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The THIRD YEAR

1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 1948

VOLUME V



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<p>TITLE</p> <p>OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1947-48 <u>The Third Year of the Occupation, The Third Quarter:</u> <u>1 January - 31 March 1948</u></p> <p>LOGMH, S C No. 966117</p>	
<p>OFFICE OF ORIGIN</p> <p>Historical Division, European Command Frankfurt-AM-Main, Germany</p> <p>EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC REGRADING? DOD DIR 5200.10 DOES NOT APPLY</p> <p>CLASSIFIED BY EUCOM</p> <p>EXCLUDED FROM THE GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE</p>	
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OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES

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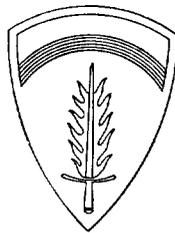
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The Third Year of the Occupation

THE THIRD QUARTER: 1 January — 31 March 1948



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Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

HISTORICAL DIVISION
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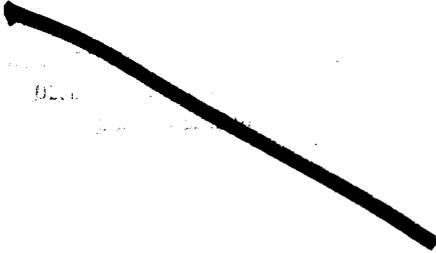
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Chapter XXXV: MILITARY DISTRICTS AND POSTS
 XXXVI: BREMERHAVEN PORT OF EMBARKATION
 XXXVII: AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND,
 EUROPEAN AREA
 XXXVIII: HEADQUARTERS COMMAND
 XL: RELATIONS WITH THE OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
 FOR GERMANY (U.S.)



Chapter XXXV

MILITARY DISTRICTS AND POSTS

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Chapter XXXV

MILITARY DISTRICTS AND POSTS

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. January Reorganization Plan.

During the final quarter of 1947, plans had been laid for the abolition of the military districts as links in the chain of command running from EUCOM Headquarters to the military posts. These plans fitted into a master plan for the relocation of important elements of the European Command, involving transfers of operating elements of the Military Government from Berlin to Frankfurt, of Constabulary Headquarters from Heidelberg to Stuttgart, and of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg at the beginning of 1948. On 6 January 1948 EUCOM Headquarters issued a comprehensive directive under the title "EUCOM Reorganization Plan,"⁽¹⁾ and on the same day issued the order for moving Constabulary Headquarters.⁽²⁾ An important feature of the reorganization plan was the discontinuance of the Second Military

District which was scheduled to take place on 10 February, operations ceasing on 20 January. The four military posts reporting through the Second Military District were made directly responsible to EUCOM Headquarters. ⁽³⁾ This directive left the First Military District in existence.

2. Issuance of New Directive on the Administration of Military Posts.

As part of the directive of 6 January a 15-page letter on "Command and Administration of Military Posts" was published, defining more completely than before the mission, duties, responsibilities, and organizational position of the military posts. Because six military posts (Augsburg, Garmisch, Munich, Nürnberg, Regensburg, and Würzburg) were still responsible to the First Military District, a second letter was published covering the same matters with reference to the military posts in Bavaria which remained under the jurisdiction of a military district. The two letters, however, differed only in a few clauses referring to command channels; their statements of missions and responsibilities were identical. ⁽⁴⁾ For most purposes, therefore, the two letters may be regarded as a single directive, superceding the previous basic letters of 31 January 1947, ⁽⁵⁾ and laying down the fundamental document anew after a year's experience. A more detailed statement of military post functions and a sharper definition of areas of responsibility cleared away much confusion and furnished military

post commanders with an authoritative "bible" that could be distributed to operating personnel as a guide and control of their activities.

3. Redefinition of "Assignment" and "Attachment."

According to the new directive on the administration of military posts, all personnel of the occupation forces were to be "assigned" or "attached" to the military post or exempted air station where they were geographically located. "Assignment" placed the organization or individual under the direct command of the post or air installation commander for all administrative and operational purposes. "Attachment" of an organization or individual made the post or air installation commander responsible for administrative functions only, leaving operational functions to the headquarters to which the organization or individual in question was "assigned." The administrative functions following "attachment" were carefully specified, and included supply and procurement, medical services, utilities, house-keeping, equipment, maintenance, police and security, discipline and public conduct, and maintenance of administrative records. "Attachment" to a military post was thus emphasized as the official term for the status of personnel and organizations known as "lodgers" and the old term "operational control" was replaced by the term "assignment."⁽⁶⁾

4. Mission and Duties of Military Post Commanders.

Under the January directive, military post commanders were responsible "for providing such supplies, housekeeping services and living essentials as are authorized for all organizations and individuals assigned or attached to his command, or supported by the U.S. Army."⁽⁷⁾ This major mission was, of course, essentially unchanged from that originally given to the military posts. The new directive, however, specified that the provision of supplies and facilities was to be made "without partiality," that is, there was to be no preferential treatment in this respect for "assignment" over "attached" personnel, or for personnel directly employed by the Department of the Army over those employed by other agencies of the government. In addition, military post commanders were instructed to provide supply services for exempted Air Force installations whenever such installations did not have adequate facilities of their own. The responsibility of each military post, except Wiesbaden, for logistical support of United Nations displaced persons operations and of the International Refugee Organization was confirmed. These last functions for the Wiesbaden area were given to Frankfurt Military Post.⁽⁸⁾ Besides the major supply and housekeeping mission, military post commanders continued to carry responsibility for internal security, military conduct and discipline, and intelligence coverage.⁽⁹⁾ To aid in clarification and exact delimitation of post commanders' activities, their mission as

laid down briefly in the introductory paragraphs of the January directive were expanded in a detailed list of "duties and responsibilities," and a careful statement was made of relations of the military posts with the occupation Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, the Constabulary, the EUCOM Provost Marshal, and military government detachments. A list of functions for which post commanders were not responsible formed the closing paragraph of the directive and rounded out the statement of activities. (10)

5. Post Commanders' Role in Assignment, Attachment, and Movement of Units.

During the first three months of 1948 some additional directives were issued, further clarifying military post commanders' duties and supplementing the instructions of the main January directive. The most important of these was the directive of 15 January on "Movement, Assignment, and Attachment of Units in the European Command," which laid down comprehensive instructions regarding all movements of units and specified those for which post commanders were responsible. The general effect of this directive was to centralize control in the Office of the Chief of Transportation for all interpost movements. Military post commanders were given complete jurisdiction only over movements of assigned (not attached) units within their areas. (11)

6. Limited Assignment to Military Posts.

The effect of the letters of 3 and 5 January in defining "assignment" and "attachment" was to make the military post commanders responsible for all functions of command as related to assigned personnel and for a rigidly specified list of functions for attached personnel. It was found that some units, because of the special character of their missions, did not fit perfectly into either the "assigned" or "attached" categories. These were units too closely identified with a particular locality to be designated as merely attached but having too large an area of activity to make it desirable that they should be wholly responsible to a local commander. In February 1948, therefore, a number of special letters were issued by the Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM, defining the missions of these specialized units and withdrawing some of the normal powers and duties of the military post commanders while leaving the units in an assigned status. In effect a third status was created, which can best be indicated by saying that some units were attached, some units regularly assigned, and some units assigned with special limitations. Examples of units given this exceptional assignment status were the 7731st Special Services Depot Company, (12) the 7701st European Command Band Training Unit, (13) (14) the 7736th Swiss Leave Center, (15) and the 7708th War Crimes Group.

7. Status of Technical Service Installations on Military Posts.

Immediately after the issuance of the EUCOM Reorganization Plan on 6 January, a comprehensive directive covering the relations of the military posts with the European Command technical service organization was issued, (16) and may be considered, like the directive on "Movement, Assignment, and Attachment of Units" discussed above, as a supplement to the basic letters of 3 and 5 January. The technical service organizations (ordnance depots and repair shops, vehicle parks, equipment procurement centers) were normally attached as lodgers to the military posts where they were located. The special character of their missions, however, made it desirable that certain of their operational activities be controlled by the local post commander. The general rule laid down was that commanders of technical service installations would report to their chief of service "on all matters connected with performance of his mission and the personnel and equipment of his command," and to the post commander "on matters which are responsibilities of the post." (17)

8. Status of Exempted Air Force Stations.

The relations of post commanders with commanders of exempted air installations received very careful consideration in the January directive with the object of eliminating friction caused by jurisdictional disputes or overlapping areas of responsibility. The general rule laid down was that "the presence or absence of the Air

Forces in any area should make the least possible change in operations
(18)
of other forces." The exempted air installations were supposed
to be independent and entirely self-sufficient, so that the post commander
need not concern himself with any aspect of their activities. It was
foreseen, however, that in some instances complete independence and
self-sufficiency would be uneconomic, and it was provided that "courtesy
service" would be furnished by post commanders to exempted air installa-
tions whenever the post had sufficient material and facilities to be
able to do so without increasing its expenditures. Reciprocal services
(19)
might also be provided by the exempted air installation commander.

9. Planned Discontinuance of First Military District.

The First Military District, comprising Land Bavaria, continued
in existence during the whole of the first quarter of 1948, but it was
understood by all that its dissolution was imminent. Its discontinuance
was announced formally in a letter issued by EUCOM Headquarters on 8 March
the date for operational stoppage being given as 1 April and for final
inactivation, 1 May. It was not necessary to issue a new letter defining
the duties and responsibilities of the post commanders of the military
posts concerned; they were merely instructed to apply to themselves
the detailed letter issued on 3 January for the military posts formerly
(20)
comprised in the Second Military District.

10. Redistribution of General Court-Martial Jurisdiction.

a. The elimination of the military districts from the chain of command raised the importance and prestige of the military posts and simplified the problem of fixing responsibility. One important function of the military districts, however, could not be delegated to the military posts without careful safeguarding. This was the exercise of general court-martial jurisdiction. Because of the exceedingly serious nature of the decisions, even though subject to higher review, involving long terms of confinement and even the death penalty in grave criminal cases, it has always been thought necessary that general court-martial powers should be delegated only to high-ranking officers and to as few as possible. In the preliminary staff studies planning the elimination of the military districts, the question of the reassignment of general court-martial jurisdiction had been one of the main problems under consideration. (21) -

b. When the Second Military District was inactivated in February, the problem of delegating general court-martial jurisdiction was bypassed. The Commanding General, Second Military District, was also the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, and as such he continued to exercise the general court-martial jurisdiction he had previously exercised with respect to the Second Military District. (22) There was thus no interruption or transfer of authority, and pending cases were continued without change.

c. By the end of March, when the First Military District was scheduled to become inoperative, a new plan had been worked out for the whole European Command. General court-martial jurisdiction was to be delegated to the commanders of the four largest military posts--Frankfurt, Wetzlar, Munich, and N^urnberg. Jurisdiction for the remaining posts of the former military districts was to be reassumed by the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe. Posts outside the former military district organization (Berlin, Bremerhaven, Wiesbaden, and the three posts in Austria) were to continue under the same general court-martial jurisdiction as previously. Until authority from the Department of the Army could be obtained the general court-martial jurisdiction of the Commanding General, First Military District, remained with the Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division, who had previously commanded the First Military District. The final plan was scheduled to go into effect on
(23)
1 May 1948.

11. Merger of Headquarters Command and Frankfurt Military Post.

From the beginning of the military post scheme of organization in the European Command, Frankfurt Military Post occupied a special position, being administered directly by Headquarters Command, EUCOM, instead of being included in the Second Military District. This was in recognition of the position of the Frankfurt Military Post as the geographical seat of EUCOM Headquarters. In February 1948, EUCOM Headquarters began to move from Frankfurt to Heidelberg, and there would soon be no reason for maintaining a special position for Frankfurt Military

Post. At the same time a full-scale organization such as Headquarters Command, EUCOM, would not be required at Heidelberg where there already existed a functioning military post. Accordingly, on 22 March 1948, Headquarters Command, EUCOM, was formally discontinued and merged with Frankfurt Military Post. Although technically a merger of two organizations, the practical effect was actually no more than a change of designation, since the Commanding General, Frankfurt Military Post, and his headquarters staff retained the same functions and responsibilities that they had formerly had in corresponding positions in Headquarters Command, (24) EUCOM.

12. Redesignation of Berlin Command.

Down to April 1948, military post functions in the U.S. Sector of Berlin were performed by a division of OMGUS, designated as Berlin Command and reporting through the Chief of Staff, OMGUS, to the Military Governor. In March it was announced that Berlin Command would be redesignated Berlin Military Post effective 1 May 1948, and that it would thereafter report, like the other military posts except Wiesbaden, to EUCOM Headquarters. Authority was requested from the Department of the Army to grant general court-martial jurisdiction to the Commanding Officer, Berlin (25) Military Post.

13. Military Posts as Major Commands.

To standardize usage of the term "major command," a list of organizations so designated was published on 13 February 1948. The four military posts formerly responsible to the Second Military District--

Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, and Wetzlar--were given the status of major commands. The other military posts continued to report through higher echelons--the Austrian posts through USFA, Berlin Command through OMGUS, Bremerhaven Post through Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, Wiesbaden Post through USAFE, Frankfurt Post through Headquarters Command, and the six posts in Bavaria through the First Military District. Effective 1 April 1948 with the discontinuance of the First Military District and the merger of Headquarters Command with Frankfurt Military Post, the seven posts of Frankfurt, Augsburg, Garmisch, Munich, Nurnberg, Regensburg, and Würzburg, were added to the official list of major commands. (27)

14. Consolidation of Post Stockades.

In March, the post stockades of Wetzlar Military Post and Frankfurt Military Post were consolidated. (28) Actually the Wetzlar stockade was eliminated, and garrison prisoners confined there were sent to the Frankfurt post stockade. This action was the first step in the application of a general plan for the consolidation of post stockades, designed to make savings in administrative personnel and to improve supervision over prisons.

OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS

15. Personnel Survey and Economy.

Reports of the employment of manpower were requested from military post commanders in September 1947. A second, more carefully prepared report was requested for delivery before the close of 1947. These reports, called personnel utilization analyses, were used as basic data by the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division for preparing a comparative study of the use of personnel by the various posts. It was intended to use such comparisons to establish standards of efficiency in the use of manpower, referred to as "personnel yardsticks," which could be applied experimentally in selected areas. A great deal of effort had been expended over the period October 1947--March 1948 to break through the inertia of contentment with inefficiency. No organization likes to lose personnel, or likes to be told by higher authority that it is not efficiently set up to make the best use of available personnel. This is a problem in all large business organizations, but in the military occupation it was aggravated by the lack of competitive incentives and by the difficulty of measuring the value of performance in generally accepted terms. The performance of a department or branch of a large business organization can usually be measured unequivocally in terms of dollar expense compared with dollar contribution to profits, but there exists no similar means of reducing to figures the performance of a part of the military occupation. Personnel utilization analyses and similar surveys attempted to supply this want. (29) Besides the personnel utilization analyses prepared by the military posts themselves, the Operations, Plans

Organization, and Training Division sent special teams to make independent surveys of the military posts in January and February. (30) Only by constant hammering was it possible to resist the tendency to expand organizations and multiply personnel. In March it was decided by EUSCOM Headquarters that the number of locally recruited employees could be substantially cut, and a definite order was issued requiring that a 15 percent slash be made by 30 June 1948. A report was requested from all military posts showing in detail the distribution of this 15 percent reduction. Personnel utilization analysis of the type begun in 1947 was (31) to be continued on a regular quarterly basis.

16. Army Assistance to German Youth Activities.

a. The increasing size and importance of German Youth Activities, (GYA) supported in the main by voluntary contributions and work, had been mentioned in a number of operational reports of military posts during the last quarter of 1947 as a matter requiring attention. In February a letter of instruction on "Army Assistance Program Policy and Procedure" defined the extent to which Army facilities might be placed at the disposal of approved German youth groups. (32) Army facilities and equipment might be used by German youth groups for entertainments, benefits, and similar projects, provided that such use did not materially interfere with the regular use of the building or equipment, and that no real estate be specially requisitioned or retained for the purpose.

b. The Dependents School Service requested its superintendents and teachers to promote good relations between German and American children by sponsoring school visits, programs, and occasional parties. It was

pointed out that the American school was perhaps the best place to give an example of democracy in action, and that Germans were certain to be strongly influenced in their attitudes toward the United States by their observation of the behavior of American children. The main responsibility for making the GYA Program a success rested with the local organizations and workers at the military post level.

c. The increasing interest taken by higher headquarters in the GYA Program was reflected in March by requiring post commanders to submit a monthly report covering post activities in support of the youth program. It was desired that these reports, besides giving statistical and summary information, be accompanied by a narrative, illustrated whenever possible with photographs and similar graphic material, which could be used by the Public Information Division to stimulate general interest in GYA. It was felt that the GYA Program was one of the most effective means of bringing about some of the main long-term objectives of United States policy, and accordingly a definite drive was begun to make the program more widely known and to enlist further support.

(33)

17. Paper Conservation.

The constant drive to hold down expenses and prevent waste, which found its most important expression in the studies of personnel utilization, was also carried on against waste of supplies. Particularly critical was the supply of paper. In June 1947 a carefully worked-out program for paper conservation and salvage had been embodied in a directive sent to all military posts. Attempts to enforce the

(34)

program by further administrative directives had been made by circulars of 12 July and 28 August 1947. These attempts were only partly successful as evidence of noncompliance and administrative inertia continued, and usage of paper was not substantially cut down. The command was consuming paper at the rate of approximately 1,000 tons a month, while only 65 tons a month were being salvaged as scrap. (35) In March 1948 it was thought necessary to take more drastic action to insure compliance with approved procedures, and post commanders were directed to appoint a staff officer as post paper conservation officer to make frequent unannounced inspections and to see to it that specified rules of conservation and salvage were carried out.

18. Venereal Disease Control.

In the January directive on the administration of military posts, responsibility for venereal disease control was listed as not falling within the post commander's functions as far as attached units were concerned. (36) Nevertheless his general responsibility for the health, security, and well-being of all personnel stationed at his post required that he be thoroughly informed of any local conditions tending to increase the incidence of venereal disease, and that he take all possible measures to eradicate a scourge damaging alike to discipline, efficiency, and morale. In December 1947 an Army Venereal Disease Control Council had been established, consisting of high officials of the Department of the Army, who were to meet periodically for the discussion of all phases of the venereal disease problem. (37) It was decided in January 1948 to establish similar councils for subordinate echelons, in

(38)
particular for military posts. These councils were to consist of such officers as the Post Surgeon, Provost Marshal, Chaplain, and Public Information Officer. They were to meet monthly and were given the mission of keeping post commanders informed of the venereal disease situation, and of recommending corrective action. Reports of these council meetings and recommendations were to be reviewed by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and a report of his action with pertinent data from the council discussions were to be forwarded to Washington to be considered by the Army Venereal Disease Control Council.

19. Post Commanders' Responsibilities in the Issuance of New Identity Cards to Displaced Persons.

An important special task was assigned to military post commanders in January 1948 when they were made responsible for administering and supervising the issuance of new identity cards to the 300,000 displaced persons in PCIRO assembly centers. (39) The purpose of this project was to provide a tighter system of security control by setting up a duplicate identity card file to prevent forging, altering, or other fraudulent practices, and to weed out of assembly centers persons who were receiving care unlawfully. The actual issuance of the new cards was a complex undertaking, requiring the appointment of teams of workers at each military post, who cooperated with representatives of PCIRO and the establishment of facilities for fingerprinting and photographing, which had to be rigidly controlled to prevent irregularities. The entire months of February and March 1948 were needed to complete the operation. (40)

20. The Role of the Military Posts in the Occupation.

Local problems in the operation of military posts are recorded in detail in the quarterly reports of operations issued by each post. Matters requiring the guidance of higher headquarters, applicable to all military posts, were few in number. Nevertheless, a cursory examination of the operating reports is sufficient to show that the routine administrative task, carried on at all posts, required continual effort, vigilance, and persistent follow-up. The military post commanders and their working staffs were involved, often indirectly but nonetheless inevitably, in almost every general instruction issued by a EUCOM division or by EUCOM Headquarters in such periodical publications as the Weekly Directive. As the basic administrative units of the entire occupation, the military posts bore the brunt of the unspectacular but absolutely indispensable day-to-day grind of keeping the organization rolling, preventing bottlenecks from developing, and easing friction.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Jan 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Reorganization Plan."

2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Jan 48, file AG 320.2 GOT-AGO, subj: "Reduction in Strength and Move of Headquarters, US Constabulary."

3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Jan 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Reorganization Plan," pars 1 and 2.

4. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Jan 48, file AG 322.011 GOT-AGO, subj: "Command and Administration of Berlin Command and the Military Posts of Bremerhaven, Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden;" "Command and Administration of Military Posts of Augsburg, Garmisch, Munich, Nürnberg, Regensburg, and Würzburg."

5. Ltrs, Hq, USFET, 31 Jan 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Organization, Command, and Administration of Military Posts in Germany"; 31 Jan 47, file same, subj: "Plan for Reorganization of US Forces in the European Theater."

6. See letters cited in footnote 4 above, par 3 and 4. See also Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 4, 27 Jan 48, par 14.

7. See letters cited in footnote 4 above, par 5a.

8. Ibid. par 5c.

9. Ibid. par 5b, d, e.

10. Ibid. pars 6-13.

11. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 15 Jan 48, file AG 370.5 GOT-AGO, subj: "Movement, Assignment, and Attachment of Units in the European Command."

12. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Feb 48, file AG 322 GPA-AGO, subj: "Mission of 7731 Special Service Depot Company."

13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Feb 48, file AG 322 GPA-AGO, "Mission of 7701 European Command Band Training Unit."

14. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Feb 48, file AG 322 GPA-AGO, subj: "Mission of 7736 Swiss Leave Center."

15. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Feb 48, file AG 322 GPA-AGO, subj: "Mission of 7708 War Crimes Group."
16. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Jan 48, file AG 322 GSP-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Technical Service Organization."
17. Ibid., par 28.
18. See letters cited in footnote 4 above, par 4d.
19. See letters cited in footnote 4 above, par 7.
20. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Mar 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Reorganization Plan."
21. Staff study, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, 9 Dec 47, subj: "EUCOM Reorganization."
22. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Jan 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Reorganization Plan," par 3.
23. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 11, 16 Mar 48, par 7; GO 29, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48.
24. GO 30, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48.
25. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 11, 16 Mar 48, par 25; GO 28, EUCOM, 17 Mar 48; GO 29, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48, par 2h.
26. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 6, 13 Feb 48, sec XVI; Cir 17, EUCOM, 25 Feb 48.
27. Cir 25, EUCOM, 16 Mar 48.
28. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Mar 48, file AG 654 GOT-AGO, subj: "Consolidation of Post Stockades."
29. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 10, 9 Mar 48, par 23.
30. Ibid. No 4, 27 Jan 48, par 17; No 9, 2 Mar 48, par 10.
31. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Mar 48, file AG 320.2 GOT-AGO, subj: "Fifteen Percent Reduction of Indigenous Civilian Strength."

32. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Feb 48, file AG 353.8 GOT-AGO, subj: "Army Assistance Program and Procedure."

33. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 9, 5 Mar 48, sec XVIII.

34. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 18 Jun 48, file AG 462 GSP-AGO, subj: "Paper Conservation Program."

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

36. See letters cited in footnote 4 above, par 14b.

37. Memo 600-900-2, Dep of the Army, 30 Dec 47, subj: "Venereal Disease Control Councils."

38. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 27 Jan 48, file AG 726.1 GPA-AGO, subj: "Venereal Disease Control Councils."

39. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 7 Jan 48, file AG 200.2 GCA-AGO, subj: "Issue of New Identity Cards to United Nations Displaced Persons and Refugees Authorized to Reside in IRO Assembly Centers."

40. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Mar 48, AG 383.7 GCA-AGO, subj: "Identification of Displaced Persons/Refugees Residing in IRO (PCIRO) Assembly Centers."

Table I

MILITARY POSTS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA
TO 31 MARCH 1948

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

Garmisch	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Giessen	15 Mar- 1 Aug 47	Second Mil Dist	Combined with Kassel to form Wetzlar 1 Aug 47
Grafenwöhr	30 Apr- 1 Nov 47	First Mil Dist	Discontinued and incorporated into Regensburg 1 Nov 47
Hanau	15 Mar- 4 Apr 47	Second Mil Dist	Discontinued and territory divided between Frankfurt and Fulda 4 Apr 47
Heidelberg	15 Mar 47-	EUCOM	
Kassel	15 Mar- 1 Aug 47	Second Mil Dist	Combined with Giessen to form Wetzlar 1 Aug 47
Kaufbeuren	15 Mar- 1 Aug 47	Second Mil Dist	Discontinued and incorporated into Augsburg 1 Aug 47
Linz	15 Mar 47-	USFA	
Munich	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Nürnberg	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Regensburg	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Salzburg	15 Mar 47-	USFA	
Stuttgart	15 Mar 47-	EUCOM	
Vienna	15 Mar 47-	USFA	
Wetzlar	1 Aug 47-	EUCOM	Formed by combining Giessen and Kassel 1 Aug 47: received territory of Fulda 1 Sep 47
Wiesbaden	15 Mar 47-	USAFM	
Würzburg	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	

Table II

DEPLOYMENT OF UNITS ADMINISTERING MILITARY
POSTS IN THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
31 MARCH 1948

Post	Unit	Location of Hq	No. of detachments (a)
Augsburg	7815th SCU	Augsburg	4
Berlin	Berlin Comd, OMGUS	Berlin	
Bremerhaven	7802d SCU	Bremen	6
Darmstadt	7818th SCU	Darmstadt	0
Frankfurt	Hq Comd, EUCOM	Frankfurt	
Garmisch	7808th SCU	Garmisch	0
Heidelberg	7809th SCU	Heidelberg	2
Munich	7822d SCU	Munich	4
N ^u rnberg	7810th SCU	F ^u rth	3
	7825th SCU	Bamberg	0
Regensburg	7814th SCU	Regensburg	4
Stuttgart	7824th SCU	Ludwigsburg	1
Wetzlar	7801st SCU	Wetzlar	9
Wiesbaden	Hq Comd, USAFE	Wiesbaden	
W ^u rzburg	7806th SCU	W ^u rzburg	3

(a) In addition to Hq Det or WAC Det.

Table III

COMMANDERS OF MILITARY POSTS IN
THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
31 MARCH 1948

Augsburg	Col James C. Ruddell Brig Gen Clinton A. Pierce	Assumed command 7 Dec 47 Appointed 1 Feb 48
Berlin	Col Robert A. Willard	Commanding on 1 Aug 47
Bremerhaven	Brig Gen Thomas F. Bresnahan Col Hugh T. Mayberry	Commanding on 1 Oct 47 Assumed command 15 Mar 48
Darmstadt	Col Malcolm Byrne	Appointed 28 Feb 47
Frankfurt	Brig Gen Robinson E. Duff	Assumed command 27 Mar 47
Garmisch	Col Basil G. Thayer	Commanding on 1 Apr 47
Heidelberg	Col Henry P. Perrine Brig Gen Philip E. Gallagher	Assumed command 15 Nov 47 Appointed 19 Jan 48
Munich	Col Sevier R. Tupper	Commanding on 15 Oct 47
Nürnberg	Brig Gen Leroy H. Watson	Appointed 28 Feb 47
Regensburg	Col Alan L. Campbell	Appointed 1 Jun 47
Stuttgart	Brig Gen Clarence P. Townsley Brig Gen Arnold J. Funk	Appointed 28 Feb 47 Assumed command 1 Mar 48
Wetzlar	Col Orion L. Davidson	Commanding on 14 Oct 47
Wiesbaden	Brig Gen Joseph Smith	Assumed command 21 Aug 47
Würzburg	Col Robert C. Aloe	Assumed command 22 Sep 47

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Chapter XXXVI

BREMERHAVEN PORT OF EMBARKATION

~~CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: CANCELLED
AUTHORITY *Commander in Chief
European Command.*~~

Chapter XXXVI

BREMERHAVEN PORT OF EMBARKATION

1. Mission.

With no changes in its mission, the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation completed its first year of existence under that designation on 15 March 1948, observing the anniversary with a half holiday of parades and celebrations.

2. Changes in Key Personnel.

On 15 March 1948 Col. Hugh T. Mayberry succeeded Brig. Gen. T. F. Bresnahan as commander of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. General Bresnahan departed for the United States. Col. George Molony, former Chief of Plans and Administration Section, succeeded Col. Hugh T. Mayberry as Chief of Staff. Col. H. D. Cassard, former Investigation Officer, succeeded Col. George Molony as Chief of Plans and Administration.

3. Organizational Changes.

On 14 January 1948 two newly organized units, the 7804th and 7805th Transportation Port Companies, each staffed by 1 officer and 30

enlisted men, were activated to train personnel in all phases of stevedoring operations. Operational control of the two companies was transferred from the Chief of Plans and Administration to the Chief of Port Operations and they were attached to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 17th Transportation Major Port. (1) The 57th Transportation Warehouse Detachment was also attached to the 17th Transportation Major Port during the quarter. The 7802d Station Complement Unit continued as a carrier unit providing specialized personnel for quartermaster activities in the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. (2) It was staffed at the beginning of 1948 by 2 officers and 111 enlisted men, dropping to 110 enlisted men at the end of the quarter. The operational control of the 7750th Special Guard Company and the 421st Army Band was transferred from the 7749th Staging Area to the Personnel Movement Division. The 421st Army Band had been transferred to the 7749th Staging Area on 19 February 1948.

4. Military Police and Guard Units.

a. The 382d Military Police Battalion continued to provide security and guard forces. Companies of this battalion were on duty at Bremerhaven, Bremen, and Grohn. The 7750th Special Guard Battalion continued to provide security for the 7749th Staging Area.

b. The number of Industrial Police employed within the Bremen Enclave increased from 1,014 on 31 December 1947 to 1,240 at the end of March 1948. Improved methods of training, in addition to rigid selection of recruits meant better watchmen on duty. A total of 463 industrial policemen were graduated from the 96-hour training program, and 14

more were at the Quartermaster School Center in training for dog handling.

5. Port Operations.

a. Shortages of Supervising Personnel. The mission of the Port Operations Section remained unchanged and the personnel assigned to it was approximately the same as in the previous quarter. Port Operations, however, were handicapped by a shortage of officers and American civilian marine superintendents to supervise German laborers hired under contract with local stevedoring firms. To make it possible to maintain a round-the-clock supervision, eliminate increasing pilferage and instances of improper stowage, the Water Division requested 4 additional officers and 4 American civilians. The request was rejected, however, on the ground that no unused personnel authorizations were available within the command.

b. Cargo Operations. Cargo handled decreased from 528,727 tons in the fourth quarter of 1947 to 281,834 tons in the first quarter of 1948.

c. Cargo Discharged. A total of 259,197 tons of cargo was discharged during the first quarter of 1948, including 63,899 tons of general stores; 25,584 tons of grain for Austria as aid administered by the State Department; and 169,714 tons of gasoline and oil, of which 577 tons were for the occupation forces in Austria and 21,190 tons were for the civil population of Austria, as aid administered by the State Department. General stores were discharged mainly at Bremerhaven, gasoline and oil at Farge, with smaller amounts at Bremen, and grain at Nordenham. The following special cargo was included in the tonnage discharged at

Bremerhaven:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Household goods	959
Baggage	289 (11,602 pieces)
Mail	2,311
Private vehicles	1,263

d. Cargo Loaded. Cargo loaded in the previous quarter totaled 31,583 as compared with 22,637 long tons during the first quarter of 1948, as follows:

<u>Type of cargo</u>	<u>Long tons</u>
Mail	671
Baggage	466
Household goods	1,280
Engineer	8,743
Ordnance Class II	34
Ordnance, Vehicles	21
Ordnance, General	710
Other	<u>10,712</u>
Total	22,637

e. Cargo on Hand. The total cargo on hand in the port for loading at the end of March was 1,561 tons. The total cargo on hand for dispatch at the end of same time was 2,258 tons. Most of the incoming cargo was dispatched to its destination by rail. Cargo clearance figures for the quarter, were as follows:

<u>Means of Transport</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Road	133 (53 trucks)
Rail	112,598 (9,447 cars)
Barge	21
Consignee	1,691
Own power	<u>1,289</u>
Total	115,732

f. Volume of Freight in Terms of Cars. The freight car situation at the end of March was as follows: 15,120 cars ordered from the Reichsbahn, 10,345 received, 12,146 loaded, and 20,438 "spotted," or placed for loading and unloading.

g. Passenger Operations. Outbound passengers during the quarter numbered 25,769 and inbound passengers, 8,529, making a total of 34,298 to be compared with 37,249 reported in the last quarter of 1947. Passenger traffic during the first quarter of 1948 is summarized in the following table.

<u>Inbound passengers</u>		<u>Outbound passengers</u>	
Army	6,013	Army	8,518
Army Nurse Corps	22	Army Nurse Corps	70
General prisoners	4	Patients	511
Navy	286	General prisoners	193
Department of the Army civilians	384	Navy	55
Dependents	1,785	Department of the Army civilians	554
German civilians	5	Dependents	1,577
Operation PAPER CLIP	7	Alien dependents	1,306
Repatriates	1	Repatriates	278
Deportees	8	Emigrants	3,510
Commercial passengers	12	Displaced persons	8,476
Others	<u>2</u>	German civilians	46
Total	8,529	Commercial passengers	619
		Others	<u>56</u>
		Total	25,769

h. Administration of Passengers. Dependents arriving in the port were put on regular night trains for their final destination if possible on the day of their arrival. When the number of troops was too large to transport on regular trains, special trains were added. Thirteen special trains were used during the quarter to carry 4,656 incoming troops.

Other troops, totaling 882, were moved on special coaches attached to the mail train.

i. Ships in Service. With no hospital ships arriving at the port since the departure of the Mercy in January 1948, patients were returned to the United States on regular Army transports and returning medical passengers were required to assist the ship's regular medical staff. The first and only one of the new type of converted Army transports calling at Bremerhaven departed on 17 March. The new type had increased cabin space, a complete operating room, improved messing and sanitation facilities for troops, and increased medical facilities, with special provisions for the care of infants.

6. Marine Maintenance and Repair.

The Maintenance and Repair Section, Port Operations Section, made repairs on 29 vessels and secured the cargo on 4 vessels. Orders were issued on 390 new jobs, of which 270 were completed at a cost of RM 20,766.41. The repair program was handicapped by the critical shortage of sheet metals, light angle iron, glass, putty, nails, and paints.

7. Staging Area Facilities.

The number of rooms at the Dependents Staging Area remained at 823, the same as reported during the previous quarter. On the other hand, barracks space in the Staging Area proper was more fully occupied during the quarter, since the 421st Army Band and the 7750th Special Guard Company with a total strength of 4 officers and 159 enlisted men, were transferred and attached to this area. The Staging Area proper

during the quarter had space to house 2,900 persons and an emergency capacity of 4,400 to be compared with 3,006 and 4,598 reported in the fourth quarter of 1947. Married persons accompanied by their dependents occupied rooms in the Dependents Staging Area, while single persons occupied quarters at the Staging Area proper. The Pet Staging Area shipped to the United States 467 dogs and 6 cats during the quarter. A project to plant several hundred trees and shrubs and to install 10 bowling alleys was near completion by the end of the quarter. Additional furniture and appliances were obtained for the Staging Area.

8. Role of the Inspector General.

The Inspector General inspected 39 ships in port and made 13 annual general inspections and 15 inspections of funds. The number of complaints received were 95 for the quarter--30 in January, 45 in February, and 20 in March. The drop in March was noteworthy in that it was probably attributable to the campaign urging commanders to take greater interest in the men and their problems.

9. Surgeon Section.

a. The following medical units were assigned to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation on 31 March 1948: 319th Station Hospital, an embarkation hospital at Bremerhaven; 9th Medical General Dispensary, located in Bremen Barracks, Bremen, with 15 beds, caring for patients for

a period not over 5 days; 167th Veterinary Food Inspection Detachment, located in Bremerhaven to inspect animal products used as food by the European Command; 253d Medical Detachment, providing dispensary service to troops, dependents, and merchant seamen in Bremerhaven; and the 7802d Station Complement Unit, Medical Section, providing personnel for all medical activities and installations in the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

b. A total of 142 patients were evacuated to the United States in one voyage aboard the hospital ship Mercy and 286 others evacuated aboard ordinary Army transports.

c. Venereal disease rates for the quarter were as follows:

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
RPE assigned and attached units (white)	156.6	106.8	130.7
Persons en route to USA			
White	431.6	764.7	288.8
Colored	4,378.4	2,888.8	1,444.4

d. Veterinary inspections of perishable and nonperishable foods resulted in the condemnation of 96,725 pounds, of which 90,962 pounds were quartermaster Class I supplies and 5,763 pounds were commissary supplies. A total of 29,303 tons of perishable and nonperishable food arrived on 38 vessels during the quarter. A total of 154 long tons of medical supplies were received at the port and shipped to European Command medical depots, while 57 long tons were shipped to the United States.

10. Engineer Section.

a. At the end of March the Engineer Section consisted of 29 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 158 enlisted men. The demolitions program in the Enclave continued. Of the 2,305 installations located since the inauguration of the program, 291 air raid shelters, 1 gasoline and oil storage installation in use by the occupation forces, and 89 barracks and troop housing buildings, also in use, remained for disposition. All air raid shelters were reserved from destruction by the Office of Military Government.

b. As had been ordered by EUCOM Headquarters, the engineer packing and crating sections were reorganized and expanded to handle a larger amount of work.

c. Reduction of funds for obtaining services by contract made it necessary for the Maintenance and Construction Sections to derive the maximum of service from directly hired laborers. As a result, these sections were converted almost entirely to pay-roll labor, with the Office of Military Government assisting in securing additional skilled labor. All maintenance and construction work in Bremerhaven was placed under American civilian supervisors. During the first three months of 1948, the Engineer Section worked on 48 projects involving moving and rebuilding of cold storage vaults, draining and repair of sheds, construction of parking areas, rewiring of light systems, and similar work. Eight projects involving 5,000 man-hours or more were approved by the Chief Engineer during the quarter.

d. Mobile teams answered 32 fire alarms, 12 false alarms, and 13 other calls. Estimated damage to government property from fires was \$331.50.

11. Signal Section.

a. Two high frequency radio transmitters and other equipment were received and installed for use in the on-the-job training program for radio personnel. On 18 January a 250-pair local distribution cable was repaired after it was damaged by water seeping through defective insulation along a 1,400-meter stretch between Lehe Barracks and Kistner Strasse. By approval of the Chief Signal Officer, EUCOM, a teletype station was installed, without cost to the government, at the office of the Chief of Port Operations to handle a large number of messages which were taxing the capacity of the Bremerhaven Communications Center and delaying transmittal of messages.

b. On 16 February 1948 the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation established a system of clearing all traffic of tributary teletype stations while they were closed during the night. This was made possible by using a remote control system starting and stopping teletype machines.

c. Arrangements were completed to use the Bremerhaven-Frankfurt mail train instead of the motor couriers running in the evening between Bremerhaven and Bremen. The evening motor run between Bremen and Grohn was to continue at a later hour in order to meet the mail train at Bremen and proceed to Grohn to pick up and deliver mail twice daily. The change in operations saved approximately 300 miles of official use of motor vehicles.

d. On 17 March 1948 the Director of PCIRO visited the Signal Officer to discuss plans and present requirements for communications necessary for the Displaced Persons Staging Area to be established at Camp Grohn. Following up on the project, a representative of OMGUS Communications Branch visited the Grohn Area Signal Officer to survey installation of new equipment for PCIRO. It was suggested that the international line be removed and that the Deutsche Post facilities installed at Grohn be used instead.

e. Upon completion of the program of shipping excess signal equipment to the United States, outbound signal cargo diminished to 100 tons a week and no large shipments were anticipated. With the inactivation of the Bremen Air Base, all excess equipment, serviceable and unserviceable, was shipped to the Hanau Signal Depot. All teletype equipment was shipped to Wetzlar and Heidelberg Military Posts.

12. Quartermaster Section.

a. The 558th Quartermaster Group, which was consolidated with the Administrative Division of the Office of the Port Quartermaster during the previous quarter, was inactivated during the period under review, increasing the operations to be carried out by the Quartermaster.

b. The Supply Division handled 1,117,114 gallons of gasoline and kerosene, 10,591 gallons of oil, and 5,846 empty American and German 5-gallon gasoline cans. The Class III Section operated one bulk storage plant in Bremerhaven in addition to several gasoline filling stations located in Bremerhaven, Bremen, and Camp Grohn. The Classes II and IV Section handled approximately 3,500 tons a month of Classes II and IV supplies, which included household furniture. At the end of March

approximately 10,000 bales of straw, 6,000 pounds of salt, 20 tons of scrap, and 40 tons of miscellaneous supplies were stored in the open. The classes II and IV Section shipped to EUCOM depots 670 tons of supplies, 580 tons of which were straw. Supplies received by rail and as property turned in by organizations amounted to 379 tons; supplies issued to using agencies, 316 tons. A total of 106 tons of furniture was received and 90 tons issued. The section handled 61 tons of salvage. The furniture repair shop received 43 tons of furniture for repair. A stock locator office was established in Warehouse No. 5 to exercise closer supervision and control of warehouse stock. Increased security measures reduced pilferage.

c. The Quartermaster Bakery in Bremerhaven averaged a daily output of 8,000 pounds of bread. The Coffee Roasting Plant in Bremen received 145,796 pounds of green coffee beans and roasted and ground 72,250.

d. The Quartermaster Cold Storage Plant, located in Bremerhaven, received, stored, and issued perishable Class I supplies for the Bremen Enclave as well as for the forces in Berlin. Approximately 12,920 tons of perishable foods were received, stored and issued during the quarter. Large quantities of beef and eggs were received for storage in the Cold Storage Plant as a result of shortage of refrigeration space in other parts of the European Command. There was no appreciable loss of food during the quarter. Two Class I supply points at Bremen and Bremerhaven handled 2,305 tons of subsistence supplies and issued 277,740 Type A rations and 1,369,074 rations for German employees. Other rations issued totaled 47,846 tons. Serviceable stock in the amount of 360 tons was

shipped to other depots. Approximately 700,738 pounds of potatoes were on hand at the end of March 1948. The Quartermaster Supply Section of Camp Grohn was discontinued and the Quartermaster in Bremen became responsible for issues to families in both the Grohn and Bremen areas.

e. Commissary sales for the period totaled \$218,601.80 at Bremerhaven, where the number of accounts ranged from 444 to 479. On 29 February there were 60 accounts at Grohn and 305 accounts at Bremen, the former showing a decline due to reduction in personnel. Accounts in Bremen declined slightly also. The commissary at Grohn was closed officially on 29 February and all accounts were transferred to Bremen.

13. Ordnance Section.

a. Incoming privately owned automobiles totaled 898; outgoing, 316. A total of 7,560 tons of ordnance supplies arrived in port from the United States, while outbound shipments totaled 4,000 tons. As far as possible arriving supplies were forwarded directly to the unit rather than to a depot, saving labor, time, and expense. Approximately 2,000 tons of Class V ordnance supplies were received and shipped to various receiving depots. A total of 122 carloads of Classes II and IV supplies were received and 203 cars of supplies were loaded for shipment inland. Shipments of scrap metal amounted to 84.3 tons.

b. Items in short supply included shock absorbers, oil seals, muffler tail pipes, windshield glass, valve cores, batteries, antifreeze compound, enamel, windshield frames, torque reaction spring assemblies,

governors, tail lights, choke controls, wheel bolt sets, and brake cylinders.

c. Ordnance maintenance shops at Bremerhaven completed 1,197 jobs. A central steam heating plant and a new lighting system were installed during the quarter at Bremerhaven. In Bremen, securing of capable, experienced German mechanics continued to be difficult because private industry was paying higher wages. The higher wage scale proposed by the Chief of Ordnance had not been adopted fully.

14. Chemical Section.

During the quarter, 10 Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation units turned in 85 boxes of Chemical Corps supplies, 30 boxes of which were Class V supplies. A total of 109 boxes of Class V and 120 boxes of Classes II and IV supplies were issued to 25 units. A total of 343 boxes of Chemical Corps Classes II and IV supplies and 120 boxes of Chemical Corps Class V supplies totaling 9 tons arrived in port on 12 transports and were shipped to the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot. In addition two carloads of chemical Classes II and IV supplies, excess to the needs of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, were shipped to the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot. The Hanau Chemical Corps Depot shipped 34 boxes of Classes II and IV supplies to the United States. In February a shipment of chemical supplies from Zeppelinheim Air Base, including a set of airplane smoke tanks, was inspected and shipped to the United States.

15. Religious and Educational Activities.

Four Protestant and two Catholic chaplains were on duty in the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. With the closing of the Bremen Air Base, Protestant services were continued at the At Ease Club and Hotel Bremen. Catholic services in Bremen were held at Hotel Bremen and St. Joseph's hospital: Jewish services, at the Jewish Welfare Center in Bremen. Army Education Centers in Bremerhaven and Bremen had an average enrollment of 214 and 266 students, respectively, including Allied employees and dependents. Classes were held also for German employees to improve their knowledge of typing, shorthand, grammar, and correspondence. The Bremerhaven dependents' school enrollment increased to 138 students in the quarter, to be compared with 100 in the fourth quarter of 1947. The increase in enrollment made it necessary to add 1 teacher, bringing the staff to 10 members. The Bremen High School had 35 students and a teaching staff of 7. The Bremen Elementary School had 68 students and 5 teachers. School supplies shortages continued and the EUCOM Exchange Service announced that school supplies would be on sale in their stores beginning 1 September 1948.

16. Libraries, Clubs, Athletics, and Recreation.

At the end of March, 26,597 books were on hand in the 8 field libraries, the permanent library, and in the 4 deposit collection libraries operated by Special Services. During the quarter, Special Services operated six clubs and two lounges, including the At Ease Club, formerly the American Red Cross Club, which opened on 7 March 1948. Athletics

in the form of basketball games, boxing matches, and other activities continued in Bremerhaven, Bremen, and Grohn. The local boxing team fought six exhibition bouts for the March of Dimes and several basketball teams engaged various other EUCOM teams.

17. German Youth Activities.

Troop movements and reductions in personnel made it difficult for the German Youth Activities (GYA) Office to maintain all its youth centers, especially those located in Bremen. No youth centers, however, were discontinued. The GYA Office continued to maintain a policy of impartiality by offering equal assistance to all groups and discouraging American sponsorship of selected organizations. This policy resulted in an increase of good will among a majority of youth and school officials, who showed greater interest in the program.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 14 Jan 48, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, subj: "Organization of Certain Units."
2. Hq, BPE, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 36. This report was relied upon extensively in the preparation of this chapter.
3. Ltr, Hq, BPE, 19 Mar 48, file AG 370 T1, subj: "Troop Assignment No 5."

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Chapter XXXVII

AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND

EUROPEAN AREA

~~CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: CANCELLED
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command*~~

Chapter XXXVII

AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND,
EUROPEAN AREA

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Designation of AGRC-EA as an Area Command.

a. On 17 March 1948, the American Graves Registration Command, European Area (AGRC-EA), was established as an area command under control of EUCOM Headquarters. (1) Its territory included the area formerly comprising the European Theater and contiguous areas not otherwise assigned by General Orders 50, War Department, 1947. The purpose of AGRC-EA was stated to be the maintenance of a self-contained organization capable of administering graves registration work in the area assigned. Support was to be given to units of AGRC-EA operating outside of the assigned area by the European Command and its agencies for operations in Germany and Czechoslovakia, and by U.S. Forces, Austria, for operations in Austria, Hungary, and Rumania. Troop assignment orders provided authority for major commands

to furnish administrative services. Disposition of remains of current deceased remained the responsibility of the Chief Quartermaster, EUCOM.

b. The publication of the general order designating AGRC-EA as an area command had no profound effect upon its status, organization, or methods of operation. Until its publication, however, AGRC-EA had been officially a "technical command," operating under the Theater Commander (later, the Commander in Chief, EUCOM) and authorized to operate generally in the European Theater (later, the European Command) irrespective of administrative boundaries. (2) As the American forces withdrew from France, Belgium, and generally from all parts of Europe except occupied Germany and Austria, AGRC-EA was left as practically the only part of the forces operating outside of the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. It thus became perforce, and in accordance with the European Theater organization plan, "a self-contained organization," as it was termed in the general order published on 17 March 1948. That general order, in large part, stated in writing conditions that already existed. That general order was significant for stating with exactness, for the first time, the area in which AGRC-EA was authorized to operate, and for regularizing the procedures through which units of AGRC-EA would be administered and supported when operating outside the area in which AGRC-EA was declared to be "a self-contained organization."

2. Headquarters Organization.

On 29 January 1948 the Visitors' Bureau was ordered abolished as a staff section. The headquarters organizational chart published on 10 February 1948 showed a command section, 4 staff divisions, 13 staff sections, and a Command Inspection Team. (3)

3. Organization in the Field.

a. On 15 February 1948 operations in the United Kingdom were ordered transferred from the Third to the First Zone. (4) In February 1948, Headquarters, First Field Command, was moved from Karlsruhe to Bad Kissingen. (5) In line with the policy of retrenchment, the Rothwesten detachment was returned to the control of Headquarters, First Field Command, and was consolidated with the Karlsruhe section of the Aachen detachment. In February 1948 the Third Zone was redefined to include under its jurisdiction the real estate, warehouses, offices, and billets located in Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar. (6)

b. There were no changes in the St. Germain Depot except for a large turn-over in personnel occasioned by the activation of several Field Operating Sections to carry out Return Program operations. On 28 January 1948, Col. Paul V. Kellogg, assumed command of the St. Germain Depot. On 31 March 1948, the 586th and the 587th Quartermaster Service Companies were withdrawn from the Fontainebleau Depot and re-assigned to the Second Zone in Carentan, France.

4. Personnel Administration.

a. In January, AGRC-EA operated with 1,582 officers and enlisted men, 3,111 civilians in clerical and technical positions, and 1,959 civilian laborers. At the end of March the strength was 1,505 officers and enlisted men, and 5,689 civilians of all categories. Fifty-three officers returned to the United States during the period under review and sixty officers arrived as replacements.

b. Personnel officers visited Frankfurt in February for the purpose of recruiting Continental Wage Scale clerks. They encountered some difficulty because employing agencies insisted that American civilians be found as replacements before incumbents of European nationality were released. The Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division of EUCOM Headquarters authorized AGRC-EA to employ male Europeans about to be released under existing EUCOM regulations governing employment in occupied territory. The devaluation of the French franc accompanied by a retroactive wage increase was discussed in a conference at EUCOM Headquarters. The devaluation of the French franc was considered favorable in that the cost of hiring labor was reduced.

c. The Claims Section in the Third Zone encountered difficulties in its operations due to a personnel shortage.

5. Plans to Curtail Operations.

Plans were under consideration to reduce the cost of operations by discontinuing some activities. Reduction in depot stocks was begun in order to return real estate to the French Government in accordance with a plan to reduce depot maintenance operations gradually. Overhead and operating personnel was to be reduced according to a plan paralleling the contraction of operations. Steps were taken to dispose of all surplus property.

6. Safety Campaign.

Efforts to reduce the number of motor accidents continued through safety campaigns and conferences. Results were favorable. The 1947 Safety Plaque was awarded permanently to the First Field Command for having maintained the lowest frequency rate of accidents.

7. Morale and Welfare.

a. On 18 March 1948 a Command Inspection Team was established to conduct quarterly inspections of all field units. Findings on morale, discipline, housekeeping, and maintenance of equipment were to be reported directly to the commanding general. The Command Inspection Team visited the three zones, the depots in Paris and Fontainebleau, the ports of Antwerp and Cherbourg, and the 513th Quartermaster Service Company in Luynes.

b. The Troop Information and Education (TI&E) Officer visited the 7700th TI&E Group in Stuttgart, Germany, to complete the formulation of plans for the establishment of additional Army Education Centers within AGRC-EA and to secure textbooks for the TI&E libraries then operating. Funds for the payment of instructors in Army Education Centers were secured from EUCOM Headquarters. Following a survey, all soldiers deficient in education were placed in literacy training classes in their own units or in the special training courses offered by the Army in Germany. With the assignment of a full time TI&E Officer, a greater interest in the educational program was observed. The TI&E Bulletin was distributed in all units and discussion group sessions were held at Liege and Antwerp.

OPERATIONS

8. General Nature of Operations.

The execution of the program for the return of the remains of World War II dead to the United States for reburial, known as the Return Program, continued to be the major activity of AGRC-EA. The first quarter of 1948 was the third quarter of Return Program operations. AGRC-EA continued to maintain cemeteries to search for remains in isolated burials, to concentrate remains at central collecting points and to identify remains. Other operations included the letting of contracts

for grading permanent and discontinued cemeteries. During the first months of 1948, the headquarters staff was much occupied with making plans for Memorial Day ceremonies and preparations to expand field operations in order to meet shipping schedules established by The Quartermaster General for the Return Program. A plan for three major Memorial Day ceremonies, to take place in the cemeteries at Foy, Margraten, and Solers, was submitted to EUCOM Headquarters. Smaller ceremonies were scheduled for all other open cemeteries and religious services wherever there were American graves.

9. The Return Program.

a. Plans for the Memorial Division, Office of The Quartermaster General, called for the return of 24,413 remains during the first six months of 1948. ⁽⁷⁾ In order to carry out exhumations to meet this accelerated schedule, 11 additional cemeteries were closed, as follows: Limey, Luynes, Draguignan, St. Avold, Ste. Mere Eglise Nos. 1 and 2, and St. James in France; Hamm in Luxemburg; Munsingen in Switzerland; and Cambridge and Brookwood in England. Return operations were conducted during the first quarter of 1948 in all these cemeteries except that at St. James and in the cemeteries at Henri Chapelle, Epinal, Blosville, La Cambe, and St. Juan. Disinterment operations were completed in Munsingen and St. Juan cemeteries and their sites were returned to the nations in which they were located. The evacuated cemetery sites at La Cambe and Blosville were also returned to the nation in which they were located. Disinterment operations at Varois, Draguignan, Luynes,

and Bloosville Cemeteries were completed. Twenty field operating sections and port units at Antwerp and Cherbourg were employed in these operations. Disinterments in some of the cemeteries were hampered by difficulty in securing laborers locally. Certain departures from established operating schedules were necessary in order to speed up the flow of remains to the United States and thus bring about an early closing of some of the cemeteries.

b. The remains disinterred numbered 2,015 and 1,564 remains were processed in the cemeteries located at Cambridge and Brockwood, England, and at Hamm, Luxemburg. Return operations at Henri Chapelle Cemetery resulted in the shipment of 1,071 remains to Antwerp for return to the United States. A further 1,047 remains in a previously unresolved status were classified as repatriable and were prepared for shipment to the United States during this period. A total of 7,446 bodies remained in storage at this cemetery, pending further action.

c. The remains from the cemetery at Epinal were transported to Antwerp in transfer cases in baggage cars, each with a capacity of 95 remains. The turn-around time was 7 to 8 days. Disinterment directives issued by the Quartermaster General resolved 2,000 doubtful cases at Epinal and authorized the return of the remains to the United States. This made necessary the use of ordinary freight cars as well as converted baggage cars. Freezing weather in February brought disinterment operations in eastern France to a standstill and retarded morgue operations.

d. Three shipments of remains were made and five shipments of empty caskets and technical supplies arrived during the quarter. The USAT Eric Gibson departed from Cherbourg on 5 February 1948 with 1,753 remains; the USAT Robert Burns departed from Antwerp on 15 March 1948 with 2,806 remains; and the USAT John McCarley departed from Cherbourg on 18 March 1948 with 2,671 remains. One ship transporting empty caskets from the United States was lost at sea.

10. Progress in Establishing Permanent American Cemeteries in Europe.

Bids for the grading of the permanent cemetery sites at Henri Chapelle, St. Laurent, and Draguignan were being studied. In accordance with Public Law 368, 80th Congress, AGRC-EA was responsible for the grading and lay-out of the permanent cemetery sites and for overseas burials, prior to assumption of supervision and control of the sites by the American Battle Monuments Commission. Subordinate commanders of AGRC-EA were informed that operations to prepare the 10 selected sites would begin at an early date and that preliminary surveying would be completed before grading contracts were let. The operations of contractors were to be supervised by the Zone Commanders of AGRC-EA, to whom engineer teams would be assigned for the duration of the interment program. The first permanent cemeteries were to be established at St. Laurent, Epinal, and Draguignan, France; and at Henri Chapelle, Belgium.

11. Search and Recovery Operations.

a. An average of 35 search teams and 17 recovery teams were employed in eight countries of Europe during the first quarter of 1948. These operations resulted in the evacuation of 319 remains from isolated locations. The First Field Command continued to operate in all Zones of Germany and Austria, Denmark, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Soviet non-cooperation was evidenced as in the past, and negotiations were continued in an effort to overcome these problems. Operations in Poland were complicated by the absence of eyewitnesses to help locate graves, especially in cases of air crashes in remote and inaccessible areas. Eyewitnesses frequently were not at hand because they had disappeared with the mass evacuation of residents of that part of new Poland which was formerly German.

b. In the area of the First Field Command, the number of unlocated remains was 4,377 in March 1948. Of this number 2,024 were reported by name and 2,353 were reported unnamed. Unlocated remains in Europe were estimated at 7,720, of which a large percentage was believed to be in the area of the First Field Command. In March 1948 it was estimated that 576 remains were still to be located in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and England. Of this number, 279 were reported by name and 297 were reported unnamed. Area searching for isolated remains in the U.S., British, and French Zones of Germany was expected to be completed by 1 July 1948. Area searching operations in the Soviet Zone of Germany were scheduled for completion by the end of December 1948.

c. In the area of the First Zone 82 special investigations of isolated burials were completed with negative results in 69 cases and 13 remains being recovered. Seven remains were found to have been buried as unknown Americans in Neuville-en-Condroz Cemetery, but were later identified as British subjects and were returned to British authorities. The morgue at Beuville-en-Condroz Cemetery continued to process all remains received from isolated locations, and to process unknowns currently buried in the cemeteries located in Belgium and the Netherlands. One search and investigation team was employed in the Second Zone. Fifty-seven cases were investigated and nineteen American remains were recovered. In the area of the Third Zone 34 isolated burial cases were received during the period under review, of which 25 were closed. The total cases received so far was 776, of which 759 were closed by the end of March 1948, leaving 17 unresolved cases on hand.

12. Technical Aspects of Operations.

a. Fire prevention measures were studied by a special board which recommended that the method of stacking caskets be changed to reduce the fire hazards.

b. The use of Fluoroscopes to locate identity tags, discover bone fractures, and compile tooth charts were suspended upon recommendation of the Surgeon to avoid harm to the operators. It was planned to use fluoroscopes again as soon as it was established that operators were fully trained and the laboratories were properly equipped for their protection. Use of fluoroscopes in mobile units was suspended for the same reason.

13. Supply.

Biweekly conferences were held to solve certain problems encountered in delivering supplies to the field. Among the questions raised at one of the conferences was the difficulty of distributing supplies to the cemeteries for Memorial Day ceremonies. Requisitioning procedures were revised in order to facilitate the flow of supplies.

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF OPERATIONS

14. Negotiations and Agreements Relating to Cemetery Sites.

a. The operations of AGRC-EA, during the period under review, required negotiations with other governments for the establishment of permanent cemeteries in Europe and for the return of abandoned cemetery sites to the host nation. Further conferences were held to discuss the agreement concerning the cemetery site at Cambridge, England. At a conference attended by representatives of the American Embassy in London and officials of the British Ministries of War, Finance, and Foreign Affairs, the Engineer of AGRC-EA, at the request of the U.S. Military Attache in London, General Bissell, submitted a graphic statement of the real estate required. It was pointed out that the original grant to the United States was 39 acres of which only 22 acres had been used. A part of the land not included in the temporary site was required by AGRC-EA for its operations. The British representatives agreed to

approach the landowners, to show them the drawings, and to try to obtain from them the land required. Though discussed, the question of price for the real estate was not settled at this conference. General Bissell said that AGRC-EA should not press for a final settlement at the moment, and remarked that, for that matter, a written agreement might never be needed with the British Government. He agreed, however, to inform AGRC-EA as soon as a decision had been made, at which time an agreement might be drawn up. No reply had been received from the British Government up to the end of March 1948.

b. Discussion continued to determine to what extent abandoned cemetery sites should be restored to their original condition. Failure to remove underground installations, it was observed, might result in the destruction of domestic animals and farm machinery. As a solution, it was decided to negotiate the matter with the appropriate government whenever an original agreement existed. It was planned that a host nation representative, the Zone Commander, and a representative of the landowner should visit a cemetery site before its relinquishment by the U.S. Army. (8)

c. Discussions were scheduled to begin in March with representatives of AGRC-EA and the Government of Luxemburg for an agreement relating to the permanent cemetery at Hamm.

15. Relations with Western Nations and Their Agencies.

a. The Aachen detachment, First Field Command, maintained close liaison with the headquarters of the French Bureau of Missing Research and with teams operating in the French Zone of Germany. During

operations in the vicinity of the Ludendorff Bridge, the French authorities were most cooperative. The U.S. Navy also assisted in these operations. French officials helped in securing official documents and in planning ceremonies at cemeteries. In Switzerland, the rigidity of regulations made operations slightly more difficult and more expensive. Greater effort was required in negotiations for clearances of vehicles, personnel, and remains.

b. The Rothwesten detachment maintained close liaison with the following British agencies: Headquarters, British Army of the Rhine; Headquarters, British Graves Concentration Units; Royal Air Force Headquarters for Missing Research and Enquiry Service; and numerous units of the British Graves Concentration Service and the Missing Research and Enquiry Service. The Berlin detachment also maintained close liaison with the British Missing Research and Enquiry Service and the British Concentration Service, as well as with French and Italian Graves Registration Services.

c. Three teams were sent to Denmark to investigate new cases. They received excellent cooperation from local officials, who also volunteered information leading to the location of other graves.

16. Relations with Public Authorities in Soviet Dominated Areas.

a. The Austrian detachment maintained liaison with the U.S. Military Attache of the Prague Embassy and the Chief of Czechoslovak Graves Registration. Careful liaison was maintained with Czechoslovak officials in disinterring six American remains buried in Troubky, Czechoslovakia.

b. The Berlin detachment in its operations within the Soviet Zone continued to encounter restrictions from Soviet officials who granted clearances on a limited scale. Reasons given in refusing to permit more extensive operations included the claim that there was an insufficient number of Soviet liaison officers, that Soviet officers were overworked, and that Soviet holidays interfered. A conference was held with the Chief of Staff and the Chief of the Displaced Persons and Prisoner of War Division, OMGUS, to establish a course of action that might induce the Soviet officials to allow full-scale operations within their Zone. The Austrian detachment encountered similar restrictions imposed by Soviet officials. Although a request for clearance was presented to Soviet officials in the middle of November 1947, teams were not permitted to begin operations until the following February.

c. The Poland detachment encountered no unusual difficulties, although it was required to submit a full itinerary before each field trip. Considerable difficulty was experienced in moving a mortuary railway car from Berlin to Warsaw. At the Polish border, Soviet officials refused to allow the car to pass in spite of the fact that the car and the two escorts had been cleared by the Polish authorities in Berlin. The car was returned to Berlin, where, in the end, Soviet officials issued clearance papers.

d. In Hungary, the only activity carried out during the period under review was the repatriation of the remains of an American soldier of Hungarian family for permanent burial at Kisvarda, Hungary.

Hungarian officials were not fully cooperative in granting clearances for the shipment of the remains and for the accompanying guard.

e. The Rumanian Government had not replied to a request for clearance of AGRC-EA personnel up to 31 March 1948 and therefore no activities took place in that country.

FOOTNOTES

1. GO 28, EUCOM, 17 Mar 48.
2. GO 18, USFET, 18 Jan 46. See also GO 22, USFET, 25 Jan 46; GO 207, USFET, 3 Jul 46.
3. Staff Memo No 9, Cl, Hq, AGRC-EA, 29 Jan 48.
4. GO No 6, Hq, AGRC-EA, 15 Feb 48.
5. Hq, AGRC-EA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 25. This report was relied upon extensively in preparing this chapter.
6. GO NO 6, Hq, AGRC-EA, 15 Feb 48.
7. Hq, AGRC-EA, Minutes of Commander's Conference, 8 Mar 48, (in SGS, EUCOM, file 322 AGRC).
8. Ibid.

UNCLASSIFIED

Chapter XXXVIII

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

~~CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: CANCELLED
AUTHORITY *Commander in Chief
European Command,*~~

Chapter XXXVIII

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

ORGANIZATION AND GENERAL PROBLEMS

1. Merger of Headquarters Command with Frankfurt Military Post.

a. The discussions in the latter part of 1947 concerning the desirability of separating the functions of the Headquarters Commandant from those of the Commanding General, Frankfurt Military Post, bore fruit in the early part of 1948 in a plan to merge Headquarters Command, EUCOM, with Frankfurt Military Post. The desiderata were set forth in a staff study of 23 February. ⁽¹⁾ The proposed merger was a direct outgrowth of the move of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg, then in progress. As the Headquarters left Frankfurt the duties of the Headquarters Commandant decreased. In the meantime a new Headquarters Commandant, Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), had been created in Heidelberg to

perform the usual functions of the administration of enlisted men employed in the headquarters and the maintenance of security in the headquarters buildings and areas. (2) As the transfer of EUCOM Headquarters progressed, a time would arrive when there would no longer be a need of a Headquarters Commandant in Frankfurt. The date when this point would be reached was judged to be 1 May 1948.

b. The proposed merger raised some administrative problems. For one thing, Headquarters Command, having rank as a major area command, had been allotted four general staff corps positions. Upon the merger of Headquarters Command with Frankfurt Military Post these allocations were withdrawn. (3) Some of the funds and assets of Headquarters Command could not be transferred immediately, as a board of officers was then at work in investigating the nonappropriated funds and assets of mess and club funds within Headquarters Command with a view to recommending an equitable distribution of them. (4) It was therefore provided that the funds and assets under investigation would pass to Frankfurt Military Post in accordance with the recommendations of the board of officers. (5) Another problem arising from the necessity of providing a successor for the general court-martial jurisdiction which had been vested in the Commanding General, Headquarters Command. At that time no military post in the European Command was authorized to exercise general court-martial jurisdiction. As part of the plan for the merger of Headquarters Command and Frankfurt Military Post a request was forwarded to Washington that the Commanding General, Frankfurt Military Post, be authorized to exercise the general

court-martial jurisdiction within that post which had been vested up to
that time in the Commanding General, Headquarters Command. (6) This
request was approved and the final solution was that general court-martial
jurisdiction was vested in the commanders of the four largest posts,
including Frankfurt, and in the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe,
for the lesser military posts. (7)

c. Accordingly, on 22 March 1948 a general order was issued
merging Headquarters Command with Frankfurt Military Post, the effective
date being 1 May 1948. All units, funds, property, and other assets of
Headquarters Command were transferred to Frankfurt Military Post except
the funds, property, and assets of nonappropriated sundry fund activi-
ties which were to be transferred in accordance with the recommendations
of the board of officers then investigating them. Under the general order,
Frankfurt Military Post became the heir to the responsibilities of
Headquarters Command in Frankfurt for military security, troop command
and administration, administrative support of so-called lodger elements,
and any and all other functions. (8)

d. Before the general order of 22 March went into effect it was
superseded by another issued on 23 April. (9) While the earlier order
had spoken in terms of the merger of Headquarters Command with Frankfurt
Military Post, the latter provided that Headquarters Command would be
discontinued on 1 May 1948. Thus, no doubt could arise as to the
succession of command. The latter order also added additional paragraphs
dealing with the filing of final rosters and historical reports and with

the disposal of the records of Headquarters Command. In other respects the order of 23 April was identical with that of 22 March. Another part of the order of 23 April created a new unit, the 7811th Station Complement Unit, and transferred to it the personnel authorization (table of distribution) of Headquarters Command. Up until that time Frankfurt Military Post had not had a station complement unit as the personnel for the command and administration of Frankfurt Military Post had been provided by Headquarters Command.

2. Changes in Functions.

a. The most important change in the functions of Headquarters Command was the loss of the functions usually assigned to a Headquarters Commandant. These functions were lost as the elements of EUCOM Headquarters moved out of Frankfurt beginning in February. The successor to Headquarters Command in this respect was the Headquarters Commandant and Commanding Officer, Special Troops, Headquarters, EUCOM.

b. In its capacity as the administering agency of a military post, Headquarters Command, like all the other military posts in the U.S. Zone of Germany, received early in 1948 a new statement of functions in a general directive on the command and administration of military posts. (10) This new directive did not add in important respects to the functions and responsibilities of military posts. It was primarily a restatement and clarification of functions and responsibilities already assigned. In supplement to the general directive the Commanding General, Frankfurt Military Post, received at the end of March a special directive dealing

(11)

with the administration of Frankfurt Military Post. / This letter dealt primarily with the claims of elements of MUCOM Headquarters, OMGUS, and the bipartite agencies, all of which were located on Frankfurt Military Post in the status of lodgers. The letter made it clear that the post commander was the final arbiter in allotting property or services among the different lodgers. The post commander was, however, advised to consult in any matter of conflicting interests with the highest authorities in the three agencies mentioned.

c. The restatement of the functions of the Commanding General, Frankfurt Military Post, as contained in the general and special directives mentioned above, is particularly significant for the omission of the functions and responsibilities that had formerly been vested in Headquarters Command as a major command. These were the functions and responsibilities usually associated with an area command, including especially responsibility for security in the post area. Formerly Headquarters Command had this responsibility, whereas in other military posts area security was generally the responsibility of the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary. With the restatement of post responsibilities in the early part of 1948, area responsibility for Frankfurt Military Post was passed to the tactical forces. The Commanding General, Headquarters Command, had also had the responsibility of maintaining a striking force to deal with emergencies, and two battalions of the 18th Infantry Regiment had been under his command for this purpose. The responsibility for maintaining a tactical force as part of the command reserve was taken

away by omission of any statement of such responsibility in the general and special directives issued in the early part of 1948 and also by the return of the operational control of the 18th Infantry Regiment to its parent unit, the 1st Infantry Division. The implications of the withdrawal of the 18th Infantry are dealt with in another part of this chapter.

d. In common with other military posts in the U.S. Zone of Germany, Headquarters Command was assigned a number of new duties and responsibilities during the first three months of 1948. Under the terms of the new standing operating procedure on arrest, search, and seizure, military post commanders were named among the military authorities authorized to issue arrest and search warrants. ⁽¹²⁾ Part of the responsibility for administering the new regulations on Military Entry Permits fell upon post commanders. They were directed to insure that all persons under their administrative jurisdiction should have the new Military Entry Permits entered in their passports. A procedure was prescribed through which post commanders, acting through civilian personnel officers, should proceed to obtain the new Military Entry Permits. ⁽¹³⁾ Post commanders were directed to aid the athletic program of dependents schools in every way possible and especially by providing transportation for athletic squads. ⁽¹⁴⁾ Post commanders were directed to make inspections of premises vacated by units under their control to insure that furnishings and installed equipment were left in place. ⁽¹⁵⁾ A directive describing the technical service organization in the European Command dealt with various aspects of the status of technical installations on military posts. The

post commander was directed to make an inspection at least once every four months of all technical service installations located in his post to insure that the best use was being made of space and equipment, to determine the condition of utilities, and to approve fire prevention and security measures. (16) Post commanders were made responsible, in

cooperation with officials of PCIRO, for the administration of the plan to issue new identity cards to all United Nations displaced persons and refugees in assembly centers. (17) This responsibility was terminated on 24 March 1948. (18)

Post commanders were made responsible for the enforcement of new regulations designed to control publications issued by and for displaced persons. (19) Post commanders were likewise made responsible for the enforcement of the military government law requiring the registration of foreign exchange assets held by displaced persons. (20)

3. Changes in Organization.

The organizational changes occurring in Headquarters Command during the first three months of 1948 were not of first-rate importance, being limited to changes internal to the staff sections. (See Table IV appended to this chapter). In February a new subsection of the G-4 Section, known as the Central Clearance and Collection Agency, was created. Its functions were stated as follows: "Operates central office for collection of all official bills and for processing of clearances." (21) This agency was for the convenience of persons departing from the post, who could then pay all their outstanding obligations at a central point and obtain their clearances with much greater facility. Another new subsection

appeared in the Provost Marshal Section as a result of the transfer of the 18th Infantry from Headquarters Command jurisdiction. The Security Subsection, formerly administered by the 18th Infantry, controlled the disposition and operations of the civilian guard (displaced persons) companies and the industrial police. Another organizational change was the consolidation on Frankfurt Military Post of the stockades of Frankfurt and Wetzlar Military Posts. ⁽²²⁾ This was the first step in a general plan to consolidate post stockades in the occupied territory so as to reduce their number and make savings in operating costs and personnel and to improve confinement facilities. The effect was to raise the average daily number of prisoners in the Frankfurt Military Post Guardhouse from 185 to 240.

4. Major Problems.

For some time in the latter part of 1947 the major administrative problem with which Headquarters Command had to deal had been the settlement of the bipartite and bizonal agencies in Frankfurt and vicinity. That task having been accomplished for the most part, new major problems came to the fore. The most important in the early part of 1948 was the move of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg. This move had profound effects upon Headquarters Command, leading in fact to its discontinuance and imposing administrative and logistical tasks of the first magnitude upon the Headquarters Commandant through a limited period of time. Another major problem of the early months of 1948 was posed by the withdrawal of the 18th Infantry Regiment from the operational control

of the Commanding General, Headquarters Command. This necessitated the assumption by Frankfurt Military Post of numerous security functions formerly exercised by the 18th Infantry Regiment and required a redeployment of military police units and a thorough reconsideration of military police work in the entire post. Headquarters Command was also faced with problems of law enforcement arising from the promulgation of new regulations by EUCOM Headquarters greatly enhancing the personal rights of Germans and displaced persons with respect to searches and seizures. These major problems, as well as others of lesser importance, are dealt with in succeeding paragraphs. (See Table V.)

5. Role of the Headquarters Commandant in the Move of EUCOM Headquarters.

a. While the Headquarters Commandant was charged with responsibility for the movement of Headquarters, ⁽²³⁾ his actual role in the movement of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg was a relatively subordinate one. The basic decisions of policy relating to the move were made on the highest level of command. The basic directives were a general order of 15 January 1948 establishing Headquarters, EUCOM ⁽²⁴⁾ (Rear), at Heidelberg, and a letter of 19 January 1948 issued directly ⁽²⁵⁾ from the Office of the Chief of Staff. The letter of the Chief of Staff did not even mention the Headquarters Commandant. Indeed, responsibilities relating to the move of EUCOM Headquarters were assigned to other officers. Control of the entire movement was vested in the Deputy Commander in Chief, while the Assistant to the Chief of Staff was designated

Table V

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Number of Serious Incidents	15th in 15	15th in 15	14th in 15	15th in 15
Serious Incident Rate per 1000 Troops	15th in 15	14th in 15	9th in 15	12th in 15
Officer Strength	2d in 15	2d in 15	2d in 15	2d in 15
Enlisted Strength	2d in 15	2d in 15	2d in 15	3d in 15
U.S. War Dept, Allied and Neutral Civilian Strength	1st in 15	1st in 15	1st in 15	2d in 15
DP's, Enemy, and Ex-Enemy Civilian Strength	2d in 15	2d in 15	2d in 15	2d in 15
Military Injury Rate (1 Jan-31 Mar 48)			4th in 22	
Civilian Occupational Injury Rate (1 Jan- 31 Mar 48)			17th in 22	
Motor Vehicle Accident Rate (1 Jan-31 Mar 48)			1st in 22	
Time from Restraint to Sentence in GCM (1 Jan- 31 Mar 48)			9th in 9	
Time from Restraint to Action of Reviewing Authority in GCM (1 Jan- 31 Mar 48)			9th in 9	
Venereal Disease (28 Feb- 26 Mar 48)			5th in 22	
Number of Dependents	1st in 15	1st in 15	2d in 15	2d in 15

as the coordinator. Planning for the movement of the elements to comprise Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), was vested in the Director of Service, Supply, and Procurement, and planning for other phases of the several moves involved in the relocation of principal headquarters was vested in the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training. The latter was also designated as the official to issue movement orders. Control of the movement of office and household furniture was vested in (26) the Chief Quartermaster, EUCOM.

b. When the "Outline Plan for Movement of Headquarters," prepared in the Office of the Director of Service, Supply, and Procurement, was issued on 24 January 1948, it was a plan, not only for the movement of the elements to comprise Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), as indicated in the original directive, but also a general plan covering all phases of (27) the movement of elements of the military forces into and out of Heidelberg. This plan declared: "Headquarters Commandant, Frankfurt, will be responsible for detailed planning and execution of the move from Frankfurt to Heidelberg as well as for the reception of Headquarters, OMGUS, in (28) Frankfurt." The Headquarters Commandant was directed to prepare a detailed plan for the movement of the first echelon of EUCOM Headquarters (29) before the end of the month. In a later directive, also originating in the Office of the Director of Service, Supply, and Procurement, the responsibilities of the Headquarters Commandant were spoken of as "to plan and accomplish the movement of EUCOM Headquarters, including dependents, (30) from Frankfurt to Heidelberg." The Headquarters Commandant was

responsible for the crating of privately owned household furnishings and for furnishing trucks and other means of transportation as needed to transfer the Headquarters to Heidelberg. He was directed to assemble loaded trucks in guarded parking lots and to provide guards until their departure. The Headquarters Commandant was further responsible for clearance of offices and quarters and the provision of labor to load trucks at office buildings and quarters. The Transportation Officer, Headquarters Command, was responsible for assembling the trucks and for (31) dispatching them in convoys to Heidelberg.

c. Planning for the movement of civilian personnel was carried (32) out by the Director of Personnel and Administration.

d. Movements were initiated by written orders issued by the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training to the Headquarters Commandant, who in turn issued detailed orders to the head of each staff division or other agency. The series of movement orders began with one transferring the 7891st Headquarters Company to Heidelberg where it became the nucleus of special troops for the Headquarters in its new location. In February also a Transportation Car Company and an Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company were transferred to provide motor transportation in the new location. Toward the end of February and throughout March, the Headquarters Commandant issued a series of orders providing for the movement of all elements to be comprised in Head- (33) quarters, EUCOM (Rear). The Headquarters Commandant also originated detailed instructions relating to turning in property, the clearance of

quarters, and the crating and shipment of household furnishings and
(34)
baggage.

6. Withdrawal of the 18th Infantry Regiment.

a. In the early part of 1948 a plan to relieve the 18th Infantry Regiment from its static commitments in the occupation and to return it to the operational control of the 1st Infantry Division was put into effect. At that time the headquarters and the 2d and 3d Battalions of the 18th Infantry were stationed in Frankfurt and Friedberg. While part of its mission was to maintain itself in a state of readiness as a striking force for use in emergency, the 18th Infantry provided the guard for EUCOM Headquarters Building, the Frankfurt compound, and the commanding general's quarters in Friedberg, and performed certain other duties of a police and security nature. The plan called for the relief of the 18th Infantry from all these commitments except that of guarding the commanding general's quarters, and the assembly of the entire regiment in the spring of 1948 in the Grafenwöhr Training Area for training as a balanced regimental fighting unit. At the same time the 1st Battalion was concentrated at Lenggries and brought back under the operational control of the Commanding Officer, 18th Infantry. (35) All of this was part of a general plan to improve the strength and fighting qualities of the tactical forces of the occupation.

b. The withdrawal of the 18th Infantry from the operational control of the Commanding General, Headquarters Command, meant that the security responsibilities and guard duties being performed by the 18th

Infantry had to be assumed by the military police units already assigned to Frankfurt Military Post. The manner in which this was handled offers a case study in the transfer of security responsibilities from a tactical unit to a service unit, a type of transfer which was repeated again and again in the occupation of Germany.

c. At the beginning of 1948 the military police forces of Headquarters Command consisted of the 709th Military Police Service Battalion of four line companies, having responsibility for the city of Frankfurt and its environs and the whole of Höchst Subpost; the 528th Military Police Service Company assigned to Bad Nauheim Subpost; and the 540th Military Police Service Company assigned to Hanau Subpost. At the end of January the 709th Military Police Service Battalion was ordered to take over the security responsibilities of the 18th Infantry Regiment in the city of Frankfurt. During a 48-hour period, 26-28 January, the 709th took over the guard of the EUCOM Headquarters Building, the gates of the compound, and of a group of buildings in downtown Frankfurt, including the Finance Office and the Reichsbank. This was accomplished in the main by increasing the guard duties of all men and committing headquarters troops to regular police duty. In mid-February orders were issued withdrawing the 18th Infantry from the operational control of the Commanding General, Headquarters Command, (36) and, in consequence, the security responsibilities already assumed by the 709th Military Police Service Battalion had to be undertaken on a permanent basis, and in addition certain other duties performed by the 18th Infantry Regiment

had to be assumed by other agencies of the Frankfurt Military Post. To carry out its additional security responsibilities the 709th Military Police Service Battalion was reinforced by the 540th Military Police Service Company and by the 514th Military Police Service Platoon, which was withdrawn from Wetzlar Military Post and stationed at Bad Homburg. Thus, the 709th, strengthened by a company and a platoon, continued to have full responsibility in Frankfurt (Main) Post and Höchst Subpost, including the guard duties formerly performed by the 18th Infantry. In consequence of this redeployment of military police units the 528th Military Police Service Company, stationed in Bad Nauheim, had to assume military police functions for Hanau Subpost, where a detachment was established. The performance of additional guard duties was accomplished in many instances by a greater use of Polish and industrial police guards in place of American soldiers. Non-American guards were used generally at posts requiring two or more men each. Polish guards, under the supervision of American military police, were used at the gates of the EUCOM compound in Frankfurt.

d. The Labor Supervision Companies of the 18th Infantry Regiment, along with the Polish guards and industrial police supervised by them, were transferred to other agencies. Notable among them were three Polish Guard Companies operating under the supervision of the 1893d Labor Supervision Company and having guard assignments in the EUCOM compound in Frankfurt and at nearby points. These were transferred to the Provost Marshal of Headquarters Command and brought 1,671 Polish guards and industrial police under his supervision. Two other Polish Guard

Companies formerly under the operational control of the 18th Infantry were transferred, one each to Bad Nauheim and Höchst Subposts. The transfer of the functions of the 18th Infantry in this field also brought under the operational control of the Provost Marshal of Headquarters Command, the Industrial Police Training School at Büdingen.

a. The responsibility for the security of the Headquarters Command Ammunition Dump at Praunheim was transferred to the Ordnance Section, Headquarters Command. The function of issuing passes to Germans employed in the EUCOM compound in Frankfurt was assumed by the G-2, G-3 Section, Headquarters Command. The guard and administration of the Frankfurt Military Post Stockade was transferred to the 709th Military Police Service Battalion.

7. Law-Enforcement Problems.

a. In common with other military posts, Headquarters Command was faced with law-enforcement problems arising from new regulations governing arrest, search, and seizure to both members of the occupation forces and the German population. (37) These regulations embodied the principles of Anglo-American law and forbade arrests and searches without warrants issued by the proper authorities. While forces under the command of the Headquarters Commandant conducted a number of general raids or searching operations in German residential areas in the early part of 1948, the new regulations seemed to prohibit any such action in the future. Law-enforcement officials of Headquarters Command were asking themselves in March 1948 whether the new regulations meant an end to

the "check and search" operations which had up to that time been a much used method of controlling the German population in such matters as black-market activities and in checking thievery from Army installations. The Provost Marshal of Headquarters Command undertook to instruct all personnel under his command and supervision in the provisions of the new regulations.

b. The law-enforcement agencies of Headquarters Command, as was the case with similar agencies in various other military posts, were under criticism in the early part of 1948 because of alleged arbitrary acts in conducting raids on German homes or residential areas as well as in dealing with arrested persons. One case in particular gave rise to criticism against the Special Investigation Section of the military police. This was the Bachmann case involving the trial of the husband of an alleged American citizen. Military police were charged with illegal action, intimidation, and arbitrary treatment of arrested persons. The new EUCOM regulations on arrest, search, and seizure were expected to avoid criticisms of this kind in the future.

8. Settlement of Bipartite and Bizonal Agencies in Frankfurt.

a. The major task of providing office space and housing for the bipartite and bizonal agencies and their staffs was completed in mid-November 1947. During the early months of 1948 few difficulties arose in establishing these agencies in the Frankfurt area. In March the Bipartite Control Office began occupying the Headquarters Building immediately upon withdrawal of elements of EUCOM Headquarters. This gave rise to a minor

difficulty related to the issuance of passes to German officials whose work required frequent contact with bipartite offices. The only type of permanent pass authorized by the regulations was the German laborer's pass. This was thought to be unsuitable for German governmental officials and they were issued visitors' passes instead. This matter was simplified a little later by the removal of the compound fence. Another problem arising from the increased activity of bipartite agencies in Frankfurt Military Post was necessity of providing hotel rooms for German officials called in for conferences with agencies of the Bipartite Control Office or the Joint Export-Import Agency. When the Visitors Bureau of Headquarters Command was asked to provide hotel rooms for some 50 German officials conferring with bipartite agencies, information was sought as to whether such demands would be common in the future. When assured that such demands would be frequent, and in view of the Army policy against Americans and Germans living together (a survival of the old nonfraternization policy), the Visitors Bureau recommended that one hotel be set aside to house Germans on duty with the governmental agencies mentioned. Accordingly, Hotel Nassauer Hof was set aside for this purpose and returned to German administration on 15 March 1948.

b. In the early part of 1948 the bipartite organization was still in a state of flux, raising difficulties for the agencies of Headquarters Command directly concerned in giving them support. The G-4 Section of Headquarters Command reported that its officers had difficulty in learning with whom they should deal in the bipartite offices. The task of the G-4

Section was also rendered more difficult by the fact that bipartite agencies asked for logistical support in small amounts over a considerable period of time. The lack of a comprehensive and well-planned request made it difficult for the service to anticipate the needs of the bipartite agencies.

9. Control of Venereal Disease.

The downward trend in the venereal disease rate in Headquarters Command continued throughout the first three months of 1948. While the available figures presented in Table VI (38) differ in some respect, they agree in showing an improvement. Headquarters Command bettered the rate for the whole European Command in the month of March, but stood appreciably higher during the other months under review. A new policy for the control of venereal disease, issued in March, required all commanders when giving venereal disease instructions to divide their personnel into three groups, varying the instructions as necessary. The groups were to be, first, those having contracted no venereal disease; secondly, those having contracted no venereal disease in the last six months, and, thirdly, those having contracted venereal disease in the last six months. Every enlisted man contracting venereal disease was to be required to report to his chaplain. Every enlisted man living outside his unit area and contracting venereal disease was to be moved into the barracks. Unit commanders were directed to require enlisted men under their command to cooperate (39) with the Vice Control Squad in identifying sources of infection. During the first three months of 1948 the Vice Control Squad apprehended 2,409 females

for venereal disease check and 1,097 or 45.5 percent were found to be infected.

Table VI

VENEREAL DISEASE RATE OF HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

(Source: Chief Surgeon, EUCOM)

	21 Nov- 26 Dec 47	27 Dec 47- 30 Jan 48	31 Jan- 29 Feb 48	28 Feb- 26 Mar 48	26 Mar- 30 Apr 48
White	152	130	*	65	156
Negro	503	528	*	210	207
Hq Comd	193	162	*	81	156
EUCOM	149	162	127	126	124

* No figures reported

(Source: Post Surgeon)

	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
White	159	150	135	65	149
Negro	616	473	280	204	207
Hq Comd	196	175	148	81	156
EUCOM	149	162	127	126	124

10. Strength and Population.

The strength of Headquarters Command during the period under review is shown in Table VII. (40) Headquarters Command was responsible for the security and logistical support of its own personnel and the non-German staff of EUCOM Headquarters, the Bipartite Control Office, the Joint Export-Import Agency, and numerous other governmental and semiofficial agencies. The population of Frankfurt Military Post is shown in Table VIII. (41) The decline in military strength during the period under review was due to the move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg and the reception in Frankfurt Military Post of military government and other agencies whose proportion of military personnel was not as high. The 4,686 dependents living in Frankfurt Military Post at the end of March 1948 included 2,605 adults of over 18 years of age and 2,081 children and youths of less than 18 years of age. They were comprised in 2,450 families, as follows: (42)

<u>Families of</u>	<u>Number</u>
Officers	1,214
Enlisted men	673
United States civilian employees	493
Allied and neutral civilian employees	57
Members of Allied military missions	<u>13</u>
 Total	 2,450

Table VII

ACTUAL STRENGTH OF HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Officers and warrant officers . . .	670	621	513	599
Enlisted men and women	6,620	6,724	5,056	6,363
United States civilian employees .	465	477	477	468
Allied and neutral civilian employees	116	116	121	115
Displaced persons and enemy and ex-enemy civilian employees . . .	21,063	20,812	20,215	19,793
Total	28,934	28,750	26,382	27,338

Table VIII

POPULATION OF FRANKFURT MILITARY POST

Category	Dec 47	Feb 48	Mar 48	Apr 48
Members of U.S. Army	15,399	15,601	14,883	13,021
Members of U.S. Air Forces in Europe	91	42	127	80
Members of U.S. Navy	10	9	9	4
United States civilian employees .	3,159	2,746	2,778	2,615
Allied and neutral civilian employees	1,626	1,468	1,337	1,299
Displaced persons and enemy and ex-enemy civilians	44,386	51,120	46,890	53,226
Displaced persons living in camps		(12,022)	(11,495)	(12,534)
Dependents	4,351	4,680	4,686	4,463
Transient businessmen daily average	120	300	210	72
Members of Allied military missions	61	153	88	86
Staffs of foreign consulates . . .	37	59	54	54
Other transients . . daily average				123
Total	69,240	76,178	71,062	75,043

OCCUPATION MISSIONS OF THE STAFF SECTIONS

11. G-1, G-5 Section.

Among activities of the G-1 element of special importance in the occupation, the most important was the supervision of German employees. In the early part of 1948 it was found that many employing units had defaulted on paying their German employees. The G-1 element undertook to correct this situation and made a special inspection of unit and club funds, which resulted in the payment of arrears in pay. The G-5 element continued to be occupied exclusively in activities arising from the occupation. The responsibility of Frankfurt Military Post for the supervision of all displaced persons centers located in Wiesbaden Military Post, as well as in its own area, was confirmed in the (43) new directive on the command and administration of military posts. During the first three months of 1948 a major activity of the G-5 element was the supervision, in cooperation with officials of PCIRO, of the issuance of new identity cards to all displaced persons in camps. At the end of the period under review the G-5 element was preparing to discharge the responsibility of the Frankfurt Military Post Commander in enforcing the military government policy requiring the registration of all foreign exchange assets and securities held by displaced persons.

12. G-2, G-3 Section.

The activities of the G-2, G-3 Section, having particular reference to the occupation, continued to be for the most part those performed by staff sections under its supervision, namely, the GYA, dependents schools, and the Troop Information and Education Section. In the field of German Youth Activities a renewed emphasis in the early part of 1948 was placed upon girls activities and special efforts were made to encourage American women living in Frankfurt Military Post to volunteer their services in this part of the program. (44) A new elementary school for American children was established at Büdingen. With this additional school the American school system in Frankfurt Military Post consisted of a Kindergarten at Heddernheim; elementary schools at Frankfurt, Bad Nauheim, Höchst, Hanau, and Büdingen; and a high school at Frankfurt. A special project of the Troop Information and Education Section in the early part of 1948 was the inauguration of training in the German language as required for all intelligence officers as part of their duty.

13. Transportation Section.

The one function of the Transportation Section of particular importance in the occupation, namely, the control of a German corporation operating a taxi service in Frankfurt Military Post, was resigned on 15 March 1948 when supervision of the German taxi company was taken over by the Joint Export-Import Agency. As an accompaniment of this transfer, Headquarters Command ceased selling coupon books for payment of taxi charges and this function was assumed by the American Express Company. (45)

14. Provost Marshal Section.

The Provost Marshal Section continued to have many and varied contacts with the resident civil population. Much is revealed as to the character of these contacts, as well as of relations in general between the occupation forces and the German population, by the statistics of arrests as reported by the Post Provost Marshal. In 1947-48 the military police arrested Germans in the numbers and for the offenses shown in Table IX.

Table IX

ARRESTS OF GERMANS BY MILITARY POLICE IN FRANKFURT MILITARY POST

Offense	3d qtr 1947	4th qtr 1947	1st qtr 1948
Larceny		362	256
Robbery	2	2	15
Assault and battery	25	22	40
Illegal entry into U.S. billets . .	18	47	65
Illegal entry into compound	25	19	17
Illegal possession of U.S. property	262	188	97
Illegal entry into U.S. Zone	103	47	42
No identification	109	126	108
Drunk	7	1	4
Disorderly	17	10	12
Drunk and Disorderly	7	-	6
Unauthorized weapon	15	10	13
Venereal disease check	284	269	308
Off limits	46	11	1
Illegal billets	22	4	
Security violations	7	4	3
Miscellaneous	320	156	60
Black market		82	115
Sodomy		2	4
Traffic violations		872	1,004
Totals	1,269	2,234	2,170

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

<u>3d qtr</u>	<u>4th qtr</u>	<u>1st qtr</u>
2,285	2,885	3,117

Thus, it is evident that a large portion of the activities of the military police were directed toward the control of the German population. In addition to the usual activities of troops under the direction of the Provost Marshal, the 18th Infantry Regiment, before it was withdrawn from Frankfurt Military Post for intensive training, conducted three general raids in the city of Frankfurt and its suburbs. These raids resulted in the arrest of 103 Germans for venereal disease check, black-market activities, possession of weapons, and possession of unauthorized currency. In the same raids 80 American soldiers and 4 American civilians were arrested for illegal billeting, that is, for occupying unauthorized quarters.

15. Adjutant General Section.

The principal activity of the Adjutant General Section arising directly from the occupation of Germany continued to be the consideration of applications for marriage to German nationals. The developments along this line are summarized in Table X. (46) The chaplain of Headquarters Command reported a great increase in the number of interviews relating to marriage with German girls, which he attributed to a EUCOM announcement calling attention to the expiration of the War Brides Act at the end of 1948.

During the first three months of 1948 Protestant chaplains of Headquarters Command conducted interviews relating to marriages with 151 German girls.

Table X

MARRIAGES OF AMERICANS TO GERMANS

FRANKFURT MILITARY POST

	Dec 47	Jan 48	Feb 48	Mar 48	Apr 48	Total since Jun 47
Applications received from officers	0	1	1	4	1	
Applications received from enlisted men . .	18	37	37	58	147	
Applications received from civilians	20	11	15	19	29	
Total applications . .	38	49	53	81	177	839
Number approved . . .	24	24	35	52	62	586

FOOTNOTES

N.B. The reports of operations of Headquarters Command, covering the period 1 Jan-30 Apr 48, and of Frankfurt Military Post, covering the period 1 May-30 Jun 48, were used extensively in the preparation of this chapter.

1. Staff study, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, 23 Feb 48, subj: "Merger of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, with the Frankfurt Military Post"; approved by the C of S, 4 Mar 48 (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 331).
2. GO 13, EUCOM, 30 Jan 48.
3. See staff study cited in footnote 1 above, Tab C.
4. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, P&A to OPOT, 27 Feb 48 (filed with staff study cited in footnote 1 above).
5. GO 30, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48.
6. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 11, 16 Mar 48, par 47.
7. Ibid, par 7; GO 29, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48; Staff Memo No 15, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Mar 48, subj: "Exercise of General Court-Martial Jurisdiction by the Commanding General, United States Army, Europe."
8. GO 30, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48.
9. GO 39, EUCOM, 23 Apr 48.
10. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Jan 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Reorganization Plan," inclosing two letters on the commend and administration of military posts in Germany. See also ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 15 Jan 48, file AG 370.5 GOT-AGO, subj: "Movement, Assignment, and Attachment of Units in European Command"; 16 Jan 48, file AG 322 GSP-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Technical Service Organization."
11. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 29 Mar 48, subj: "Administration of Frankfurt Military Post," to CG, Frankfurt Mil Post, sgd C.R. Huebner, Lt Gen, GSC, C of S.
12. SOP 96, EUCOM, 16 Mar 48, subj: "Arrest, Search, and Seizure," par 5a (1) (b).

13. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 1, 9 Jan 48, sec IX.
14. Ibid, No 2, 16 Jan 48, sec IX.
15. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Jan 48, file AG 250 GSP-AGO, subj: "Stripping of Buildings by Vacating Units."
16. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Jan 48, file AG 322 GSP-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Technical Service Organization."
17. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 7 Jan 48, file AG 200.2 GCA-AGO, subj: "Issue of New Identity Cards to United Nations Displaced Persons/Refugees Authorized to Reside in IRO Assembly Centers"; 30 Jan 48, file same, subj same.
18. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Mar 48, file AG 383.7 GCA-AGO, subj: "Identification of Displaced Persons/Refugees Residing in IRO (PCIRO) Assembly Centers."
19. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Feb 48, file AG 383.7 GEC-AGO, subj: "Publications By and For United Nations Displaced Persons and Those Assimilated to Them in Status."
20. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 18 Mar 48, file AG 383.7 GCA-AGO, subj: "Implementation of Notice No. 2 under Military Government Law No. 53 as it Relates to United Nations Displaced Persons."
21. See organizational chart of G-4 Section contained in Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
22. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Mar 48, file AG 654 GOF-AGO, subj: "Consolidation of Post Stockades."
23. FM 101-5, The Staff and Combat Orders, par 27; Hq, EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 30 Jul 47, par 27.
24. GO 3, EUCOM, 15 Jan 48.
25. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Office of the C of S, 19 Jan 48, file AG 370.5 SGS-AGO, subj: "Movement of Headquarters, EUCOM, to Heidelberg."
26. Ibid, pars 8 and 9.
27. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Jan 48, file AG 520 GSP-AGO, subj: "Movement of Headquarters," with incl "Outline Plan for Movement of Headquarters."

28. Ibid. par 5. It will be noted that, at that time, it was being assumed that practically the whole of OMGUS would be moved out of Berlin.
29. Ibid. par 14.
30. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Feb 48, file AG 370.5 GSP-AGO, subj: "Movement of Headquarters."
31. Ibid.
32. Memo, P&A Div, Hq, EUCOM, to chiefs of general and special staff divisions. 22 Jan 48, file AG 230.3 GPA-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Civilian Personnel with Movement of Headquarters, EUCOM."
33. See, for example, Movement Order No 15, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 27 Feb 48, to Dir of SS&P, Hq, EUCOM.
34. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, to chiefs of general and special staff divisions, 3 Mar 48, file AG 014.331 HDC-AGO, subj: "Special Instructions for Clearance of Personnel Moving to Heidelberg."
35. Cables SC-11708, 19 Jan 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CG, Second Mil Dist; SC-12558, 27 Jan 48, same to Wetzlar Mil Post; SC-14759, 17 Feb 48, same to CG, First Mil Dist.
36. Cable SX-1835, 12 Feb 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to 1st Inf Div; Hq Comd, EUCOM.
37. SOP 96, EUCOM, 16 Mar 48, subj: "Arrest, Search, and Seizure."
38. Chief Surgeon's figures from Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Dec 47-Apr 48; Post Surgeon's figures from Monthly Report of Post Commander, Frankfurt Military Post, Feb, Mar, Apr 48.
39. Hq Comd, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 10, 8 Mar 48, sec VII.
40. Commoiled from Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief European Command, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr 48.
41. Compiled from Monthly Report of Post Commander, Frankfurt Military Post, Dec 47, Feb, Mar, Apr 48.
42. Monthly Report of the Post Commander, Frankfurt Military Post, Mar 48.

43. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Jan 48, file AG 322.011 GOT-AGO, subj: "Command and Administration of Berlin Command and the Military Posts of Bremerhaven, Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, and Wetzlar," par 5 c.
44. Ltr, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 12 Jan 48, no file. No. subj: "Participation of Women in the Army Assistance Program to German Youth Activities."
45. Hq Comd, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 11, 15 Mar 48, sec VI.
46. Compiled from Monthly Report of Post Commander, Frankfurt Military Post, Dec 47, Feb, Mar, Apr 48.

Table IV

COMMAND AND STAFF ASSIGNMENTS
HEADQUARTERS COMMAND, EUCOM

1 January-31 March 1948

<u>Title of Position</u>	<u>Officers Assigned</u>	<u>Date</u>
Commanding General	Brig. Gen. Robinson E. Duff	assumed comd 27 Mar 47
Aide	1st Lt. Sigel E. Cole 1st Lt. George R. Allen	aptd 1 Apr 47 aptd 6 Feb 48
Deputy Commandant	Col. Mark G. Brislawn	aptd 13 Jan 47
Chief of Staff	Col. Henry E. Sanderson	assumed duties 1 Jun 47
PIO	1st Lt. Dorothy P. Frome, WAC	aptd 11 Sep 46
IG	Lt. Col. J. E. Maloney, Jr.	aptd 5 Jan 47
Budget & Fiscal Officer	Col. Jerome F. Sears	assumed duties 28 Dec 47
AC of S, G-1, G-5	Lt. Col. John W. Dean	assumed duties 1 Jun 47
AC of S, G-2, G-3	Lt. Col. W. C. Mahoney, Jr.	aptd 15 Oct 46
AC of S, G-4	Col. Llewellen D. Tharp	aptd 1 Jul 47
AG	Lt. Col. Robert. W. Fitzpatrick	aptd 1 Jul 47
Chief, Visitors Bureau	Capt. Edgar G. Olden	aptd 1 Sep 47
Staff JA	Col. Francis H. Vanderwerker	aptd 21 Sep 47
Senior Chaplain	Maj. Carl F. Gunther	aptd 11 Apr 47
PM	Lt. Col. J. M. Emigh Col. Sterling A. Wood	aptd 31 Oct 47 aptd 1 Apr 48
German Youth Officer	Capt. Dale M. Ford	aptd 28 Jun 47

Transportation Officer	Lt. Col. W. C. Roberts	aptd 6 Apr 47
Chief, Mess Section	Lt. Col. Harden B. McDill	assumed duties 2 Dec 47
Post Engineer	Col. N. A. Matthias	aptd 14 May 47
Post Exchange Officer	Lt. Col. W. G. Fritz	assumed duties 25 Oct 47
Finance Officer	Col. Bernard J. Tullington	asgd 12 Aug 47
Special Services Officer	Capt. Joe W. Etter Lt. Col. Rudolph E. Hegdahl	asgd 14 Feb 47 assumed duties 24 Mar 48
Civilian Personnel Officer	E. C. Gallagher	aptd 4 May 47
TI & E Officer	Capt. Alvin D. Ungerleider	aptd 24 Jun 47
Dependents School Supt. Dependents Schools Officer	Dwight A. Erickson Maj A. E. Blewett	aptd 8 Sep 47 assumed duties 4 Sep 47
Post Quartermaster	Col. Ernest C. Adkins	assumed duties 30 Dec 47
Post Surgeon	Col. Francis M. Fitts	aptd 15 Jun 47
Post Ordnance Officer	Lt. Col. Henry H. Wishart	aptd 16 Sep 46
Editor, <u>Occupation Chronicle</u>	Tec 4 George E. Mayo	aptd 1 Jan 47
Höchst Subpost	Col. Herbert H. Harris Col. Richard B. Wheeler	aptd 1 Jun 46 assumed duties 3 Jan 48
Bad Nauheim Subpost	Col. William V. Rattan	assumed comd 26 Sep 47
Hanau Subpost	Col. Oliver H. Prizer	assumed duties 1 Dec 47
Hanau Signal Depot Subpost	Col. E. V. Elder Col. F. J. Schaal	assumed duties 23 Sep 47 assumed duties 18 Feb 48

UNCLASSIFIED

Chapter XXXIX

U.S. AIR FORCES, EUROPE

Chapter XXXIX

U.S. AIR FORCES, EUROPE

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Structure of the Command.

a. At the beginning of 1948, U.S. Air Forces, Europe (USAFE), consisted of a headquarters and one major subordinate command, Headquarters Command, USAFE; as well as tactical and service units, air bases, depots, and other installations. Attached commands were the 5th Weather Group and 5th Airways and Air Communications Service (AACS) Wing, the headquarters of both being located in Wiesbaden, Germany. Air bases were located at Fürstenfeldbruck, Kaufbeuren, Munich, Neubiberg, Rhein-Main (Frankfurt), Tempelhof (Berlin), and Wiesbaden, in Germany; Tulln, Austria; and Tripoli, Libya. The principal air depots were located at Erding and Oberpfaffenhofen, Germany. By January 1948 USAFE Headquarters had

assumed operational jurisdiction of all bases and units previously assigned to subordinate commands, excepting Headquarters Command, USAFE.

b. On 31 March 1948 USAFE was composed of 7 tactical and direct support units and 25 nontactical units. The tactical and support units were: 86th Fighter Group and 468th Air Service Group, located at Neubiberg Air Base; 45th Reconnaissance Squadron (Photo Night), based at Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base; 60th Troop Carrier Group and 464th Air Service Group, stationed at Munich Air Base; and 61st Troop Carrier Group and 466th Air Service Group, stationed at Rhein-Main Air Base. (1)

2. Commanders and Key Staff Officers.

Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay continued as Commanding General, U.S. Air Forces, Europe. Members of the USAFE general staff on 31 March 1948 were: Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. A.W. Kissner; Deputy Chief of Staff, Col. Raymond L. Winn; Assistant Chief of Staff, A-1, Brig. Gen. James F. Powell; Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2, Col. William C. Bentley, Jr; Assistant Chief of Staff, A-3, Brig. Gen. John F. McBlain; Assistant Chief of Staff, A-4, Brig. Gen. Max F. Schneider. Brig. Gen. Joseph Smith remained Commanding General, Headquarters Command, USAFE, and Wiesbaden Military Post. (2)

3. Mission.

In March the Department of the Air Force recommended a restatement of the mission of USAFE, which made no change in the primary mission. A secondary mission was established which did not interfere with the provisions of the primary mission. Its terms, in order of general priority, were: (3)

- a. To maintain the highest possible operational efficiency in U.S. Air Force (USAF) units assigned to the U.S. Air Forces in Europe.
- b. To be prepared to move any or all its operating forces and to operate from any area in the Mediterranean and/or United Kingdom where bases may be available.
- c. To reopen Wheelus Field (Tripoli Air Base), for limited operations.
- d. To develop the flexibility of the Air Force by conducting training operations in the Mediterranean area.
- e. To exploit all possible sources of air intelligence and produce finished air intelligence necessary for support of its primary and secondary missions; and to fulfill, within its capabilities, the European intelligence requirements of USAFE Headquarters.
- f. To support the Military Air Transport Service.
- g. To dispose of Air Force surplus and excess property.
- h. To prepare for flight and ferry aircraft from Germany to those countries receiving assistance under approved programs of military assistance.
- i. To provide air lift for Trieste U.S. Troops (TRUST) on special mission basis.
- j. To assist civil aviation in accordance with War Department Circular 98 and to discharge International Civil Aviation Organization commitments within USAFE capabilities and without adversely affecting military operations.

4. Personnel and Installations.

a. The troop strength of USAFE showed an increase of 2,514 in the first quarter of 1948. The strength of assigned and attached military personnel on 31 March 1948 was 2,842 officers and 20,091 enlisted men, or a total of 22,933 men. The over-all strength figure at the end of 1947 was 20,419. The strength of military personnel on 31 March 1948, including attached units, is indicated in Table XI together with a list of USAFE installations. (4)

b. The number of civilians employed by USAFE increased slightly from 24,203 on 31 December 1947 to a total of 24,236 on 31 March 1948, which included 1,504 United States, Allied, and neutral civilians, and 22,732 displaced persons, enemy, and ex-enemy nationals. On 25 March EUCOM Headquarters directed that a 15 percent reduction be made in the strength of local resident employees by 1 June. (5)

c. A number of USAFE installations were discontinued in the first quarter of 1948. Erlangen Air Base was released to Nürnberg Military Post on 8 January 1948; Bad Kissingen Air Base was transferred to Würzburg Military Post on 1 February 1948; Giebelstadt Air Base was discontinued on 1 March 1948; and Bremen Air Base was discontinued on 23 March 1948. USAFE Headquarters retained possession of the runway, taxiways, hardstands, and control towers at the Giebelstadt Air Base. On 7 January 1948 Kaufbeuren Signal Depot was redesignated as Kaufbeuren Air Base and was established as an exempt air installation. (6)

Table XI

USAFE INSTALLATIONS AND STRENGTH

Station	Off	EM	Total
<u>Assigned Organizations</u>			
Bruck Air Ordnance Depot	17	75	92
Darmstadt Radar Site	20	229	249
Eltersdorf	3	3	6
Erding Air Depot	230	2,771	3,001
Freising Radar Site	18	206	224
Furstenfeldbruck Air Base	169	1,125	1,294
Headquarters, USAFE, and Headquarters Command, USAFE	748	3,525	4,273
Industriehafen Storage Depot	23	318	341
Kaufbeuren Air Base	20	153	173
Landsberg Air Ordnance Depot	75	782	857
Munich Air Base	144	837	981
Munich Air Ordnance Depot	27	246	273
Neubiberg Air Base	186	1,187	1,373
Oberpfaffenhofen Air Depot	134	1,533	1,667
Oberwiesenfeld Signal Depot	24	341	365
Rhein-Main Air Base	322	1,969	2,291
Roth Air Ammunition Depot	41	469	510
Rothwesten Radar Site	16	200	216
Stuttgart	2	7	9
Tempelhof Air Base (Berlin)	97	451	548
Tripoli Air Base (Libya)	21	156	177
Tulln Air Base (Austria)	56	302	358
Weddewarden Port of Embarkation (Bremerhaven)	14	188	202
Weinheim	1	2	3
Wolfgang Air Ordnance Depot	6	36	42
Zepoelinheim Air Ammunition Depot	36	543	579
Total assigned strength	2,450	17,654	20,104
<u>Attached Organizations:</u>			
5th Airways and Air Communications			
Service Wing	204	1,835	2,039
5th Weather Wing	82	260	342
Air Transport Command	106	342	448
Total attached strength	392	2,437	2,829
Total USAFE military strength	2,842	20,091	22,933

5. Bremen Air Base.

The Bremen Air Base was closed as an Air Force installation on 23 March 1948. The facilities of the base were released in excellent condition and turned over to OMG for Bremen. A considerable amount of communications and special services equipment was transported by air to the Tripoli Air Base. The Commander in Chief, EUCOM, directed that the Bremen base be retained for possible future use. The salvage and demolition of all facilities was prohibited and OMGUS was instructed to maintain the air strip as an emergency landing field. (7)

6. Reduction and Reorganization of Units.

a. The 86th Composite Group Headquarters was redesignated and reorganized in January 1948 as the 86th Fighter Group Headquarters. It consisted of the 525th, 526th, and 527th Fighter Squadrons, operating P-47 type aircraft. The 527th Fighter Squadron was reactivated on 25 January and was to be manned, equipped, trained, and ready for combat by 1 June. (8)
These units were based at Neubiberg Air Base.

b. On 25 January 1948 USAFE Headquarters authorized the reorganization of the 45th Reconnaissance Squadron as an augmented reconnaissance squadron (night photo) to contain a flight of A-26 type aircraft (day photo), a flight of FA-26 type aircraft (night photo), and two special B-17 type aircraft photo flights. The squadron was released from assignment to the 86th Fighter Group Headquarters upon its reorganization on 15 February 1948 and thereafter operated as a separate unit at Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base. (9)

c. USAFE planned to utilize the 60th Troop Carrier Group as a tactical organization. The Air Force installations located at Kaufbeuren, Oberpfaffenhofen, and Munich-Reim, were considered as possible stations for the group's 10th, 11th, and 12th Troop Carrier Squadrons. The 61st Troop Carrier Group was to be stationed at Rhein-Main Air Base, with two squadrons operating as tactical units at reduced strength. The third squadron, increased in size by the strength of the reduced squadrons, was to provide all special mission aircraft and all airline aircraft. In the event that development permitted, it was planned to reduce Air Force personnel at Tempelhof Air Base to a lodger detachment not to exceed 125 Air Force personnel, including weather and (10) communications personnel.

d. USAFE maintained 16 aircraft in pools for the support of EUCOM; USFA; OMGUS; U.S. Constabulary; American Graves Registration (11) Command - European Area; and U.S. Naval Forces, Germany.

7. Air-Sea-Land Rescue Unit.

An air-sea-land rescue detachment was maintained at the Rhein-Main Air Base to provide aid in aircraft accidents in the U.S. Zone of Germany and on air routes outside the Zone used by U.S. Air Force aircraft. The same aid was given to neighboring friendly powers upon request. The detachment consisted of five officers and four enlisted men, who made up the crews of two TB-17 and one C-47 aircraft. The C-47 aircraft was specially outfitted with radio equipment for work on rescue missions. Arrangements were made in February to station two air-borne

lifeboats at the Rhein-Main Air Base for use by the detachment in
(12)
emergency.

8. Assistance at Port for Air Force Personnel.

During the first quarter of 1948 USAFE Headquarters established the 7741st Air Force Embarkee Processing Group at Bremerhaven. Its mission was to assist military personnel of the Air Force, and their dependents, with personal problems as they passed through the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; to maintain morning reports on Air Force personnel, and Army personnel on duty with the Air Forces; to provide an air staff for the port commander; and to maintain liaison between USAFE Headquarters
(13)
and the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

9. Establishment of Flight Advisory Centers.

a. On 24 January 1948 the Department of the Air Force directed the Air Transport Command to organize and operate Flight Advisory Centers at the airfields of certain European countries, following satisfactory negotiations by the State Department. Dispatch teams were established
(14)
and charged with carrying out the following functions:

(1) To clear U.S. Air Force aircraft, using facilities available at the Flight Advisory Center, and to exercise such control of aircraft as was necessary in the interests of safety and in conformity with local regulations.

(2) To establish liaison and maintain friendly relations with foreign nationals and with the governments concerned.

(3) To act as advisers to operating and maintenance personnel at foreign airfields upon request of local operating agencies.

(4) To inform Air Force agencies of the capabilities and limitations of equipment and personnel at the Flight Advisory Center; and to notify Headquarters, ATC, when standard dispatch teams required reinforcement by advisory, technical, maintenance, or training personnel.

(5) To determine requirements and requisition locally spare parts and maintenance supplies as necessary to insure proper operation of local communications systems.

b. Each standard dispatch team consisted of one experienced pilot acting as clearance officer, and two weather and two communications men. Teams were organized and established at the following stations: Orly Airfield, Paris; Istres Le Tube Airfield, Marseilles; Bron Airfield, Lyons; Ciampino Airfield, Rome; Hassani Airfield, Athens; and Etimuset Airfield, Ankara, Turkey. Flight advisory functions at Tripoli Air Base, Libya, and Dhahran Air Base, Saudi Arabia, were performed by the local station complement. It was planned to establish flight advisory centers at Cairo, Egypt; Port Lyautey, French Morocco; and the island of Cyprus, when arrangements had been made by the State Department. Headquarters, European Wing, ATC, was designated as the agency responsible for the operation of all flight advisory centers. (15) The Commanding General, ATC, had authority to reinforce the standard dispatch team with technical, maintenance, and training personnel on temporary duty, if in his view it was unable to handle unusual numbers of passing American

aircraft. He was also authorized to assist foreign governmental agencies operating navigational aids and communications facilities, (16) if they requested American staffs to furnish technical aid or advice.

10. Commanders' Conferences.

a. A conference of commanding officers of USAFE installations was held at USAFE Headquarters, 6-7 January 1948. Its purpose was to acquaint commanders with the policies of the commanding general, Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, and familiarize them with the USAFE reduction plan. General LeMay stated that certain deficiencies and indifferent performance on the part of personnel in the upper and lower echelons of the command hampered its efficiency. He stated that USAFE was to be placed on a wartime basis, although not getting ready for war. Each unit was directed to be outfitted with field equipment and become as efficient as possible. He outlined three goals: first, to support the foreign policy of the U.S. Government in Europe, the Mediterranean area, and the Middle East; secondly, to assist EUCOM and OMGUS with air lift and air power; and thirdly, to complete the disposal of surplus property.

b. USAFE commanders attended another conference, 17-18 March 1948, at USAFE Headquarters. The commanding general directed the commanders to insure that units were fully equipped, that training of junior officers and noncommissioned officers be actively continued, and that promotions be made when possible. Stress was placed on the improvement

of living conditions for enlisted men. The commanding general pressed for energetic work on the disposal of surplus Air Force property. USAFE staff officers presented advice on a number of administrative (17) problems for the guidance of commanding officers.

11. Dependents' Communities.

On 15 January 1948 10 military communities provided housing and other facilities for 2,500 families, of which 1,654 were officers' families and 846 enlisted men's families. There were 572 families living under jurisdiction of EUCOM military posts, which included 321 officers' families and 251 enlisted men's families. USAFE communities were located at Erding, Fürstenfeldbruck, Kaufbeuren, Landsberg, Neubiberg, Oberpfaffenhofen, Rhein-Main (Frankfurt), Roth, Tempelhof (Berlin), and Wiesbaden. Air Force families were located also at Bremen, Brück, Darmstadt, Freising, Industriehafen, Munich, Rothwesten, and Wolfgang.

PLANNING

12. Plan to Reduce Installations and Strength.

Representatives of USAFE Headquarters visited USAF Headquarters in Washington in November 1947 for conferences relative to the planned reduction of the Air Forces in the European Command. The Department of the Air Force approved a plan which established a permanent occupational

troop basis (OTB) for USAFE of approximately 13,000 military personnel, effective 1 July 1948. Further studies were made at USAFE Headquarters and a reduction plan was published on 5 January 1948, which announced the planned reduction, reorganization, and discontinuance of units in the 1 July 1948 troop basis; release of surplus stations; permanent stations to be occupied after 1 July 1948; and movement of units to permanent locations. The reduction plan specified a decrease in strength of USAFE Headquarters to 233 officers and 239 enlisted men by 1 July 1948. On 10 February 1948 a planning guide was issued by USAFE Headquarters which contained specific information concerning proposed major changes in the command. It indicated the forces to be supported through 1 January 1950, forecast the discontinuance of USAFE installations and weather stations, determined the liquidation of commitments, and predicted shipments of military personnel and dependents. USAFE Headquarters had ascertained through experience gained in handling supplies that a close-out force of approximately 5,000 military personnel, over and above the permanent OTB, would be required until 1 April 1949 to complete the disposal of excess and surplus stocks and to put depot operations on a current basis. Notwithstanding this estimate, USAF advised USAFE that the close-out force was to be reduced to 1,676 personnel. A study was undertaken to determine the effect that this reduction would have on the scheduled discontinuance of USAFE installations. The primary factor necessitating the close-out force was the magnitude of the task of disposing of Ordnance and Signal Corps property located at Air Force

depots at Brück, Erding, Industriehafen, Kaufbeuren, Landsberg, Munich,
(18)
Oberpfaffenhofen, Oberwiesenfeld, Roth, Wolfgang, and Zeppelinheim.

13. Plan for Evacuation of Americans from Near East.

The Plans Section of USAFE Headquarters was responsible for revising and keeping up to date the USAFE plan for the evacuation of Americans from Arab League states. The necessity for this plan arose from the United Nations action for the partitioning of Palestine, with resultant activities by both Arabs and Jews. The plan was prepared by the A-3 Division of USAFE Headquarters by direction of USAF Headquarters. The execution of the plan, should evacuation become necessary, was first placed under the commanding general of the European Air Transport Service (EATS). This arrangement was voided by the discontinuance of EATS Headquarters on 5 January 1948. A revised plan, covering all evacuation operations, was prepared for execution under control of an air task force commander to be designated by the Commanding General, USAFE. The operation was to be divided into two phases. In the first phase the plan provided for the evacuation of Americans from Damascus, Aleppo, and Bagdad to Rome; and from Jidda to Asmara. The second phase was to be executed if the Saudi Arabian Government forced the evacuation of approximately 5,000 United States nationals in that country. Bahrein Island in the Persian Gulf was selected as a temporary refuge pending evacuation by water. The required air lift was to be furnished by the 60th and 61st Troop Carrier Groups of USAFE, while additional supporting aircraft was to be supplied by various installations

of the command. Phase A of the plan called for approximately 16 C-47 and 7 B-17 aircraft to operate from Nicosia Airfield on the island of Cyprus, with necessary maintenance, servicing, and communications detachments. Phase B required the air transport of sufficient rations to sustain Americans located on Bahrein Island. Rations were to be furnished from the U.S. Zone of Germany and transported to Cyprus by C-47 (4-engine) aircraft. It was estimated that in Phase B 50 C-47, 10 B-17, and 2 C-54 aircraft would be needed. A forward operational headquarters was to be established at Nicosia Airfield, Cyprus, and additional maintenance and servicing units were to be placed in operation when required at Istres, France; Ciampino Airport, Rome; and Hassani Air Base, Athens. Part of Phase A was placed in operation in March, when USAFE aircraft were flown to Cyprus under orders to stand by and await instructions for evacuation, if internal conditions in Palestine deteriorated further.

14. Proposal to Establish Athens Base Unit.

On 18 March 1948 USAFE Headquarters sent a request to the Chief of Staff, USAF, for authority to establish a base unit at Hassani Airfield, Athens, for the purpose of consolidating Air Force activities in Greece. It was proposed that all Air Force personnel and equipment assigned to ATC, AACS, and USAFE detachments at Hassani Airfield be merged into a base complement under the direct operational and administrative control of one commander. The base unit was to include maintenance crews, weather and communications personnel, and other Air Force personnel

serving the military advisory group, Air Transport Command, Flight Advisory Service, USAFE, and the United Nations Balkan Commission. It was to be responsible for the maintenance of seven assigned C-47 aircraft and transient aircraft; perform other usual services of an airfield; maintain property accountability for Air Force property; and provide administration for Air Force personnel assigned to the base unit. In order to maintain the efficiency of Air Force activities at Athens, an air lift was established to supply necessary goods from USAFE bases (20) in the U.S. Zone of Germany.

OPERATIONS

15. Functions of the A-3 Division.

Aircraft operations, training, and related activities were under direction of the A-3 Division. The division consisted of the Administrative, Airline Management, Allocation and Equipment, Flying Safety, Liaison, Operations and Training, and Organization and Movements Branches. The Administrative Branch performed administrative and distribution functions for the division. The Airline Management Branch supervised all phases of air traffic, including routes and schedules, booking, ticketing, manifesting, loading, and procedure of movement. It exercised functional and technical supervision of revenue traffic, insured coordination with all air transport agencies, and prepared directives to insure efficient operation of all kinds of traffic. The

Allocation and Equipment Branch determined the location and assignment of tactical and other operational units and training facilities. It determined priorities for assignment of personnel and equipment; requirements for aircraft, crews, and equipment; and distribution of reserves. The Flying Safety Branch initiated and disseminated flying safety policies and publications. It examined accident data with a view to the initiation of investigations and the preparation of directives concerning preventive measures. The Liaison Branch maintained liaison with the air forces of Allied powers, United States military air attaches, and air agencies of other branches of the United States armed forces. The Operations Section of the Operations and Training Branch directed and coordinated aircraft operations and projects covering tactical, strategical, and reconnaissance plans and policies. It prepared radio, navigation, and pilot aid publications, and supervised and collated data concerning flights of United States military aircraft to points outside the U.S. Zone of Germany. It coordinated and executed plans and policies regarding civil air carriers operating in Europe. The Training Section initiated and supervised training activities and policies. It coordinated the development, production, and distribution of training aids and prepared training directives. The Organization and Movements Branch maintained a balanced operational Air Force through activation, augmentation, assignment, disbandment, movement, reassignment, redesignation, and reorganization of units. It coordinated all matters pertaining to the troop basis and tables of organization and equipment, and allocated civilian personnel to USAFE organizations.

16. Aircraft Data and Flying Statistics.

a. The status of 343 active aircraft on hand in USAFE on 31 March 1948 was as follows: 217 in commission, 108 awaiting maintenance and compliance with the terms of tables of organization, 8 awaiting parts, and 10 grounded for other causes. (See Table XII.) The average daily status of active aircraft in March was 63.27 percent in commission, 30.32 percent awaiting maintenance, and 2.33 percent awaiting parts. These figures excluded authorized reserves and aircraft in storage for operational use when needed to meet a 30-, 60-, or 90-day readiness date. On 30 March, there were 830 aircraft in storage, 346 excess, 32 salvaged, 111 sold and awaiting delivery to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, and 8 in reserve for other reasons. The excess aircraft included those on loan to other agencies. ⁽²¹⁾

Table XII

STATUS OF ACTIVE AIRCRAFT IN EUROPEAN COMMAND 31 MARCH 1948

Type and model	On hand	In commission	Maintenance or T/O compliance	Awaiting parts	Other	Crew assignmt
A-26	17	9	6	1	1	24
B-17	20	13	5	1	1	
C-45	31	22	8	1		
C-47	153	91	54	3	5	111
C-53	1	1				
C-54	2	2				
F-6	9	5	3	1		7
L-5	12	10	2			
P-47	77	51	24		2	115
AT-6	13	7	5	1		
FA-26	8	6	1		1	
Total	343	217	108	8	10	257

b. The number of operational hours flown by rated personnel increased in March over previous months and reflected a seasonal trend in increased tactical training and a desire to complete flying time requirements for the fiscal year. The number of hours flown totaled 14,993 in March, compared with 8,369 in January and 9,140 in February. A total of 6,413 hours were flown in operations, as compared to 1,561 in December. The number of proficiency hours flown in March was 2,787, compared to 3,086 hours in December. Reports showed 4,820 hours administrative flying and 973 hours transport time in March, as against (22) a combined total of 2,356 hours in December.

c. The trend of air lift operations in the first quarter remained unchanged from the sharp decline experienced at the end of 1947. The decline was attributed to a reduction of USAFE air bases and installations and to weather. Mileage flown totaled 53,747 air miles in March, 48,327 air miles in February, and 53,906 air miles in January. Cargo traffic declined slightly from 71.3 tons flown in December to 60.1 tons flown in February, but in March it increased sharply to 198.2 tons, due to special missions flown to Tripoli Air Base in Libya. These tonnages reflected only the cargo transported by the USAFE air transport service and excluded cargo flown by the European air depot courier service. Nonpaying passengers carried by the USAFE air transport service on scheduled and special mission flights numbered 1,189 in January, 1,437 in February, and 2,017 in March. The increase was due to missions to Tripoli Air Base and an increase at all air terminals on regularly

scheduled flights. Paying passengers carried numbered 46 in January, (23)
61 in February, and 54 in March. The USAFE air safety program
aided in keeping aircraft accidents at a relatively low level. Major
aircraft accidents numbered five in January, nine in February, and
seven in March. There were two minor accidents in February and six in
(24)
March.

17. Relations between USAFE and U.S. Constabulary.

a. Since Headquarters, 1st Constabulary Brigade, was stationed
within Wiesbaden Military Post, common services and supply needed by the
Constabulary military community were furnished by the post. USAFE also
provided third echelon of supply and fourth echelon of supply and
(25)
maintenance for Constabulary aircraft.

b. Constabulary airfields in the U.S. Zone of Germany were
equipped to perform first and second echelon maintenance on light air-
craft, but none for heavy aircraft. Refueling and tiedown facilities
were available at all fields for liaison aircraft. Permission to land
on Constabulary airfields by USAFE aircraft was granted only by authority
of USAFE Headquarters. The length of Constabulary airfields ranged from
1,500 feet for L-5 aircraft to 5,000 feet for C-47 aircraft. Constabulary
airfields, suitable for use by different types of aircraft, were located
(26)
as follows:

AT-6 aircraft (advanced trainer)	Karlsruhe
C-45 aircraft (cargo)	Sonthofen (U.S. Constabulary School)
C-47 aircraft (cargo)	Augsburg, Darmstadt, Fritzlar, Hall, Munich, Schweinfurt, Straubing, Stuttgart, and Weiden
L-5 aircraft (liaison)	Coburg, Degerndorf, Dotzheim (Wiesbaden), Füssen, Göppingen, Hersfeld, Landshut, and Schwabach

18. Ferrying of Aircraft.

The chief of staff, USAFE, announced that 30 surplus A-26 aircraft had been delivered to the Turkish Government during February as part of the program for American military aid to Turkey. The aircraft were flown from Athens over Istanbul, Turkey, and delivered at a Turkish base. The transfer of 22 P-47 aircraft to Turkey was accomplished in March, with 100 more scheduled for delivery in April. On 3 February 1948, the 86th Fighter Group ferried 27 P-47 aircraft from Oberpfaffenhofen Air Depot to Dubendorf Airport, Zurich, Switzerland. Ten AT-6 aircraft were ferried to Athens in February.

19. Tripoli Air Base.

a. Considerable progress was made in March in the preparation of Tripoli Air Base, Libya, for use by C-54 aircraft. Major problems encountered concerned communications, housing for dependents, and construction of bins for aircraft parts. Air Force personnel assigned

to the base included 22 officers and 166 enlisted men from USAFE; 2 officers and 6 enlisted men from the Air Transport Command; 4 officers and 58 enlisted men from the Airways and Air Communications Service; and 1 officer, 6 enlisted men, and 2 civilians from the Air Weather Service. Approximately 475 local residents were employed at the base. Aircraft maintenance was accomplished out of doors pending arrival of equipment from Bremen shops to be installed in hangars. The majority of necessary supplies were on hand, and a consolidated supply organization was established. A base theater and clubs were constructed and a chapel was fitted out and put in charge of a Protestant chaplain. Sufficient housing for a complement was expected to be ready by 1 May. (29)

b. USAFE Headquarters recommended that the Tripoli Air Base be turned over to the Air Transport Command on 5 April 1948, but complete transfer was to be withheld until 1 June. The ATC planned to base five C-54 aircraft there to make flights on the following routes: Tripoli to Port Lyautey to Lagens; Tripoli to Athens to Rome to Rhein Main; and Tripoli to Cairo to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. ATC planes were scheduled to make round-trip flights twice weekly. (30)

20. Experimentation in Chemical Signals.

During February a special project was conducted by the Air Chemical Center, under supervision of the Air Chemical Officer, USAFE, for the purpose of determining the most effective chemical munitions for use as signals by downed or crashed aircraft to attract the attention of searching planes or other passing planes. The project was coordinated

with the Flying Safety and Air-Sea Rescue Sections, USAFE, and flight personnel was furnished by the Erding Air Depot. Experiments were conducted near Landsberg and Garmisch, as these areas were considered typical of almost every type of European terrain. Plans were being made to conduct similar experiments under desert conditions in the Tripoli area and also under open sea conditions.

21. Return of Control of Air Travel to German Authorities.

German authorities became responsible for controlling the travel by air into and out of the U.S. Zone of Germany on 15 March 1948, of all persons, except those identified as not coming within the jurisdiction of German police. Military government officers were instructed to make arrangements with USAFE air base commanders for space and facilities in order to enable German authorities to carry out their duties at airports used by commercial airlines.

TRAINING

22. B-29 Rotation Training Program.

a. The plan to send B-29 very heavy bombardment (VHB) aircraft from the United States to the European Command for training was initiated in November 1947. Giebelstadt Air Base received the first visiting squadron, subsequent squadrons being based at Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base. Plans called for the retention of each squadron in Europe for about a

month, with a maximum interval of seven days between departure of one squadron and the arrival of another. The Strategic Air Command (SAC) furnished its own C-54 aircraft for transportation of men and supplies. The Air Transport Command (ATC) was responsible for furnishing housing, messing, service, and motor vehicles for squadrons which landed at ATC bases. These facilities, as well as higher echelon maintenance which could not be performed by the SAC, were also furnished by USAFE Headquarters to visiting squadrons. Detailed planning of squadron rotation was coordinated among SAC, ATC, and USAFE. Operational control of the squadrons passed from SAC to USAFE upon arrival of the aircraft in the (31) European Command.

b. The 717th Bomb Squadron, 28th Bomb Group, 15th Air Force, arrived at Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base from Rapid City, S.Dak., on 26 January 1948. This squadron had 10 B-29 aircraft and one F-13 aircraft. It relieved the 371st Bomb Squadron of the 307th Bomb Group. The 717th was the third squadron to undergo extensive training in Germany for a period of about 30 days. Types of training missions were as follows: familiarization and ground control approach procedure; long-range navigational and cruise control; intercept and camera gunnery; bombing, visual and radar; and navigation. Long-range navigation consisted of one nonstop flight for each aircraft of 4,000 miles or more. Visual and radar bombing consisted of practice dropping of 2,000-pound and 5,000-pound bombs on the island of Helgoland in the North Sea. Various types of training missions were carried out in coordination with U.S.

(32)

Air Force and Royal Air Force fighter-interceptor aircraft. Other squadrons followed in February and March with no interval between the departure of one squadron and the arrival of the next. Beginning 5 April, it was planned to rotate groups instead of squadrons from the United States. Each group was to consist of 30 B-29 aircraft and one F-13 aircraft. Plans provided that each group would remain in the European Command for a period of 90 days. (33) In March the A-3 Division recommended to the Strategic Air Command that aircraft of the 301st Bomb Wing be completely equipped in the United States to load and carry 2,000-pound bombs. The aircraft were to arrive in the European Command on 8 April 1948.

c. On 16 February 1948 a training mission was made over southeastern England by six B-29 aircraft. The superfortresses crossed the English Channel at Beachy Head at an altitude of 20,000 to 30,000 feet, while Royal Air Force fighter aircraft made practice interceptions. (34) The bombers returned to Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base the same day. On 18 February flight was made by six B-29 aircraft from Fürstenfeldbruck (35) to the island of Malta.

23. Technical and General Military Training.

a. On 30 March 1948 USAF directed USAFE to begin training all navigators, bombardiers, and radar observers to serve also as aerial observers, bombardment. Under this program, a bombardier was permitted to log flying time as a navigator or student navigator; a navigator could log time flown as a bombardier; and a radar observer could log

time as a bombardier or navigator. A navigator's log was to be prepared by each person acting in the capacity of navigator. All rated flying personnel were to receive the maximum training while drawing flight pay. After 1 April 1948 a rated officer was to draw flight pay only when actually performing the duties relative to one or more Air Force aerial ratings, and not while riding as a passenger. (36)

b. The Commanding General, USAFE, directed that a spring training program be initiated at all Air Force installations to improve the appearance of personnel, cleanliness of quarters and military areas, and vehicle maintenance. Carbines were replaced with M-1 rifles for training at some stations. Units of the Erding Air Depot were reviewed in full field equipment by the commanding general. A similar review was scheduled for the Rhein-Main Air Base in April. (37)

24. Training Flights to Malta.

On 26 January 1948 a flight of 14 P-47 Thunderbolt fighters from the 86th Fighter Group stationed at Neubiberg Air Base made a successful tactical training flight to the island of Malta. The flight was escorted by one B-17 aircraft and one C-47 radio contact aircraft. One P-47 aircraft landed at Rome for refueling en route. The flight was received by the Royal Air Force at a base in Malta. The flight returned to Germany on 29 January, after a one-day delay due to bad weather. (38)

On 19 February 1948 another flight of 12 P-47's completed the 1,000 mile nonstop training flight from Neubiberg Air Base to Malta in six hours flying time. One aircraft and pilot was lost on the return trip. (39)

25. Annual Flying Requirements.

USAFE Headquarters was responsible for providing facilities to enable all rated flying officers to fulfill minimum annual flying requirements, as prescribed by the Department of the Air Force. This responsibility included rated officers assigned to EUCOM and OMGUS. The minimum requirement established for each rated officer was 100 flying hours each year, of which 20 hours were required to be instrument flight time and 15 hours night flight time. USAFE was required to make arrangements for approximately 65,000 hours of flying time in order to fulfill the yearly flight requirements in the European Command. (40)

LOGISTICAL MATTERS

26. Aircraft Maintenance Problems.

One of the chief maintenance problems confronted by USAFE for several months was failure in flight of a number of P-47 aircraft engines. USAFE Headquarters requested the Chief of Staff, USAF, to investigate this situation and two engine specialists were sent to Germany from the United States. An investigation of R-2800-59 engines was conducted at the Oberpfaffenhofen Air Depot, Neubiberg Air Base, and Industriehafen Storage Depot. Engines were partially disassembled to determine the reason for failure or removal from aircraft. The inspection revealed a number of technical faults but no unsatisfactory internal conditions.

It was found that the Office of the Chief of Maintenance, USAFE, had taken all necessary precautionary measures to detect and prevent engine failures which could be attributed to other than faulty design. The specialists found no unsatisfactory conditions warranting the replacement of all engines installed in P-47 aircraft in USAFE, and recommended to the Commanding General that certain corrective measures be taken, and that emphasis be placed on the provisions of Air Force technical orders pertinent to engine conditioning of P-47 aircraft. (41)

27. Communications.

a. Communications commitments of the Air Forces in the U.S. Zone of Germany on 1 January 1948 consisted of four point-to-point radio nets operated from Wiesbaden. The stations were:

(1) Wiesbaden to Fürstenfeldbruck and Neubiberg.

(2) Wiesbaden to Erding, Landsberg, Oberpfaffenhofen, and Roth.

(3) Wiesbaden to Rhein-Main Air Base; 601st Tactical Control Squadron, Kassel; 602d Tactical Control Squadron, Darmstadt; and 604th Tactical Control Squadron, Freising.

(4) Wiesbaden to Tempelhof (Berlin), Munich, Tulln (Austria), and Bremen.

b. USAFE maintained Very High Frequency/Frequency Modulated (VHF/FM) telephone circuits from Wiesbaden to the following stations: Darmstadt, Erding, Freising, Fürstenfeldbruck, Kassel, Landsberg, Munich-Reim, Neubiberg, Oberpfaffenhofen, Oberwiesenfeld, Rhein-Main, and Roth.

In order to operate this telephone system, relay stations were installed at Breitsol, Dotzheim (Wiesbaden), Fritzlar, Oberdachstadt, Pfaffenhofen, Ulrichstein, and Wippenau. The stations were operated by personnel assigned to the 926th Signal Outpost Operations Company. During the first quarter of 1948, USAFE began the installation of teletype facilities.-

c. Radar surveillance and Very High Frequency/Direction Finder (VHF/DF) facilities were operated from stations located at Darmstadt, Freising, and Rothwesten. The VHF/DF sites were located at Bad Schwalbach, Eubstatt, Gedern, Grafing, Kleinsassen, Miesbach, Rodheim, Waldhausen, and Winbach in the U.S. Zone; at Donnerfels in the French Zone; and at Karlshafen, Iburg, and Winterberg in the British Zone. Operating personnel at these locations were assigned to the 601st, 602d and 604th Tactical Control Squadrons.

d. USAFE operated trunk-line switchboards at all Air Force installations, local facilities being handled by military personnel. Construction of cable facilities and maintenance of cable and switchboard installations were accomplished by the 25th Communications Squadron, the 438th Signal Construction Company (Heavy), and by personnel from base installations and tactical units. The long-lines facilities were supplied by the Deutsche Post cable facilities, but they were considered to be of no value in emergency. The 11th Signal Radio Maintenance Team maintained the radar and VHF/DF systems and other aids to aerial navigation. (42)

28. Disposal of Surplus and Excess Material.

a. The aircraft in the European Command numbered 1,878 on 15 January 1948. Requirements were then fixed at 698 aircraft. The balance of 1,180 was to be disposed of by 1 January 1949 in the following manner: 555 to be salvaged, 273 to be declared surplus to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC) for sale, and 352 to be held for special commitments of the State Department. Due to plans for the reduction in strength of USAFE, it was anticipated that approximately 167 additional aircraft would be made surplus by 1 July 1948. Of this number, 49 were to be salvaged and 118 were to be declared surplus to the OFLC.
(43)

b. Approximately 6,921 long tons of scrap were on hand on 1 January 1948, including: ferrous metals, 6,433 tons; aluminum, 290 tons; critical nonferrous scrap (platinum, tin, zinc, etc.), 58 tons; other (canvas, paper, rubber, tires, etc.), 140 tons. Disposition instructions on all aluminum and paper scrap had been issued by USAFE Headquarters, but considerable quantities of aluminum scrap continually accumulated through the reclamation of aircraft at Oberpfaffenhofen Air Depot and Industriehafen Storage Depot, and by the sorting of surplus Air Force material at Erding Air Depot. It was estimated that 30,760 man-hours would be required to dispose of all scrap on hand. Aluminum scrap was created in salvaging excess combat aircraft and was turned over to OMGUS
(44)
for smelting.

c. In January 9,800 long tons of excess Air Force Classes II and IV property and 18,950 long tons of surplus Air Force technical supplies were on hand at Erding Air Depot, Oberwiesenfeld Signal Depot, and Wolfgang Storage Depot. Approximately 7,500 long tons of excess Classes II and IV technical supplies were to be shipped to the United States and 2,300 long tons of signal property were scheduled for transfer to WUCOM Signal Corps depots. It was anticipated that a further excess of approximately 2,700 long tons would accumulate by 1 July 1948, due to the planned reduction in strength, and that the bulk of this would be shipped to the United States. Approximately 6,430 long tons of surplus property were scheduled to be transferred to Germany and Allied nations, and 12,520 long tons were scheduled for salvage. An additional 5,250 long tons of Air Force property were expected to become surplus by 1 July 1948 due to the (45) reduction program.

d. Negotiations were completed with an Italian firm for the disposition of 62,000 long tons of Air Force munitions for reduction and preparation for peaceful uses. It was planned to ship 5,000 long tons each month to Italy. Instructions were issued by USAFE for the disposition of excess and surplus munitions remaining at the Zeppelinheim and Roth air ammunition depots, with a view to closing these installations later in the year. Landsberg was specified by USAFE as a permanent air ammunition depot, as it filled the munitions requirements for the Air Forces in Europe, including the B-29 VHB training program. (46)

FOOTNOTES

1. Monthly Report of Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command Mar 48, p 101.
2. Hq, USAFE, Roster of Key Officers, 15 Mar 48.
3. Ltr and incl, Hq, USAF, Dept of the Air Force, 22 Mar 48, subj: "Mission of U.S. Air Forces in Europe," sgd Lauris Norstad, Lt Gen, USAF, D C of S, Opr.
4. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command Mar 48, p 97.
5. Ibid., p 100.
6. GO's USAFE, 5, 15 Jan 48; 23, 30 Mar 48; 25, 8 Apr 48.
7. Cables SC-13096, 31 Jan 48, EUCOM to BPOE; SC-15012, 19 Feb 48, EUCOM to BPOE; interview with Brig Gen A.W. Kissner, C of S USAFE, 31 Mar 48.
8. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 5 Jan 48, no file No, subj: "USAFE Reduction Plan," par 3 a, c, d.
9. Ibid., par 3 b.
10. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 10 Feb 48, file 300.8 E, subj: "USAFE Planning Guide," sec II, pars 4 and 5.
11. Ibid., sec IV, par 3 b.
12. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 10 Feb 48, file 300.8 E, subj: "USAFE Planning Guide," sec IV, par 1.
13. Hq, BPOE, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 133.
14. Cable WX-94559, 24 Jan 48, AFCCS to ATC.
15. Ibid.; cables EN-89, 7 Feb 48, ATC to USAFE; WX-96338, 22 Feb 48, CG, ATC, to CG, USAFE.
16. Cable WX-94559, 24 Jan 48, AFCCS to ATC.
17. Interview with Brig Gen A.W. Kissner, C of S, USAFE, 31 Mar 48.

18. Ltrs, Hq, USAFE, 5 Jan 48, no file No, subj: "USAFE Reduction Plan"; 10 Feb 48, file 300.8 E, subj: "USAFE Planning Guide," sec II, pars 1, 1 a.
19. Hq, USAFE, History, 1-29 Feb 48, sec III N (Plans Section), pp 1-3. This work and others covering the months surveyed were used extensively in the preparation of this chapter.
20. Interview with Brig Gen A.W. Kissner, C of S, USAFE, 31 Mar 48.
21. Monthly Report of Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Mar 48, p 102.
22. Ibid. p 103.
23. Ibid. p 105.
24. Ibid. p 104.
25. See Planning Guide cited in footnote 10 above, sec IV, par 3.
26. Ltr, Hq, US Constabulary, 3 Mar 48, file 686, AI, subj: "Constabulary Airfields."
27. Interview with Brig. Gen A.W. Kissner, C of S, USAFE, 31 Mar 48.
28. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 6, 10 Feb 48, par 35.
29. Cable 1723152, 19 Mar 48, Tripoli to ATC and USAFM.
30. Cable WX-93368, 2 Jan 48, AFCCS to USAFE and ATC.
31. Cable WX-88294, 15 Oct 47, WAR to USAFM.
32. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Jan 48, p 107.
33. See Planning Guide cited in footnote 10 above, sec IV, par 2 a.
34. Stars and Stripes, 17 Feb 48.
35. Ibid. 18 Feb 48.

36. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 30 Mar 48, subj: "Cross-Training of Bombardiers, Navigators, and Radar Observers."
37. Interview with Brig Gen A. W. Kissner, C of S, USAFE, 31 Mar 48.
38. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 5, 3 Feb 48, par 34; interview with Brig Gen A.W. Kissner, C of S, USAFE, 6 Feb 48.
39. Stars and Stripes, 20 Feb 48.
40. See Planning Guide cited in footnote 10 above, sec IV.
41. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 18 Mar 48, subj: "Findings and Recommendations Resulting from R-2800-59 Engine Investigation, USAFE."
42. See Planning Guide cited in footnote 10 above, sec IV, par 5 a, b, c, d, e.
43. Ibid., par 1 a.
44. Ibid., par 1 b.
45. Ibid., par 1 c, d.
46. Ibid., par 1 e.

UNCLASSIFIED

Chapter XL

RELATIONS WITH THE OFFICE OF MILITARY

GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

~~CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: CANCELLED
AUTHORITY *Commander in Chief
European Command.*~~

Chapter XL

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

1. Pattern of Relationships between Military Forces and Military Government.

The pattern of relationships between EUCOM and OMGUS changed in no fundamental respect during the first quarter of 1948. Special problems, calling for extended correspondence, liaison, coordination, and conferences between EUCOM and OMGUS, are dealt with in this chapter. For the first quarter of 1948 as a whole the summary statement may be made that it was a time of streamlining and regularization, with responsibilities of the military forces impinging less and less on the field of civil government, with more normal, peacetime conditions prevailing everywhere. At the same time, because of the strained international situation centering in Berlin, the military forces were rapidly reemerging into a position of greater importance in the occupation of Germany.

2. Proposed Transfer of Military Government to State Department.

a. Since the end of hostilities it was the often-repeated objective of military government policy-makers to prepare for an early transfer of responsibility for the nonmilitary aspects of the occupation to a purely civilian agency. As early as June 1945, General Clay, then Deputy Military Governor, stated at a special meeting of army commanders: (1)

The War Department is of the opinion that military government in an occupied country is not a job for soldiers, and that responsibility therefor should not continue beyond the minimum time necessary from a strictly military standpoint. . . . The ultimate goal is to reach a point when the military will be in a position to turn over to the political the entire organization and be relieved of further responsibility for government in Germany.

General Eisenhower, in a letter to President Truman released to the press on 31 October 1945, wrote: (2)

You will recall that, when you were in Frankfurt, you and I agreed upon the desirability of so organizing the Army's current functions in Europe so as to facilitate turning United States participation in the government of Germany over to civil authority at the earliest possible moment. . . . Every organizational step we have taken has been accomplished in such a way as to facilitate eventual transfer.

b. By the beginning of 1948, it was believed that conditions in Germany had become sufficiently stabilized to enable the long planned and foreseen change to be carried out, and it was publicly announced in January that the State Department would assume responsibility for military government beginning 1 July 1948. This proposed change would deeply affect the relationship between EUCOM and OMGUS, and much planning was

undertaken during the January-March quarter to prepare for it. A conference was held in Berlin on 12-13 March to discuss various phases of the transfer, attended by representatives of both EUCOM and OMGUS. (3)

Late in March, however, the entire plan was indefinitely postponed because of the increasingly unsettled international situation and the belief that it would be unwise to divorce the government of occupied Germany from the (4) Army.

3. "Civilianization" of Military Government Personnel.

On 10 January 1948 it was announced that all military personnel in OMGUS would, upon completion of 36 months' overseas service, be relieved as military personnel. Qualified persons wishing to continue with (5) OMGUS would be given the opportunity of "civilianizing," that is, being separated from the military service to accept employment as a civilian. As a consequence of this ruling, it was expected that a large number of requests for civilianization by officers would be made to the Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM. To facilitate the handling of these applications, EUCOM Headquarters delegated authority to OMGUS to take final action in approving (6) applications for civilianization by all except foreign-born officers.

4. New Regulations on Search and Seizure.

An important step in the return of the U.S. Zone to peacetime conditions was taken in January with the promulgation of Military Government Ordinance No. 23, "Relief from Unlawful Restraints of Personal

Liberty." This ordinance placed in effect the basic Anglo-American legal right of habeas corpus, thus imposing far-reaching restrictions on arrest and detention. (7)

In conformity with this ordinance, after several months of study by legal and public safety officials of both EUCOM and OMGUS, a new directive covering "Arrest, Search, and Seizure" was prepared. (8)

Under the revised regulations, arrests and searches of private premises for evidence could be made only when a crime was actually being committed by the arrested person, or under the authority of a warrant issued on sworn complaint by a military government court. While the requirements of the new procedure made the task of police, Constabulary, and other security troops more difficult, the guarantee of the civil liberty of individuals was hailed as marking progress toward the establishment of normal constitutional government.

5. Clearance of Germans for Employment by the U.S. Army.

After consultation between OMGUS and the Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM, it was decided that Germans employed by the military posts throughout the Zone and by OMGUS and Land Military Government offices should be required to complete their clearance in pending denazification cases, or should be released from employment. Because of the long delays in investigating such persons, many were retained on the pay-rolls for considerable periods without obtaining the required clearance. By March 1948 the pending cases had been reduced to a small number, mostly in the Munich and Frankfurt areas, and it was believed that no significant dislocation would be experienced as a result of enforcing the above policy. (9)

6. Travel and Identity Documents.

a. A new policy was announced in January 1948 governing travel and identity documents to be carried by civilians employed by or accompanying the occupation forces (or military personnel not traveling in uniform), when crossing the international frontiers of Germany. All such persons were required to possess a valid national passport bearing a stamped "Military Entry Permit" issued by the Combined Travel Board, OMGUS. Post commanders were responsible for seeing to it that persons under their supervision were supplied with the proper documents. The general problem of controlling the travel of members of the occupation forces in Europe in the interests of security and law enforcement without imposing crippling restrictions on legitimate movement required constant liaison between EUCOM and OMGUS. The system of military entry permits stamped upon passports, while troublesome in some respects and requiring much paper work and coordination among various agencies, was an effective solution.

b. A more difficult problem of travel control was posed by the largescale movement of displaced persons leaving Germany for resettlement abroad. To provide each of these persons with an individual authorization, approved after investigation by the Combined Travel Board, proved excessively cumbersome in practice and resulted in long delays. Authorities in Washington became apprehensive that the resettlement program as a whole might be damaged by these delays. On 21 January 1948 the Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, completed an agreement with the Combined Travel Board simplifying the procedure. Under the new plan the Combined Travel Board

agreed to issue the necessary papers without a time-consuming independent investigation when the application was accompanied by a certification from the Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, that the individual concerned was a displaced person within the meaning of the IRO constitution, that he would receive a visa from the country of destination, and that transportation was available within 60-days. (10)

7. Deposit of DP Funds.

As a result of consultation between Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, and OMGUS, it was decided to make the provisions of Military Government Law No. 53, requiring the declaration and deposit of all foreign currencies and foreign securities, applicable to displaced persons as well as to German nationals. Accordingly displaced persons were notified during March 1948 that they must deposit all foreign exchange assets between 1 and 15 April. (11)

FOOTNOTES

1. Minutes, Special Meeting with Army Commanders, Frankfurt, 21 Jun 45.
2. Ltr, General Eisenhower to President Truman, 26 Oct 45 (see text in New York Times, 1 Nov 45).
3. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 11, 16 Mar 48, par 39.
4. Stars and Stripes, 25 Mar 48.
5. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 20 Jan 48, par 2.
6. Ibid., No 4, 27 Jan 48, par 3.
7. Ibid., No 3, 20 Jan 48, par 33.
8. SOP 96, EUCOM, revised Mar 48; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 10, 9 Mar 48, par 17.
9. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 11, 16 Mar 48, par 12.
10. Cables, SX-2714, 26 Mar 48 from EUCOM sgd Huebner to C of S, USA for Chief, CAD; SC-15880, 28 Feb 48 from EUCOM sgd Huebner to PCIRO; SC-17888, 18 Mar 48 from EUCOM sgd Huebner to Major Comds; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 4, 27 Jan 48 par 26 d.
11. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 11, 16 Mar, par 45.

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Chapter XLI

RELATIONS WITH U.S. FORCES, AUSTRIA

~~CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: CANCELLED
AUTHORITY: *Commander-in-Chief
European Command*~~

Chapter XLI

RELATIONS WITH U.S. FORCES, AUSTRIA

1. Occupational Troop Basis.

On 21 January 1948, the Department of the Army established the manning level of U.S. Forces, Austria (USFA) at 901 officers, 58 warrant officers, 22 nurses, and 8,900 enlisted men. At the same time, the Department of the Army assumed the responsibility for any adjustments in USFA manpower allocations, although current procedures, including EUCOM (1) Headquarters as an administrative channel, were to remain in effect.

On 1 February, when Maj. Gen. H.R. Bull, Organization and Plans Division, Department of the Army, was in Frankfurt, a teletype conference participated in by Lt. Gen. C. R. Huebner, Chief of Staff, EUCOM; General Bull; and Brig. Gen. T. F. Hickey, Chief of Staff, USFA, was set up to discuss the occupational troop basis of USFA. (2) During the conference, four proposed sets of figures were developed as follows:

	Officers	Nurses	WO	EM
USFA's original request	980	29	77	8,900
USFA's minimum requirements	926	29	77	8,900
Dept of the Army's proposal	901	22	58	8,900
EUCOM's proposed manning level	945	29	58	8,900

General Hickey stated that, if the minimum requirements set forth by USFA were not met, it would become necessary to use tactical troops for administrative purposes despite the EUCOM objective of releasing as many troops as possible for tactical training. At the end of the teletype conference, General Bull said that he would recommend that the Department of the Army approve the EUCOM proposal for a manning level for USFA. This proposal would provide USFA with 19 more officers, but 19 fewer warrant officers, than requested in the minimum requirements proposal of USFA. At that time, EUCOM was also lacking in warrant officers and the shortages were apportioned between the two commands. On 3 February 1948, EUCOM Headquarters accepted General Bull's proposal, stating that EUCOM was agreeable to a warrant officer strength of 77 for USFA, provided that 19 USFA enlisted men were promoted to warrant officer and that EUCOM be asked to provide not more than 58.

2. Authority to Retain GSC Positions.

In the latter part of 1947, the Department of the Army had allotted only 25 General Staff Corps positions for USFA, despite USFA's insistence that a minimum of 34 were needed. To meet USFA's needs, EUCOM had increased the allotment to 34 and, early in 1948, authority was granted USFA to retain the 34.

3. The Problem of Displaced Persons.

a. On 27 February 1948, the Department of the Army refused the request of USFA to transfer all Jewish displaced persons living in camps in the U.S. Zone of Austria to the U.S. Zone of Germany. (4) The request, made early in November 1947, brought an immediate refusal from General Clay, who called attention to USFA's negligence in permitting unauthorized infiltration of such displaced persons into assembly centers after 21 April 1947. The basic reason for the refusal was that Germany was unable to support a larger number of displaced persons. "It is recommended," General Clay said in a cable to the Department of the Army on 13 November 1947, "that Germany cease to be considered the receptacle of unwanted (5) populations in Europe." The Department of the Army, in its action of 27 February, upheld the Clay argument. Toward the end of March, General Clay was informed that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in view of the agreement signed between USFA and PCIRO providing for the care of displaced persons in Austria, endorsed the Department of the Army's decision not to permit the transfer of Jewish displaced persons and refugees from Austria to the (6) U.S. Zone of Germany.

b. While the question of the transfer of Jewish displaced persons was being considered in Washington, EUCOM, on 23 January 1948, complained to USFA of the illegal migration of 200 Jewish refugees from Vienna to Munich. The American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC) and an unknown group called "International Jewish Organization for Refugees in Europe," (7) were alleged to be assisting this illegal travel. USFA advised that

the latter organization was also unknown to it, and admitted that the
(8)
AJDC did assist some travel of this sort.

c. On 27 February 1948, USFA requested EUCOM to accept the transfer of 115 displaced persons, this time Armenians, on the grounds that this group contained all the Armenians in Austria and that, in
(9)
Germany, they could be placed with groups of similar nationality. This request was refused by EUCOM on 3 March on the ground that 21 April 1947 had been fixed as the final date for acceptance of displaced persons into
(10)
assembly centers.

4. Excess Stocks for the Austrian Economy.

On 31 January 1948, excess military stocks costing \$32,347,857 had been transferred to USFA for the Austrian economy against a total Department of the Army authorization of \$68,000,000. In addition, medical and engineer supplies costing approximately \$535,000 were awaiting shipment from EUCOM depots to USFA. Early in 1948, additional Austrian requirements totaling approximately \$35,000,000 were submitted to EUCOM to be filled, if possible, from excess military stocks. Review of these requirements revealed that some goods were required both by Austria and by Germany under the contract then being negotiated for the sale in bulk of surplus property. In past transfers, Germany had received more than Austria of mutually required goods. It was therefore agreed that in the future, past transfers would be considered and transfer to both economies would be brought into parity. When parity had been established, goods desired by both Germany and Austria would be divided equally between them. Although it was found

that some substitutions would be necessary, it was announced that it would be possible to transfer \$33,022,574.69 worth of supplies to meet the requirements. (11)

5. Transfer of Railroad Cars.

On 20 January 1948, one thousand U.S. Army railroad freight cars were transferred from EUCOM to USFA and, upon completion of that transfer, EUCOM responsibility to furnish rail cars for movement of civilian supplies to Austria, except in emergencies, was terminated. In the future, civilian supplies were to be shipped to Austria through the port of Trieste. (12)

6. Quarters for Civilian Employees of USFA.

Department of the Army civilian employees were authorized to obtain housing in the Austrian economy with the approval of USFA. Exemption from the USFET letter of 10 February 1947, prohibiting this, was granted by EUCOM. (13)

7. EUCOM-USFA Conferences on Civilian Employee Problems.

Several conferences with EUCOM and USFA personnel officials were held during the period under review. One, in January, was a Placement Workshop Conference at which various problems and policies concerning placement of personnel were considered. Another, in March, dealt with employee relations and was a training conference in which major problems encountered in development of an employee relations program were considered. (15)

8. Planning for the Evacuation of Austria.

In February, when it seemed that a peace treaty for Austria might be agreed upon and signed in London, Plan A for the evacuation of Austria was completed in USFA Headquarters in draft form and coordinated with all staff sections. Upon concurrence from staff sections, the plan was broadened to include a complete plan, prepared in the form of an operational field order, for the discontinuance of USFA within three months after the ratification of a treaty of peace. Before this plan could be forwarded for approval, the probability of an early agreement upon a treaty disappeared, so the draft was retained in USFA Headquarters for future use.

(16)

FOOTNOTES

1. Cable WX-94435, 21 Jan 48, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
2. Teletype conference, TT-79, 1 Feb 48.
3. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference,
No 2, 13 Jan 48.
4. Cable WX-90989, 27 Feb 48, Dept of the Army to USFA.
5. Cable CC-2279, 13 Nov 47, CINCEUR sgd Clay to Dept of the Army.
6. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference,
No 12, 23 Mar 48.
7. Cable S-1392, 23 Jan 48, EUCOM to USFA.
8. Cable P-1200, 28 Jan 48, USFA to EUCOM.
9. Cable PC-12193, 27 Feb 48, USFA to EUCOM.
10. Cable SC-16360, 21 Apr 48, EUCOM to USFA.
11. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference,
No 11, 16 Mar 48.
12. Ibid. No 5, 3 Feb 48.
13. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 10 Feb 47, file AG 230 GAP-AGE, subj: "Eligibility
of War Department Civilian Employees for Transporting Their Dependents to
the European Theater."
14. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference,
No 3, 20 Jan 48.
15. USFA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 37-38.
16. Ibid. pp 81-82.

