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The THIRD YEAR

1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 1948

VOLUME IV

<p>OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY SPECIAL STAFF, U.S. ARMY</p> <p>HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT FILE</p>	<p>CALL NUMBER</p> <p>8-3.1 CC 1 C V 4 C 1</p>
<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 style="text-align: right;">REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED BY AUTHORITY OF Ltr US Army, Europe 7 Sept 54</p>	
<p>OFFICE OF ORIGIN</p> <p>Historical Division, European Command Frankfurt-AM-Main, Germany</p>	<p>Ltr EUCOM 25 Apr 51</p>
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OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES

1947-1948

HISTORICAL DIVISION ~~CANCELLED~~ EUROPEAN COMMAND

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

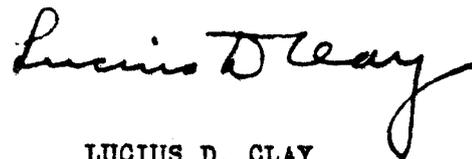
TO : All concerned

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

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

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

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



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

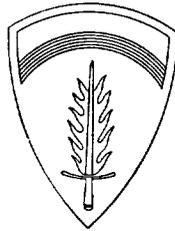
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The Third Year of the Occupation

THE THIRD QUARTER: 1 January — 31 March 1948



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Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

*Commander-in-Chief
European Command
(to 25 April 51)*

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

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The Technical Services

Staff

HISTORICAL DIVISION

Chief Historian Col. Harold E. Potter, Inf. (17 Dec 45-)

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY BRANCH

Chief Col. Harry C. Larter, Jr., FA (25 Sep 47-)

EDITORIAL GROUP

Chief Lt. Col. John R. Ulmer, Inf. (11 Nov 46-)
Chief Historical Consultant . Joseph R. Starr, Ph. D. (1 Feb 46-)
Production Manager and Chief,
Cartographic Section Stanley E. Hughes (13 Oct 45-)

CONTRIBUTORS

Chapters
I-II Maj. Leonard L. Lerwill, Inf. (2 May 46-)
Dr. Joseph R. Starr
III Maj. Leonard L. Lerwill
IV Ernest Kreiling, B.S. (3 Nov 47-)
V Dorothy N. S. Russell (4 Aug 48-)
VI Arthur R. Burnet, A.B. (10 Jan 47-19 Jan 49)
VII-VIII. Ellinor F. Anspacher (25 Jan 48-)
IX. Ernest Kreiling
X Ellinor F. Anspacher
XI. Ernest Kreiling
XII Frizelle Gable, B.A. (30 Dec 46-)
XIII. Joseph P. Tustin (27 Oct 47-12 Oct 48)
XIV Francis Chase, M.S. (13 Jun 47-)
XV. Elizabeth S. Lay, M.A. (25 Nov 46-)
XVI John H. Collins (11 May 48-)
XVII. Muriel Young, B.A. (London) (25 Aug 47-
1 Jul 48)
XVIII Frizelle Gable
XIX Lt. Col. George L. Pitre, Inf. (3 May 47-
26 Nov 48)
XX Garnie W. Walker, M. A. (24 Jun 48-)
XXI Lt. Col. George L. Pitre
XXII. Bernard V. Hall, M.A. (23 Oct 46-)
XXIII Ernest Kreiling
XXIV-XXV. Garnie W. Walker
XXVI. Arthur A. Tashko (8 Sep 47-)

Chapters

XXVII	Margaret L. Geis, M.A. (15 May 47-)
XXVIII-XXIX	Albert Norman, B.S.S. (24 Dec 46-18 Aug 48)
XXX-XXXI.	Margaret L. Geis
XXXII-XXXIII.	Elizabeth S. Lay
XXXIV	Ernest Kreiling
XXXV	John H. Collins
XXXVI-XXXVII.	Arthur A. Tashko
XXXVIII	Dr. Joseph R. Starr
XXXIX	Joseph P. Tustin
XL	Joseph P. Tustin and Francis Chase
XLI	John H. Collins
XLII.	Francis Chase

CLERICAL STAFF

Military Staff

Sfc. Charles E. Simons (31 Jan 47-)
 Sgt. John D. McMenly (23 Sep 48-)
 Sgt. Loren D. Mikkelsen (1 Mar 48-
 4 Oct 48)
 Pfc. Augustine A. Gustillo, Jr.,
 (20 Jun 48-20 Oct 48; 9 Dec 48-)
 Pvt. Roy J. Duncan (29 Oct 48-)

Civilian Staff

Joanne M. Lucas (14 Feb 49-)
 Irene M. Morlan (27 Dec 46-
 14 Feb 49)
 Helen R. Muser (14 Feb 49-)
 Unita E. Partridge (25 Nov 46-)
 Margaret A. Vogan (20 Dec 46-
 31 Dec 47; 1 Jul 48-)
 Velma I. Walters (1 Jul 47-14 Feb 49)

DOCUMENTS BRANCH

Chief Archivist Gillett Griswold (8 Nov 45-)

Military Staff

Sgt. Arnold Hill (20 Oct 48-
 26 Feb 49)
 Sgt. Stanley L. Lawrence
 (19 Mar 47-)
 Cpl. Robert S. Woodward (18 May 48-)
 Pfc. Frank W. Lind (14 Dec 48-)

Civilian Staff

Barbara A. Beckwith (10 May 48-)
 Lydia W. Brooks (1 Jun 48-)
 William Marshall (5 Oct 46-)

CARTOGRAPHIC SECTION

Gerald Dragton (16 Mar 48-
 12 Jul 48)
 Mary E. Harwood (12 Jul 46-)

Martin Krick (7 May 46-1 Jul 48)
 Johannes Schueren (18 Mar 46-)

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Chapter XXVII

CHIEF, CHEMICAL CORPS

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

Chapter XXVII

CHIEF, CHEMICAL CORPS

1. Organization and Executives.

No changes occurred in the structure and mission of the Office of the Chief, Chemical Corps, during the first three months of 1948. Pending the planned reorganization of the division, however, the Training and Technical Branches had only a nominal existence, their functions being absorbed by the Executive and Supply Branches, respectively. The following list of key officers also shows the branches or sections into which the office was divided.

(1)

Chief, Chemical Corps.	Col. Milton T. Hankins
Chief, Executive Branch.	Lt. Col. Roland P. Fournier
Chief, Personnel Section	2d Lt. William C. Little
Chief, Administration, Mail, and Records Section.	John J. Liscinsky
Chief, Supply and Fiscal Branch. . .	Lt. Col. Warren S. LeRoy
Chief, Training Branch (Acting). . .	Lt. Col. Roland P. Fournier
Chief, Technical Branch (Acting) . .	Lt. Col. Warren S. LeRoy

(2)
Originally scheduled for 22-26 March, the transfer of the Office of the Chief, Chemical Corps, from Frankfurt to Heidelberg was deferred until 7 April 1948, when sufficient office space became available.

2. Strength of Chemical Corps in European Command.

The lack of sufficient personnel continued to hamper the activities of the Chemical Corps in the European Command. Because the strength authorized was inadequate, it was necessary for the Chief of the Laboratory Division at the Hanau Depot to serve also as technical adviser on intelligence matters to the Chief, Chemical Corps. The office was authorized a strength of 3 officers, 4 enlisted men, 5 (3) American and Allied civilians, and 5 German employees, (4) making a staff of 17 persons. The office operated at full strength throughout the period under review and had in addition a surplus officer who was on duty with the office pending his return to the United States. (5)

3. Depot Administration.

a. Established in April 1947, the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot was the only one of that service operating in the European Command. The depot was attached to the Hanau Subpost of Frankfurt Military Post and Lt. Col. Donald E. Yanka commanded the installation, assisted by Capt. Kenneth W. Gobar as executive officer. No significant alterations took place in depot management personnel or organization during the period under review. The depot employed only 3 American civilians, although unfilled personnel authorizations existed for 1 American and

2 Allied civilians. At the end of March German employees of the depot numbered 220, with 40 additional positions unfilled. The high rate of absenteeism, which averaged 47.5 persons daily, was the major cause for dismissal of German workers.
(6)

b. It was the responsibility of the depot to procure, maintain, and issue all Chemical Corps supplies of Classes II, IV, and V as authorized for forces in the European Command; to provide both field and base maintenance for chemical material issued to troops; to operate the Base Chemical Laboratory; to dispose of surplus chemical property; and to perform technical inspections and other operations for the Chief, Chemical Corps.
(7)

c. The Hanau Chemical Corps Depot was operated by two units: the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 15th Chemical Base Depot; and the 63d Chemical Base Depot and Maintenance Company. Authorized strength of the former unit was 7 officers, 19 enlisted men, 4 American civilians, 2 Allied civilians, and 260 Germans. On 31 March actual strength of the company was 7 officers, 19 enlisted men, 2 American civilians, and 232 German civilians. The 63d Chemical Base Depot and Maintenance Company had an actual strength of 5 officers and 83 men on 31 March as compared to an authorized strength of 6 officers and 85 men. The company continued to serve as the central administrative section for all enlisted men stationed at the depot, for whom it provided supply, messing, and training.
(8)

4. Repair of Gas Masks.

The Chemical Base Depot Maintenance Shop for Chemical Corps Classes II and IV supplies was charged with the repair and salvage of gas masks. In January repairs were completed on 33,000 gas masks on which work had been started during the final quarter of 1947, weekly production figures having increased from an average of 2,000 to 3,000 masks. Upon termination of the project, the maintenance shop undertook the salvage of 43,000 N2A2 gas masks for their rubber, metal, and canvas content. The material salvaged was transferred to German agencies in accordance with the new policy on the disposal of scrap and surplus materials. The salvage operation was completed in less than three weeks' time. On 31 March a lot of 26,000 masks repaired at Rheinau or (9) in France was being reexamined.

5. Disposal of Surplus Property.

By 1 January 1948 the Operations Division of the Hanau Depot had declared as surplus 477 long tons of chemical supplies all of which had been turned over to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC). Of the total, 344 long tons had been sold by OFLC. During the quarter ending 31 March, 13 long tons of stocks were withdrawn from declaration, and no additional declarations were made. In accordance with the terms of a bulk transfer agreement, an estimated 500 tons of chemical stocks were to be sold to the German public corporation known as Staatliche Erfassungs-Gesellschaft für Oeffentliches

(10)

Gut MBH (STEG) for use in the German economy.

6. Status of Stocks.

In a report to the Logistics Division, the Chief, Chemical Corps, stated that information on the status of supplies stocked at the Hanau Depot was available in accurate and complete form. An inspection of the installation indicated an accuracy of 98 percent in stock record accounts and resulted in the judgment that storage and warehousing of supplies were excellent. (11) In addition to its normal duties, the Stock Control Division completed the preparation of documents relating to surplus property for disposal by OFLC and inventoried 500 items in preparation for their transfer to the German corporation mentioned above.

7. Captured Enemy Material.

During 1947 the Chemical Corps disposed of all captured enemy material in Classes II and IV by transfer to OMGUS. The disposition of 2,000 tons of Class V enemy stocks made during January, February, and March left 16,000 tons for shipment to the Ulmer Corporation in Italy. The project of scuttling captured toxic ammunition was abandoned in favor of transferring the stocks to the Italian concern, which agreed to demilitarize the ammunition in order to obtain its base components and other scrap for commercial use in Italy. It was planned to complete the shipment of the 16,000 tons of ammunition by 15 May 1948. (12)

8. Intelligence Activities.

The lack of necessary materials hampered the 501st Engineer Utilities Company in completing plumbing and electrical work on the Chemical Base Laboratory at the Hanau Depot, thus delaying analytical functions of the Laboratory Division. The I. G. Farben Control in Höchst leased tables for use in the laboratory, and chemical agents and other equipment were renovated pending completion of laboratory facilities. The division conducted weekly classes in qualitative analysis for its employees. Translators of the Laboratory Division prepared English (13) versions of four captured German documents for the Chief, Chemical Corps.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Cml Corps, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Feb 48, file AG 370.5 GSP-AGO, subj: "Movement of Headquarters."
3. T/D No 303-1423-A, EUCOM, 20 Feb 48.
4. Hq, EUCOM, Authorization No 1, Form EC No 1-2, 17 Nov 47, subj: "Civilian Personnel Authorization."
5. Hq, EUCOM, Cml Corps, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
6. Ibid.
7. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Cml Corps, 15 Apr 47, file CML 323.3, subj: "Mission of the Hanau Chemical Depot."
8. Hq, EUCOM, Cml Corps, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
9. Ibid.
10. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
11. Ibid.
12. Hq, EUCOM, Cml Corps, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
13. Ibid.

Chapter XVIII

CHIEF ENGINEER

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

Chapter XXVIII

CHIEF ENGINEER

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Organization and Key Personnel.

a. Operations of the Corps of Engineers in the European Command during the first quarter of 1948 were directed by the Chief Engineer, Brig. Gen. D. G. Shingler, and his deputy, Col. C. P. Hardy. The Office of the Chief Engineer was made up of six divisions--Administrative, Fiscal, Construction, Planning and Control, Supply, and Military. With the exception of the Fiscal Division, each division was in turn subdivided into several branches. The Administrative Division contained an Administration Branch, Civilian Personnel Branch, and Transportation Branch. The Construction Division contained a Construction Branch and a

Real Estate Branch. The Planning and Control Division contained a Planning and Analysis Branch and an Information Branch. The Supply Division contained a Supply Policy Branch and a Maintenance Policy Branch. The Military Division contained a Troops Branch and an Intelligence Branch. (See Chart I.)

b. The chief executives of the Office of the Chief Engineer on 31 March 1948, in addition to the Deputy Chief Engineer, included Lt. Col. C. A. Rust as Executive and Administrative Control Officer and the chiefs of divisions. The divisions were headed as follows: the Administrative Division, Lt. Col. C. A. Rust, who replaced Lt. Col. H. H. Fisk on 9 February; the Fiscal Division, 1st Lt. F. J. Whittle; the Construction Division, G. R. Clemens, as Acting Chief; the Planning and Control Division, Lt. Col. J. L. Hunter; the Supply Division, Lt. Col. S. K. Eisiminger, who replaced Lt. Col. J. T. Poffenberger on 1 February; and the Military Division, Lt. Col. L. E. Lynn. The European Command Engineer School was commanded by Lt. Col. W. C. Bennett, Jr., until 16 March, when he was relieved by Lt. Col. E. O. Hamilton.

2. Functions.

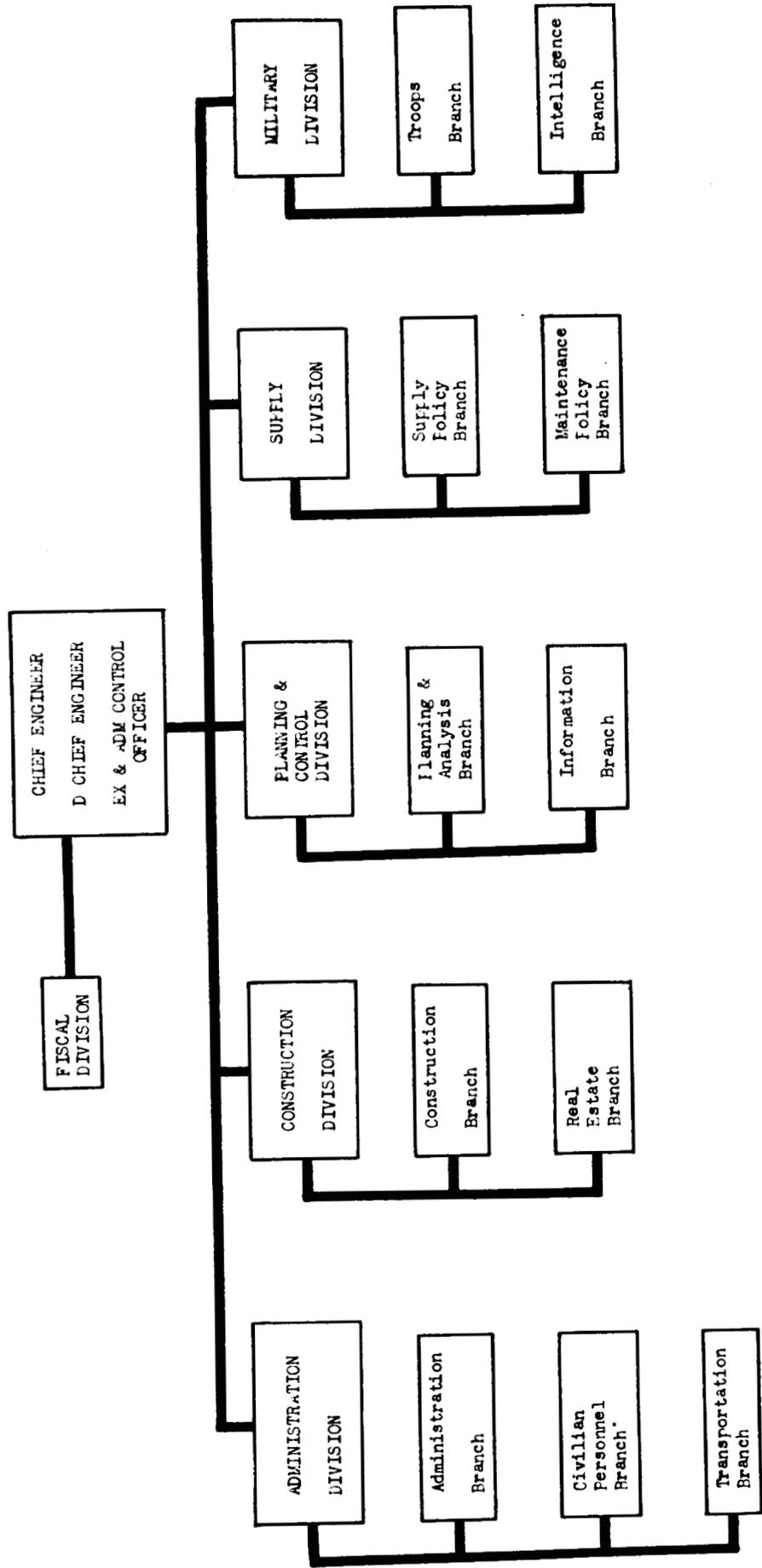
a. As adviser to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, the Chief Engineer established basic plans and policies for over-all engineer activities and commanded engineer technical service installations and units. He advised on requirements for and allocation of troop units and technical specialists; on requirements, procurement, stock control, storage, and salvage of engineer supplies and materials; on technical

CHART I

ORGANIZATION

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

31 March 1948



training of engineer troops; on procurement and allocation of engineer construction and operational labor; on construction and maintenance of military structures (save signal); on operation of utilities; on surveying and mapping; and on requisitioning and releasing real estate and the settlement of occupancy claims. The Chief Engineer was responsible also for fire fighting and fire prevention; collection and dissemination of engineer intelligence; protection against insects, vermin, and rodents; destruction of enemy fortifications; and the establishment of requirements for solid fuels and their storage and distribution.

b. The Construction Division was responsible for technical supervision over engineer construction, utilities, fire protection activities, packing and crating of household goods, and procurement and disposal of real estate; for recommendation of policies on allocation of contract and hired labor used by the Corps of Engineers; and for recommendations concerning requests for major construction projects. The division was also responsible for supervising the program of destroying enemy war installations and carrying into effect the real estate directives of the Department of the Army.

c. The Planning and Control Division operated an advisory and consulting service for the other divisions of the Office of the Chief Engineer in developing budgetary estimates and plans for the employment of engineer installations and troop and labor service units. It prepared and coordinated with other interested agencies the publication of engineer operational plans and special studies and reports. The division's

activities included also the maintaining of engineer operational maps and statistical data covering all phases of engineer activities in the European Command and the handling of information and public relations for the Chief Engineer.

d. In the Military Division were vested staff functions relating to the activation, organization, and distribution of engineer installations and troop and labor service units. The division maintained data on strengths and composition of all elements of the Corps of Engineers; recommended changes in the tables of organization and equipment of engineer units; supervised the training of military and locally hired personnel and assigned quotas to the European Command Engineer School. The division was charged with the responsibility of making technical inspections of all engineer units in the European Command and of making inspections of all engineer units assigned to the Chief Engineer as respects the Troop Information and Education Programs, personnel records, and administrative matters. The division was also responsible for engineer intelligence activities, preparation of intelligence studies, maintenance of a technical intelligence library, the production and issue of maps, and the maintenance of a map reference library.

e. The Supply Division had responsibility for the following activities: determination of engineer supply requirements, including solid fuels; engineer stock control; disposal of excess supplies; and recommendations regarding location and specifications of engineer supply and maintenance installations.

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

g. The Administrative Division was charged with the coordination of all administrative work in the Office of the Chief Engineer and engineer installations and with supervising Special Services activities of personnel assigned to them.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OF ENGINEER TROOPS

3. Principles of the Assignment and Control of Engineer Troops and Labor Service Companies.

Engineer troops and installations in the European Command were under the technical supervision of the Chief Engineer and, with some exceptions, were generally assigned to major commands for operations under the immediate control of the Engineer of the respective command or military post. Units and installations carrying out functions for the entire European Command were kept under the direct operational control of the Chief Engineer. Engineer labor units employed in the European Command were assigned to the Office of the Chief Engineer; Headquarters Command, EUCOM; and Stuttgart and Heidelberg Military Posts.

They included ten construction labor service companies, one maintenance labor service company, and one dump truck labor service company, comprising 2,554 men. The labor service companies, consisting chiefly of displaced persons, were supervised by headquarters of military supervision companies, each consisting of 2 officers and from 7 to 12 enlisted men.

4. EUCOM Headquarters.

Troop units that operated directly under the control of the Chief Engineer--with an average strength of 2,532 officers and enlisted men and 6,664 German workmen-- consisted of the following: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 597th Engineer Base Depot; 96th and 97th Base Depot Companies; 614th Base Equipment Company; 7709th Base Reproduction Company; 555th Composite Service Group; 547th Construction Battalion (Negro); 81st and 82d Depot Companies; 7725th Depot Augmentation Detachment; 42d, 43d, and 44th Dump Truck Companies (Special); 485th Heavy Shop Company; 969th and 970th Maintenance Companies; 25th Map Depot Detachment; 756th Parts Supply Company; 1st, 3d and 93d Service Detachments; 500th Supply and Maintenance Platoon; 66th Topographic Company (Corps); 502d Utilities Company; and 7710th EUCOM Engineer School. The number of engineer troops under the operational control of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, averaged 695 and the number of German workmen, 6,343. Engineer units included the 556th Composite Service Group, 716th Depot Company, 45th Dump Truck Company (Special), 609th Light Equipment Company, 501st and 505th Utilities Companies,

and 518th through 523d Utilities Detachments.

5. Military Districts and Posts.

Engineer units assigned to the First and Second Military Districts and to military posts were engaged chiefly in repair and maintenance of roads, construction of housing for troops and families, repair and maintenance of hospitals, construction and repair of storage facilities, maintenance of pure water supplies, operation of utilities, and fire protection at vital installations. Under operational control of First Military District were an average of 1,294 officers and enlisted men and 13,015 German workmen. Military units included the 1st Engineer Combat Battalion, the 4th Supply and Maintenance Company, and the 40th and 41st Dump Truck Companies (Special). Second Military District, which was inactivated on 20 January 1948, employed an average of 1,310 engineer troops and 3,687 German workmen. Engineer units consisted of one engineer composite service group, one engineer construction battalion, one engineer combat company, three engineer dump truck companies, one engineer service detachment, one engineer utilities company, and one engineer supply and maintenance platoon. Upon the inactivation of Second Military District, these units came under the operational control of the Chief Engineer. Military posts varied greatly in the number and types of engineer troops that they employed. For example, Heidelberg Military Post employed Company B of the 252d Construction Battalion, using an average of 211 military and 6,120 German personnel.

Stuttgart Military Post employed the 252d Construction Battalion less Company B, using an average of 178 military and 1,877 German personnel.

6. U.S. Forces, Austria.

A three-month average of 664 officers and enlisted men and 1,736 local workmen were employed by Headquarters, USFA. Military units assigned to that command were: Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments of the 522d, 523d, and 524th Engineer Service Battalions; Headquarters of the 88th, 586th, and 640th Service Companies; and the 578th, 582d, and 583d Utilities Companies.

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

Engineer units serving with OMGUS in the U.S. Sector of Berlin were: Headquarters, 596th Service Company, the 579th Utilities Company, and the 581st Supply and Maintenance Company. The number of military personnel employed averaged 577 and the number of German workmen, 3,683.

8. Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation used an average of 159 military personnel and 4,941 German workmen. It employed the 536th Engineer Service Battalion.

9. U.S. Air Forces in Europe.

U.S. Air Forces in Europe employed an average of 1,433 military personnel in both construction and nonconstruction jobs and 8,333

German workmen. Units employed were: Headquarters and Headquarters Service Company, 924th Engineer Aviation Group, 831st and 862d Engineer Aviation Battalions, and the 2175th Engineer Aviation Maintenance Company.

10. Distribution of Engineer Troops According to Type of Work.

a. The employment of engineer troops in the European Command for the quarter ending 31 March 1948, expressed in averages by type of employment, was as follows: construction and utilities, 3,339; supply and maintenance, 2,060; Air Force construction and maintenance, 1,129; Army post engineering activities, 923; administration and supervision, 403; headquarters duties, 323; labor supervision, 45; training, 153; and topographical and intelligence, 86.

11. Training.

Training of troops and German workmen in engineer subjects was given on the job and at the EUCOM Engineer School. Engineer units also sent 106 students to attend courses at Ordnance, Quartermaster, Constabulary, and Troop Information and Education schools. Courses offered at the EUCOM Engineer School for troops provided training as carpenters, draftsmen, electricians, fire fighters, machinists, master mechanics, Diesel and refrigerator mechanics, air compressor and crane and shovel operators, road grader and dozer operators, supply clerks, utility repairmen, welders, and demolition technicians. Officers were given training as fire marshals. Special courses were begun in mines and booby-traps and in the supervision of packing and crating. German

workmen were trained as stock record clerks, fire fighters, construction equipment mechanics, ignition and carburetor mechanics, refrigerator mechanics, warehousemen, and welders. Training was given also in depot packing and crating. One officer and twenty enlisted men from the Turkish Army were enrolled in courses as crane and shovel operators, electricians, fire fighters, road graders, and dozer operators, supply technicians, and utility repairmen. Graduates from the school during the quarter included 17 officers, 246 enlisted men, and 103 German workmen.

ENGINEER SUPPLY AND INSTALLATIONS

12. Levels of Supply.

The quantity of engineer supplies required to support the occupation forces was called the disposition level, which was a figure representing the tonnage available until a certain date. Accordingly, any substantial change in the occupational troop basis required a recomputation of this level. The Office of the Chief Engineer operated on a disposition level to include support to the occupation forces until the year 1951. The level was computed on a data available on 1 January 1948. A 30-day maintenance level of expendable Class II supplies was authorized to each military post and exempted air station. The supply of coal followed closely plans made during 1947. Favorable winter weather and a carefully supervised fuel conservation program

avoided the serious coal shortage experienced in the winter of 1946-1947.

13. Requirements and Procurement.

a. Requirements for Class IV construction materials were submitted by major commands six months before the quarter in which the supplies were to be used. Requirements for Class IV maintenance supplies were met on the basis of 30-day allowances, shipped from depots to military posts and exempted air stations. Requirements for Class IV supplies were consolidated by the Office of the Chief Engineer and those that could not be met from depot stock were procured either in occupied territory or elsewhere in Europe. Indispensable supplies neither on hand nor procurable in Europe were requisitioned from the United States.

b. Procurement in Germany consisted of headquarters and field procurement. Headquarters procurement involved long-term wholesale buying to meet Zone-wide requirements. Field procurement, on the other hand, involved local purchase by purchasing and contracting officers from stocks in the hands of German dealers. Such purchases were usually made to meet immediate needs and generally required the approval of the Office of Military Government of the Land where the purchase was being made. The number of purchasing and contracting officers was limited to one for each military post. Headquarters procurement was carried out by the commanding officer of the Hanau Base Engineer Depot, under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, through three teams operating in Bavaria, Hesse, and Württemberg-Baden. Plans were under way to establish a

procurement and contracting office in the British Zone. Quarterly requirements for construction materials were submitted by major commands to the Office of the Chief Engineer, where they were consolidated and submitted to COMGUS in Berlin. Based on estimates of the supply of raw materials, productive capacity, and manpower, COMGUS published quarterly engineer production assignments, which were assignments for production in each of the four Lander of the U.S. Zone of Germany. The engineer procurement teams then placed orders with German firms up to the full production assignments. Most construction materials, such as lumber, cement, steel, and clay products were procured without difficulty. There was a critical shortage of bakelite, pipe and fittings, and certain hardware specialties, which interfered with maintenance and slowed down minor construction.

c. Procurement in the field was considerably improved during the first months of 1948 by the publication of an COMGUS directive giving military agencies a higher priority in procurement than the Joint Export-Import Agency. The improvement was marked in the procurement of lumber. Prior to the issuance of this directive, engineer procurement teams could purchase lumber only from small saw mills or from wholesalers. The larger saw mills were reserved for contracts let by the Joint Export-Import Agency and the Army could buy only cull lumber. The directive made it possible for the engineer teams to select their own lumber mills and to secure their entire production in filling quarterly assignments.

d. Engineer procurement within Germany from 1 January to 31 March 1948 for both services and materials was in the following amounts, computed on the basis of a conversion rate of ten Reichsmarks to the dollar:

	<u>Headquarters procurement</u>	<u>Field procurement</u>
Materials	\$1,158,627.00	\$ 831,922.00
Services	<u>25,947.00</u>	<u>2,932,528.00</u>
Total	\$1,184,574.00	\$3,764,450.00

e. Procurement of supplies outside Germany was paid for from appropriated funds. Procurement from such sources, however, was negligible. There were still some claims being settled arising out of irregular procurement of engineer items during the war and the immediate postwar period. Contracts executed by Western Base Section were being closed.

14. Engineer Depots.

The European Command Engineer Base Depot was located in Hanau and depots in Fürth, Bremen, Mannheim, and Gelnhausen served as sub-depots. U.S. Forces in Austria were served by a depot in Linz. All engineer depots besides the Hanau Base Depot were slated to be closed when all their supplies and equipment were moved to Hanau. At the end of March about 3,190 tons of supplies still remained to be moved to Hanau.

15. Other Engineer Installations.

In addition to the supply depots, there were in the U.S. Zone of Germany a number of construction material supply points, solid fuel storage and reconsignment points, and engineer maintenance installations. There were, in addition, a number of German plants engaged in repairing certain types of engineer equipment. Construction material supply points were located in Munich, under the control of the First Military District, and in Mainz-Kastel, under the control of the Chief Engineer. Solid fuel storage and reconsignment points were located in Rheinau, Aschaffenburg, Kassel, and Hof, all under the control of the Chief Engineer. Hof served as a reconsignment point for briquets from the Soviet Zone of Germany. Engineer equipment field maintenance installations were located in the following cities: Hanau, Munich, Mainz-Kastel, all controlled by the Chief Engineer; Frankfurt, controlled by Headquarters Command, EUCOM; Landsberg, controlled by USAFE; Bremerhaven controlled by Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; Berlin, controlled by OMGUS; and Linz, controlled by USFA. The following German plants, under the jurisdiction of the Chief Engineer, were employed in repairing engineer equipment.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Function</u>
Daimler-Benz	Uhingen-Göppingen	Rebuilding cranes
Kraeble Bros.	Backnang	Rebuilding tractors, graders, and rollers
FMA Pokorny	Frankfurt	Rebuilding air compressors
Beinhorne Electrical Shop	Hanau	Rebuilding electric motors
Sabel and Scheurer	Oberursel	Manufacturing flat motor bearings

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Function</u>
Vulcan Diesel Plant Karl Wolfe	Bremen Göppingen	Repairing tractors Rebuilding starters, fuel pumps, carburetors, magnetos, and Diesel fuel injector pumps
Daimler-Benz Alfred Teves Karl Schmitt	Stuttgart Frankfurt Fulda	Supplying spare parts Supplying piston rings Rebuilding electrical equipment
Fritz Leitz	Oberkochen	Rebuilding general items

16. Excess and Surplus Property.

Up to 31 March 70,554 long tons of engineer equipment and supplies had been declared surplus. Approximately 52,000 tons were still in depots awaiting shipment on orders from the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. Excess critical engineer items set aside for shipment to the United States amounted to 970 long tons.

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND PROBLEMS

17. Engineer Labor.

a. In the early part of 1948 the trend of engineer operations continued to be a shift from construction to maintenance. The ratio of construction to maintenance changed from 9:10 for 1947 to 5.2:10 for the period January-March. This trend was one expression of the policy of reducing the burden on the finances, manpower, and productive capacity of Germany.

b. The number of man-hours devoted to the various types of engineer activities during the months under review was:

<u>Engineer activity</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Housekeeping services.	5,777,721	6,652,042	6,469,809
Maintenance and Utilities.	3,344,015	3,841,607	3,259,424
Construction on buildings.	800,430	1,111,012	892,880
Construction on technical facilities	16,704	28,389	17,055
Construction on utilities systems.	144,103	207,504	133,050
Construction on railroads.	61,760	44,842	48,261
Construction on airfield pavements.	50,962	71,719	46,818
Construction on roads.	277,243	316,868	213,630
Minor Construction	187,008	272,545	239,870
Other operations and overhead.	<u>2,658,970</u>	<u>3,151,971</u>	<u>2,903,220</u>
Total.	13,318,916	15,698,499	14,224,017

c. The number of man-hours by major commands and military posts was:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Office of Chief Engineer and depots	1,005,750	1,005,600	977,250
USFA	270,215	257,881	242,584
USAFE.	2,178,198	2,973,577	2,287,136
OMGUS.	1,382,752	1,604,793	1,285,309
BPOE	478,121	610,942	517,812
Hq Command, EUCOM.	1,362,654	1,986,532	1,778,400
Heidelberg Mil Post.	1,269,898	1,111,980	1,166,309
Stuttgart Mil Post	187,481	668,835	799,650
Darmstadt Mil Post	372,825	361,124	384,128
Wetzlar Mil Post	851,497	1,011,457	939,159
Munich Mil Post.	894,190	781,721	753,280
Nürnberg Mil Post.	916,218	893,875	891,430
Augsburg Mil Post.	335,103	437,401	418,115
Würzburg Mil Post.	152,823	154,007	272,488
Regensburg Mil Post.	636,778	597,110	548,748
Garmisch Mil Post.	306,091	317,823	364,241
Engineer Field Service	<u>718,322</u>	<u>923,841</u>	<u>618,014</u>
Total.	13,318,916	15,698,499	14,224,017

18. The Engineer Labor Force.

a. The number of men employed by the Corps of Engineers in the European Command in different categories was as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
U. S. military.	7,824	7,055	6,609
U. S. and Allied civilians.	550	573	572
Hired German workmen.	55,662	58,679	56,626
German contract workmen	13,099	12,923	13,137
Displaced persons	<u>2,913</u>	<u>3,044</u>	<u>3,004</u>
Total	80,048	82,274	79,948

b. The distribution of the labor force by commands and posts was follows:

<u>Employed by</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Office of Chief Engineer and Depots. .	6,705	6,704	6,515
USFA	2,244	1,777	1,409
USAFE.	13,213	13,719	12,541
OMGUS.	7,897	8,224	7,107
BPOE	2,545	3,276	2,859
Hq Command, EUCOM.	8,736	9,083	9,951
Heidelberg Mil Post.	6,603	6,851	7,133
Stuttgart Mil Post	1,209	3,479	4,996
Darmstadt Mil Post	1,951	1,794	1,886
Wetzlar Mil Post	4,533	5,114	4,445
Munich Mil Post.	4,906	3,845	4,314
Nürnberg Mil Post.	6,443	5,364	4,784
Augsburg Mil Post.	2,121	2,349	2,429
Würzburg Mil Post.	983	856	1,470
Regensburg Mil Post.	3,726	3,479	3,104
Garmisch Mil Post.	1,387	1,392	992
Engineer Field Service	<u>4,841</u>	<u>4,968</u>	<u>4,013</u>
Total.	80,048	82,274	79,948

c. The employment of the labor force by type of operation was:

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Construction of buildings.	5,452	6,183	5,329
Construction of roads.	2,134	1,756	1,285
Construction of airfield pavements .	413	362	276
Construction of railroads.	422	266	295
Construction of utilities systems. .	991	1,057	836
Construction of technical facilities	107	130	109
Minor construction	1,430	1,737	1,662
Maintenance and utilities.	20,335	20,614	18,515
Housekeeping services.	31,490	31,547	33,473
Other operations	7,007	7,179	7,016
Overhead	<u>10,267</u>	<u>11,443</u>	<u>11,152</u>
Total.	80,048	82,274	79,948

19. Real Estate.

Real estate holdings of the U.S. Army in Germany on 1 January 1948 were based upon 20,182 requisitions and 1,362 confiscations, and had a monthly rental value of RM 8,379,669. By 31 March holdings were reduced to 19,793 requisitions and 1,325 confiscations. In the Frankfurt area, some five hundred holdings held by the U.S. Army were turned over to the German bizonal administration. Accounts were completed in settlement of debts owed to the French Government for use of real estate in France between 1 July 1946 and 1 April 1947. The debt amounted to nearly five million dollars.

20. Demolition of Enemy War Installations.

Destruction of German war installations required the specific approval of the Chief Engineer. This requirement was made necessary by the serious shortage of housing for troops and the German civil population, as well as of storage facilities. The number and types of

installations located and destroyed up to 31 March 1948 were:

<u>Type of installation</u>	<u>No. located</u>	<u>No. destroyed</u>
Minefields and other explosive obstructions	94.3 (sq.km)	all
Nonexplosive obstacles on main Allied lines of communication	11.74(sq.km)	all
Fundamental defensive construction on main routes	1,304	all
Pens for submarines, E-boats, R-boats	1	all
Permanent fortified land constructions	1,968	1,913
Nonexplosive obstacles and field obstacles	61.4 (sq.km)	all
Installations for V-1, V-2, and other V-weapons	22	all
Permanent fortified coast defense constructions	24	all
Fighter control and radar installations	24	all
Base and operational airfields	136	all
Antiaircraft installations	571	all
Underground depots, workshops	197	44
Military and public air raid shelters	5,557	4,175
Underground communication cables excess to German and Allied needs	1	all
Fixed radio stations	20	all
Centers of communication and relay stations	23	all
Military scientific research centers	46	42
Firing ranges surplus to Allied needs	128	123
War material depots	131	109
Strategic bulk petroleum products storage installations	6	2
Barracks and camps	4,056	72
Headquarters and Administrative installations	96	3
Military emergency war housing	81	4
Hospitals	147	1
Convalescent and recreation centers	39	2
Military schools	18	1
Naval depots	3	0
Ground force depots	266	6
Ground force arsenals	45	1
Naval arsenals	1	0

21. Intelligence.

Work continued on long-range intelligence of a static topographic nature. German geographers and displaced persons were employed. Eleven new projects were assigned to and originated by the Office of the Chief Engineer. Requests for engineer intelligence were received from the EUCOM Deputy Director of Intelligence, the Netherlands Liaison Mission, and Army Map Service. Forty-three short-term projects were carried over from the previous quarter. Intelligence reports and documents received by the Office of the Chief Engineer totaled 10,174; documents transmitted to other agencies totaled 9,790.

22. Maps.

Mapping and map reproduction for the European Command was carried out by the 7709th Engineer Base Reproduction Detachment, which printed 1,339,000 map impressions during the quarter. Topographical work was done by the 66th Engineer Topographic Company (Corps). It was engaged in revising certain sheets of the GSGS 4414 series and in several other projects. It printed 301,000 impressions. The Land Survey Office, a German agency, was engaged in trigonometric adjustments of the European triangulation net in the Balkans. Map distribution was carried out by the 25th Engineer Map Depot Detachment from its depot in Mülheim. Approximately 217,800 maps were distributed to agencies and units. Some 607 tons of excess maps were shipped to be pulped. Fifteen tons of maps were received from the British Army of the Rhine, the 66th Topographic Company,

and the 7709th Reproduction Detachment.

23. Fiscal Matters.

The Chief Engineer's budgetary and fiscal responsibilities included preparation of quarterly and annual budget estimates covering engineer operations, controlling budgetary suballocations, and guiding the expenditure of funds for headquarters procurement of engineer equipment and supplies.

FOOTNOTES

N.B. This chapter was prepared from data furnished in the report of operations submitted by the Chief Engineer for the period 1 January-31 March 1948.

Chapter XXIX

CHIEF SURGEON

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

Chapter XXIX

CHIEF SURGEON

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Organization and Principal Executives.

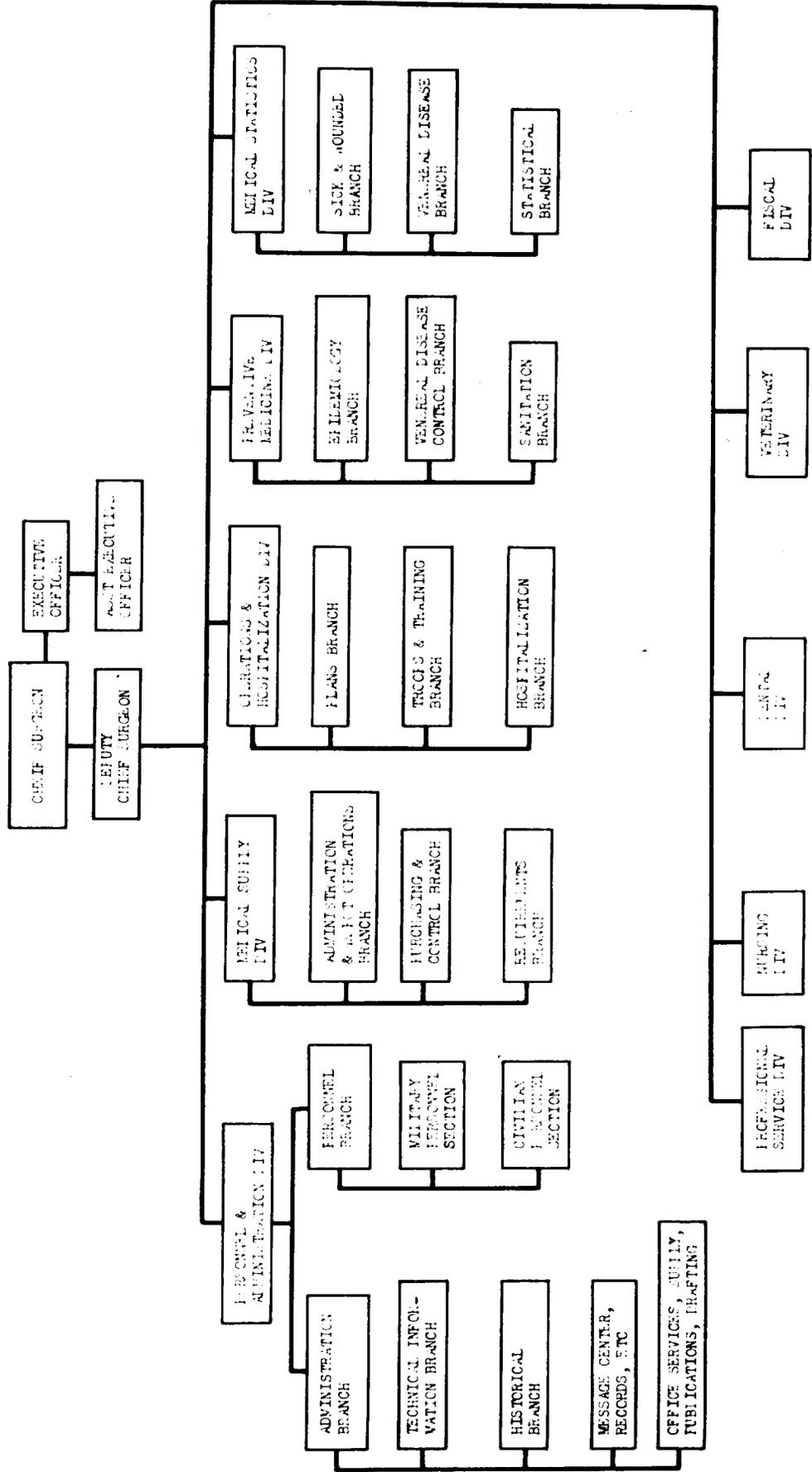
a. All policies and operations of the Medical Department in the European Command were directed by the Chief Surgeon, Brig. Gen. Edward A. Noyes. The Office of the Chief Surgeon was organized in 10 divisions, most of which were in turn subdivided into specialized branches and sections. The divisions were the following: Personnel and Administration, Operations and Hospitalization, Preventive Medicine, Professional Service, Dental, Nursing, Veterinary, Medical Supply, Medical Statistics, and Fiscal. (See Chart II.) On 10 March the Office of the Chief Surgeon moved from Frankfurt to Heidelberg and there became part of Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear).

CHART II

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON, USCGC

31 MARCH 1948



(1) b. Principal members of the Chief Surgeon's staff on 31 March were: Col. Gouverneur V. Emerson, Deputy Chief Surgeon and Chief, Operations and Hospitalization Division; Col. Bryan C. T. Fenton, Executive Officer; Capt. Charles F. McAleer, Jr., Assistant Executive Officer; Lt. Col. Hartwin A. Schulze, Chief, Preventive Medicine Division; Col. Roger G. Prentiss, Chief, Professional Service Division; Col. Charles M. Taylor, Chief, Dental Division; Lt. Col. E. G. Cooper, Chief, Medical Supply Division; Lt. Col. Louise M. Fitzgerald, Chief, Nursing Division; Col. Harold E. Egan, Chief, Veterinary Division; Capt. David Tatch, Chief, Fiscal Division, and William G. Goode, Chief, Medical Statistics Division. The staff consisted of 20 officers, 40 enlisted men and women, 21 American and Allied civilians, and 19 Germans.

2. Personnel and Administration.

a. All personnel problems pertaining to officers and enlisted men and women assigned and attached to units and installations coming under the direct operational jurisdiction of the Chief Surgeon were a responsibility of the Personnel and Administration Division. So also was the responsibility of executing administrative procedures pertaining to civilians employed by the Medical Department in the European Command. Liaison was maintained with the medical representatives in the Central Officers' Assignment Section of the Personnel and Administration Division of EUCOM Headquarters.

b. There were 293 officers and 992 enlisted men assigned to units under the direct operational control of the Chief Surgeon. There

were, in addition, some 1,700 American, Allied, and German civilian employees.

3. Distribution of Responsibilities:

The Chief Surgeon was responsible to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, for the maintenance of the health of the forces of occupation; for the technical supervision of the medical services; for professional treatment and sanitary measures; for recommendations as to the adequacy of rations supplied by the Chief Quartermaster; for supervising hospitalization and evacuation; and for supervising medical service to displaced persons and civilian internees. In addition, the Chief Surgeon had under his direct operational control the 97th and 98th General Hospitals, the 4th Medical Laboratory, the 7713th Medical Department Training Center, the 30th and 33d Medical Depot Companies, and the 7789th Medical Detachment. The Chief Surgeon published the European Command monthly Medical Bulletin. Commanders of major commands--American Graves Registration Command, U.S. Constabulary, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, USFA, USAFE, First and Second Military Districts, and OMGUS--were in turn responsible for the various phases of medical service within their commands. The medical operational chain of command was in three echelons; the first consisted of troop unit medical service troops and of dispensary service in military posts; the second, hospitalization provided by fixed hospitals on an area basis; and the third, specialized treatment in general and in certain station hospitals.

4. Policy as to Provision of Medical Services.

The U.S. Army medical and dental services in the European Command were, according to established policies and procedures, primarily for the benefit of the armed forces and were not rendered to others to the detriment of the armed forces. (2) For authorized persons other than those constituting the armed forces, surgery was performed and medical and dental service provided as required. Normal dispensary service including medical, surgical, and dental treatment was provided to all persons assigned and attached to military posts.

TROOPS

5. Enumeration of Units.

Medical Department units in the European Command on 31 March (3) were the following:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ASSIGNED TO</u>
97th General Hospital (1000 beds)	Frankfurt	Chief Surgeon
98th " " (" ")	Munich	" "
319th Station Hospital (500 ")	Bremerhaven	BPOE
387th " " (" ")	Stuttgart	Stuttgart Mil Post
279th " " (350 ")	Berlin	OMGUS
385th " " (" ")	Nürnberg	Nürnberg Mil Post
130th " " (250 ")	Rohrbach	Heidelberg Mil Post
388th " " (" ")	Giessen	Wetzlar Mil Post
110th " " (150 ")	Vienna, Austria	USFA
124th " " (" ")	Linz, Austria	USFA
120th " " (" ")	Bayreuth	Nürnberg Mil Post
250th " " (" ")	Regensburg	Regensburg Mil Post
317th " " (" ")	Wiesbaden	USAFE
9th " " (" ")	Würzburg	Würzburg Mil Post

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ASSIGNED TO</u>
57th Field Hosp, Unit 1(150 beds)	Würzburg	1st Infantry Div
57th " " " 2(" ")	Glaserbach, Austria	USFA
341st Med Disp "GC" (30 ")	Paris, France	AGRC
1st Med Gen Dispensary "GA"	Darmstadt	Darmstadt Mil Post
5th " " " "	Kitzingen	Würzburg Mil Post
6th " " " "	Munich	Munich " "
7th " " " "	Bad Tölz	" " "
8th " " " "	Karlsruhe	Heidelberg " "
9th " " " "	Bremen	BPOE
13th " " " "	Feudenheim	Heidelberg " "
15th " " " "	Hanau	Hq Comd, EUCOM
24th " " " "	Bad Mergentheim	Stuttgart Mil Post
25th " " " "	Bad Wildungen	Wetzlar " "
450th " " " "	Vienna, Austria	USFA
536th " " " "	Garmisch	Garmisch Mil Post
539th " " " "	Augsburg	Augsburg " "
540th " " " "	Sonthofen	Augsburg " "
2d " " " " "GB"	Frankfurt	Hq Comd, EUCOM
10th " " " "	Berlin	OMGUS
633d Med Clearing Co (Sep)	Stuttgart	Stuttgart Mil Post
30th " Depot Co C/Z	Weinheim	Chief Surgeon
33d Med Depot Co C/Z	Fürth	Chief Surgeon
80th Hosp Train Unit	Frankfurt	97th Gen Hosp
781st Dental Operating Det "EH"	Vienna, Austria	USFA
782d " " " " "	" "	" "
783d " " " " "	" "	" "
91st Dental Prosthetic Det (Mobile) "BH"	Glaserbach, Austria	" "
253d Med Det "IA"	Bremerhaven	BPOE
255th " " " "	Ansburg	Nürnberg Mil Post
264th " " " "	Bamberg	" " "
288th " Mess Det "AH"	Glaserbach, Austria	USFA
621st Prophylactic Det "MA"	Vienna, Austria	" "
622d " " " " "	" "	" "
525th Hq Det Prophylactic Plat "AQ"	" "	" "
167th Veterinary Food Insp Det "DD"	Bremerhaven	BPOE
168th " " " " "	Berlin	OMGUS
483d " " " " "	Munich	Munich Mil Post
487th " " " " "	Mannheim	Heidelberg Mil Post
488th " " " " "	Wels, Austria	USFA
H/H Det 7713th Med Dept Tng Center	Nürnberg	Chief Surgeon
7789th Hospital Det	Heidelberg	Chief Surgeon
7779th " " "	Wiesbaden	317th Station Hosp
4th Med Laboratory "HB"	Heidelberg	Heidelberg Mil Post

6. Training.

The Medical Department Training Center, attached to the 385th Station Hospital in Nürnberg, completed two six-week training courses for noncommissioned officers during the first three months of 1948. The courses were designed to teach Medical Department noncommissioned officers leadership, methods of instruction, medical administration, and related subjects. Some 120 students were graduated from the school during the (4) quarter. The school for Medical Department maintenance technicians at the Fürth Medical Depot gave two six-week courses in the principles of first and second echelon preventive maintenance and repair of medical (5) technical equipment. Twelve students attended the two courses. The 4th Medical Laboratory gave advanced training for laboratory technicians in bacteriology, serology, chemistry, pathology, parasitology, and animal (6) pathology. Twenty-two students attended the courses. At the 98th General Hospital medical and surgical technicians received on-the-job training in a special six-week practical course. Half of each day was devoted to theory and the remainder to practical instruction. The post-graduate courses for Medical Corps officers at the Medical School of Vienna were attended by 45 officers. The courses, each of six weeks' duration, were in medicine, surgery, pathology, obstetrics, X-ray, orthopedics, psychiatry, pediatrics, dermatology, and eye, ear, nose and (7) throat.

HOSPITALIZATION AND EVACUATION

7. Hospitalization.

The authorized number of hospital beds on 31 March 1948 was 5,350 in the occupied areas of Germany and Austria, and 30 beds in the American Hospital in Paris operated by the 341st Medical Dispensary for the staff of the American Graves Registration Command. The total number of patients on that date was 3,226, amounting to a bed occupancy of 60 percent. Hospitals for the care and treatment of displaced persons operated by the Surgeons of major commands and military posts under the supervision of the Chief Surgeon, numbered 41, with a bed capacity of 8,749. There were 6,175 patients in these hospitals on 31 March. The civilian internee hospital at Dachau, containing 900 beds, was closed on 24 January.

8. Central Hospital Fund.

The Central Hospital Fund, had a balance on hand on 1 January 1948 of \$28,624.79. With an expenditure of \$450.00 in the form of grants to the 130th Station Hospital and the 57th Field Hospital and no receipts, the balance on hand on 31 March was \$28,174.79.

9. Policy in the Evacuation of Patients.

a. A hospitalization policy of 120 days was in effect. Medical care requiring up to 120 days of hospitalization was provided in hospitals in the European Command. Patients whose hospitalization was expected to

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

b. Evacuation to the United States was carried out by sea and air. Patients for return by sea were assembled at the 319th Station Hospital in Bremerhaven, to which they were moved from their respective hospitals by hospital train. Mental patients who had to be transported in closed wards were moved from the 317th Station Hospital, the Neuro-psychiatric Center, directly to U.S. Army transports. Patients for return to the United States by air were assembled at the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt, to which they were moved either by train or air, depending on their condition.

c. During the first three months of 1948, 481 patients were evacuated to the United States by sea and 296 by air. Within the European Command, movements by train included 400 hepatitis patients to the Hepatitis Center at the 120th Station Hospital; 396 orthopedic patients to the Orthopedic Center at the 387th Station Hospital; 21 neurosurgical patients to the Neurosurgical Center at the 98th General Hospital; 32 psychiatric patients to the 317th Station Hospital; 28 tuberculosis patients to the 97th General Hospital; 328 patients to the 319th Station Hospital for return to the United States; 56 mental patients from the 317th Station Hospital to Bremerhaven to embark on transports; and 116 patients to the 97th General Hospital for evacuation to the United States

by air. Thirty patients were moved by air within the European Command. This number included 11 patients moved to Germany from Trieste, 1 each from Asmara and Eritrea, and two from Rome.

d. The hospital train fleet in the European Command consisted of one steam train of 16 coaches; two two-coach Diesel auto-rail ambulance cars; two one-coach Diesel auto-rail ambulances, and four ward coaches, which were attached to regular military and civilian passenger trains.

HEALTH OF THE COMMAND

10. General Health Conditions.

The health of the Command was, in general, good. There was no unusual incidence in contagious diseases. On the contrary, respiratory diseases failed to reach seasonal expectations. Rates of admission to hospitals for all diseases fluctuated near 700 per thousand per annum. Admissions due to injury remained fairly constant at 70 to 75 per thousand per annum.

11. Respiratory Diseases.

The incidence of respiratory disease was low. A contributing factor was held to have been the mild winter. Comparative rates for the first quarters of 1948 and 1947 were:

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
1948.	91	89	108
1947.	180	217	132

The incidence of influenza in troops was low. Rates were between about 2.3 and 2.8 per thousand per annum. Early in March there was a wide-spread wave of influenza-like infection in the German population of Hesse. One positive influenza blood titration was recorded from a patient in Giessen, center of the outbreak. The virus involved was B. The incidence of diphtheria was low. Rates were between about .3 and .8 per thousand per annum. No deaths resulted from the disease. Other respiratory diseases, such as measles, mumps, scarlet fever, streptococcic sore throat, and meningococcic meningitis occurred only in sporadic cases.

12. Gastrointestinal Diseases.

The incidence of common diarrhea declined from a rate of 8.0 per thousand per annum in January to a rate of 4.0 in mid-February, at which it remained constant to the end of March. There was one case reported of paratyphoid fever (*S. Hirschfeldii*).

13. Infectious Hepatitis.

The incidence of this disease was on the increase. From a rate of 11.5 per thousand per annum in January, it rose to about 13.0 at the end of March. There were no localized outbreaks. Patients stricken with the disease came from all parts of the European Command.

14. Scabies.

From a rate of 19.0 per thousand per annum early in January the incidence of scabies declined to 13.4 at the end of March.

15. Venereal Diseases.

The monthly venereal disease rates per thousand per annum for the forces of occupation, and for the white and Negro components separately, were as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total VD rate</u>	<u>Syphilis Rate</u>		<u>Gonorrhea Rate</u>	
		<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
January	162	35	126	100	294
February	127	33	89	76	206
March	126	32	122	79	160

Venereal disease control activities emphasized command responsibility and the elimination of troops who had contracted the diseases more than once. A study to evaluate the effectiveness of a new venereal disease prophylactic containing oxophenarsine hydrochloride and sodium, lauryl sulphate, was begun. The study was sponsored by the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, and the U.S. Public Health Service.

OTHER SERVICES

16. Nutrition.

To improve the rations served in U.S. Army-operated messes, a

Menu Planning Board was established on 4 March, consisting of the Chief of the Subsistence Section, Office of the Chief Quartermaster; the dietician from that Office; a representative of the Chief Surgeon; the Command Food Service Supervisor; and an enlisted man whose normal duties consisted of operating Type A messes. It was the function of the Board to insure the nutritional balancing of the monthly field ration master menu, the provision of variety in food, the evaluation of menus with regard to vitamins and minerals, the use of seasonal fresh fruits and vegetables, and the preparation of food in a tasty manner. (8)

17. Sanitation.

a. On 31 March 1948 64 municipal or fixed water supplies were approved for use by the forces in Germany and Austria. Water from approved supplies was constantly sampled for potability. Of 2,353 water samples examined bacteriologically, 15 (.6 percent) were nonpotable and 40 (1.7 percent) were questionable.

b. The control of insects, rodents, and vermin was carried out chiefly at the post level. The status of control programs was periodically reported to the Chief Surgeon, who made recommendations for necessary corrective action.

c. Owing to a lack of mixing and freezing equipment, some troop units, it was found, sent dry ice cream mix, issued as a part of Field Ration A, to German plants to be made into ice cream. Since most of these plants operated under sanitary conditions considered substandard by the

U.S. Army, the Chief Surgeon recommended to the Chief Quartermaster that the ice cream be made in plants operated by the EUCOM Exchange System, where Army sanitary standards prevailed. At the same time, additional mixing and freezing equipment was ordered from the United States.

d. Stringent regulations concerning sanitary conditions in barber and beauty shops operated for the occupation forces were announced by EUCOM Headquarters in February. The regulations made EUCOM Exchange System officers in charge of such shops responsible for the maintenance of sanitary conditions as laid down in AR 40-205. Army medical officers were made responsible for inspecting such shops operated by units to which they provided medical care.⁽⁹⁾

18. Professional Service.

a. The withdrawal of members of the professional staff at the end of their tours of overseas duty and their replacement had become stabilized by February, although a number of new officers placed in key positions were young and inexperienced. Practically all of the neuro-psychiatrists in the European Command, except those at the Neuropsychiatric Center, finished their tours of duty in the European Command. The replacements promised to succeed them were graduates of the Army Specialized Training Program with little or no practical experience. As a corrective measure to this condition and to improve the professional knowledge of these officers, monthly visits of civilian consultants from the United States were organized, the first group arriving late in January. These professional consultants visited all the U.S. Army hospitals in the

European Command, consulted on difficult cases, participated in clinical conferences, and gave informal lectures on professional subjects.

b. The Infectious Hepatitis Center was visited by John R. Paul and William P. Havens, Jr., of the Virus and Rickettsial Disease Commission of the Army Epidemiological Board. Both doctors expressed satisfaction with the facilities of the center.

c. Pediatrics and other forms of medical care for dependents placed a heavy load on the medical service. No major problems or epidemics existed. The only serious problem was a shortage of qualified medical officers.

d. The 97th and 98th General Hospitals were designated as specialty centers for the treatment of neurosyphilis. Some neurosyphilis patients of types formerly evacuated to the United States were kept in the European Command for treatment.

19. Surgery.

The surgery performed, by number of admissions, was as follows:

General surgery.	1,922
Orthopedic surgery	1,241
Ophthalmic surgery.	172
Otorhinolaryngologic surgery	660
Urology.	1,030
Septic surgery	647
Neurosurgery	136
Obstetrics and gynecology.	1,987
Miscellaneous.	47
Total number of direct admissions.	7,842
Total number of clinical visits.	42,901
Elective operations.	3,310

Emergency operations.	2,161
Number of births.	879
Number of deaths, including stillbirths and patients dead on arrival in hospitals.	41

20. Dental Service.

There were 137 Dental Corps officers on duty in the European Command on 31 March, which was 18 below authorized strength. Dental clinics in operation numbered 74. There were, in addition, three mobile dental units of Type EH and one prosthetic unit of Type BH assigned to U.S. Forces, Austria. Dental supplies were adequate.

21. Nursing.

The Army Nurse Corps strength at the end of March was 353. During the first quarter of 1948, 109 nurses were returned to the United States, two were evacuated, and 12 were separated from the service in Europe to accept civilian employment. Those arriving for duty from the United States numbered 112. Sixteen nurses received appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

22. Veterinary Service.

a. The monthly average strength of Veterinary Corps Officers was 23. The monthly average strength of enlisted men, all working as meat and dairy inspectors, was 53. Inspection of meat and dairy products was the principal activity. All foods served in messes, sold in commissaries and in EUCOM Exchange System stores were inspected by

Veterinary Corps men. Food inspections at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation were coordinated with loading operations, since most of the food stocks were loaded directly from ships into freight cars for shipment to various Posts in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria.

b. The care of army horses was considered satisfactory in spite of a constant turnover of specially trained troops. There were few injuries and diseases among the animals. Diseases in Army guard dogs were confined to occasional digestive disturbances and minor skin conditions.

c. Some 530 pets, mostly dogs, were examined by the Pet Redeployment Unit at Bremerhaven and shipped to the United States. As reported by the New York Port of Embarkation, these animals with few exceptions arrived in good physical condition.

23. Medical Supply.

a. The Office of the Chief Surgeon operated two depots, one at Fürth and one at Weinheim, Germany. The Fürth depot, operated by the 33d Medical Depot Company, received, stored, and issued all medical supplies to meet military requirements. It also operated a surplus property section of the European Command optical shop, and a base maintenance shop for repair of medical technical equipment. A separate account was maintained of medical supplies in excess of military requirements for the use of the International Refugee Organization (IRO), to meet its needs until 30 June 1949.

b. The depot at Weinheim, operated by the 30th Medical Depot Company, served as a depot for medical supplies for displaced persons,

hospitals and German and Austrian civilian medical institutions. This depot was engaged in shipping supplies set aside for the IRO to the Fürth Depot and in preparing the transfer of the depot to the German agency, known as Staatliche Erfassung Gesellschaft für Öffentliches Gut (STEG). There were 207.38 long tons held as IRO stocks. There were 387.07 long tons shipped to Austria and 1,930 long tons given to STEG.

c. Medical supplies procured in Europe consisted of the following:

<u>Items procured</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value in RM</u>
Typhus vaccine.	200,000 cc.	319,200
Triple typhoid vaccine.	300,000 cc.	8,100
Vigantol oil.	132,000 cc.	7,800
Tetanus toxoid, plain	20,000 cc.	2,400
Diphtheria toxoid.	20,000 cc.	6,000
Tetanus antitoxin	2,100 cc.	588
Vigantol forte.	5,000 cc.	4,500
Dry ice	3,900 kg.	2,550
Paratyphoid vaccine	2,500 cc.	67
Anhydride acid.	2,000 gm.	16
Omnadin	480 cc.	99
Distemper serum	100,000 cc.	18,500
Smallpox vaccine.	75,000 doses	3,187
Sodium acetate.	12 kg.	10
Test tubes (25 & 200 mm).	1,000	1,850
Reagent bottles (250 ml.)	300	1,590
Glass cutters	14	81
Rubber stoppers (15,17,20 mm.).	1,430	183
Sulphuric acid.	200 kg.	18
Guinea pigs	30	90
Assorted pharmaceuticals.	<u>one lot</u>	<u>332</u>
Total		417,661

24. Optical Shop

Production by the European Command optical shop was as follows:

Standard issue P-3 spectacles processed.	3,726
"Lens only" and duplicate lens jobs processed.	195
Miscellaneous repair jobs processed.	71
Bifocals processed	197

25. Maintenance.

Medical Department technical equipment was repaired chiefly in the base maintenance shop at the Fürth depot. Some repair work was done by mobile maintenance teams which, in addition to repair work, gave instruction in preventive maintenance. The number of pieces of medical equipment repaired, exclusive of those repaired by the mobile teams and returned to users was 1,354; and the number repaired and returned to stock was 1,594.

26. Fiscal Matters.

The Chief Surgeon was responsible for certain fiscal matters relative to the medical service in the European Command. Among these were the preparation of annual and quarterly budget estimates covering appropriated funds and German funds; the review of budget estimates of the Surgeons of major commands; and the maintenance of fiscal records on the expenditure of funds allocated to the Chief Surgeon by the Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director, EUCCOM. The Chief Surgeon, acting through the Fiscal Division of his office, arranged for the payment for medical supplies purchased in the European Command; investigated and settled claims against the United States incident to the procurement of medical supplies in Europe; and settled claims relative to medical service rendered by civilian physicians, surgeons, and institutions.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, C Surg, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Appendix 2. This report was relied upon extensively in the preparation of this chapter.
2. Cir Ltr No 3, C Surg, EUCOM, 1 Jul 47, subj: "Medical Policies and Procedures".
3. Hq, EUCOM, C. Surg, "List of Med Dept Units in EC, 1 Apr 48," file 319.26 Op and Hosp.
4. Ltrs, C. Surg, various dates, file MCH 353-Opr & Hosp, subj: "Medical Dept Tng Center, Noncommissioned Officer Course."
5. Ltr, C Surg, 27 Jan 48, file MCH-353-Opr & Hosp, subj: "Med Dept Maintenance Technicians".
6. Ltrs, C Surg, 26 Jan, 9 Feb 48, file MCH-353-Op & Hosp, subj: "Advanced Tng for Laboratory Technicians."
7. Ltrs, C Surg, 30 Jan, 19 Mar 48, file MCH-353-Op & Hosp, subj: "Post Graduate Tng for Professional Personnel."
8. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, JM, 4 Mar 48, subj: "Menu Planning Board."
9. Cir EUCOM, 16 Feb 48, sec IV.

Chapter XXX
CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

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

Chapter XXX

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Organizational Changes.

Only two changes occurred in the structure of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance during the quarter ending 31 March 1948. Formerly operating under the Adjutant, the Office Service Branch was made into an independent division on 19 March. ⁽¹⁾ To it were assigned the functions normally performed by the Adjutant and Executive Officer, including issuance of orders; maintenance of liaison with other divisions; preparation of correspondence for the Chief of Ordnance and his deputy; operation of Message Center, Technical Library, Reproductions Section, Mail Room, Teletype Service, and Motor Pool; and supervision of the

Publications Branch, Mail and Records Branch, and Office Supply Branch. Maj. A. G. Jochenning, the Adjutant, was designated as chief of the Office Service Division in addition to his other duties. The Office Service Division employed the staff formerly assigned to the Office Service Branch, consisting of 12 military personnel and 29 civilian employees. The other organizational change occurred on 31 March, when the Administrative and Reports Branch of the Supply Division was reorganized and renamed the Administrative Branch. It absorbed the functions of the Installations Branch, which was dissolved upon the elimination of certain inspection missions and in an effort to decrease personnel.

2. Move of Offices.

As part of the move of EUCOM Headquarters, the Chief of Ordnance transferred his office from the Headquarters Building in Frankfurt to Heidelberg between 1 and 5 March. Involved in the move were 27 officers, 47 enlisted men and women, 119 American and Allied civilians, and 58 German employees. Forty-two houses and apartments were required for married members of the staff. The new office space assignment was 14,920 square feet.

3. Key Personnel.

On 12 January Lt. Col. R. H. Einfeldt, former chief of the Installations Branch in the Supply Division, was made commander of the Rothenbach Ordnance Scrap Collecting Point in place of Maj. H. I.

Williams. Maj. D. C. Beck succeeded Lt. Col. Einfeldt as branch chief.

(4)

Office and divisional chiefs remained as follows:

Chief of Ordnance	Brig. Gen. Elbert L. Ford
Deputy Chief of Ordnance	Col. C. Wingate Reed
Chief, Office Service Division	Maj. Alvy G. Jochenning
Chief, Ammunition Division	Maj. Ralph M. McMahon
Chief, Budget and Fiscal Division.	Lt. Col. Harry H. Haas
Chief, Maintenance Division.	Col. Milton E. Winson
Chief, Personnel and Management Div.	Col. John S. Walker
Chief, Procurement Division.	Lt. Col. Charles R. Currier
Chief, Supply Division	Col. George C. Eddy

4. Strength.

a. Assigned to installations under the Chief of Ordnance on 1 January were 252 officers, 24 warrant officers, and 2,552 enlisted men. Authorized strength on that date was 256 officers, 24 warrant officers, and 2,552 enlisted men. The authorized military strength increased by 31 March to 260 officers, 24 warrant officers, and 2,846 enlisted men and the actual strength to 246 officers, 26 warrant officers, and 2,536 enlisted men.

b. A small decrease occurred in each of the three categories of civilian employees on the staff of the Chief of Ordnance. American employees decreased from 63 on 1 January to 60 on 31 March; Allied and neutral civilians decreased from 41 to 39; and Germans decreased from 47 to 40. The delay in transferring 201 files and other records of employees from Headquarters Command in Frankfurt to Heidelberg Military Post retarded pending personnel actions, including promotions of staff members.

(5)

5. Field Installations and Their Subsidiaries.

a. The Chief of Ordnance inspected each installation under his control twice a year, making a report of his visit to the Director of the Logistics Division. Commanders of posts within which ordnance installations were located visited them about three times a year to check on fire prevention, security measures, and use of facilities. The following list indicates the 17 major ordnance installations and their 13 (6) subsidiaries which were operating on 16 January.

SUPPLY DIVISION

<u>Major installation</u>	<u>Subsidiary installation</u>
1. Griesheim Ordnance Depot	
2. Mannheim Ordnance Depot	
3. Nordenham Ordnance Depot	1. Lübbertstedt Ordnance
4. Kitzingen Ordnance Depot	Subdepot

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

5. Nürnberg Vehicle Park
6. Illesheim Vehicle Reserve Park
7. Rothenbach Ord Scrap Collecting Point
8. Ordnance Procurement Center
(Ober Ramstadt)

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

9. Ordnance Base Maintenance Center (Esslingen)	2. Esslingen Ord Rebuild Shop
	3. Waiblingen " " "
	4. Neckarsulm " " "
	5. Böblingen " " "
	6. Aalen " " "
	7. Schwäbisch Gmünd " "
	8. Bad Constadt Vehicle Park
	9. Heilbronn Vehicle Park
10. Friedberg Ordnance Rebuild Shop	10. Rüsselsheim Ordnance Rebuild Shop
	11. Stuttgart Ordnance Rebuild Shop

- 11. Butzbach Ordnance Shop
- 12. Kassel Ordnance Shop
- 13. Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot
- 14. Ober Ramstadt Tire Rebuild Shop
- 12. Büttelborn Used Tire Depot

AMMUNITION DIVISION

- 15. Münster Ammunition Depot
- 16. Bamberg Ammunition Depot
- 13. Oberdachstetten Explosives Depot

PERSONNEL AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

- 17. 7715th EUCOM Ordnance School (Eschwege)

b. The Chief of Ordnance maintained in his office complete stock records on all major items and a consolidated list of parts, tools, and equipment stocked at the depots. Command inspections of the Münster Ammunition depot on 6 February and of the Illesheim Vehicle Reserve Park on 5 March disclosed an accuracy of 98 and 96 percent, respectively in their stock record accounts, and excellent storage and warehousing at both depots. Command inspections of the Griesheim and Mannheim depots were scheduled for the month of April. (7) Although the post commander ordinarily acted on reports of survey originating in installations in his area of command, commanders of the following installations were authorized to serve as appointing authorities for reports of survey which originated within their installations: the ordnance depots at Griesheim, Mannheim, Nordenham, Karlsfeld, and Kitzingen; the Butzbach and Kassel Ordnance Shops; the Ober Ramstadt Tire Rebuild Shop, the Illesheim Vehicle Reserve Park, the Bamberg Ammunition Depot, the 7715th EUCOM Ordnance School, and the Ordnance Base Maintenance Center. (8)

PROBLEMS OF SUPPLY

6. Stock Consolidation.

Ordnance continued its project of consolidating reserve stocks required for the command level at five depots. By the end of February all ordnance Class V supplies had been concentrated at the Münster and Bamberg ammunition depots. Shipment of reserve stocks from the depot at Nordenham was begun during the period under review, 518 rail cars with 5,000 long tons of material being shipped from Nordenham to Griesheim and Mannheim in addition to normal supply movements and surplus property shipments. On 25 March 5,148 long tons of reserve supplies remained to be sent to the Griesheim depot in order to consolidate 55 percent of ordnance spare parts and supplies of Classes II and IV at that installation. On the same date, 977 long tons destined for the Mannheim depot remained for shipment to complete the consolidation of 45 percent of reserve spare parts and Classes II and IV supplies. Consolidation of reserve vehicles at the Illesheim Park was scheduled for completion on 15 May 1948. Vehicle shipment proceeded slowly during the quarter, however, because the Kitzingen depot from which they were sent was using its entire loading capacity for the shipment of surplus property. (9)

7. Surplus Property Disposals.

a. Sales of ordnance surplus property by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC) ceased on 31 January. In accordance with the bulk sale agreement concluded between the U.S. Government and the

Bizonal Economic Council of Germany, surplus supplies which were not committed by that date were to be transferred to a German agency, known commonly as STEG, with the exception of certain supplies whose use by the Germans was prohibited. (10) Table I indicates the dates set for the transfer of ordnance installations or portions of them to the designated German agency under terms of the agreement. (11)

b. In order to expedite the shipment of surplus vehicles to OFLC customers and thus to insure the transfer of vehicle parks by the dates listed in Table I, the Chief of Ordnance requested daily information on the number of surplus vehicles shipped by each installation; the number of vehicles awaiting shipment on which disposal documents had been received from OFLC; the number of vehicles sold on which such documents had not been received; and the number of freight cars ordered, received, loaded, and shipped. (12) To speed the disposal of obsolete tires and to relieve congestion at the Lübberstedt and Nordenham depots, the Logistics Division authorized the immediate transfer of 10,000 tires to STEG in advance of the bulk sale. (13) Before selling any surplus for the use of the Germans, however, regulations required the examining of property proposed for transfer against lists prepared by USFA for supplies required in Austria. (14)

c. The OFLC sold 67,185 tons of ordnance supplies during the quarter ending 31 March, making a total of 143,200 tons of ordnance surplus property sold. Ordnance depots delivered 37,741 tons of supplies to OFLC customers during the first quarter of 1948, leaving 37,450 tons for future delivery. It was planned to complete delivery of all ordnance

Table I

PLAN FOR TRANSFER OF EXCESS INSTALLATIONS
AND SURPLUS PROPERTY TO GERMANY

Type of depot	Location	Tonnage of surplus property on hand-5 Apr 48	Tonnage to be shipped	Expected date of completion of shipment	Tonnage to be added	Expected date of completion of shipment	Tonnage to be transferred to Germany	Expected date of transfer of depot to Germany
Classes II & IV	Nordenham	35,372	19,250	15 Jun	0	-	16,122	30 Jun
Vehicle Park, Classes II & IV	Mannheim	41,314	10,774	31 Aug	0	-	30,540	15 Sep
Vehicle Park	Ober Ramstadt (Buttleborn Area)	2,834	0	-	30,000 (a)	15 Sep	32,834	15 Apr
Vehicle Park, Classes II & IV	Butzbach	6,488	3,733	15 May	0	-	2,755	15 Jun
Vehicle Park	Kitzingen	154,000	33,000	1 Sep	8,000	30 Aug	129,000	15 Sep
Vehicle Park, Classes II & IV	Nurnberg	4,984	833	15 Apr	450	15 Apr	4,601	20 Apr
Classes II & IV	Karlsfeld	39,712	3,796	31 Jul	0	-	35,916	15 Aug
Vehicle Park	Kassel	61,715	24,600	1 Aug	0	-	36,115	15 Aug
Vehicle Park	Heilbronn	18,905	18,758	20 Jun	1,755	1 Jul	1,902	15 Jul
Classes II & IV	Lubberstedt	100 (b)	0	15 Apr	0	-	100	15 Apr
Scrap Collecting Point	Rothenbach	11,464	1,771	1 May	0	-	9,693	1 Jun
Vehicle Park	Bad Camstadt	15,625	7,057	30 Jun	0	-	8,568	15 Jul

(a) Material will be shipped from Griesheim after transfer of Buttleborn Depot to Germany.

(b) 100 tons at Lubberstedt consists of 4,800 tires.

NOTE: Presence of scrap was not taken into consideration when establishing dates of transfer to Germany.

material sold by OFLC by 1 September 1948. The delay of OFLC in sending disposal documents or cancellations of orders on property reported sold retarded the shipment of surplus supplies to buyers. As an aid in planning and scheduling transfers to STEG, EUCOM Headquarters requested the disposal agency to provide information on the number of OFLC commitments (15) on which disposal documents would not be issued prior to 1 April 1948.

8. Excess Supplies and Scrap.

a. At the end of March only 550 tons of ordnance property remained for shipment to the United States. The shipment of 11,490 tons of excess material during the period under review raised to 330,410 the total tonnage evacuated by Ordnance to the United States. During the quarter 11,456 vehicles and 18,259 pieces of small arms and fire control equipment were declared on 166 notices of excess. The Chief of Ordnance instructed ordnance installations, military posts, and major commands to withdraw from stock all their excess spare parts. It was planned to demilitarize any ordnance parts used in combat material and to transfer (16) to the Germans spare parts usable in other than combat equipment.

b. On 3 March the Chief Quartermaster suspended movement of scrap from ordnance installations to the Canterbury Corporation in Italy because of the difficulties attendant upon routing shipments through the French Zone. After arranging oceanic transport from a northern port, shipments were resumed on 23 March. Remaining for movement at the end of March were about 100,000 tons of scrap, which constituted a storage problem at ordnance depots; however, additional shipping orders were expected to relieve the congestion. Adding to the problems of handling

scrap was the necessity of segregating Class X vehicles destined for the German economy from vehicles which were completely useless and classified as scrap. (17)

c. The Chief of Ordnance appointed a team of two men to inspect scrap collections at exempted ordnance installations in order to determine the quantities and categories of scrap on hand to be reported to the military post concerned. After receiving concurrence from the commander of the installation in question, the surveys were used as a basis for future scrap reports. The team inspected all exempted ordnance depots by the end of January.

9. Vehicle Registration.

As the estimated number of military license certificates and plates for the year 1948 proved to be too small, additional certificates were requisitioned and license plates were used a second time when possible. Vehicles were issued from rebuild lines and other release points with license plates already attached until 31 March, when the practice was abandoned. The Vehicle Registration Section in the Supply Division maintained a list of all vehicles licensed in the European Command according to the numerical order of their registration numbers. Another list was kept of licensed vehicles by unit and location. During the quarter under consideration, new license plates were issued for approximately 40,000 vehicles, and the 1947 plates were destroyed. Table II shows the number of sets of license plates issued and returned during the months of January, February and March.

Table II

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSING, 1 JANUARY-31 MARCH 1948

Month	Issued		Returned	
	Average Daily	Total	Average Daily	Total
January.	171	3,437	138	2,760
February	80	1,616	104	2,090
March.	81	1,864	100	2,318
Total		6,917		7,168

OTHER ORDNANCE ACTIVITIES

10. Demilitarization.

a. The Chief of Ordnance authorized the demilitarization of 4,210 tons of ordnance combat material during the first quarter of 1948, raising the total amount of material marked for demilitarization to 136,320 tons. Of that amount, 109,500 tons of combat material had been destroyed by 31 March 1948. Estimated date for completion of the program was 1 June 1948. On 13 February 1948 the instructions on demilitarizing all types of ordnance material were revised and distributed to the installations concerned. (18) The Director of Logistics authorized the Chief of Ordnance to employ a German firm in demilitarizing excess material of Group F. Accordingly, the Chief of Ordnance on 26 February directed the commander of the Butzbach Ordnance Shop to negotiate an agreement with the company of M. Henseldt and Son at Wetzlar whereby that firm would

demilitarize material of Group F under the direct supervision of an Ordnance officer and in accordance with regulations of the Department of the Army, the firm receiving in payment the residue of materials resulting from the demilitarization operations. (19)

b. Of the approximately 27,079 long tons of nontoxic ammunition obtained from captured enemy stocks, 26,604 long tons had been transferred to OMGUS by 31 March. It was planned to defer the destruction of the remaining 475 long tons of dangerous ammunition until the Army evacuated the Münster Depot where it was stored. OMGUS arranged for the sale and transportation of other captured enemy ammunition to the ULMER Corporation of Italy, which agreed to demilitarize the material under the supervision of ordnance representatives. The sale of the ammunition was consummated in February at a nominal price and with the understanding that the Italian firm would retain the residual materials. (20)

11. Maintenance Activities.

a. Maintenance responsibilities of the Chief of Ordnance included five functions: first, the administration of the EUCOM ordnance base maintenance program and supervision of its execution by installation commanders in rebuilding major items, major assemblies, and subassemblies for the command reserve as well as for depot stocks; secondly, the technical supervision of ordnance field maintenance activities; thirdly, the inspection of all ordnance technical installations and the giving of assistance to the Logistics Division in the conduct of its command inspections and in the preparation of reports; fourthly, the preparation of

information on technical inspections of the performance of all ordnance field and base maintenance; and, fifthly, the determination of policies governing ordnance maintenance and the submission to other authorities (21) of information regarding ordnance intelligence matters.

b. Command inspections of organizational maintenance activities during the first quarter of 1948 indicated that an improvement had been made in the operation of unit motor pools as well as in the maintenance of vehicles. Average rating of motor pools was 69.2, with an average number of 10 defects noted in each vehicle. The condition of vehicles accounted for 50 percent of the rating given; motor pool administration, shop operation, and shop supply were each weighted at 10 percent of the final rating; preventive maintenance services at 15 percent; and training in maintenance at 5 percent. The Chief of Ordnance began to conduct monthly inspections of the 11th and 12th Medium Tank Companies, which (22) performed organizational maintenance on 34 M-26 tanks.

c. In order to obtain the maximum amount of production from ordnance base maintenance shops, the objectives were set so high that they were not always met and were rarely exceeded. The rebuilding of trucks weighing four or more tons was delayed by the lack of parts and assemblies on order from the United States. The slow shipment of un-serviceable equipment from field installations to maintenance shops retarded the production of engines, axles, transmissions, and transfer cases and items named in Standard Nomenclature Lists in Groups A, B, C, and F. To expedite the flow of such equipment to the shops, the

Chief of Ordnance sent technical representatives to lower maintenance echelons. The production of rebuilt vehicles and major assemblies scheduled and achieved during the first quarter of 1948 is shown in Table III. (23) In view of the difficulties encountered, production figures were considered highly satisfactory, as they represented a general increase over those for the preceding quarter.

Table III
ORDNANCE BASE MAINTENANCE REBUILD OPERATIONS

Item	Production objective	Production accomplished
Sedans, light.	300	250
Sedans, medium	33	23
Cargo carrier, M29	3	3
Truck, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton 4x4	1,200	1,200
Truck, $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton 4x4 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton.	773	844
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton 6x6.	1,401	1,344
Truck, 4-ton and over.	204	70
Truck, tractor 4-5 ton	221	221
Truck, tractor M26A1, w/semi-trailer M15A1.	10	10
Trailers and semitrailers.	237	236
Combat vehicles.	16	16
Tractors, hi-speed, 13-ton, M5	12	12
Dollies, trailer converter	45	45
Engines (all types).	5,248	5,091
Transfer cases	2,428	1,541
Transmissions.	3,040	2,583
Axles (all types).	6,149	4,059
Tires (all sizes).	43,825	45,109
Tubes (all sizes).	19,100	19,462
SNL A and B (small arms)	40,374	36,250
SNL Gp C (field artillery weapons)	56	47
SNL Gp F, (fire control equipment)	6,067	2,002

12. Procurement.

a. Expanding procurement activities resulted in the formulation of a new policy tending to decentralize responsibility for obtaining parts and supplies from German sources. Formerly vested in the Ordnance Procurement Center, responsibility for the local procurement of parts and supplies for rebuild operations and for command reserves was to be divided among certain ordnance installations. In carrying out this policy, the Chief of Ordnance on 28 February directed the Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot to assume the following functions: first, the procurement in all the zones of Germany of parts and supplies for use in the rebuilding of engines, power trains, and assemblies and subassemblies for all motor vehicles except sedans; secondly, the procurement in southern Bavaria of materials designated by the Ordnance Procurement Center; and, thirdly, the recommendation of revisions in requirements for spare parts in the light of what could be found by cannibalization and reclaimed at Karlsfeld. At the same time the Munich Ordnance Procurement Team was discontinued and all its functions, records, and commitments were assigned to the Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot. (24) It was planned to assign procurement functions to other ordnance depots at a later date.

b. At the end of January the Procurement Division had on order 3,564 different items, of which 1,110 or 31 percent were already in production. (25) In January the Commerce and Industry Group of the Bipartite Control Office allocated to Ordnance certain production assignments for the first quarter of 1948 in the category of "mandatory consumers."

This meant that production of the designated ordnance material had a priority on raw materials, fuel, and power superior to that of production for internal German consumption and export. Payment in dollars to the Joint Export-Import Agency was required for imported goods used in this manufacturing program. To complete this manufacturing program, the Chief of Ordnance was allotted the following scarce supplies: 13 tons of animal glue, 215 tons of iron, 1,830 tons of steel, and 610 tons of rolled steel products.

FOOTNOTES

1. Office Order No 6, Hq, EUCOM, Ord, 19 Mar 48, subj: "Organization of Office, Chief of Ordnance, Hq, EUCOM(Rear)."
2. Ibid.
3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Feb 48, file AG 370.5 GSP-AGO, subj: "Movement of Headquarters."
4. Hq, EUCOM, Organizational Chart and Directory of Key Officers.
5. Hq, EUCOM, Ord, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48. This report was relied upon extensively in the preparation of this chapter.
6. Incl 1 to ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Jan 48, file AG 322 GSP-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Technical Service Organization."
7. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
8. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 31 Jan 48, file AG 322 GSP-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Technical Service Organization."
9. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
10. SOP No 108, EUCOM, 5 Mar 48, subj: "Bulk Transfer of Surplus US Army Property to Staatliche Erfassungs-Gesellschaft für Oeffentliches Gut MBH Acting under Authority for the Bizonal Economic Council and Their Agency, the Verwaltungs Für Wirtschaft."
11. Hq, EUCOM, Ord, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Annex 2.
12. TWX, 14 Jan 48, C of Ord to all ord installations.
13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Ord, 24 Mar 48, subj: "Transfer of Tires to the German Economy," to CO, Nordenham & Lübbstedt depots.
14. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, Dir of SS & P to C of Ord, 28 Jan 48, subj: "Transfer of EUCOM Excesses to Austrian Economy."
15. Cable SG-26267, EUCOM to OFLC, Paris, 31 Mar 48.
16. Hq, EUCOM, Ord, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
17. Ltr, BICO, Commerce and Industry, to C of Ord, EUCOM, 20 Feb 48, subj: "Implementation of Bulk Deal Transfer to German Economy," sgd J. C. Cunningham, OMSTEG Br.

18. Hq, EUCOM, Ord, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
19. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, C of Ord, to CO, Butzbach Ord Shop, 26 Feb 48, subj: "Demilitarization of F Group Material".
20. Hq, EUCOM, Ord, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
21. See office order cited in footnote 1 above.
22. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
23. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 June 48.
24. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Ord, 28 Feb 48, to all installation commanders, subj: "Revised Procurement Responsibilities."
25. Hq, EUCOM, Ord, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48.
26. Incl 1 to ltr, BICO, Commerce and Industry Gp, Jan 48, subj: "Mandatory Consumers Production Assignments for the First Quarter, 1948."

Chapter XXXI

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**
AUTHORITY *Commander in chief*
European Command
(Ltr of 25 April 51)

Chapter XXXI

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

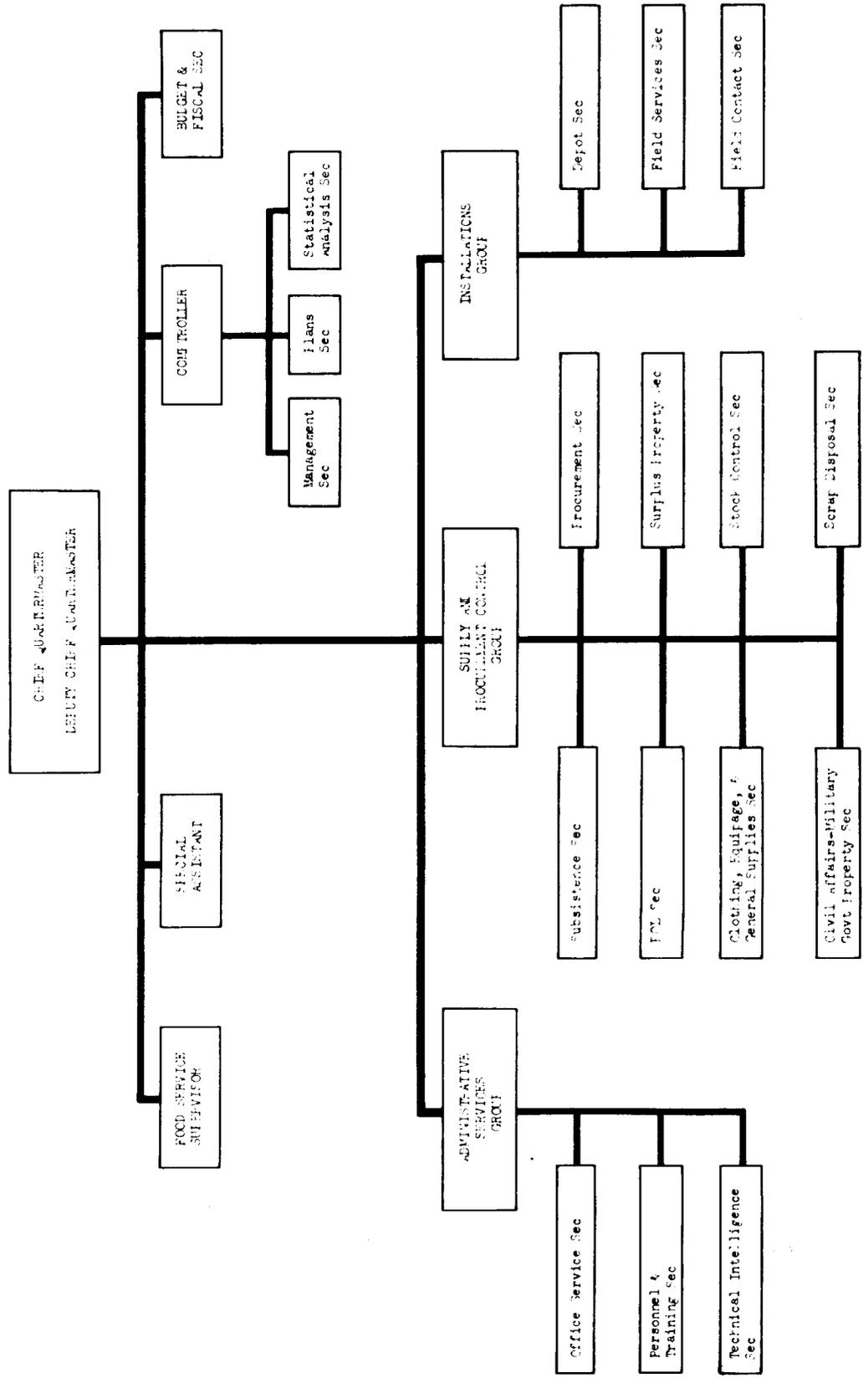
1. Reorganization of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster.

On 26 January 1948 a sweeping revision in the organization of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster resulted in the dissolution of the Planning Control and Executive Groups and the redistribution of their functions among the other divisions of the office. The new organization is shown in Chart III. ⁽¹⁾ Previously under the Planning Control Group, the Plans Section was assigned to the office of the Comptroller. The Administrative Services Group was established to absorb the Office Service Section from the former Executive Group as well as the Personnel and Training Section and the Technical Intelligence Section from the

CHART III
ORGANIZATION

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF AND DEPUTY CHIEF

Approved 26 January 1948



former Planning Control Group. Concurrently the Depot Installations, Supply, and Procurement Control Group was divided into two divisions called the Supply and Procurement Control Group and the Installations Group. To the former were assigned eight sections: Subsistence; Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants; Clothing, Equipage, and general supplies; Civil Affairs-Military Government property; Procurement; Surplus Property; Stock Control; and Scrap Disposal. The Installations Group was composed of the Depot, Field Services, and Field Contact Sections. The Chief Quartermaster assumed direct supervision of the Budget and Fiscal Section.
(2)

2. Move of Office of the Chief Quartermaster.

As part of the move of EUCOM Headquarters, the Office of the Chief Quartermaster was moved on 8 and 9 March from the Elizabethan School in Frankfurt to new quarters in Heidelberg, where it became part of Headquarters, EUCOM.
(3)

3. Key Members of Staff.

The reorganization of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster on 26 January involved changes in the titles used to designate the principal members of the staff. The term "chief" replaced "assistant" in referring to the directors of groups or sections, while other administrators were known as "staff officers" or "civilian staff officers." At the same time Lt. Col. John D. Edmunds, who formerly headed the Depot Installations, Supply, and Procurement Group, became Special

Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster and Deputy Area Petroleum Officer.

Lt. Col. Quentin L. Kendall was appointed chief of the newly created Supply and Procurement Group and Lt. Col. Jay T. Glen was charged with the direction of the Installations Group. At the end of March the principal staff members of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster were

(5)

as indicated in the following roster:

- Chief Quartermaster Brig.Gen. Milton O. Boone
- Deputy Chief Quartermaster Lt.Col. Charles F. Bellican
- Administrative Officer 1st Lt. Robert D. Keller
- Special Assistant Lt.Col. John D. Edmunds
- Purchasing and Control Officer Lt.Col. Robert B. Southworth
- Food Service Supervisor Lt.Col. Patrick H. Buckley
- Comptroller Lt.Col. William H. Gurnee, Jr.
- Chief, Plans Section Maj. Leonard D. Martin
- Chief, Management Section Maj. Upton A. McGill
- Chief, Statistical Analysis Section Capt. Russel D. Johnson
- Chief, Budget and Fiscal Section 1st Lt. Cren D. Chapman
- Chief, Administrative Services Group Lt.Col. Harold H. Shaller
- Chief, Office Service Section Capt. Bryce J. Torrence
- Chief, Personnel and Training
 Section Maj. John W. Maxwell
- Chief, Technical Intelligence
 Section 1st Lt. Robert E. Huber
- Chief, Supply and Procurement Group Lt.Col. Quentin L. Kendall
- Chief, Subsistence Section Lindley M. Smith
- Chief, Clothing and Equipage and
 General Supplies Section Maj. Hudson R. Hurst
- Chief, POL Section Lt.Col. Victor H. Moore
- Chief, Civil Affairs-Military
 Government Property Section Capt. John C. McCool
- Chief, Stock Control Section Maj. Franklin N. Allwine
- Chief, Surplus Property Section Maj. Ernest W. Raabe
- Chief, Procurement Section Lt.Col. Ralph S. Hardiman
- Chief, Scrap Disposal Section Capt. Harold G. Catlett
- Chief, Installations Group Lt.Col. Jay T. Glen
- Chief, Depot Section Maj. Folkley J. Johnson
- Chief, Field Services Section Lt.Col. Lorne Wilkie
- Chief, Field Contact Section Lt.Col. Warren G. Davis

4. Strength of the Quartermaster Corps in the European Command.

Although the military personnel assigned to quartermaster units continued to diminish, the number of civilian employees remained fairly constant during the period under review. The transfer of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster to Heidelberg caused the decrease in German employees indicated in the following table, which lists the numbers of American, Allied, and German employees as well as of military personnel under the Chief Quartermaster at the end of each of the three months in the current period:

	<u>31 Jan</u>	<u>29 Feb</u>	<u>31 Mar</u>
U. S. civilians	213	216	214
Allied civilians	51	51	51
German civilians	11,026	10,197	10,283
Military personnel	3,821	2,934	2,833

A reduction from 44 to 36 in the number of Army officers assigned to the Office of the Chief Quartermaster corresponded with the overall troop reduction shown in the above table. These reductions were made in accordance with War Department policy.

5. Quartermaster Units.

No activations or inactivations of quartermaster units occurred during January or February, but in March, 20 units having a total strength of 1,402 men were inactivated, and 5 units having a total strength of 1,174 men were activated. Table IV lists the Quartermaster Units in the Command, together with their locations, assignments and post attachments

on 25 March 1948.

Table IV
QUARTERMASTER STATION LIST

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Post Attachment</u>
Units assigned to European Quartermaster Depot		
56 QM Base Depot, H/H Co	Giessen	Wetzlar
223 QM Bn, H/H Det	Giessen	Wetzlar
223 QM Salvage Repair Co (Fixed)	Marburg	Wetzlar
284 QM Ref Co (Fixed)	Frankfurt	Hq Comd, EUCOM
541 QM Depot Supply Co	Giessen	Wetzlar
626 QM Ref Co (M), less 1st Plat	Nürnberg	Nürnberg
993 QM Petroleum Products Lab (FB) (M)	Freiham	Munich
626 QM Ref Co (M), 1st Plat	Munich	Munich
7780 European QM Mortuary Service	Frankfurt	Hq Comd, EUCOM
7850 QM Depot Group, less Dets 1 and 2	Giessen	Wetzlar
7850 QM Depot Group, Det 1	Mannheim	Heidelberg
7850 QM Depot Group, Det 2	Lemwerder	Bremen
7851 QM Depot Group	Munich	Munich
Units assigned to European Quartermaster School Center		
511 QM Service Co	Darmstadt	Darmstadt
512 QM Bakery Co (Mobile) (Special)	Darmstadt	Darmstadt
7717 QM School Center, H/H Co	Darmstadt	Darmstadt
Units assigned to OMGUS		
*7852 QM Service Co	Berlin	Berlin Command
Units assigned to USFA		
11 QM Bakery Co (M) (S), Sec	Vienna	
488 QM Depot Supply Co, Plat	Wels	
**504 QM Gas Supply Co, Plat	Wels	
518 QM Ref Co (F), Plat	Wels	
544 QM Group, H/H Det	Wels	
**599 QM Ldry Det (EJ)	Wels	
7898 QM Service Co	Wels	

*To be redesignated 7852 QM Service Group.

**Indicates Negro troops.

QUARTERMASTER INSTALLATIONS

6. The European Quartermaster Depot.

a. The European Quartermaster Depot at Giessen continued to provide logistical support for all units and agencies located in the U.S. Zone north of the Pilsen-Ulm line. It also supervised the operations of the Munich Subdepot, operated base maintenance shops, and served as operational headquarters for the procurement offices at Giessen, Munich, Mannheim, Bremen, and Minden. The two depots at Giessen and Munich stored and distributed all quartermaster equipment, clothing, equipage, subsistence and other supplies for all persons authorized such support in the European Command. The Giessen depot staff supervised and assisted lower Quartermaster supply echelons and conducted inspections as necessary to secure an adequate performance of the quartermaster mission in Europe. Approximately 3,200 long tons of supplies were shipped to the European Quartermaster Depot during the first three months of 1948 to complete the project of consolidating 60 percent of quartermaster reserve stocks at the Giessen installation.

b. Acting in accordance with instructions from the Chief Quartermaster, the depot commander established the Quartermaster Metallic Scrap Collecting Point at Aschaffenburg, which was scheduled to begin operations on 1 April 1948 under the administrative control of the Giessen depot. The function of the new installation was to receive, segregate, store, and ship metallic scrap for the Army. The site chosen

for the collecting point was the area formerly used for coal distribution by the Engineers. Capt. P. L. Gerber was appointed to command the (6) Aschaffenburg installation.

7. Giessen Subsidiaries.

Under the administrative and operational control of the European Quartermaster Depot at Giessen were four major satellite installations located at Bamberg, Lemwerder, Marburg, and Mannheim.

a. The Bamberg Depot. The Quartermaster subdepot at Bamberg was scheduled to be closed after disposing of all stocks, partly as excess and surplus property, and partly of the movement of command reserves to Giessen. By the end of March shipments of command reserve stocks to Giessen and excess stocks to the United States had been completed, and 2,410 long tons of surplus property had been delivered to customers, leaving only 17 tons to be shipped. An additional 13,877 long tons of supplies remained for transfer to Military Government for use in the German economy. The following table shows tonnages handled, vehicles loaded, and the average labor strength each month at the Bamberg installation.

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
<u>Tonnage Handled</u>			
Excess and Army stocks	1,637	1,147	1,091
Surplus stocks	1,937	2,010	1,799
<u>Vehicles Loaded</u>			
Cars	159	92	128
Trucks	10	1	6
<u>Men Employed</u>			
Civilians	210	170	135

b. Quartermaster Disposal Center. Besides storing and shipping surplus and excess supplies, the Quartermaster Disposal Center at Lemwerder supervised the transportation from Denmark of milk, butter, and cheese. During the first quarter of 1948, 4,107,444 liters of milk, 668,500 pounds of butter, and 413,398 pounds of cheese were shipped by the Danish Export Committee for consumption by the personnel of the European Command. Stocks of various categories stored at the disposal center on 1 January and 31 March 1948 are listed below.

	<u>1 Jan 48</u>	<u>31 Mar 48</u>
Excess supplies	6,643 tons	4,259 tons
Surplus stocks	6,749 "	4,067 "
Unserviceable supplies	552 "	170 "

c. Central Reclamation Installation. On 1 January 1948, the European Quartermaster Central Reclamation Installation at Marburg became responsible for repairing all quartermaster property considered salvageable. Supplies of Classes IV and V, formerly stored at the installation, were evacuated on schedules prepared by the European Quartermaster Depot. By the end of March 3,300 long tons of such supplies had been evacuated, with 5,500 tons remaining to be moved. It was estimated that an additional six months would be required to complete the evacuation. Of the 1,308,436 items received for repair during the period, 460,107 were reclaimed.

d. The Mannheim Installation.

(1) Local procurement of Quartermaster items in the Württemberg-Baden area was a responsibility of the Mannheim Depot, which

also disposed of surplus property. Upon completing shipment of all supplies on hand, the installation was scheduled for discontinuance on 30 June 1948. By 16 January 1948, the depot had completed 49 declarations of surplus property to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, (OFLC), comprising 20 different classes of stocks with a total weight of about 15,000 long tons. After 1 February 1948, surplus property was transferred to the German public corporation known as Staatliche Erfassungs-Gesellschaft für Oeffentliches Gut MBH (STEG)⁽⁷⁾.

(2) Attached to the Mannheim Depot for administrative and operational purposes, the Mannheim Cold Stores subinstallation was headed by Capt. James W. Moore. Its function was to receive, store, and issue all perishable meat, meat and dairy products, frozen foods, fresh fruits, and vegetables for Army messes, commissaries, and hospitals located south of Frankfurt in the U.S. Zone of Germany.

e. Other Installations. Besides the above subsidiary installations, the European Quartermaster Depot maintained and supervised Class I and Cold Stores installations at Frankfurt, Nürnberg, and Marsfeld, all of which were on a permanent basis. The permanent installation for Class III stocks and petroleum, oil, and lubricants at Frankfurt completed the list of quartermaster depots under the Giessen installation.

8. The European Quartermaster Subdepot.

The Subdepot Headquarters, European Quartermaster Depot, at Munich supplied quartermaster supplies to American troops and other

authorized persons located south of the Filsen-Ulm line in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. During the first three months of 1948, the Munich depot received 93,806 long tons and issued 92,776 long tons of quartermaster supplies. In an effort to consolidate supplies according to the four classes and to move all supplies from open to covered storage, a total tonnage of 73,815 was rewarehoused at the depot. By the end of March the project of construction, including pallets, was about 40 percent complete, 11,200 pallets having been constructed during the three-month period for storing Class I and commissary supplies, at the close of March construction was begun of 55,000 pallets for Classes II and IV stocks. Owing to a shortage of SAE No. 30 engine oil, a suitable substitute was produced beginning in January by blending SAE Nos. 10 and 50, and 110,450 gallons of SAE No. 30 were blended and stocked by the end of March. All military personnel stationed at the installation was assigned to the 7851st Quartermaster Depot Group, which was activated on 20 March, replacing Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 53d Quartermaster Base Depot; 556th Quartermaster Battalion; and 616th and 618th Depot Companies which were inactivated on the same date. Col. L. L. Skinner commanded the depot.

9. The European Quartermaster School Center.

a. Under the technical command of the Chief Quartermaster, the 7717th EUCOM Quartermaster School Center at Darmstadt was assigned a battalion numbering 43 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 284 enlisted men at the quarter's close, when the authorized strength was 37 officers,

(9)

8 warrant officers, and 285 enlisted men. The number of students attending the school increased from 362 on 1 January to 410 on 31 March. The Technical Training Branch of the Academic Division offered courses for administrative clerks, supply clerks, and sentry dog trainers. By direction of EUCOM Headquarters the course for unit supply clerks was transferred from the Darmstadt school center to the Constabulary School at Sonthofen on 13 February 1948. Using school facilities and student cooks, the Food Service Training Branch supplied the Rhein-Main Air Base and Darmstadt Military Post with bread and roasted coffee. Weekly production of the coffee roasting shop amounted to 2,100 pounds of ground and roasted coffee. The bakery produced an average of 14,386 pounds of bread each week. Besides supplying pastry for the school mess, the pastry shop baked cookies, cakes and rolls for the local service club.

b. To insure correct use and conservation of quartermaster supplies, food service teams, command and technical training teams, and teams from the Logistics Division surveyed facilities throughout the European Command, operating under the direction of the Field Services Section, which was located at the school center. The food conservation program continued in effect, with particular emphasis on diminishing the consumption of bread, flour, and fats. Major deficiencies remarked in the dining halls and messes were lack of trained supervisors of operating employees, feeding of unauthorized persons, and inadequate supervision.

10. EUCOM Mortuaries.

No change occurred in the number and location of mortuaries, which

handled a total of 132 remains during the first three months of 1948. The remains of 82 persons were sent to the United States, the rest being buried elsewhere, at the request of the next of kin. After 1 January 1948, the effects of persons under military law who died or were reported missing in the European Command were sent directly to the legal next of kin instead of through the Army Effects Bureau. Shipment of the property did not vest title in the recipient, who was required to dispose of the effects according to the laws prevailing at the place of the decedent's legal residence. (11)

11. Remount and Canine Activities.

The Chief, Field Services Section, a part of the Installations Group, was responsible for all horses and dogs in the possession of the U.S. Army in the European Command. The primary purpose of mounts was to fill operational and replacement requirements of the Constabulary, although riding horses were made available to the major commands for recreational purposes. Mounts were also assigned to officers engaged in duties which required the use of a horse. The issue of forage was controlled carefully because of the prevailing conditions in its supply. Major commands were required to submit their requisitions for hay, oats, salt, and straw to the Office of the Chief Quartermaster at quarterly intervals. (12) The Chief Quartermaster released horses surplus to Army needs to CMGUS, which also received seven mounts rejected by the Olympic Equestrian Team. Dogs were trained at the Quartermaster School Center for guarding purposes. The dogs used by the Army in the European Command were

bought with funds drawn on the German economy, which also furnished all supplies for sentry dogs except collars, leashes, chains, and food. Because of the large number of requests received from Army organizations for dogs and their handlers, the Chief Quartermaster planned to increase the number of dogs from the estimated number of 226 on 18 March 1948 to 676 by 30 June 1949.

12. Service Centers.

After 31 December 1947, when the Mannheim Salvage and Reclamation Depot discontinued operations, the European Quartermaster Central Reclamation Installation at Marburg assumed the function of repairing all unserviceable quartermaster property except materials-handling equipment and special purpose vehicles. A repair shop for shoes, clothing, and equipage was opened at Erding in January 1948 to serve men stationed at five air bases in the Munich region: Erding, Munich-Riem, Neubiberg, Fürstenfeldbruck, and Oberpfaffenhofen. (13) The Chief Quartermaster furnished a representative to provide technical assistance and to supervise the operation of the shoe repair shop until it was running smoothly. The American Graves Registration Command was authorized to provide laundry and dry cleaning service for Army officers, civilian employees, and their dependents at the service center on Ile St. Germain in Paris, and a Zoric dry cleaning plant began functioning there on 23 January. The Dorheim Quartermaster Service Center was transferred from the jurisdiction of Wetzlar to Frankfurt Military Post on 16 March. (14)

13. Commissaries.

a. Regulations issued on 7 February 1948, banned the practice of having one sales officer act as the accountable officer for several branch commissaries within a military post. (15) Although branch commissaries were not discontinued as a result of the ruling, it became mandatory to operate each commissary as an independent installation and to maintain separate accountability. In carrying out the directive, commanders of posts and exempted Air Force stations appointed an accountable sales officer for each installation, (16) assigned a numerical and geographic designation to each commissary under their control, and notified the Chief of Finance and Chief Quartermaster of their compliance with the change in policy. Although each sales officer was required to requisition supplies for his own installation directly from the European Quartermaster Depot, post quartermasters were permitted to transfer stocks from one commissary to another within their respective posts in the interest of efficiency and equity of distribution. (17) Although the change in status of branch commissaries to independent installations caused no particular difficulty, a few branch commissaries were found to be operating without the approval of the Chief Quartermaster, who required post commanders to justify their continued operation.

b. To determine the adequacy of commissary purchase allowances, the Chief Quartermaster studied the number of overdrawn commissary accounts for the month of December 1947. Detailed reports prepared by commissary officers indicated the total number of accounts at their respective

installation, the number of accounts on which credit was withdrawn, and
(18)
the amounts by which some accounts were overdrawn. As a result of the
study, commissary allowances for family and club-type messes were increased
to \$55.00 a month for each of the first two members of the mess; to \$50.00
for each additional member up to 10 persons; \$45.00 for other persons up
(19)
to 50; and \$40.00 for each additional member. The commissary allowance
was approximately equivalent to one and one-half times the cost of the "A"
ration. On 30 March 1948 the Army was operating 62 commissaries in the
(20)
European Command including those in Austria, Belgium and France.

OTHER QUARTERMASTER ACTIVITIES

14. Suballocation of Funds.

During the third quarter of Fiscal Year 1948, the Budget and
Fiscal Section of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster recommended sub-
allocations of appropriated funds totaling \$5,964,599. Of this sum,
\$3,582,177 or about 60 percent was allotted to operations under the direct
control of the Chief Quartermaster; \$1,588,049 or about 26 percent, for
the maintenance of reserves; and \$794,373 or about 14 percent, for quarter-
master activities in major commands, including USFA, Headquarters Command,
AGRC, the two military districts and CMGUS.

15. Collections from Sales.

Beginning in December 1947, all sales officers were required to

submit a monthly report of funds obtained from the sale of quartermaster supplies. The Fiscal Officer in the Office of the Chief Quartermaster consolidated the reports for forwarding to The Quartermaster General, who received most of the funds thus collected for the replacement of supplies sold in the European Command. Table V summarizes receipts obtained by sales officers at military posts, collections made by the Chief Quartermaster from purchases by nonmilitary agencies, and money received by the Chief of Finance on delinquent accounts and from the International Refugee Organization.

Table V
SUMMARY OF QUARTERMASTER SALES OFFICERS' COLLECTIONS

	Dec. 47	Jan. 48	Feb. 48	Mar. 48
Subsistence.....	\$2,720,787.68	\$3,096,954.95	\$2,754,832.86	\$2,830,628.64
Ice.....	3,163.39	2,780.57	2,408.62	2,139.40
Regular Supplies	30,917.40	36,360.10	30,294.83	59,962.91
Petroleum Products	69,776.49	746,395.61	506,013.96	8,974,618.67
Clothing and Equipage.....	1,014,640.73	3,754,720.92	14,825.35	24,928.57
Overhead.....	11,033.17	26,928.21	13,286.19	40,779.30
Laundry and dry cleaning..	15,495.32	22,522.15	24,624.90	18,438.62
Incidental expenses				21.82
Total.....	\$3,865,814.18	\$7,686,662.51	\$3,346,286.71	\$11,951,517.93

16. Critical Shortages.

a. The Supply and Procurement Group of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster was required to justify the need for requisitioning from the United States certain supplies in amounts exceeding the allowances established by Department of the Army directives. Continued difficulty was experienced in obtaining in Europe sufficient quantities of cleaning and preserving fluids as well as stationery and other office supplies. EUCOM requirements for paper and stationery for the first half of the year 1948 were estimated at approximately 5,475 tons, of which 1,137 tons were to be sent from the United States; 1,000 tons were to be obtained from the German economy under COMGUS allocations; about 300 tons were to be realized from scrap and waste paper conversion; and the remaining 3,038 tons were to be obtained from stocks on hand. Although requisitions for paper from the United States were being filled, the general paper shortage meant that requisitions on the United States had to be kept to a minimum. (21) In view of the short supply of paper, post commanders were requested to appoint a staff member as paper conservation officer with the function of visiting units and installations supplied with paper by the post to insure compliance with current directives on conservation. (22)

b. Because of the lack of raw materials for manufacture in Germany and delays in production in other European countries, refrigerators and their spare parts continued in short supply. On 9 March 1948 there was a shortage of 5,443 electric refrigerators and 2,320 refrigerator motors. Local manufacturers were expected to provide 4,831

refrigerators, and 104 more were on order in the United States. It was anticipated that a sufficient supply of refrigerators would be on hand by 1 September 1948.⁽²³⁾

c. The lack of household and office furniture caused all outstanding requisitions to be canceled on 27 January 1948. Commanders of military posts and exempted air stations were instructed to request furniture directly from the Chief Quartermaster rather than from supply depots. Beginning 1 February reports of excess furniture were to be submitted by commanders to the Chief Quartermaster semimonthly.⁽²⁴⁾

17. Petroleum Products.

a. Appropriated funds for procuring petroleum, oil, and lubricants for the European Command in Fiscal Year 1948 amounted to \$11,966,212. Expenditures for petroleum products for the first half of Fiscal Year 1948 amounted to \$5,251,896, of which the New York Port of Embarkation used \$186,907 in bunkering Army transports. About \$6,901,224 or 58 percent of the total allocation, remained available for the procurement of such supplies for the period 1 January through 30 June 1948.⁽²⁵⁾ Early in January 1948, the Department of the Army notified the European Command that its allotment of refined petroleum products was to be reckoned according to the cost in dollars instead of by the number of gallons per man per day.

b. To dispense refined petroleum products to operators of private vehicles a new type of coupon book was designed early in 1948. The new book was expected to result in a saving of about 60 percent in paper

stock, and faster printing. It was designed to simplify the sale of gasoline by providing coupons for two and three-gallon purchases. (26)

18. Disposal of Surplus Property.

Sales of quartermaster surplus supplies ceased on 31 January 1948, when all uncommitted surplus stocks of the Army in the U.S. Zone of Germany were transferred to the Germans in accordance with the bulk sales agreement between the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner and the Bizonal Economic Council for Germany. No quartermaster supplies were declared surplus during the first three months of 1948. Table VI summarizes the plan for the transfer of three quartermaster depots and their contents to the Germans, and for the transfer of additional surplus supplies held at the Munich and Giessen depots. Until 31 January, sales continued at the quartermaster depots in Mannheim, Lemwerder, Giessen, Munich, and Bamberg. During the first three months of 1948, the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner sold 13,731 long tons of quartermaster supplies. On 25 March 1948, 22,696 long tons of surplus stocks remained for sale, and 6,521 long tons were awaiting delivery.

19. Materials-Handling Equipment.

Through inspections of installations and issuance of maintenance memorandums, the Chief Quartermaster continued to emphasize the importance of organizational maintenance of materials-handling equipment. Commanders were instructed to insure the registration of all such equipment under their control, and were informed that no spare parts would be issued for

unregistered machinery. The command reserve level was reestablished at 100 pieces of equipment and the rebuilding rate at approximately 20 pieces a month. Working space for the maintenance of materials-handling equipment was increased to 24,000 square feet at the European Quartermaster Depot Base Shop, where machinery and tools were installed for the rebuilding of axles, transmissions, clutches, and differentials.

20. Pilferage.

Although stocks pilfered in transit considerably increased, the amount of supplies stolen from quartermaster fixed installations did not vary appreciably. The following tabulation indicates the dollar value of supplies pilfered during January, February, and March of 1948 from quartermaster installations and in transit.

<u>Month</u>	<u>In transit</u>	<u>From fixed installations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Jan	\$31,675.90	\$10,638.15	\$42,314.05
Feb	23,595.96	13,122.72	36,718.68
Mar	<u>19,790.22</u>	<u>14,901.99</u>	<u>34,692.21</u>
	\$75,062.08	\$38,662.86	\$113,724.94

21. Movement of Furniture.

The transfer of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg posed special problems for the Chief Quartermaster regarding the movement of furniture. To formulate general rules governing such movement the Chief Quartermaster called a conference on 28 January of the Quartermasters of Headquarters Command, the Constabulary, OMGUS and Heidelberg and Stuttgart Military Posts. At that meeting it was decided that office furniture would be moved with the organization to which it had been allocated, but that household furniture would not be transferred except for personal belongings.

FOOTNOTES

1. Office Order No 16, EUCOM, QM, 26 Jan 48.
2. Ibid.
3. Movement Order No 11, EUCOM, 27 Feb 48; Movement Order No 2, EUCOM, QM, 1 Mar 48.
4. Office Order No 16, EUCOM, QM, 26 Jan 48.
5. Hq, EUCOM, QM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48. This report was relied upon extensively in the preparation of this chapter.
6. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Mar 48, subj: "Establishment of NM Metallic Scrap Collecting Point, Aschaffensburg."
7. SOP No 108, EUCOM, 5 Mar 48.
8. GO No 1, EUCOM, QM, 17 Mar 48.
9. TD 303-1050A, Hq, EUCOM, 20 Mar 48; T/OE 10-147, 2 Oct 43, with Cl, 30 Oct 43.
10. Cable SC-16610, 5 Mar 48, EUCOM, to major comds.
11. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 2, 16 Jan 48, sec XIX.
12. Cir No 11, EUCOM, 14 Feb 48, sec III.
13. Cable SC-15571, 25 Feb 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to USAFE, Attn: A-4, QM.
14. Cable SC-17570, 16 Mar 48, EUCOM from SS&P to CO, Wetzlar Military Post.
15. Cable SC-13903, 7 Feb 48, EUCOM to major comds and mil posts.
16. AR 30-2225, 20 Oct 47, par 2c.
17. Cable SC-13903, 7 Feb 48, EUCOM to major comds and mil posts.
18. Cable SC-105510, 8 Jan 48, EUCOM to major comds and mil posts.
19. Stars and Stripes, 9 Jan 48.
20. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Mar 48, file AG 132 FIN-AGO, subj: "Assignment of Account Numbers to Commissaries."

21. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 5, p 9.

22. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 10, 12 Mar 48, sec IV.

23. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 10, 9 Mar 48.

24. Cable SC-12459, 27 Jan 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major comds and mil posts.

25. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 7, 17 Feb 48.

26. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, AG Pub Br to QM, 21 Jan 48; minute 2, QM to AG Pub, 20 Feb 48.

Chapter XXXII

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: *CONFIDENTIAL*
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command
(Ltr of 25 April 51)*

Chapter XXXII

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

TRENDS IN ORGANIZATION AND POLICY

1. Basic Trends in Communications Policy.

Two trends affected the work of the Chief Signal Officer and his staff during the first quarter of 1948. The first was the movement, initiated almost immediately after VE-Day and accelerated during the spring and summer of 1947, to place in German hands the maximum responsibility for telephone and telegraph communications compatible with the strategic needs of the occupation forces. The second, newer in origin, stemmed from increasing tension among the four powers administering Germany. By the end of March 1948, the political uncertainty arising from the four-power situation was beginning to cause a tightening of military control over communications facilities and services. This

tendency was still of small effect, however, in comparison with the older policy of giving major operating responsibilities to the Deutsche Post.

2. Communications Aspects of the Move of EUCOM Headquarters.

a. The move of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg was scheduled to take place in two phases, extending from the middle of February to the end of June. The original announcement directed the Chief Signal Officer to start work on signal facilities in Heidelberg "for the direct communication of EUCOM Headquarters with the Department of the Army in Washington." (1) All fixed plant and equipment was to be left in place by the withdrawing units from Heidelberg and it was expected that additional Deutsche Post circuits would be needed throughout the European Command. It was estimated that the full adjustment of circuits, equipment and facilities would be a six-months' undertaking. (2)

b. The signal plan for the moving of Headquarters, EUCOM, and Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, was published on 17 February. It called for reorganization of the 7774th Signal Service Battalion as a company to operate EUCOM communications at Heidelberg; expansion of telephone switchboard facilities; provision of additional circuits between Frankfurt, Heidelberg, and other points as needed; extension of the Frankfurt-Heidelberg VHF radio circuit from Heidelberg to Stuttgart; installation of additional radio facilities at Heidelberg; development of a new communications center in the Grosse Kaserne, Heidelberg; and operation of a signal messenger service between Frankfurt and Heidelberg commencing 15 February. (3) Throughout the first quarter of 1948, Communications

Division was at work planning and supervising the extensive changes required by the establishment of EUCOM Headquarters at Heidelberg.

3. Continuous Staffing of Signal Communication Agencies.

On 17 January a EUCOM directive stressed the necessity of being able at all times to transmit messages from the Department of the Army and the State Department to subordinate commands and to various State Department representatives. (4) Commanding officers of major commands were made responsible for the continuous day and night manning of communications facilities of their headquarters and of those immediately subordinate to them. Commanding officers were further directed to appoint representatives authorized to take action on all messages received at their respective commands.

4. Organization and Key Personnel of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Brig. Gen. Jerry V. Matejka, the Chief Signal Officer, retained the same key officers and office organization through the quarter under review. (5) The Lines Allocation Board continued to control the allocation of civil and military wire circuits.

5. European Command Signal Installations.

Technical service installations within the European Command, including signal installations, were redefined by a directive of 16 January 1948. (6) Signal installations listed were the EUCOM Signal School at Ansbach, the Hanau Signal Depot with subdepots at Mannheim, New Auring, and Bremen.

The EUCOM Signal Photographic Center and the Signal Field Procurement Office were also listed as subsidiary installations of the Hanau Signal Depot.

6. Establishment of Joint Communications Board.

In accordance with the policy outlined on 17 November 1947 by the Department of the Army, a Joint Communications Board was established on 11 March. The function of this agency was to "consider and implement communications policies and procedures outlined by the Department of National Defense in all units and installations assigned, attached to or supported in any way by headquarters, European Command." (7) The Chief Signal Officer was named chairman of the board, while its other members were to be the Director, Communications Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer; a representative of the Commanding General, USAFE; and a representative of U.S. Naval Forces, Germany.

7. Signal Publications.

Procedures governing the provision and use of wire communications by the Army and Military Government in Germany were published in revised form in SCP No. 40, on 16 January. (8) SCP No. 46, "Signal Service for Military Posts", was reissued at the same time with only minor changes. (9) SCP No. 61, reissued on 10 February, defined procedures to be followed in accounting for American owned and installed Signal Corps property. (10) SCP No. 19, published on 10 March, stated what action should be taken in case all land lines between Frankfurt and Berlin should become inoperative. (11)

A revised index to signal SOP's was issued on 16 March. Responsibilities of the Deutsche Post with regard to the preparation of bills for services rendered to the occupation forces and Military Government were set forth in detail in Signal Technical Circular No. 16, published on 13 February.

SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS

8. Developments in Wire Communications.

a. Completed Projects. Projects completed during the first quarter of 1948 under supervision of the Wire Branch included the removal of two switchboards at Frankfurt, installation of 12-channel carrier equipment at Mannheim, and installation of a chief operator desk and of repeater bays at Frankfurt.

b. Projects in Progress. As March ended, work was continuing on other projects as follows:

(1) Installation of a 1200-line PAX with 11 positions of DSA switchboard equipment to serve USAFE at Wiesbaden, begun on 4 November, was 50 percent completed on 31 March.

(2) Installation of the AFN-ICD broadcast circuit network, begun 19 June 1946, was 98 percent completed.

(3) Installation of a 200-line PAX with 3-position switchboard for Stuttgart Military Post, started on 1 March 1948, was 90 percent completed.

(4) Extensive remodeling of dial equipment and frame rooms was expected to be finished at Heidelberg by 10 April, a new battery room had been prepared for a 1008 AH battery, and it was planned to install a system to multiple every third position of the switchboard.

(5) Installation of two switchboards at Grafenwohr was partially accomplished, while a 6-position switchboard was in service on a temporary basis and a project for rehabilitating a 300-line FAX for permanent use was being studied.

(6) Installation of a 180-line FAX to serve Troop Information and Education Headquarters at Büdingen, started on 1 March 1948, was 30 percent completed.

(7) Installation of carrier facilities at Mannheim, Heidelberg, Karlsruhe, Sillenbuch, and Frankfurt was progressing, with some delays on account of missing parts and undelivered equipment.

(8) Installation of an intercity dial system between Frankfurt and Heidelberg, started on 1 March 1948, was 25 percent completed.

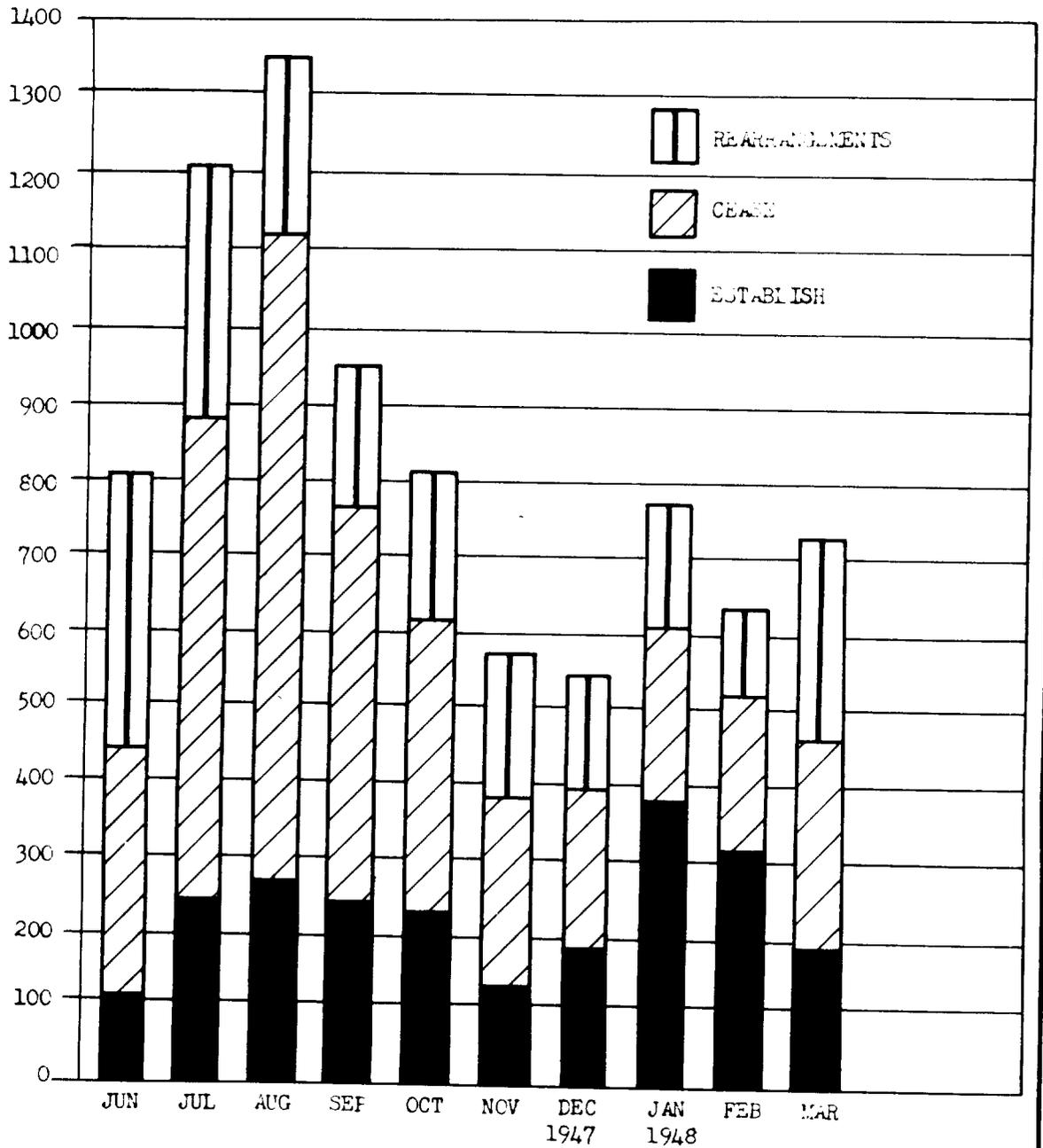
(9) Installation of a 200-line dial exchange at Herzo Base, Army Security Agency Europe Headquarters, was 10 percent completed. Other projects were still in the planning stage.

c. Circuit Orders. The following circuit orders were written by the Engineer Branch during this quarter:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Telephone circuits</u>	<u>Telegraph circuits</u>
January	683	100
February	528	116
March	616	116

CHART IV

COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH, SIGNAL DIVISION EUCOM
 LONG LINES ORDERS AND CIRCUIT AUTHORITIES WRITTEN BY ENGINEERING GROUP



Source: Signal Division, Report of Operations, 1 Jan - 31 Mar 1948

Chart IV shows how the work load in this quarter compared with the preceding seven months. Chart V indicates the number of military telephone and telegraph circuits under Communications Division control from 30 June 1947 to 31 March 1948.

9. Developments in Radio Communications.

At the end of March 1948 the Radio Branch, Communications Division, was largely absorbed in the task of providing radio communications for the new headquarters at Heidelberg. Work was more than half completed on the installation of three transmitters at the EUCOM Transmitter Site, but installation of radio equipment at Heidelberg was only 10 percent completed. At the end of March, the Post Engineer was taking action to requisition buildings and land for radio receiving and transmitting sites in the Heidelberg area.

10. Radio Training Net.

On 16 March 1948, effective at 1400 hours, the EUCOM radio training net began operations on a 24-hour basis. Signal officers throughout the European Command were notified that "live" traffic would be handled on this net beginning 22 March.

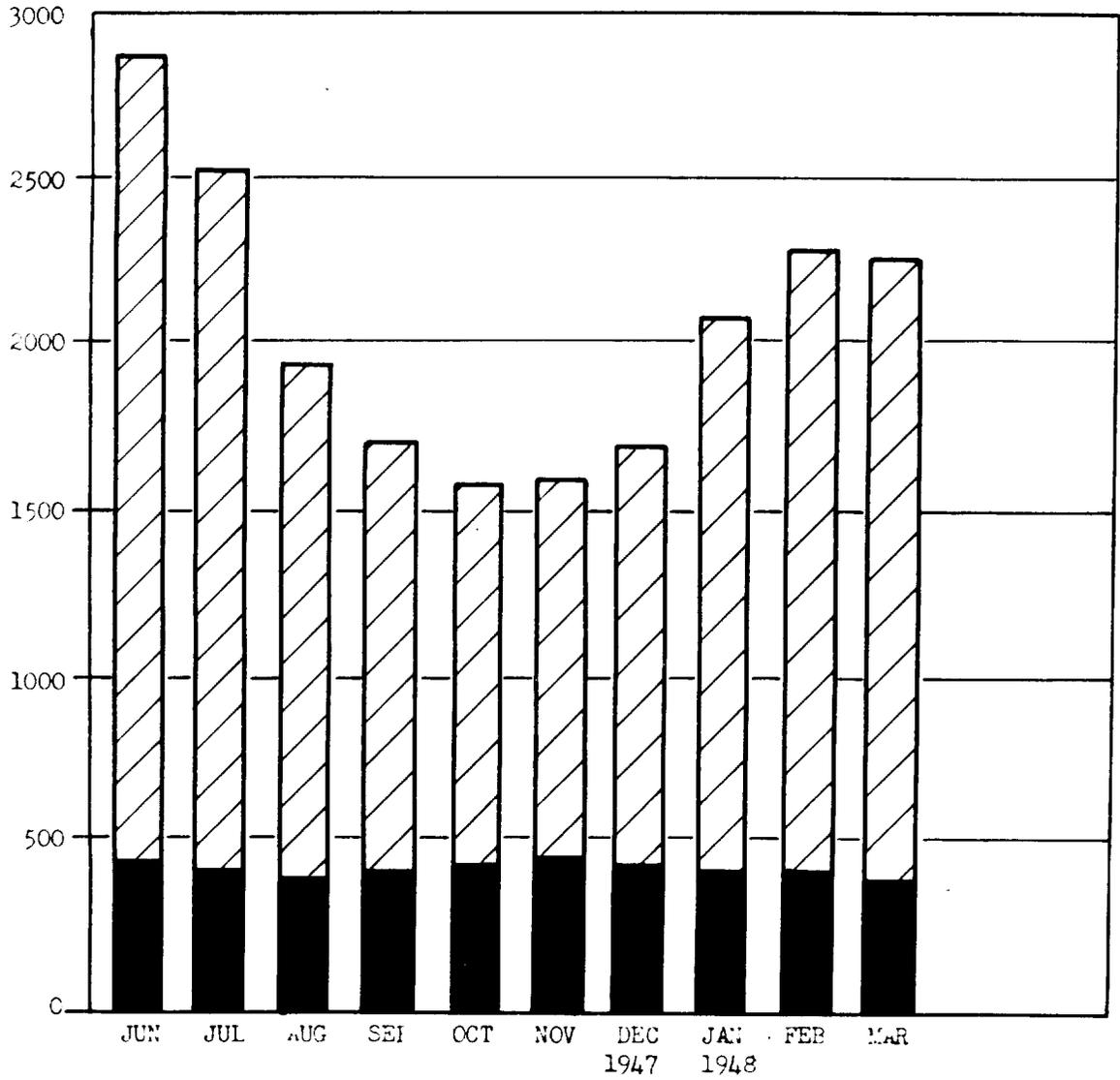
11. Amateur Radio Operators.

Licensing of amateur radio operators within the U.S. Zone of Germany continued to be an exclusive responsibility of the Chief Signal Officer. Licenses issued numbered 31 during January, 19 during February, and 15 in March. At the end of the quarter, 356 members of the occupation

CHART V

MILITARY CIRCUITS UNDER COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH CONTROL

☐ TELEPHONE CIRCUITS
■ TELEGRAPH CIRCUITS



FIGURES AS OF LAST DAY OF MONTH

community were licensed as amateur radio operators.

12. Signal Communications Traffic.

The Traffic Branch, Communications Division, supervised traffic engineering and operating procedures throughout the EUCOM wire communications system.

a. Telephone Traffic. The average number of daily toll calls handled by major switchboards was as follows, based on weekly peg counts:

<u>Switchboard</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Switchboard Positions</u>
Bad Tölz	6,342	3,232	3,053	6
Berlin	4,116	3,958	3,876	17
Bremerhaven	4,225	2,109	2,278	6
Frankfurt Military	3,944	4,143	6,235	18
Heidelberg	2,618	1,999	2,384	12
Munich	1,583	2,264	2,844	9
Paris	4,591	5,481	4,982	10
Wiesbaden	3,703	5,676	2,793	11

b. Circuit Requests Issued. Requests for speech and teletype circuits were issued as follows:

<u>Speech circuits</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Dollar circuits provided	3	8	10
Dollar circuits ceased	2	4	8
Dollar circuits reterminated	0	0	3
Nondollar circuits provided	164	88	88
Nondollar circuits ceased	120	107	146
Nondollar circuits reterminated	14	17	12

Teletype circuits

Dollar circuits provided	0	1	1
Dollar circuits ceased	0	2	0
Dollar circuits reterminated	0	0	1
Nondollar circuits provided	39	24	27
Nondollar circuits ceased	39	13	46
Nondollar circuits reterminated	0	0	0

c. Cost of Refiled Messages. Messages refiled for transmission over commercial facilities, with the estimated cost of this service, numbered as follows:

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Number of messages refiled	577	540	603
Estimated cost in dollars	\$6,924	\$3,240	\$3,618

13. Changes in Teletype Circuits.

The following were typical circuit changes made to keep pace with changing traffic requirements:

a. A half-duplex teletypewriter circuit between Berlin and Munich, used exclusively by Military Government, was discontinued.

b. A half-duplex circuit between Frankfurt and Wiesbaden Communication Centers was ordered converted to full duplex operation.

c. Three tributary stations of the Berlin Communications Center were closed on 13 March for lack of traffic.

d. In order to establish a commercial refile point in Frankfurt, to be used instead of the one at Paris, a half-duplex teletypewriter circuit was placed in operation between EUCOM Communications Center, Frankfurt, and the main office of the Deutsche Post.

e. Requests were submitted for the establishment of circuits in Stuttgart for Constabulary Headquarters as well as for Stuttgart Military Post in its new location at Ludwigsburg.

14. Changes in Communications Centers.

Moves of headquarters and other factors caused various changes in

the location and operations of principal communications centers.

a. The Rhein-Main Communications Center was discontinued in February and its tributaries transferred to Wiesbaden.

b. Communications Centers of Headquarters, 1st Constabulary Brigade, and Headquarters, 2d Constabulary Brigade, were discontinued and made tributaries of the Headquarters, Constabulary, Communications Center at Vaihingen (Stuttgart). Tributary stations of Dotzheim and Munich were transferred to the same center.

c. On 15 February the Heidelberg Communications Center was re-designated as the Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), Communications Center, with the routing indicator UFPR. Tributary stations were reassigned routing indicators from the UFPR block.

d. The Stuttgart Military Post Communications Center started operating at its new location in February, with the responsibility for providing relay service to all Constabulary units.

15. Signal Messenger Service Developments.

The general trend toward replacing motor runs with train runs continued throughout January, February, and March. Studies prepared by Communications Division indicated that 10,000 miles each week could be cut from Signal Messenger Service runs if certain COMUS detachments could send couriers to designated points to collect their mail. The Munich-Regensburg train run was discontinued in February. Train runs instituted to replace motor runs during January resulted in the saving of 2,250 motor miles weekly.

16. Messenger Service Traffic.

The following traffic was handled by Signal Messenger Service during this period:

<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>MILEAGE</u>			<u>POUCHES</u>		
	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Motor	185,782	142,699	136,831	37,660	34,941	35,552
Air	512	0	0	464	59	124
Train	21,710	30,077	31,615	35,196	28,272	32,065

Registered and unregistered messages numbered as follows:

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Registered	104,771	99,128	102,271
Unregistered	<u>797,466</u>	<u>693,295</u>	<u>848,691</u>
	902,237	792,423	950,962

ARMY PICTORIAL SERVICE

17. Army Pictorial Division.

During the first quarter of 1948, representatives of the Army Pictorial Division inspected photographic units in Frankfurt, Bad Nauheim, Berlin, and Heidelberg. The Nürnberg Trials, a conference on bi-zonal policy, a tour of the Zone by Negro editors and publishers, and the departure of a group of displaced persons for Canada were highlights among subjects covered by Signal Corps photographers.

a. Motion Picture Coverage. Motion picture films were processed

as follows:

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
35 mm. original negative	5,010	6,133	14,845
35 mm. duplicating master positive	4,714	4,480	3,998
35 mm. duplicating negative	0	0	262
35 mm. black and white prints	4,906	4,906	12,903
16 mm. black and white prints	0	0	2,093

The division handled 66 motion picture assignments during the quarter.

b. Still Picture Production. Still picture assignments numbered 680 in January, 378 in February, and 797 in March, with the following output of prints and negatives:

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Total negatives developed.	21,407	30,101	27,770
Copies	626	394	1,014
Prints:			
Contact	29,264	44,380	30,923
Enlargements 8x10 or smaller	16,138	14,380	25,351
Enlargements 11x10 or larger	179	76	117

18. Training Film Activities.

Training films on safety and on the use of the telephone were featured at showings for occupation personnel during this period. Training film activities are indicated by the following figures:

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Projectors loans	469	442	431
Projectors repaired	215	191	218
Projector checks	472	406	506

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Total Number of showings. . .	6,892	8,545	8,841
Total number attending. . . .	1,898,855	1,143,029	1,149,937
Films loaned (titles)	3,125	3,304	3,437
Film inspected and repaired (feet).	3,196,444	4,474,609	4,079,800

SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT

19. Principal Developments.

The main task of the Supply and Procurement Division in the first quarter of 1948 was the continued upbuilding of stocks at the Hanau Signal Depot, accompanied by the gradual disposition of stocks excess to requirements. In the preceding six months progress had been made in moving stocks from other depots, a program that was virtually completed in the second quarter of 1948. In addition to concentrating essential stocks at Hanau, the Supply and Procurement Division was concerned in the first months of 1948 with the preparation of inventories and other records vital to a fully operating depot. Although earlier command inspections had indicated that stock records at Hanau were only 70 percent accurate, inventories became more comprehensive throughout this period. Better record-keeping characterized supply operations not only at the central depot but throughout the European Command. As a result of instructions issued by the Supply and Procurement Division a greater respect for government property was developed among personnel using signal property, and signal property held by military posts was gradually brought under firmer control.

20. Disposal of Excess and Surplus Supplies.

Prior to handing over to the Germans the signal depots at Bremen, Neu Aubing and Mannheim, it was necessary to complete the examining of their stocks for supplies to be returned to the United States, to be retained as part of command reserves, or to be transferred to other services. In addition, complete records had to be prepared on all supplies left in the three depots for transfer to the German receiving agency, STEG.

a. Carrier Repeater Equipment. Carrier repeater equipment of United States origin, with an appraised value of \$4,095,457.79 and totaling 9,220 tons, was turned over to the Germans for operation by the Deutsche Post. Quantitative receipts covering the transferred equipment were forwarded to the Joint Export-Import Agency.

b. Inspection of Depot at Neu Aubing. Representatives of STEG visited the Neu Aubing Signal Depot at the end of March to spot-check the inventory and become acquainted with the depot lay-out, location of supplies, and use of depot records. It was expected that transfer of the depot would take place on 14 May 1948.

c. Shipments to Austria. Shipment to Austria of 4,500 long tons of excess signal property valued at \$4,000,000 was approved by the Logistics Division.

d. Transfer to Quartermaster Corps. Excess office supplies held at the Bremen Signal Depot and 26 tons (1,040,000 feet) of copper wire (1A808), held as excess at Hanau Signal Depot, were transferred to the Quartermaster Corps.

e. Transfers to Ordnance. Approximately 65,000 pounds of solder were transferred from the Mannheim Signal Depot to units under the Chief of Ordnance. An additional 38,000 pounds were transferred from Neu Aubing and Bremen to ordnance procurement teams.

f. Transfers to Corps of Engineers. Quantities of alcohol, rubber gloves, pliers, rope, and twine, excess to European Command requirements, were transferred from Neu Aubing and Bremen Signal Depots to the Hanau Engineer Depot.

g. Transfers to EUCOM Exchange System. Bremen Signal Depot was directed to transfer 20 types of tools in varying quantities to the EUCOM Exchange System.

21. Special Supply Matters.

During the first quarter of 1948, the Bremen, Neu Aubing, and Mannheim Signal Depots were directed to forward all radio crystals, crystal units, and crystals sets to Hanau to be added to reserve stocks. The first requisitions for maintenance parts for radio sets SCR-298, newly issued to military police units to replace AN/TRC-2 sets, were forwarded to the New York Port of Embarkation. Stocks of certain teletype parts were moved from Bad Kissingen Air Base to the Hanau Signal Depot. In February, the Supply and Procurement Division took action to replenish depot stocks of flashlight TL-122, which had fallen below minimum stock levels. Upon the closing of Kaufbeuren AACS (Airways and Air Communications Service) Depot, an estimated 400 tons of signal supplies were earmarked for shipment to Hanau. Near the end of March Hanau

Signal Depot was testing some 10,000 radio tubes daily, as part of a program to inspect all reserve stocks for serviceability.

22. Procurement in Europe outside Germany.

The following equipment, ordered from Bell Telephone, Antwerp, in September, was received during January 1948: 20 potentiometers; 40 condensers; and 4 can assemblies. Substitutes for this equipment were not available in the United States or Germany.

23. Procurement Within Germany.

Procurement within Germany continued to depend upon authorization by the Bipartite Control Office.

a. Signal Requirements. Production assignments covering the following equipment, in addition to requirements submitted to BICO on 20 December, were requested through the Logistics Division to meet requirements for the second quarter of 1948: 50,000 flashlights Model TL-122-B; 150 crates for radio set SCR-399; 5 kilometers of coaxial cable; and 5,000 pieces of pole line hardware. The estimated value of these items was RM 668,000. Estimates of signal requirements for production in Germany during the third quarter of 1948, as submitted to the Logistics Division, included repair and maintenance parts for foreign-made communications equipment being used by the Army. The estimated value of the required equipment was RM 3,000,000.

b. Production Assignments. Production assignments received from the Bipartite Control Office for the first quarter of 1948 stipulated

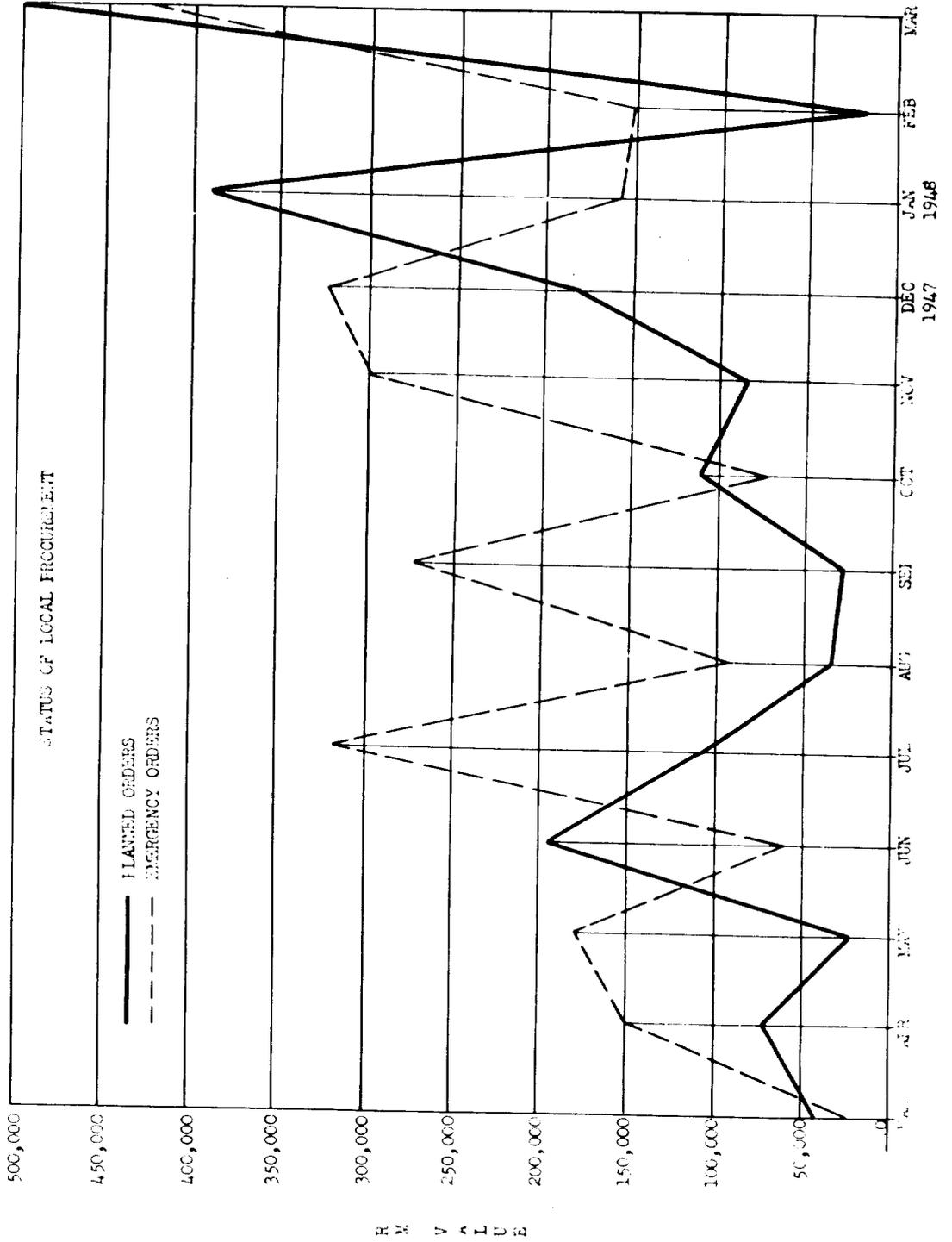
that the Chief Signal Officer would have to furnish, or reimburse the Joint Export-Import Agency for, any needed amounts of cotton, wool, jute, hemp, linseed, oil, rubber, mica, tungsten, molybdenum, industrial diamonds, and certain other materials. Production assignments for the second quarter of 1948 were less drastic with regard to the furnishing of raw materials by the Signal Corps. Orders could be placed against the second-quarter allocations until 30 June 1948.

c. Procurement Orders. Orders were placed with German manufacturers during the first three months of 1948, as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number of line items ordered</u>	<u>Value</u>
January	88	RM 538,078
February	148	RM 171,130
March	184	RM 921,975

The relation between planned and emergency procurement orders placed during the first quarter of 1948 is shown in Chart VI. Emergency procurement of a Steinheil Universal Spectrograph, Model 2000, for use by the Criminal Investigation Division was approved by OMCUS and the spectrograph was delivered in February. Orders were placed for batteries, as follows: 5,100 (BA-2), 2,250 (BA-27), 3,000 (BA-42), 1,200 (BA-53), 3,000 (BA-200/U), and 1,050 (BA-27/UF), to meet approximately half the requirements of the Signal Depot at Hanau. The move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg occasioned the placing of emergency procurement orders for equipment valued at RM 422,692 in March.

CHART VI
SIGNAL DIVISION



d. Goods Received. Goods procured in Germany were received in the following amounts;

<u>Month</u>	<u>Line Items</u>	<u>Value</u>
January	105	RM 538,078
February	149	RM 280,510
March	274	RM 262,903

The value of goods delivered by German producers over the 12-month period ending 31 March 1948 is shown in Chart VII. In February a Leitz dilatometer requisitioned in 1946 by the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., was delivered to Hanau Signal Depot. The final 700 brackets included in an order of 2300 brackets for use on Open Wire Line 8202 were delivered to the Signal Property Officer, Frankfurt Military Post.

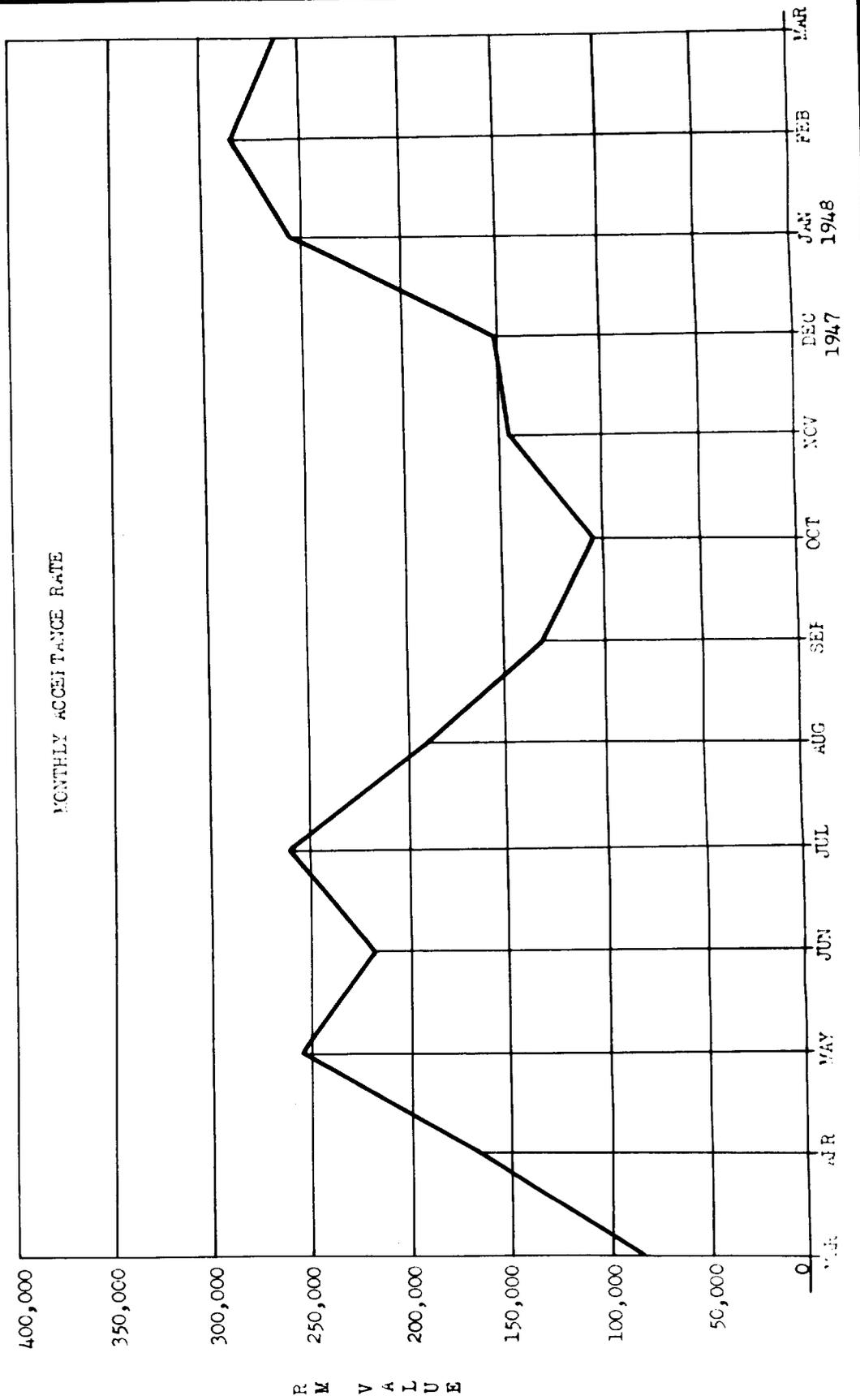
24. Maintenance of German Equipment.

Early in 1948 the first steps were taken toward developing a system under which German firms would be responsible for maintaining German telecommunications equipment in use by the Army. The Supply and Procurement Division was exploring this plan, since the Hanau Signal Depot did not have facilities to requisition and stock the necessary maintenance parts for German equipment.

25. Priority Repair System.

On 10 March a priority repair list was prepared for use at Hanau Signal Depot. Based on recent inventories and stock levels, the list specified the relative priorities to be given to different items and maximum quantities to be repaired. The list covered 225 nonexpendable items

CHART VII
SIGNAL DIVISION



required for reserve stocks.

26. Establishment of Maintenance Branch.

A Maintenance Branch was established within the Supply and Procurement Division to provide staff supervision over repair and maintenance of signal equipment.

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

27. Reduction in Civilian Personnel.

Employees of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer numbered 37 United States, 23 Allied, and 39 German civilians on 31 January. Losses mainly incidental to the move to Heidelberg reduced these groups to 26, 21, and 25, respectively, by the end of March.

28. Military Personnel.

During this period the 7830th Signal Service Platoon and the 7774th Signal Service Battalion were assigned to the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. To meet critical shortages, requisitions for 45 radio operators (MOS 766) and 16 cryptographic technicians were submitted to the Personnel and Training Division, EUCOM. Personnel selected at the Marburg replacement center to fill these requisitions were sent to the 7718th EUCOM Signal School for training and eventual assignment throughout the European Command.

29. Training Activities.

Signal Corps units were granted quotas to attend the Quartermaster School Center, Darmstadt; the EUCOM Intelligence School (German Language Course); the Motor Maintenance School (for German employees); and the U.S. Constabulary School at Sonthofen. Quotas for courses given at the EUCOM Signal School were allocated among major commands and the principal field and service units. Graduates of the EUCOM Signal School during the first quarter of 1948 totaled 324.

FISCAL OPERATIONS

30. Obligations Incurred.

During the first quarter of 1948 the Office of the Chief Signal Officer incurred the following obligations:

<u>Creditor</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Commercial Cable Company, London	\$30,000.00
Planchon Company, Paris	495.00
Finance Service, Army	1,653.00
Czechoslovak Ministry of Posts	2,000.00
Danish Posts and Telegraph	5,000.00
Swiss PTT	1,000.00
French PTT	20,000.00
English GPO	40,000.00
British World-wide services	13.00
Giessen QM Depot	335.00
TOTAL	\$100,496.00

31. Obligations Liquidated.

Obligations to foreign countries were liquidated as follows

during this period:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Belgium.	\$ 4,539.99
Denmark.	10.91
United Kingdom	28,565.41
Netherlands.	4,472.00
Switzerland.	<u>873.43</u>
	\$38,461.74

32. Allocations and Withdrawals of Funds.

Allocations and withdrawals of signal funds during this period were as follows:

Table VI
APPROPRIATED FUNDS

<u>Major Command</u>	<u>Allocations</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>
First Military District	\$ 50,107.00	\$ 2,286.99
Bremerhaven POE	28,469.00	112.24
Berlin Command	14,500.00	0
Darmstadt Military Post	100.00	0
Heidelberg Military Post	5,000.00	0
OMGUS	14,550.00	2,213.58
Stuttgart Military Post	1,400.00	0
USAFE	3,091.00	3,371.42
Wetzlar Military Post	1,000.00	0
USFA	254,525.00	41,740.57
ATC	871.18	0
Hq Comd, EUCOM	283,118.07	21,305.82
AGRC	54,400.00	14,700.00
Second Military District	14,700.00	13,847.76
Office of the Chief Signal Officer, EUCOM	<u>410,163.00</u>	<u>147,832.49</u>
	\$1,140,994.25	\$247,910.87

VI (cont.)

INDIGENOUS FUNDS

<u>Major Command</u>	<u>Allocations</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>
First Military District	RM 7,925,200.00	RM 113,589.05
Bremerhaven PCE	2,739,600.00	1,257,461.54
Berlin Command	3,247,000.00	0
Darmstadt Military Post	204,100.00	0
Heidelberg Military Post	717,200.00	0
OMGUS	2,196,000.00	401,700.00
Stuttgart Military Post	932,200.00	0
USAFE	1,416,500.00	1,034,940.00
Wetzlar Military Post	667,600.00	0
USFA	0	0
ATC	0	0
Hq Comd, EUCOM	1,197,665.00	122,285.88
AGRC	0	0
Second Military District	1,913,500.00	23,938.96
Office of the Chief Signal Officer, EUCOM	8,061,250.00	1,545,486.70
	RM 31,217,815.00	RM 4,499,402.13

33. Other Activities of Fiscal Division.

The Fiscal Division found it necessary to request additional funds, both appropriated and indigenous, to cover special communications projects arising out of the move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg. Claims for storage of submarine cable and for telecommunications services in Baden-Baden were transmitted to AGRC for settlement. On 29 February current and cumulative Signal Service Army funds were as follows:

<u>Type of funds</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
Appropriated	\$15,013.00	\$301,299.23
Indigenous	RM588,906.17	RM6,067,257.92

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Jan 48, file AG 520 GSP-AGO, subj: "Movement of Headquarters."
2. Tentative plans for the movement of OCSigO were submitted by Plans and Intelligence Div, OCSigO, to other divisions of OCSigO for review and supplementary information on 13 Jan 48. Hq, EUCOM, OCSigO, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, appendixes 10 and 11. This report was relied upon extensively in the preparation of this chapter.
3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 17 Feb 48, file AG 370.5 SIG-AGO, subj: "Signal Plan for Movement of Headquarters EUCOM and US Constabulary."
4. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 17 Jan 48, file AG 311.2 SIG-AGO, subj: "Command Responsibility".
5. Hq, EUCOM, Organizational Chart and Directory of Key Personnel.
6. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Jan 48, file AG 322 GSP-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Technical Service Organization."
7. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Mar 48, file AG 676 SIG-AGO, subj: "Establishment of Joint Communications Board, European Command."
8. SOP 40, EUCOM, OCSigO, 16 Jan 48, subj: "Provision and Use of Wire Communications Facilities for Military and Military Government Official Business in the European Command."
9. SCP 46, EUCOM, OCSigO, 16 Jan 48, subj: "Signal Service for Military Posts."
10. SOP 61, EUCOM, OCSigO, 10 Feb 48, subj: "Installed Property Record of Signal Corps Property."
11. SCP 19, EUCOM, OCSigO, 10 Mar 48, subj: "Operating Procedure If All Berlin Land Lines are Inoperative."
12. SOP 1, EUCOM, OCSigO, 16 Mar 48, subj: "Index and Distribution."
13. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 11.
14. Interview with Col E.V. Elder, Chief, Supply and Procurement Br, Sig Div, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Jul 48.

LIST OF CHARTS

Office of the Chief Signal Officer
1 January - 31 March 1948

- IV: Long Lines Orders and Circuit Authorities Written by Engineering Group
- V: Military Circuits Under Communications Division Control
- VI: Status of Local Procurement: Planned and Emergency Orders
- VII: Procurement in Germany: Monthly Acceptance Rate

(Source: OCSigO, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.)

Chapter XXXIII
CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION

CANCELLED
CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command
(Ltr 10725 April 51)*

Chapter XXXIII

CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION

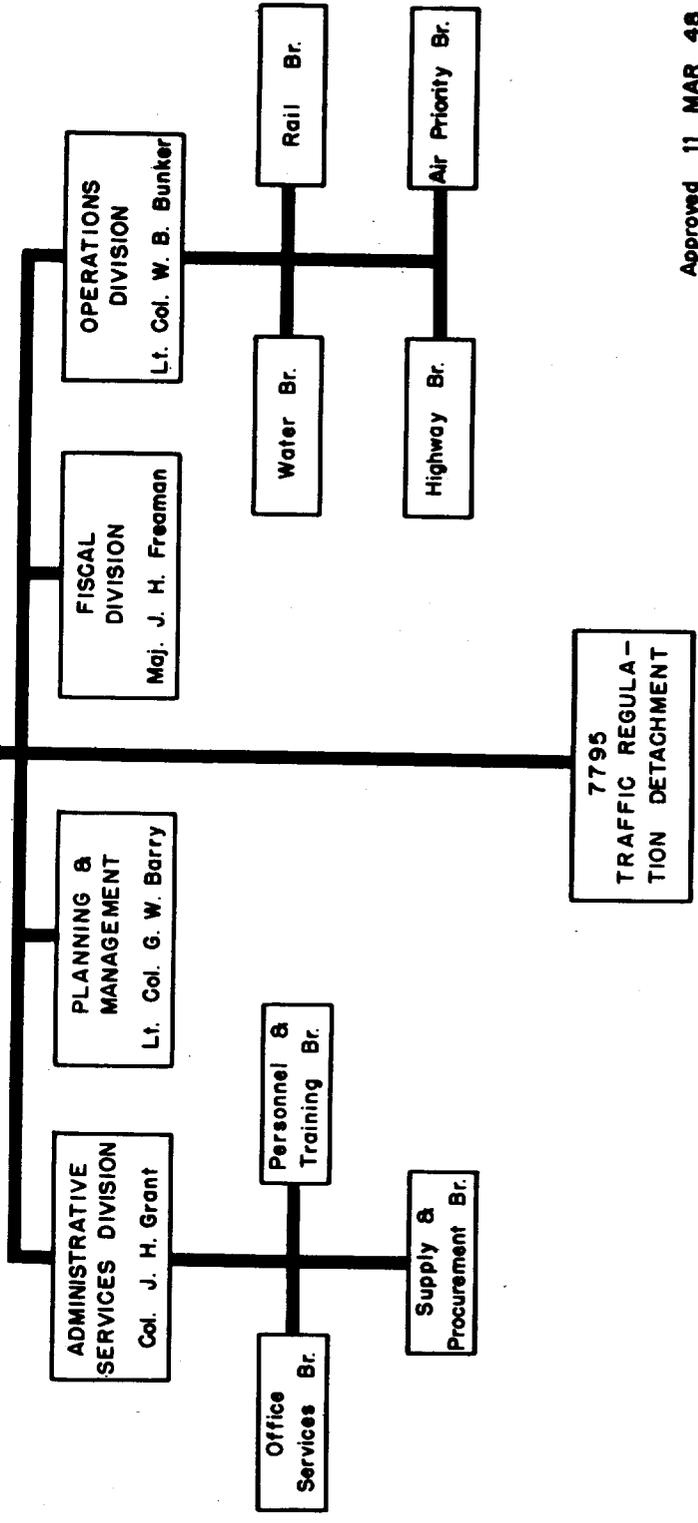
ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Mission and Organization.

The Chief of Transportation continued to be responsible for the coordination of military movements by rail, highway, air, and water, and the establishment of transportation policies for the European Command. Functions of the Office of the Chief of Transportation were performed by the Chief of Transportation and his immediate staff; the Administrative Services, Planning and Management, Fiscal, and Operations Divisions; and the 7795th Traffic Regulation Detachment. Chart VIII⁽¹⁾ illustrates the organization as it existed on 31 March and shows key personnel serving on that date. Col. Calvin De Witt, Jr. continued to

CHART VIII

CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION
COL. CALVIN DE WITT, JR.
DEPUTY CHIEF
Col. G. E. Wrockloff
EXECUTIVE
Maj. D. A. Baker



Approved 11 MAR 48
by CALVIN DE WITT, JR., COL
Chief of Transportation

serve throughout the first quarter of 1948 as Chief of Transportation. One minor change in organization took place in the merging of the Procurement and Supply Branches into a single Supply and Procurement Branch within the Administrative Services Division. The Highway Branch, Operations Division, was redesignated the Motor Transportation Branch (2) on 16 February.

2. Problems during the Quarter.

While the move to Heidelberg in March briefly interrupted the daily operations of the office, it had no effect upon its mission. Main problems requiring attention during this quarter, in addition to routine operations, included the shipment of household goods to the United States, transportation of replacements to Trieste, assignment of transportation battalions and truck and car companies to military posts, and payment of transportation accounts owed to various European countries.

TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS

3. Port and Shipping Operations.

The Water Branch, Operations Division, continued to coordinate all EUCOM cargo and personnel shipping operations.

a. Use of Army Transports. Early in 1948 the USAT E. B. Alexander was transferred to the Pacific. The General Callan,

General Taylor and Blanche Sigman continued to carry passengers between Bremerhaven and New York, and the W.A. Holbrook was returned to the U. S. Maritime Commission. While the patient-carrier Mercy was undergoing repairs in January, a number of patients were returned to the United States aboard the Zebulon B. Vance and the Jarrett Huddleston. The Joseph V. Connolly, carrying AGRC cargo from New York to Antwerp, caught fire on 12 January. All on board were removed in safety before the ship sank. The General Simon B. Buckner (formerly the Admiral E. W. Eberle), first of a group of newly converted P-2 vessels, was scheduled to make one round trip from New York to Bremerhaven before going to the Pacific.

b. Scuttling of Ammunition. With the sale by OMGUS of 16,000 tons of toxic ammunition to a corporation in Italy, it was no longer necessary for the Chief of Transportation to retain the number of hulks required for scuttling this amount of ammunition at sea.

c. Relief Shipments to Austria. The Water Branch ascertained that full shiploads of relief supplies for Austria were henceforth to be routed directly to Trieste from the United States. Less than shipload lots of general cargo were, as formerly, to be shipped to Bremerhaven for forwarding by rail.

d. AGRC Supply Vessels. Following the arrival of the USAT Lambert Cadwalader at Cardiff with AGRC supplies, a report of unsatisfactory stowage of cargo was forwarded to the Chief of Transportation, EUCOM; the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army; and New York Port of Embarkation. An officer from the AGRC Transportation Section supervised

discharging and loading operations at Cardiff.

e. Return of Gasoline Cans to the United States. The program for returning empty gasoline cans to the United States continued throughout the first three months of 1948. As a safety measure, it was decided that cans shipped in the future would be steam-cleaned before being loaded.

f. Transportation of Displaced Persons. The General Heintzeman, General Black, General Stewart and General Sturgis were used to transport displaced persons during this period. In February the General Heintzeman sailed for Buenos Aires, the General Black sailed for Venezuela, and the General Stewart made port in Australia.

4. Movement of Personnel by Water.

Persons arriving in the European Command from the United States and embarking at Bremerhaven for the United States numbered as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Arriving</u>	<u>Embarking</u>
Military	6,330	8,606
Dept. of the Army civilians	362	425
U.S. dependents and children	1,786	1,502
Operation PAPERCLIP	8	0
Patients	0	530
General prisoners	0	193
War brides and children	0	1,378
German nationals	0	102
Total	8,486	12,736

The total numbers of persons of all types, military and nonmilitary, embarked or debarked at Bremen Enclave ports during the quarter were as follows:

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Total</u>
Embarked.	10,902	5,593	9,237	25,732
Debarked.	3,305	2,823	3,150	9,278

5. Cargo Operations At Bremen Enclave Ports.

Cargo loaded and discharged at ports in the Bremen Enclave during this quarter were as follows in long tons:

<u>Cargo</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Total</u>
Loaded.	7,419	9,251	5,967	22,637
Discharged.	25,227	16,989	21,683	63,399
Bulk Petroleum Products .	25,602	42,196	76,149	147,947

6. Shipping and Water Transportation Policies.

New procedures and policies affecting water transportation were developed to meet changing conditions.

a. Customs Inspections. In February an officer representing the Chief of Transportation went by air to Washington to discuss with Department of the Army and Treasury Department officials the inspection of household goods and baggage for customs purposes. Post commanders were subsequently directed to assume responsibility for carrying out EUCOM regulations concerning such inspections. The Planning and Management Division revised the pertinent regulations in order to tighten inspection procedures at post level. The revised draft was forwarded to the Logistics Division for concurrence. ⁽³⁾ Representatives of the Chief of Transportation, EUCOM; the U.S. Bureau of Customs; the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; and the Inspector General, EUCOM met at Bremerhaven to consider procedures then in use in inspecting household goods and baggage being shipped to the United States.

Although these procedures were found adequate to meet customs requirements, their simplification was studied and it was suggested that owners be required to submit a new type of signed statement as to the inclusion of prohibited, restricted, or dutiable articles.

b. Shipment of Household Goods for OFLC Personnel. Shipment of the household goods of Army officers on duty with the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner was authorized on the understanding that the State Department would reimburse the Army for the costs incurred.

c. Shipment of Privately Owned Automobiles. Early in February the Department of the Army notified the Chief of Transportation, EUCOM, that a service charge was to be collected for shipment aboard Army transports of automobiles privately owned by nonmilitary personnel. Service charges at United States ports were to be \$19.50 for storing and shipping outbound vehicles and \$13.50 for handling incoming vehicles. Overseas commanders were directed to establish similar port charges based on local operating costs.

d. Bills of Lading for Overseas Shipment. In December a plan was approved by which loading ports in the United States were to retain original bills of lading until notified of the arrival of the shipment. The new procedure went into effect on 31 December 1947. Early in 1948, the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation began to receive duplicate bills of lading with an attached form requesting acknowledgement by cable of receipt of the cargo.

e. Port Costs on Army-Chartered Vessels at Hamburg. A question arose on how to pay port costs incurred for Army-chartered vessels

discharging at Hamburg. The Bipartite Maritime Ports and Shipping Section notified the Chief of Transportation that the Joint Export-Import Agency was not able to authorize payment of these costs at Hamburg on the same basis as at Bremen and Bremerhaven. To insure proper settlement of such accounts, the Chief of Transportation requested the agent of the U.S. Lines in Hamburg to submit a list of outstanding claims. Word was later received that the Joint Export-Import Agency had instructed its port representatives at Hamburg to arrange for payment of port costs on Army-chartered vessels from other than appropriated funds.

f. Fuel for Time-Chartered Vessels. The Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation was authorized to supply Army time-chartered vessels with bunker fuel, after they had discharged cargo at either Emden or Hamburg. Although the Army was not obliged to provide this service, it was able in this way to avoid payment of port costs which would be incurred if the vessels were required to stop at other ports on their return voyage.

7. Rail Transportation.

The Rail Branch, Operations Division, was responsible for coordinating rail transportation policies for the Office of the Chief of Transportation, supervising the operation of the "Transportation Corps release" system, planning rail movement programs for military personnel, and insuring that adequate rail equipment was available to meet the needs of the European Command. All transportation officers of major commands were instructed to cite the correct procurement authorities when issuing rail

travel authorizations and freight warrants for travel and movement within Germany. A directive was prepared for publication, authorizing the issuance of second-class rail travel authorizations to persons traveling on military orders on military trains in Germany, on the Main-Seiner, and on the Mozart. Changed conditions made it necessary for persons traveling within Czechoslovakia on orders to purchase tickets for travel and to request reimbursement later from the appropriate finance officer. EUCOM regulations relating to the transportation of German civilians within Germany were revised to authorize the travel of Germans by rail on military orders only in coaches, to permit their eating in dining cars when holding Quadripartite Team Coupons, and to add the commanders of the Military Posts of Wetzlar, Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Heidelberg, and Stuttgart to the list of those authorized to issue orders.

8. Railway Operations.

a. Rail Transport to and from Italy. In January agreement was reached with the Italian State Railways regarding an exchange of rail cars in the shipment of scrap to Italy and of fresh fruits and vegetables to the U.S. Army in Germany. On 2 February a train carrying the first 600 of a stock of 57,000 long tons of scrap ammunition departed for Italy. Thirty-one trainloads had been delivered by the end of March.

b. Statistics of Rail Transport. Military use of freight cars during the first quarter of 1948 was as follows:⁽⁴⁾

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Cars loaded.	25,155	27,439	31,414
Cars unloaded.	25,917	26,272	28,841
Cars reconsigned	4,549	2,391	1,735
Daily average of cars on hand in local areas.	272	263	206
Daily average of cars in depots	1,331	891	727

c. Traffic Control Releases. A total of 15,718 traffic control releases were issued during the quarter. Revised instructions governing preparation of daily depot rail movement reports became effective on 1 March. These reports formed the basis for the granting of rail shipment releases in the European Command. (5)

d. Troop Movements. During the quarter, 12,857 troops were transported on regular duty trains. In addition, special troop trains carried 4,000 troops in January, 2,700 in February, and 3,070 in March.

e. Sale of Tickets to Military Personnel. Deutsche Reisebüro ticket sales to military personnel for nonduty travel, as reported for the month of November 1947, amounted to \$80,232.20.

f. Commuter Train Service. Commuter train service between Frankfurt and Heidelberg began on 8 February 1948, with morning, noon, and afternoon trains.

g. Field Inspections. Officers from the Rail Branch Operations Division, inspected the following offices:

Area Transportation Office, Bad Nauheim
 Quartermaster Depot, Giessen
 Area Traffic Office, Nürnberg
 Reichsbahn Directorate, Nürnberg

Transportation Office, Berlin Command
RTO, Braunschweig
RTO, Helmstedt
Area Transportation Office, Bremen
Reichsbahn Directorate, Bremen

h. Transportation for TRUST Replacements. Following a careful study of the problem, the Department of the Army was informed that replacements and returnees of Trieste U.S. Troops (TRUST) could be transported through the U.S. Zone of Germany using TRUST rail equipment. It was recommended that dependents travel by a different route, where they would meet fewer hardships.

9. Waybilling Rail Shipments.

Waybilling international rail freight shipments continued to require attention by the Office of the Chief of Transportation. On 13 March an officer departed for Switzerland to attend a meeting of the International Railway Union. His mission was to seek approval for a system of waybilling, invoicing, and paying for international rail freight shipments of the Army. A revision of pertinent EUCOM regulations was prepared to provide for express shipments to Austria through the Reichsbahn express system, and to obtain better waybilling of international rail shipments.

10. Motor Transportation.

The Highway Branch, redesignated the Motor Transportation Section on 9 February 1948; was responsible for the technical supervision of all motor transport units assigned to major commands, for issuing technical

instructions to insure the efficient maintenance and operation of motor transport, for operating necessary lines of communication truck hauls, and for the inspection of all motor transport units.

a. Assignment of Transportation Units. From 1 February nearly all transportation battalions and truck and car companies were assigned to military posts. Truck and car companies were grouped under a transportation battalion for command purposes. (6) Not assigned to posts were those units already assigned to the Kitzingen Training Center; the Transportation Training School, Lager Hammelburg; and the 26th Regimental Combat Team. A meeting of commanders of truck battalions was held on 14 January to discuss the plan of grouping all Transportation Corps truck companies under a single battalion.

b. Moving EUCOM Headquarters. For the move of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg, the 89th Transportation Truck Company was equipped with padded vans suitable for moving uncrated household goods. The 84th Transportation Truck Company was brought from Munich to Frankfurt to assist in the move. The 89th Transportation Truck Company was brought from Nurnberg to Mannheim to assist in moving the Constabulary.

c. Use of Vehicles. In January a EUCOM directive outlined procedures to be followed in submitting monthly reports on vehicle utilization. (7) Subsequent reports showed greater accuracy and progress in standardization.

d. Surveys and Inspections. A survey of street traffic in Heidelberg and within the Headquarters Kaserne was begun. Twenty-five transportation

truck companies were inspected during January and February. During March, inspection teams were engaged in vehicle utilization surveys.

11. Air Transportation.

The Air Priorities Branch, Operations Division, handled requests for special air missions; served as liaison with USAFE, EATS, and ATC; and assisted in developing policies controlling the movement of aircraft within the European Command and the provision of special air lift for both personnel and cargo.

a. Air Missions within Europe. During this quarter special mission aircraft carried 61,575 pounds of cargo and 475 passengers on inter-theater and intratheater flights. A special mission C-47 was lost on 27 January in the French Alps, and a B-17 sent to search for the lost plane crashed with a loss of nine crew members.

b. Transatlantic Air Transport. East-bound and westbound transatlantic flights carried cargo and passengers as follows:

<u>Type of load</u>	<u>Passengers</u> (number)	<u>Eastbound</u> (pounds)	<u>Westbound</u> (pounds)
Mail.		184,178	291,865
Cargo		151,393	24,759
Passengers.	100	22,700	
Casuals	1255		278,628
Emergency	578		129,316
Patients.	308		68,376

12. The 7795th TC TRD.

The 7795th Transportation Corps Traffic Regulation Detachment

(TC TRD) remained under the command of the Chief of Transportation, serving as a carrier unit for personnel performing transportation functions in the field.

a. Area Transportation offices, representing the Chief of Transportation, supervised railway clearance operations, collected rail statistics, submitted daily reports on depot rail movements, coordinated special moves to insure proper use of rail and motor equipment, checked waybilling, handled requests for barge transport, maintained charts of railroad yards used by military installations to show storage and standing capacities, and maintained lists of installations and units in their areas. Area Transportation Offices were located and commanded as shown, during the first quarter of 1948:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Officer in charge</u>	<u>Area of responsibility</u>	<u>RBD teams</u>
Bremen	Lt.Col. W.H.Glanz	Bremen Enclave, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	Bremen
Bad Nauheim	Lt.Col. R.C.McCrum	Wetzlar, Frankfurt, Darmstadt and Wiesbaden Military Posts	Kassel Frankfurt
Mannheim	Lt.Col. R.L. Ford	Heidelberg and Stuttgart Military Posts	Stuttgart
Nürnberg	Lt.Col. H.E.Brown	Würzburg, Nürnberg, and Regensburg Military Posts	Nürnberg Regensburg
Munich	Lt.Col. T.Houston	Munich, Augsburg and Garmisch Military Posts	Munich Augsburg

Reichsbahn Direction (RBD) Liaison Teams were responsible to the Chief of

Transportation through the Area Transportation Offices. It was their mission to insure that proper service was supplied to EUCOM and CMCUS by the Reichsbahn.

b. The Karlsruhe Section of the 7795th TC TRD was established
(8)
on 20 January 1948. Its mission was to assemble surplus property for disposal and to operate the Greek In-Transit Depot. The 7795th TC TRD also operated the Transportation Training School at Lager Hammelburg. Rhine River small craft controlled by the same unit included four 37-foot J-boats, one 42-foot J-boat, one 64-foot Air Corps boat, and one 150-foot yacht. The Highway Section of the unit included Vehicle Maintenance Inspection Teams and Vehicle Utilization Teams which served throughout the European Command as directed by the Chief of Transportation. Through the 7795th TC TRD the Transportation Corps provided administrative assistance to the war-bride transportation program operated by the U.S. Embassy in London.

13. Railway Security.

The security of Army supplies during shipment was a responsibility of the German Railway Police. Inspection of railway cars, however, was carried on by Area Transportation Officers in cooperation with RBD teams to make sure that locking devices on cars were in good
(9)
order.

SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS AND SURPLUS PROPERTY

14. Supply and Procurement Functions.

The Supply and Procurement Branch, Administrative Services Division, determined requirements, declared surplus property, supervised the disposal of all excess and surplus Transportation Corps property, and authorized procurement of supplies and services not available through normal supply channels.

15. Progress in the Disposal of Surplus Property.

a. In anticipation of the transfer in bulk of surplus property to Germany, only such supplies as were indispensable to the movement of locomotives and railway cars, such as lubricants and tarpaulins, were declared surplus after October 1947. The Supply and Procurement Branch continued to prepare papers relating to sales and to supervise the segregation of stocks and the shipment of supplies previously sold. Table VII shows tonnages and dollar values of surplus declared and sold up to 31 December 1947 and 31 March 1948, as well as the amount remaining on hand at the end of the quarter. Progress in the delivery of surplus freight cars of the European type is shown in Table VIII.

Table VII

PROGRESS IN DISPOSAL OF TRANSPORTATION CORPS SURPLUS PROPERTY

Part I: Total Declared Surplus Property:

	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Dollar value</u>
(1) Total surplus declared up to 31 Dec 47.	554,816.75	\$240,473,025.91
(2) Plus surplus declared during period 31 Dec 47-31 Mar 48 . .	505.60	47,643.38
(3) Less correction in cost due to revaluation	<u> </u>	<u>95,286.76</u>
(4) Total declared up to 31 Mar 48.	555,322.35	\$240,425,382.53

Part II: Sales:

	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
(1) Total surplus sold up to 31 Dec 47.	534,714.68	\$231,674,619.95
(2) Sales during period 31 Dec 47- 31 Mar 48.	<u>10,028.33</u>	<u>5,635,822.46</u>
(3) Total sales up to 31 Mar 48.	544,743.01	\$237,310,442.41

Part III: Net Cumulative Surplus or Surplus on Hand to be Sold:

(1) Net cumulative surplus on 31 Dec 47.	20,102.07	\$ 8,790,405.96
(2) Plus surplus declared during period 31 Dec 47-31 Mar 48 . .	505.60	47,643.38
(3) Less correction in cost as in Part I (3)		95,286.76
(4) Less surplus sold as in Part II (2).	<u>10,028.33</u>	<u>5,635,822.46</u>
(5) Remaining surplus (net cumulative).	10,579.34	\$ 3,114,940.12

Part IV: Types of Surplus on Hand, 31 Mar 48:

	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
(1) SCC 43: Floating Equipment	2,557.28	\$2,268,160.57
(2) SCC 44: Rolling Stock	6,915.99	439,419.18
(3) SCC 59: Miscellaneous equipment	<u>1,106.07</u>	<u>407,360.37</u>
(4) Total	10,579.34	\$3,114,940.12

Table VIII

PROGRESS IN DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS FREIGHT CARS

Purchaser	Covered by contract	Due on 31 Dec 47	Delivered in quarter	Due on 31 Mar 48
France	6,360	2,945	2,519	426
Greece	1,050	450	319	131
Netherlands	2,000	53	53	0
Poland	<u>1,727</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	11,137	3,498	2,941	557

b. During the early part of 1948 the Transportation Corps was preparing to transfer the surplus material at two depots to the German Economy. Part of the Bremerhaven Transportation Corps Depot was set aside to store supplies earmarked for transfer. Approximately 500 tons located at the Karlsruhe Depot were to be moved to a location scheduled for transfer as an installation. By the end of March over 5,000 tons had been segregated for transfer at Bremerhaven.

FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS

16. The Fiscal Division.

The responsibilities of the Fiscal Division comprised budgetary, fiscal, and commercial accounting functions. The Budget Branch prepared the Transportation Service Budget and all reports required by the Budget and Fiscal Director, EUCOM; approved or disapproved budget estimates from major commands; accounted for obligations and expenditures of funds; and issued obligation authorities to subordinate headquarters. The Commercial Accounts Branch audited commercial accounts prior to their submission to disbursing offices for payment. These accounts included transportation charges incurred by the United States in Europe and its adjacent waters and accounts with the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands which remained unsettled upon the close of Western Base Section. (11)

17. Payment of Commercial Accounts.

The Commercial Accounts Branch handled 1,134 invoices during the first quarter of 1948, covering transportation services rendered to the United States forces in Europe. Payment of transportation accounts was made in the following amounts:

58,553.64	United States dollars
30,229.91	British pounds
572,796.05	Belgian francs
1,433,232.82	French francs
4,930,456.19	German reichsmarks
1,660.48	Czechoslovak kronen
429.91	Danish kronen
1,020.36	Netherland guilders
345.25	Luxemburg francs

18. Transportation Service Funds.

The Budget and Accounts Branch issued 39 obligation authorities, amounting to \$68,324, to cover obligations in liberated countries; 208, totaling RM 13,784,297, to cover the movement of supplies in Germany; and 33, totaling RM 754,710, to cover the movement to PCIRO supplies in Germany. The branch released to the Department of the Army funds for Fiscal Year 1947 amounting to \$1,400,000, to be used in the settling of French rail obligations incurred up to 31 December 1946. Reports were forwarded to the Chief of Finance covering truck rentals of PCIRO in the following amounts:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
October	1947	\$52,516.63
November	1947	22,895.41
December	1947	13,549.79
January	1948	17,314.56

Charges for PCIRO rentals were reduced by \$2,738.89 as a result of a correction in computing charges for vehicles used more than 10 hours each day.

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

19. Personnel and Training Branch.

The Personnel and Training Branch continued to handle the assignment of officer and enlisted replacements to field installations, to maintain records of personnel in field units, to coordinate and

schedule technical inspections, to procure and assign civilian personnel, and to prepare reports on the status of Transportation Corps personnel in the European Command.

a. Civilian Personnel. The Civilian Personnel Section submitted a report to the Personnel and Administration Division concerning priorities in housing for civilian employees moving to Heidelberg.

b. Manning Level and Troop Basis. The Personnel and Training Branch compiled the Transportation Corps Manning Level Report for 30 June 1948 and the over-all troop basis of the Transportation Corps for 31 January 1948, and submitted these reports to the Director of Logistics.

c. Inactivation of Units. The 80th Transportation Truck Company (12) (Heavy) was inactivated effective 19 March 1948. Logistics Division was requested to inactivate the 597th Transportation Truck Company (Troop) effective 31 March 1948.

d. Transportation Corps Units. At the end of March 1948 the following Transportation Corps units were located in the European Command:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>
24th Trans Trk Bn	Frankfurt
69th " " Co	Gelnhausen
70th " " "	Offenbach
544th " " "	Frankfurt
545th " " "	Frankfurt
519th " Car "	Frankfurt
524th " " "	Frankfurt
84th " Trk "	Frankfurt
3d " " Bn	Giessen
12th " " Co	Giessen
24th " " "	Giessen
67th " " "	Giessen
96th " " "	Giessen

<u>Unit</u>				<u>Location</u>
595th	Trans	Trk	Co	Giessen
594th	"	"	"	Giessen
6th	"	"	Bn	Mannheim
68th	"	"	Co	Mannheim
89th	"	"	"	Mannheim
518th	"	"	"	Mannheim
661st	"	"	"	Mannheim
388th	"	"	"	Mannheim
590th	"	"	"	Mannheim
597th	"	"	"	Mannheim
57th	"	"	"	Mannheim
122d	"	"	Bn	Nürnberg
78th	"	"	Co	Nürnberg
83d	"	"	"	Nürnberg
598th	"	"	"	Nürnberg
447th	"	"	"	Nürnberg
111th	"	"	Bn	Munich
59th	"	"	Co	Munich
66th	"	"	"	Munich
547th	"	"	"	Munich
596th	"	"	"	Munich
521st	"	"	Bn	Lager Hammelburg
76th	"	"	Co	Lager Hammelburg
77th	"	"	"	Lager Hammelburg
543d	"	"	"	Lager Hammelburg
58th	"	"	"	Kitzingen Training Center
63d	"	"	"	Kitzingen Training Center
440th	"	"	"	Wels, Austria
576th	"	Car	"	Vienna, Austria

20. Establishment of Training Center.

On 8 January 1948 the Transportation Training Center was established at Lager Hammelburg. (13) To increase the number of instructors, all Transportation Truck Companies were directed to place a noncommissioned officer on temporary duty at the center for 10 days commencing 26 February 1948. From this group the best qualified were to be retained as instructors.

21. Other Training Activities.

Members of Transportation Corps units were sent to other service schools as well as to the Transportation Training Center, under the training program administered by the Personnel and Training Branch.

a. Survey of Units. Truck and car companies were surveyed to ascertain how many motor officers, motor sergeants, armorers, mess sergeants, cooks, company clerks, and motor mechanics were graduates of accredited service schools. Forty-six enlisted men were ordered to report to the Ordnance School at Eschwege to take an examination for organizational mechanics. Those passing the test were to be returned to their units, but others showing aptitude for mechanical work were to remain for further training. New quotas were obtained in March to allow the training of a second group.

b. Quartermaster School Quotas. The Transportation Corps filled its quota of 10 enlisted men for the eight weeks' Administrative Clerk's Course at the Quartermaster School, Darmstadt, beginning on 17 January 1948. A quota of five was granted for a second course beginning on 31 January. A quota of enlisted men was authorized for a 12-week course for cooks, commencing 7 February, and a quota of 15 for the Mess Stewards' Course commencing on the same date.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, C of Trans, "Organization and Functions," 11 Mar 48.
2. Hq, EUCOM, C of Trans, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 6. This report was relied upon extensively in the preparation of this chapter.
3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 20 Feb 48, file AG-524.2 #RYT-AGO, subj: "Instructions Supplementing USFET-SOP, 21 Feb 47, and EUCOM SOP-101, 9 Jul 47".
4. Information supplied by Miss Shirley Lamson, CCCT Historian, 11 Aug 48.
5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 20 Feb 48, file AG 319.1, RYT-AGO, subj: "Daily Depot Rail Movements Reports."
6. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Jan 48, file AG 451 RYT-AGO, subj: "T/O & E Transportation Truck and Car Companies and Battalion Hq/Hq Detachments."
7. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 14 Jan 48, file AG 451 RYT-AGO, "Reporting Utilization of Vehicles."
8. GO 2, Hq, EUCOM, C of Trans, 20 Jan 48.
9. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Feb 48, file AG 400-B GSP-AGO, subj: "Pilferage of Supplies."
10. Hq, EUCOM, C of Trans, "Organization and Functions," 11 Mar 48, p 4.
11. Hq, EUCOM, C of Trans, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
12. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 5 Mar 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Inactivation of Certain Units."
13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Jan 48, file AG 322 RYT-AGO, subj: "Establishment of Transportation Training Center"; GO 1, Hq, EUCOM, C of Trans, 8 Jan 48.

Chapter XXXIV
CHIEF OF FINANCE

CANCELLED
CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
AUTHORITY: *Commander-in-Chief
European Command
(Ltr 435 April 51)*

Chapter XXXIV

CHIEF OF FINANCE

1. Changes in Key Personnel.

Col. Aloysius J. Tagliabue, Deputy Chief of Finance, was transferred to the U.S. Army Group, American Mission for Aid to Greece, on 16 January 1948 and was replaced by Lt. Col. A.W. Widmer, formerly chief of the Receipts and Disbursements Branch, Office of the Chief of Finance. Lt. Col. Sylvan Wiener of the Receipts and Disbursements Branch became its chief on 12 January. Maj. Charlie M. Parker was replaced as chief of the Personnel and Bonding Branch on 12 January by Lt. Col. William E. Sievers. (1)

2. Personnel and Bonding Branch.

The applications concerning surety bonds and appointments and terminations as cashiers and deputies handled by this branch were as follows:

257 applications for new bonds
104 applications for bond renewals
122 applications for termination of bonds
229 applications for Automatic Position Form
of Fidelity Schedule Bond (Nonappropriated Funds)
67 applications for appointments of cashiers
40 applications for termination of appointments
of cashiers
9 applications for appointments of deputies
9 applications for termination of appointments
of deputies

In addition, requests for the assignment or reassignment of 15 officers
(2)
and 27 enlisted men were made.

3. Receipts and Disbursements Branch.

a. It was the policy of the Treasury Department and the Department of the Army to design and maintain for use in Army installations throughout the world a currency, known as Military Payment Certificates, that would affect neither the American taxpayer nor the local economies. Because of counter operations and the possession of Military Payment Certificates by unauthorized persons, a currency conversion was deemed necessary. On conversion day (C-day), 22 March 1948, General Clay advised all EUCOM personnel that such conversions could be expected at irregular intervals and without warning. (3) Before the conversion, a EUCOM circular (4) prescribed the methods and procedure to be used. The date of conversion was kept secret, but, when announced, the conversion was conducted along the same lines as the previous one in March 1947. The new Military Payment Certificates were of a different design and were reported

to incorporate many counterfeit-proof devices. Finance officers reported that the conversion operations were conducted without difficulties and there was good reason to believe that much currency was rendered valueless in the possession of unauthorized holders. (5) Only small quantities of counterfeit certificates were disclosed by the conversion. An estimated total of nearly \$20,000,000 was converted on C-day by authorized persons and agencies, and, including the amounts held by Finance Offices, the total converted was \$32,744,264.90. The Munich Finance Office converted over \$4,000,000, and Frankfurt, Nürnberg, and Friedberg (Central Disbursing Office), over \$3,000,000 each. From 1 through 14 April the Office of the Chief of Finance received an average of 30 requests for conversion a day. The requests came for the most part from persons on leave during the conversion, and the majority of them were for less than \$25. (6)

b. In January the French Government adopted a free conversion rate for the French franc and, as a result, U.S. Army Finance Offices stopped the sale of French francs. It would have been impractical for the Army to buy francs at a fluctuating rate for resale and stand the chance of incurring a financial loss. For immediate and necessary expenses of persons traveling into France, Finance Offices were authorized to issue five dollars in American currency in exchange for Military Payment Certificates, since the latter were not convertible in French banks nor could they be legally used in the French economy. (7) All financial transactions involving French francs were transferred to the U.S. Army Finance Office in Paris.

c. The British occupation authorities announced a conversion of British Armed Forces Special Vouchers to take place on 6 January 1948. U.S. Finance Offices were allowed to accept requests for conversion and to issue receipts against holdings of authorized persons until 15 January, after which date all notes were forwarded to the British Army of the Rhine
(8)
for conversion.

d. Representatives of the Receipts and Disbursements Branch conducted a portion of the required semiannual technical inspection of accountable disbursing offices under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Finance and rated the majority of them as excellent. In January there were 18 accountable disbursing offices in Germany and Austria and 5 in Allied and liberated areas. There were also 25 Class B agent offices in the occupied territories and 3 in other areas.

4. Reports of Survey and Delinquent Accounts Branch.

a. In addition to 220 reports of survey on hand on 1 January, 620 new reports were received during the first three months of 1948. Of these 840 reports, 538 were forwarded with recommendations of pecuniary liability to the Chief of Finance, Department of the Army, while action was taken to relieve all concerned of responsibility and pecuniary liability on 154. Those returned to the originating organization for administrative correction numbered 326. Some of these were received for the second time before the end of the quarter and final action was taken. Thirty-five were still on hand at the close of the quarter.

b. At the beginning of 1948, 404 delinquent accounts totalling \$145,844.45 were on hand in the Delinquent Accounts Section and an

additional 2,107 accounts amounting to \$151,587.11 were received during the quarter. By the end of March only 664 unpaid accounts totaling \$84,444.53 remained on hand. Of the 1847 accounts closed, 1,733 amounting to \$208,226.44 had been paid in full while 113 totaling \$4,760.59 were forwarded to the Chief of Finance, Department of the Army, for further action since the persons concerned were no longer under the jurisdiction of the European Command. These figures represented an increase of 260 accounts unpaid during this period, but a monetary decrease of \$61,399.92. When bills became delinquent on the twentieth of the month, it was the post commander's responsibility to make collections; but, if the bills were still unpaid after another month, EUCOM initiated action for their collection. In such cases an investigation was made to determine if disciplinary action or the enforcement of pecuniary liability was appropriate against the post commander or any other person responsible for lack of administrative control and discipline. (9) Progress was also made during this quarter in the collection of delinquent accounts of the EUCOM Exchange System for at the end of March only 10 such accounts totaling \$26,044.40 existed.

5. Reciprocal Aid, Lend-Lease, and Cash Reimbursable Transfers
Branch.

a. The audit of French post-reciprocal aid accounts, which was initiated in September 1947, was completed on 23 January 1948. All documents concerning payments made by the French Government on behalf of the U.S. Army during the period 2 September 1945 through 31 December 1946 were

made available to EUCOM auditors and, as a result of audit findings and further reconciliations between French demands and accepted American liabilities, an agreement was reached on 28 February. This agreement settled all claims against the United States armed forces and the U.S. Government which arose or would arise as a result of or incident to procurement by the forces for supplies, services, and facilities from or through the French Government, its nationals, or others in metropolitan France through 31 December 1945. The agreement likewise provided for the full settlement of all American procurement claims against the French Government or armed forces for the same period. Of the net American liability of \$85,547,487.14, a dollar payment of \$38,391,255.64 was made and the equivalent of \$47,156,431.50 was to be paid in French francs. (10)

b. A similar agreement signed with Belgium on 10 March 1947 settled all procurement claims against the U.S. Army through 30 June 1946. An offset claim of the United States against Belgium in the amount of \$1,145,527.97 brought the final settlement figure to \$55,270,126.49 in Belgium's favor. Part of that sum, \$48,308,390.01, had been previously paid, and the remaining \$4,016,208.51 was paid immediately. Belgium also recognized the right of the United States to withhold \$1,800,000 pending a State Department decision on the validity of an Army claim against Belgium for the sale of abandoned material other than scrap. (11)

c. The settlement of British post-reciprocal aid and lend-lease accounts had been hindered by a misunderstanding over the charging for lend-lease material transferred to the Canadian Army in Europe. An

investigation conducted early in 1948 revealed that, as a result of a conference held in February 1945 among representatives of the Canadian military headquarters in London; the British Government; and U.S. Forces, European Theater; all transfers of supplies and services to the Canadian Army in continental Europe were to be reported and considered as lend-lease to the British Government. It was also learned that the agreement was never formalized because of a capitulation agreement between the British and Canadian Governments which provided in part that the Canadian Army on the Continent would be supplied from the British Army, which in turn was to be reimbursed on an overall per capita basis. Transfers of lend-lease goods to the Canadian Army on the Continent were therefore reported and considered as transfers to the Canadian Government. Consequently all questions as to whether certain supplies were to be charged to the British or the Canadian Government would necessarily have to be settled between those two governments.

d. Most lend-lease and post-reciprocal aid settlements were made at the governmental level and in many cases were not brought to the attention of EUCOM Headquarters. To rectify this, the Department of the Army was requested to send full information as to the status of foreign accounts so that records held by EUCOM Headquarters could be properly disposed of. The Chief of Finance estimated that there were 32 unsettled accounts with foreign governments representing 15,000 vouchers and approximately \$1,600,000. It was anticipated that a reaudit and presentation of the bills to the governments concerned would be completed by

30 June 1948.

e. The status of other types of accounts at the end of March 1948 may be briefly stated. Services rendered and facilities used by the Preparatory Commission International Refugee Organization during the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1948 were determined by a joint EUCOM-PCIRO audit to total \$5,136,621.11. The value of cash reimbursable transfers to France and the United Kingdom, the only two countries which were allowed deferred payment, was \$9,037.64 and \$212,920.02, respectively. The sum for France represented transfers made from April through October 1947, at which time transfers to France were made on a cash basis. The actual cost of the care and handling of surplus personal and real property for December 1947 and January and February 1948 was reported as \$965,074.

6. Liquidation Accounts Branch.

On 1 March 1948 the Official Adjustment Account, deposited with the London branch of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York was transferred to the Official Adjustment Account maintained with the American Express Company in Frankfurt, Germany; and the records, funds, and correspondence pertaining to the Official Adjustment Account with the Paris branch of the Guaranty Trust were transferred to the U.S. Army Finance Office in Paris, France for liquidation. At the beginning of 1948 there were 346 outstanding checks to be cleared for payment. By 1 March 583 additional checks were brought into the Liquidation Accounts Branch for payment. Seven additional checks upon which payment had not been made were reentered

into the accounts, seven additional checks were cleared for payment, 434 were transferred to the Finance Office in Paris, and 495 remained to be disposed of at the end of the quarter.

7. Savings and Insurance Branch.

a. It was the policy of the Department of the Army to encourage all Army members and civilian employees to provide for their future financial well-being through participation in the various forms of savings and insurance provided by the U.S. Army. A secondary objective of the program was to support the anti-inflationary policy of the U. S. Government by reducing the amount of money in circulation and by increasing savings. The carrying out of this policy was a responsibility of commands at all levels under the guidance of the Chief of Finance, EUCOM, who was
(12)
the Savings and Insurance Officer. In accordance with this policy the European Command launched a U.S. Savings Bond drive in February 1948. The drive was inaugurated by General Clay, who purchased the first bond, and by General Huebner, who set forth the purposes of the drive in a speech broadcast by all AFN stations on 10 February. General Huebner stressed that this was not to be a sporadic drive, but was to be a vigorous and sustained campaign lasting throughout the entire year. To encourage the sale of savings bonds he stressed the importance of the task confronting the United States and the need of a sound and stable economy, pointing out that the stability of our democracy and our economy was measured by the
(13)
personal security and well-being of its citizens. For the first time,

U.S. Savings Bonds were issued to their owners in overseas areas, and were placed on sale over the counter as well as through pay-roll deductions. Bonds were sold at all finance offices in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria and in Rome, Paris, and London. They could also be purchased by military personnel through a Class B allotment and by civilian personnel through a Class A pay reservation. The bonds could be purchased by any person assigned to EUCOM, but could be registered only in the name of an American citizen. Citizens of any country with an unblocked currency could be named as cocowner or beneficiary. (14)

b. The figures for the cash sale of bonds, excluding the Air Forces, were: January, \$40,610; February, \$132,333.75; and March, \$199,314.25. Total bond sales both by cash and through pay-roll allotments jumped from \$423,318.75 in February to \$527,889.25 in March. During March, U.S. Army officers bought bonds totaling, in purchase price, \$31,509.50 in cash purchases and \$50,175 in pay deductions. Enlisted men totaling \$47,289.75 in cash purchases and \$276,350 in pay deductions. Civilian employees bought bonds totaling \$70,340 in cash purchases and \$2,050 in pay deductions. (15)

8. EUCOM Central Welfare Fund.

a. The voting members of the Board of Directors of the Central Welfare Fund on 1 January 1948 were:

Brig. Gen. W.E. Bergin, EUCOM, Chairman
Brig. Gen. J.F. Powell, USAFE
R.M. Barnett, CINCEUR, Civilian Representative
Col. G.H. Moloney, BPE

Col. W.F. Rehm, Berlin Comd, CMGUS
Lt.Col. J.W. Dean, Hq Comd, EUCOM
Lt.Col. F.W. Guiney, AGRC
Lt.Col. B.E. Spivy, Second Mil Dist
Lt.Col. A.C. Black, First Mil Dist

Members without vote were:

Col. R.B. Conner, Chief of Finance, EUCOM, Custodian and
Financial Adviser
Lt.Col. E.P. Hall, Personnel and Administration, EUCOM
Lt.Col. J.E. Perman, Office of the Deputy Budget and
Fiscal Director, Fiscal Adviser
Maj. C.W. Coyne, USAFE
Capt. Samuels, Second Mil Dist
E.Q. Adams, Assistant Custodian

b. Because of the plans to discontinue the military districts the need of a new allocation of board members was apparent, so in March plans were undertaken to establish a board seat for each of the military posts. (16) Steps were also taken to establish a "blocked mark" memorandum account to carry officially all marks received from Germans as fees for attending soldier shows and Army-sponsored German shows. There was no official way that those marks could be expended toward the expenses of the show, and until such time as means of expenditure were found they were kept in the blocked account.

c. The budget for the fourth quarter of Fiscal Year 1948 was approved by the Board of Directors, resulting in grants of \$696,109.81 to EUCOM Special Services and \$548,000 as dividends to units and major commands. (17) The Special Services sum was subdivided as follows:

\$309,119.68	for 400 hostesses for the 97 Class A
	service clubs and for administrative positions.
127,791.25	for 225 libraries
60,671.08	for 72 librarians
98,498.90	for the Manual Arts Branch
29,625.00	for the Athletic Branch
24,925.39	for the Music Branch
<u>45,478.51</u>	miscellaneous
\$696,109.81	total

9. Audit Agency.

The Audit Agency, operated independently as an activity of the Deputy Commander in Chief under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Finance, and exercised supervision over or performed audits required by Department of the Army directives or by the Commander in Chief. The Audit Agency consisted of the office of the chief and of the Administrative and Statistical, Military, Industrial and Nonappropriated Funds Branches. The Administrative and Statistical Branch was charged with the responsibility of receiving, recording, distributing, and filing all correspondence; the supervision of personnel; compilation of statistics concerning audit activities; and other administrative duties. The Military Branch was responsible for the audit of property and sales accounts and for the audit of civilian pay-roll accounts until such time as the latter function was decentralized to the regional offices. This branch also conducted surveys to insure that established policies and procedures were being followed in the conduct of audits. The Industrial Branch supervised the audits of fixed fee contracts and special accounts, and conducted field surveys to insure that audits were being properly and efficiently performed. The audit of nonappropriated fund accounts according to pertinent regulations was the

chief responsibility of the Nonappropriated Fund Audit Branch.

10. Areas of Audit Jurisdiction.

As a result of the move of the Heidelberg Regional Office to Frankfurt and the combining of the Wetzlar and Frankfurt offices, new areas of audit jurisdiction were established as follows:

<u>Regional office</u>	<u>Audit jurisdiction</u>	<u>Operating organizations</u>
Bad Tblz	Military Posts of Augsburg Munich Garmisch USFA AGRS, Mediterranean Zone AGRS, Africa-Middle East Zone TRUST	7757th Audit Detachment
Frankfurt	Military Posts of Wetzlar Frankfurt Wiesbaden Bremen Enclave Berlin Command AGRC in Europe less zones assigned to Bad Tblz Region	7758th Audit Detachment 7760th Audit Detachment
Nürnberg	Military Posts of Stuttgart Heidelberg Darmstadt Würzburg Nürnberg Regensburg	7759th Audit Detachment

11. Accounts for Audit.

At the end of March 1948 there were 467 active stock record accounts. These accounts were assigned to the Audit Detachments as follows:

Bad Tölz, 153; Frankfurt, 134; Nürnberg, 87; and Wetzlar, 93. During the first three months of 1948, 203 were audited, 395 certificates of audit were issued, 110 superseding certificates were issued, and 15 stock record accounts were reported not to be in a condition for audit. As a result of the discontinuance of 24 branch commissaries and the establishment of separate accountability for each commissary, the number of accounts increased from 44 to 63. In addition to this increase in the number of sales accounts the Sales Audit Section assumed the audit responsibility for 53 quartermaster laundries, as well as for dry-cleaning and shoe-repair installations.

12. Auditing of Pay Rolls.

Although there were inspections of civilian pay-roll records at 19 installations during the first three months of 1948, they were confined primarily to 1947 records. At the same time, procedural inspections of 1948 records were made to determine compliance with new regulations issued by the Department of the Army and effective on 1 January 1948, and to advise in the case of deviations. A thorough inspection of 1948 civilian pay-roll records was scheduled to commence in April 1948.

13. Records of Mediterranean Theater.

Upon the inactivation of the Mediterranean Theater the audit responsibility for its civilian pay-roll records was assigned to the Audit Agency. A survey revealed the addition of five accounts, one in Trieste, three in Rome, and one in Algiers, Algeria.

14. Work of the Industrial Branch.

The Industrial Branch of the Audit Agency, established on 8 January, consisted of the Property Audit, Special Audit, Field Survey, Review and Clearance, and Administrative Sections. A survey of procurement activities of the technical services, collection agencies, taxi accounts and transportation accounts showed that the following number of accounts would require auditing:

	<u>No. of accounts</u>	<u>No. of Audits for calendar year 1948</u>
<u>Special Audits</u>		
Collection agencies	71	142
Transportation accounts	20	40
Taxi accounts	17	17
Miscellaneous accounts (estimated)	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>
Total	133	224
<u>Property Audits</u>		
Procurement teams	13	36
Rebuild shops	14	28
Accounting surveys (suppliers)	<u>101</u>	<u>101</u>
Total	133	165

By the end of March only 16 audits were completed, but the annual schedule was expected to be met if an adequate staff were available.

15. Change in Audit Regulations.

New regulations issued in March required an audit of each non-appropriated fund at least once a year. The new regulations also prescribed that audits were to be conducted upon a change of custodian or the discontinuance of a fund, but in any event, not later than the close of the sixth month following the month in which the last audit was performed.

All expenses involved in the audit of nonappropriated funds were to be paid by the EUCCM Central Welfare Fund, which was in turn to be reimbursed by the particular funds audited. Subordinate welfare funds were exempt from such charges since most of their resources came originally from the Central Welfare Fund. The charges levied against the audited funds were determined according to the effort required as measured in man-hours or by some similar formula established by the Chief of Finance. Although no charge was to be made for the initial audit, all subsequent audits were to be paid for.

16. Audits completed by 31 March 1948.

By the end of March 412 or 53 percent of the nonappropriated funds had been audited, including the largest funds such as those of the Stars and Stripes, U.S. Officers and Noncommissioned Officers Club, Berchtesgaden and Garmisch Recreational Areas, Headquarters Command Mess Fund, and the Dependents School Fund. Since audits of the larger funds were completed, it was expected that the rate of accomplishment would increase beginning 1 April.

17. Finance School.

Courses in enlisted pay and accounting were given at the Finance School during the first quarter of 1948, the former having 41 students enrolled and the latter 44. Revised courses in officer pay and travel allowances were begun on 22 March, with 18 students attending the former and 20 the latter.

FOOTNOTES

1. Office Memo No 156, Hq, EUCOM, C of Fin, 12 Jan 48.
2. Hq, EUCOM, C of Fin, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 5.
This report was relied upon extensively in the preparation of this chapter.
3. Stars and Stripes, 22 Mar 48.
4. Cir No 7, EUCOM, 1 Feb 48, subj: "Currency Conversion".
5. Stars and Stripes, 23 Mar 48.
6. EUCOM Press Release No 1026, 14 Apr 48.
7. Ibid, No 874, 5 Feb 48.
8. Ltr, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 12 Jan 48, no file number, subj: "British Currency Conversion."
9. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 2, 13 Jan 48, par 23.
10. Cable W-96721, 28 Feb 48, Dept of the Army, Budget Div, to EUCOM.
11. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 12, 23 Mar 48, par 19.
12. Cir 15, EUCOM, 20 Feb 48, sec 1.
13. EUCOM, Press Release No 885, 10 Feb 48.
14. Ibid, No 882, 9 Feb 48.
15. Ibid, No 1045, 22 Apr 48.
16. Minutes of Meeting of Board of Directors, EUCOM Central Welfare Fund, 12 Mar 48.
17. EUCOM Press Release No 977, 22 Mar 48.
18. Instructions No 12, Hq, EUCOM, Audit Agency, 5 Jan 48.
19. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 11, 19 Mar 48, sec II.