced to these four in Stuttgart. EUCOM Headquarters directed the attention of OMGUS to the fact that, although liaison personnel had been considerably reduced since the start of the policy in August 1947, foreign personnel attached to OMGUS had been increasing in number. Personnel

concerned with restitution, reparations, and resettlement composed over half of the foreign personnel in the U.S. Zone, and the first two of these three activities were under OMGUS jurisdiction. (14)

#### 4. Foreign Consulates.

a. During the first quarter of 1948 consulates of the following nations were established in the Frankfurt area; Greece, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, and Czechoslovakia. One of the problems arising from the establishment of more foreign consulates had been the availability of office space. Originally, space was to be made available in Sachsenhausen, Frankfurt, but in January this project was abandoned due to inability to have necessary repairs made. Instead a block of 26 houses in Höchst, an industrial suburb of Frankfurt, was allotted to the Allied Contact Section for the housing of new consulates. Objections were raised by the foreign consular officials over being housed in a factory town, but in view of the scarcity of adequate housing facilities in the Frankfurt area the objections were overruled. (15)

b. According to the policy of discontinuing foreign liaison sections, within 30 days after the establishment of a consulate by that country, two sections were closed--the Danish Liaison Section on 30 March and the Greek Liaison Section on 25 March. (16)

#### 5. Quasi-Consular Representatives.

The expansion of the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA) to include representatives from Belgium, the Netherlands, and France brought about the

question of accreditation. Eventually these representatives were to come under the commercial attaches which in turn were to be attached to their respective consulates. (17) Until the establishment of the commercial attaches the new representatives would have to be granted logistical support, so a decision was reached among the Allied Control Section, OMGUS, and the consular officials whereby the JEIA representatives would receive temporary accreditation through the Allied Contact Section. Accordingly, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France received temporary accreditation for their JEIA representatives on 9 February. Ultimately representation was to consist of two persons from each country at JEIA headquarters in Höchst, and one each at the four land capitals, Bremen, Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, and Munich. (18)

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Allied Contact Sec, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 1.
2. Memo, Allied Contact Sec to SGS, 23 Mar 48, subj: "Administration of Consulates, US Zone."
3. Interview with Col Anthony J. Biddle, Chief, Allied Contact Sec, 16 Jul 48.
4. Memo, Allied Contact Sec to SGS, 23 Mar 48, subj: "Administration of Consulates, US Zone."
5. Ibid., appendix 2.
6. Ibid.
7. Hq, EUCOM, Allied Contact Sec, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 1.
8. SO 35, EUCOM, 16 Feb 48, par 10.
9. Ibid., par 9.
10. SO 46, EUCOM, 2 Mar 48, par 7.
11. Hq, EUCOM, Allied Contact Sec, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 2.
12. Ibid., p 2.
13. Ltr, Col A. J. Biddle to Archibald Calhoun, Pol Affairs Div, OMGUS, 11 Mar 48; Hq, EUCOM, Allied Contact Sec, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 3.
14. Ltr, Col A. J. Biddle to Archibald Calhoun, Pol Affairs Div, OMGUS, 11 Mar 48.
15. Hq, EUCOM, Allied Contact Sec, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 3.
16. Ibid., p 4.
17. Ibid., 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 3.
18. Ibid., 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 4-5.