

~~SECRET~~

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

The THIRD YEAR

1 APRIL - 30 JUNE 1948

VOLUME I



3 0453 1000 6085 9

<p>OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY SPECIAL STAFF, U.S. ARMY</p> <p>HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT FILE</p>	<p>CALL NUMBER</p> <p>8-3.1 CC 1 D V 1 C 1</p>
<p>TITLE</p> <p>OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1947-48 <u>The Third Year of the Occupation, The Fourth Quarter:</u> <u>1 April - 30 June 1948</u></p> <p>REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED BY AUTHORITY OF <u>Ltr US Army, Europe</u></p>	
<p>OFFICE OF ORIGIN</p> <p>Historical Division, European Command Frankfurt-AM-Main, Germany</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7 Sept 54</p>	
<p>RETURN TO ROOM</p>	

OCS FORM 340
1 SEP 50

B15217

74

This study is the property of the Historical Division for factual accuracy or validity of interpretations presented. A review of this study will be submitted at a later date

-1948

EUROPEAN COMMAND

~~SECRET~~

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

~~SECRET~~

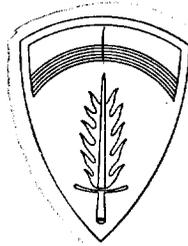
7-1-1

2-3,1
CCID
VI
CI

1994

The Third Year of the Occupation

THE FOURTH QUARTER: 1 April - 30 June 1948



913/1-1
8-3 OC
1

Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

EDUCO
10/1/54

Lt. Col. Ucom
7 Sept 54

HISTORICAL DIVISION
EUROPEAN COMMAND
FRANKFURT - AM - MAIN, GERMANY

ago Microfilm 710 391
1948

~~SECRET~~

Chapters	
XXVII-XXVIII	1st Lt. Ruth P. Bohner, WAC (6 Jul 48- 15 Jan 49)
XXIX-XXX	Margaret Geis
XXXI-XXXII	Elizabeth S. Lay
XXXIII	Ernest Kreiling
XXXIV	John H. Collins
XXXV-XXXVI	Arthur A. Tashko
XXXVII	Dr. Joseph R. Starr
XXXVIII	Joseph P. Tustin
XXXIX	Francis Chase and Joseph P. Tustin
XL	John H. Collins
XLI	Francis Chase

CLERICAL STAFF

Military Staff

Civilian Staff

Sfc. Charles E. Simons (31 Jan 47- 12 Mar 49)	Joanne M. Lucas (14 Feb 49-)
Sgt. John D. McNenly (23 Sep 48-)	Irene M. Morlan (27 Dec 46-14 Feb 49)
Sgt. Loren D. Mikkelsen (1 Mar 48- 4 Oct 48)	Helen R. Muser (14 Feb 49-15 Jun 49)
Pfc. Augustine A. Gustilo, Jr., (20 Jun 48-)	Unita E. Partridge (25 Nov 46-)
Pfc. Roy J. Duncan (29 Oct 48-)	Margaret A. Vogan (20 Dec 46-31 Dec 47; 1 Jul 48-)
	Velma I. Walters (1 Jul 47-14 Feb 49)

DOCUMENTS BRANCH

Chief Archivist Gillett Griswold (8 Nov 45-)

Military Staff

Civilian Staff

Sgt. Arnold Hill (20 Oct 48- 26 Feb 49)	Barbara A. Beckwith (10 May 48-)
Sgt. Stanley L. Lawrence (19 Mar 47-12 Mar 49)	Lydia W. Brooks (1 Jun. 48-15 Jun 49)
Cpl. Robert S. Woodward (18 May 48-)	William Marshall (5 Oct 46-)
Pfc. Frank W. Lind (14 Dec 48-)	

CARTOGRAPHIC SECTION

Gerald Dragton (16 Mar 48- 12 Jul 48)	Martin Krick (7 May 46-1 Jul 48)
Mary E. Harwood (12 Jul 46-)	Johannes Schueren (18 Mar 46-)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Volume I

THE COMMAND AND THE STAFF UNDER
THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

	Page
Chapter I: INTERNATIONAL TRENDS AND EVENTS AND THEIR EFFECTS UPON THE OCCUPATION FORCES	1
Trends of National Policy.	1
Development of the Policy of the Western Nations to- ward Germany	9
International Events Relating to the Spread of Communism	13
Some Events of International Significance Occurring within Germany	19
The Soviet Blockade of Berlin.	24
Other Aspects of the Berlin Scene and the Break-up of the Kommandatura.	36
II: ORGANIZATION, POLICIES, AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMAND	47
Changes in Organization and Staff.	47
Manpower Problems.	61
Disposition and Training of Troops	68
Logistical Matters	75
Matters Relating to Displaced Persons.	78
Other Trends in Policy	81
Other Events	88
Distinguished Visitors	93
III: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, EUCOM.	111

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

Chapter		Page
IV:	DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND CHIEF OF STAFF, AND SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF	124
	Office of the Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff	124
	The Office of the Secretary, General Staff	129
V:	THE ADVISERS	137
	The Negro Troop Adviser.	137
	The Adviser on Jewish Affairs.	140
	Liaison Officer Naval Affairs Adviser.	144
	Office of the Political Adviser, EUCOM	144
VI:	DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL	147
VII:	CHIEF, PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION	157
	Administrative Branch.	158
	Operations Branch.	160
	Accreditation Branch	163
VIII:	DEPUTY CHIEF, BUDGET AND FISCAL DIVISION	166
IX:	CHIEF, HISTORICAL DIVISION	175
	Occupational History Branch.	177
	Operational History (German) Branch.	180
X:	CHIEF, ALLIED CONTACT DIVISION	184
XI:	CHIEF, TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION.	191
	Operations of the 7700th TI&E Group.	192
	USAFI Activities	194
	<u>TI&E Bulletin</u> Section.	197
	TI&E Staff School and Field Liaison Section and Attitude Research.	199
	<u>Stars and Stripes</u>	201
	American Forces Network (AFN).	206

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

TABLES

	Page
Table I: Command and Staff Assignments, European Command . . .	107
II: Number and Results of Annual General Inspections Fiscal Year 1948.	149
III: Number and Disposition of Complaints Received by the Inspector General	154
IV: Status of Fiscal Year 1948 Funds on 30 Jun 48	171

CHARTS

Chart I: Organization European Command, 1 May 48 . . following	110
II: Organization Office Dep Cmdr in Chief and C of S, EUCOM following	126
III: Organization Inspector General Division, 30 Jun 48 following	147
IV: Organization Public Information Division, 2d Quarter 1948 following	157

OTHER FOUR VOLUMES TO FOLLOW:

Volume II - THE GENERAL STAFF

- Chapter XII: DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
- XIII: DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
- XIV: DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION, AND TRAINING DIVISION
- XV: DIRECTOR, LOGISTICS DIVISION
- XVI: DIRECTOR, CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Volume III - THE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

- Chapter XVII: JUDGE ADVOCATE DIVISION
- XVIII: ADJUTANT GENERAL DIVISION
- XIX: CHIEF, CHAPLAIN DIVISION
- XX: PROVOST MARSHAL DIVISION
- XXI: CHIEF, SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION
- XXII: EUCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM
- XXIII: CHIEF, CLAIMS DIVISION
- XXIV: CHIEF, DEPENDENTS SCHOOL DIVISION
- XXV: WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

Volume IV - THE TECHNICAL SERVICES

- Chapter XXVI: CHIEF, CHEMICAL DIVISION
XXVII: CHIEF, ENGINEER DIVISION
XXVIII: CHIEF, MEDICAL DIVISION
XXIX: CHIEF, ORDNANCE DIVISION
XXX: CHIEF, QUARTERMASTER DIVISION
XXXI: CHIEF, SIGNAL DIVISION
XXXII: CHIEF, TRANSPORTATION DIVISION
XXXIII: CHIEF, FINANCE DIVISION

Volume V - THE MAJOR COMMANDS

- Chapter XXXIV: MILITARY POSTS
XXXV: BREMERHAVEN PORT OF EMBARKATION
XXXVI: AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND,
EUROPEAN AREA
XXXVII: HEADQUARTERS COMMAND
XXXVIII: U.S. AIR FORCES, EUROPE
XXXIX: RELATIONS WITH THE OFFICE OF MILITARY
GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
XL: RELATIONS WITH U.S. FORCES, AUSTRIA

The contents of the following chapters are RESTRICTED:

- Chapter IV: DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND CHIEF OF
STAFF, AND SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF
- V: THE ADVISERS
- VI: DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL
- VII: CHIEF, PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION
- VIII: DEPUTY CHIEF, BUDGET AND FISCAL DIVISION
- X: CHIEF, ALLIED CONTACT DIVISION
- XI: CHIEF, TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION

Chapter I

INTERNATIONAL TRENDS AND EVENTS AND THEIR
EFFECTS UPON THE OCCUPATION FORCES

RESTRICTED
DECLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO:
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief*
European Command

Chapter I

INTERNATIONAL TRENDS AND EVENTS AND THEIR EFFECTS UPON THE OCCUPATION FORCES

TRENDS OF NATIONAL POLICY

1. Main Lines of American Policy in Europe.

In the second quarter of 1948, the dominant theme of American foreign policy bearing directly upon the position of the occupation forces in Europe continued to be the checking of communist expansion in Europe. The communist coup d'etat in Czechoslovakia at the end of February was an event of profound importance in strengthening the American determination to prevent further communist successes. At the opening of the second quarter of 1948, Italy and Finland were recognized as the countries of current strategic importance in this struggle, and the U.S. Government did not hesitate to take actions calculated to counteract communist pressure,

especially in Italy. To give effect to its policy of containing communism within the bounds that it had attained, the U.S. Congress was, at the beginning of the period under review, approaching final enactment of the European Recovery Program (ERP), appropriating vast sums of American money to assist the 16 European nations that had agreed to participate in the program to rise from a postwar paralysis of economic life. As further methods of realizing the main goal of American policy, the U.S. Government carried on a continuous verbal attack upon communism and dictatorial principles, played a prominent role in the work of the United Nations, and supported tendencies toward the unity of Western European nations for economic betterment and common defense.

2. New Trend toward Expansion of American Commitments in Europe.

a. In March 1948 there were strong indications that the U.S. Government was prepared to accept much broader commitments in Europe than ever before in peacetime. ERP was the strongest indication of this trend, and its enactment meant that the United States was agreeing to responsibilities in Western Europe's economy that would continue for years to come. The question remained of whether the United States was prepared to back up its economic aid with military assistance. President Truman, in his address (1) to the joint session of Congress on 17 March 1948, said in part:

While economic recovery in Europe is essential, measures for economic rehabilitation alone are not enough. The free nations of Europe realize that economic recovery, if it is to succeed, must be afforded some measure of protection against internal and external aggression.

Would the United States share some of the responsibility in furnishing this protection against aggression? In the same address, President Truman strongly implied that it would. He asked for the enactment by Congress, not only of ERP, but also of universal military service and the temporary reenactment of selective service legislation to bring the armed forces as promptly as possible to their authorized strength. He referred to the 50-year treaty for economic and military assistance, commonly called the Brussels Pact, signed the same day by the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg, and said: (2)

This development deserves our full support. And I am confident that the United States will, by appropriate means, extend to the free nations the support which the situation requires. . . . the United States must remain strong enough to support those countries of Europe which are threatened with communist control and police-state rule.

(3)

In another speech delivered on the same day, President Truman said:

So long as democracy is threatened in the world, and during the period in which free nations of Europe are regaining their strength, this country must remain strong in order to give support to those countries of Europe whose freedom is endangered. . . . With few exceptions, our people now understand that the United States has become the principal protector of the free world.

b. In two addresses at Berkeley and Los Angeles, California, on 19 and 20 March 1948, Secretary of State Marshall dwelt upon the same theme. He discussed the direction in which the main American effort should be made and said that "it is therefore necessary to reach a firm decision on the general strategy to be employed, economic or otherwise,

(4)
having in mind the entire situation." Secretary Marshall did not outline the high strategy of the United States in its stand against the spread of communism to the extent of stating in what region of the globe America's main effort should be made. From all that he and President Truman said in these addresses, however, it may be inferred that, in the view of the Administration, Europe was considered to be the area of highest strategic importance. These indications of willingness to accept broad military as well as economic commitments gave rise to the belief that American foreign policy was tending to what soon came to be spoken of as "Atlantic Union," which was conceived as the extension of a kind of Monroe Doctrine to embrace a large part of Western Europe. The first official expression of this doctrine came in the Vandenburg Resolution (S. Res. 239), passed by the U.S. Senate on 11 June 1948, which authorized "association of the United States, by constitutional process, with such regional and other collective arrangements as are based on continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, and as affect its security." (5) As the United States was already a party to such a regional pact for the Western Hemisphere, the Vandenburg Resolution was generally understood to be an authorization to the Administration to enter into commitments for giving military aid to the countries combined for defense under the Brussels Pact. The Vandenburg Resolution was made the starting point for discussions with representatives of the Brussels Pact nations, beginning (6) in Washington on 6 July 1948.

3. Affirmation of the Mission and Status of the Occupation Forces in Europe.

a. In any case it was clear that the occupation forces in Europe played a key role in the national policy to check communism. Established to control a potentially powerful enemy nation, the occupation forces in Europe came to be viewed more and more in the early part of 1948 as a bulwark against communism. The mere fact of their presence in Europe made them a gage for the fulfillment of American promises to protect the security of Western Europe. The importance of the occupation forces in Germany as a barrier to the spread of communism was stated forcefully by General Clay in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, a transcript of which was released in Washington on 30 March 1948. General Clay said:

(7)

If communism does penetrate into Western Germany, and if it is successful in getting a stronghold across the Rhine, then it becomes almost impossible to stop its spread throughout Europe. . . . It has become more and more apparent that the ideological struggle for Central Europe is a continuing process, and one that we may expect to last for a long time. . . . The dividing line between the Eastern and Western ideology roughly runs along the Elbe River. We believe we have established a frontier for Western thinking and Western philosophy, and that we are holding that frontier.

b. Statements of the changing mission of the occupation forces in Germany as an instrument for the execution of national policy indicated how their role in the security of Europe was linked with the question of the duration of the occupation of Germany. In his address to the joint

session of Congress on 17 March 1948, President Truman said: "It is of vital importance, for example, that we keep our occupation forces in Germany until the peace is secure in Europe."⁽⁸⁾ The course of events in the early part of 1948 indicated that the occupation would have to be continued long into the future in order to attain that end. The view of President Truman on this subject received a formal endorsement and attained a binding character approaching that of an international treaty in the six-power conference on the problems of Western Germany held in London, 27 April-7 June 1948. The communique issued at the close of that conference stated:⁽⁹⁾

The United States, United Kingdom, and French delegates reiterated the firm views of their Governments that there could not be any general withdrawal of their forces from Germany until the peace of Europe is secured.

c. A subsidiary question of great importance that developed in the early part of 1948 was whether the American occupation forces were going to stay in Berlin in face of constant annoyance and pressure from the Soviet forces to clear Berlin of the representatives of the three Western occupying powers and to make the entire city an integral part of the Soviet Zone. After the withdrawal of the Soviet delegation from the Allied Control Council on 20 March 1948, General Clay said in a press interview: "We are in Berlin by agreement, just as the Russians are in Saxony and Thuringia by agreement. We intend to stay."⁽¹⁰⁾ This view was strongly endorsed by Secretary Marshall, who said in a press conference on 25 March: "In accordance with international agreement binding on all four

control powers, the United States intends to continue to fulfill its responsibilities as a member of the Control Council and as a joint occupant of the city of Berlin." (11) As the crisis in Berlin became more acute after 1 April and took shape more clearly as a Soviet attempt to drive the forces of the Western Allies out of Berlin, Secretary Royall reported that General Clay had said in a telephone conversation that "evacuation to me is unthinkable." (12) Secretary Royall added: "General Clay proposes to sit tight in Berlin. In that proposal he has the full support of this department and of the Government." (13)

4. Developments with Respect to the European Recovery Program.

a. The foreign-aid bill was passed by Congress on 2 April 1948. It authorized the expenditure of \$5,300,000,000 during the first year of the European Recovery Program and additional sums for military aid to Greece and Turkey and for economic and military aid to China to bring the total authorization to \$6,098,000,000. (14) President Truman appointed Paul G. Hoffman as Economic Cooperation Administrator, gave him cabinet rank, and a special roving ambassador, W. Averell Harriman, as an assistant, and set up a special advisory board of 12 members. Hoffman's concepts of the task were reported as follows: (15)

The goal of American aid to Europe should be a production increase there of about one-third. Aid gauged on this basis was expected to bring inflationary pressure in the United States, which was to be dealt with boldly.

As a minimum condition of aid, the nations receiving it were to carry out the commitments they made at Paris to help themselves.

Western Germany was to be made an integral part of the recovery of Western Europe. Germany's production potential could be utilized without leading to the resurgence of German military power.

Money and material sent to Europe must be used in a realistic and businesslike manner.

Loans should be truly loans; currency transactions should be currency transactions; and gifts should be gifts. ERP was to be a two-way street. Sooner or later we have to wake up to the fact that unless we are willing to receive goods we cannot expect to receive payment.

b. Early in 1948 the charter and statutes of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation to carry into effect the European Recovery Program were completed. They were signed by representatives of the 16 participating nations in Paris on 16 April. (16)

c. An allocation of \$80,000,000 was made to Bizonia for the period ending 30 June 1948, but actual purchases of goods for delivery to Germany were small, consisting largely of fruit and vegetables from Italy and tobacco and binder twine from the United States. Dr. Kurt Haefner and Dr. Gunther Kaiser from the U.S. Zone and Hubert Armbuster and Kurt Dortenbach of the French Zone served as technical advisers at the meeting of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation which convened on 27 April. On 24 May the Bipartite Control Group approved the appointment of Dr. Hubert Frommel, deputy chief statistician; Dr. Wilhelm Doerr, secretary, and Miss Irene Meyer and Miss Ingeborg Coleman, of the secretarial staff, to Bizonia's permanent delegation in Paris. This group went to Paris early in June. At that time the coordinator (17) (18) (19)

statement revealed that the conference had made few important additions to the policies agreed upon in its first session. It confirmed, however, the decisions of the first session, including, first, the principle of the inclusion of the Benelux countries in the formulation of policy respecting Western Germany; secondly, the participation of Western Germany in ERP; thirdly, the international control of the Ruhr; and, fourthly, the affirmation that the future government of Germany should be federal in form. With respect to the last point, the policy of the Western nations had now become much more clearly defined, and the conference recommended that the three Military Governors of Western Germany should hold an early meeting with the ministers president of the Länder as a first step toward the drafting of a constitution for Germany. The conference also made an important step in trizonal union in agreeing to the joint conduct and control of the external trade of the U.S., British, and French Zones of Germany. The three occupying powers agreed that they would not withdraw their forces from Germany until the peace of Europe is secured and without prior consultation. The common policy on the international control of the Ruhr was detailed in a draft agreement prepared for consideration by the governments.

6. Developments toward Trizonal Union.

As has just been pointed out, an important step toward trizonal union was taken at the six-power conference, the results of which were announced on 7 June, in an agreement for the joint conduct and control of the external trade of Western Germany. That conference, however, was not willing to go further. Its report stated:

It has been recognized that a complete economic merger of the two areas (Bizonia and the French Zone) cannot effectively take place until further progress has been made in establishing the necessary German institutions common to the entire area.

The first trizonal economic endeavor of the Western occupying powers was the inclusion of the banks in the French Zone in the newly created Bank of the German Länder, established in Bizonia as a central bank for the stabilization of currency and credit. This association of banks in the three zones became effective on 1 April 1948. (22)

7. Developments toward European Union.

a. The second quarter of 1948 was marked by important advances, both official and unofficial, toward the unity of Western European nations. One of the most striking developments was the establishment of the 16-nation Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the international organization for the execution of ERP. The convention setting up this organization provided for a council consisting of representatives of all the participating states, an executive committee of seven members designated annually by the council, a secretary-general, and a permanent headquarters or secretariat.

b. On 17 April the foreign ministers of the five nations--the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg--which had signed the Brussels Pact the previous month, established a standing organization at London which was to meet monthly. On 30 April it was announced that the same nations had set up a permanent military organization to examine problems of common defense. The communique issued after the first meeting of the military staffs said: (23)

for ERP matters for the German Bizonal Executive Committee attended, as an observer, the meeting of the council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris. The general secretary of the organization was in Frankfurt on 15 June and attended meetings of ERP committees and a special meeting between the joint chairmen and the German Bizonal Executive Committee. W. Averell Harriman of the Economic Cooperation Administration and William H. Draper, Jr., Under Secretary of the Army, were in Frankfurt on 30 June 1948.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE POLICY OF THE WESTERN
NATIONS TOWARD GERMANY

5. Resumption of London Conference of Western Nations on Policy toward Germany. 27 April-7 June 1948.

The six-power conference on the problems of Western Germany, attended by representatives of the three Western occupying powers and the Benelux nations--Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg--during its first session in London from 23 February to 6 March 1948 had reached agreement on the participation of Western Germany in ERP, on basic principles of the future government of Germany, and on other subjects. Its sessions were resumed on 27 April and continued to 7 June. On the latter date, a communique was issued, summarizing the common report which the delegates were submitting to their respective governments. This

In accordance with Article III of the communique issued on the 17th of April 1948, by the foreign ministers of the five powers signatory to the Brussels treaty, the defense ministers of the five powers held their first meeting today.

They were attended by the chiefs of staff of their countries and other service representatives.

The ministers decided upon the organization and composition of the military committee of the five powers which will be of a permanent character. This committee will examine the common defense problems within the scope of the Brussels treaty.

The sessions of this military committee continued throughout the entire period under review. No American military experts participated in the
(24)
discussions.

c. On 7 May the unofficial Congress of Europe was opened in The Hague by an address by Winston Churchill. Made up of 700 delegates representing many European nations, this assembly adopted resolutions expressing aspirations for a thoroughgoing political and economic union
(25)
of Europe.

8. Tripartite Exit Control Agreement.

The Tripartite Exit Control Agreement, which previously had been signed by General Clay and General Koenig and was already in effect except as it related to the emigration of displaced persons, was signed by Gen. N.C.D. Brownjohn on behalf of General Robertson, the British Military Governor, on 27 April 1948. The agreement became effective on 28 May 1948. The original Tripartite Travel Agreement, which had been adopted on 22 May 1946, had established the Combined Travel Board and defined its functions

in broad terms. The new agreement, under negotiation among the Western occupying powers since early in 1947, covered all exit control problems involving departure of groups of persons from the three western zones of Germany. For the purposes of the agreement the three western zones included the three western sectors of Berlin. The regulations governing travel documents for displaced persons actually went into effect on 22
(26)
March 1948.

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS RELATING TO THE
SPREAD OF COMMUNISM

9. Developments with Respect to the Greek Aid Program.

a. The foreign-aid bill passed by Congress on 2 April 1948 authorized the expenditure of \$275,000,000 in military aid for Greece and Turkey. At about the same time, the Greek Government forces gained a victory over the communist guerrilla forces at Mt. Pierus, which marked the first offensive action by the Government forces since the beginning
(27)
of the program of American aid. In mid-April, the Government forces, spurred by the American Mission for Aid to Greece, opened its long awaited
(28)
general offensive against the guerrillas. By mid-June a major offensive to isolate the guerrilla forces from their sources of supply in neighboring
(29)
communist states was reported to be in progress.

b. In May 1948 one shipload of surplus Army goods and captured
(30)
enemy ammunition, provided by the European Command, was shipped to Greece.

In the same month, the shipment of 1,500 surplus rail freight cars from the European Command to Greece was completed, except for 48 cars remaining in the Greek In-Transit Depot at Karlsruhe. (31)

10. Developments with Respect to the Turkish Aid Program.

The American program of military aid for Turkey began in earnest at the end of March 1948 with the arrival in Turkey of Maj. Gen. H. L. MacBride, the head of the Turkish U.S. Army Group (TUSAG). Up to that time the principal American aid in Turkey had been a program for the modernization of her highway system, which included the furnishing of highway equipment, some of which had been shipped from the European Command in October 1947. With the establishment of the American military mission in Turkey and the arrival of large quantities of surplus U.S. Army equipment, the retraining and modernization of the Turkish Army was begun. (32) The materials furnished to Turkey included 11 surplus U.S. Navy vessels. (33) Materials shipped by the European Command from surplus stocks included one shipload of gasoline cans, ammunition, communications equipment, and medical supplies sent in May 1948; and aircraft flown to Turkey consisting of 15 A-26B, 15 A-36C, and 143 P-47D. Supplies or equipment sent by the European Command to Turkey were required to be new or completely reconditioned. (34) (35)

11. Check of Communism in Italy.

As the Italian elections of April approached, the U.S. Government used the means at its disposal to strengthen the anticommunist parties. In March the U.S., British, and French Governments proposed simultaneously

that the peace treaty with Italy be revised to return the city of Trieste
(36)
and the surrounding internationalized area to Italy. In his speech at
the University of California, Berkeley, on 19 March, Secretary Marshall
made it clear that Italy could expect no aid under ERP, if she voted
(37)
communist in the elections. The voting, which took place on 18 and 19
April, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the moderate forces
supporting Premier Alcide de Gasperi. The Communists, however, polled
over 30 percent of the popular vote and gained about the same percentage
of seats in the Italian Parliament. While the election meant that Italy
would go communist in the near future, except by violence, it demonstrated
that northern Italy was still a communist stronghold and that the Italian
Communist Party was a force of great strength in the politics of Europe.

12. Finnish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Security.

The Finnish-Soviet Friendship and Security Pact, negotiated in
Moscow, was signed on 6 April 1948. In his report to the country on 9
(38)
April, Finnish President Juho K. Paasikivi said:

Finland's participation in a war against the Soviet
Union is absolutely excluded, and let us hope our land
and its territory will be spared in the future from an
attack by possible enemies of the Soviet Union.

The new treaty is designed to accomplish that. In
that case the military clauses of the treaty will
remain unapplied, and that will be the best result
from Finland's point of view, as well as that of all
other countries. . . .

The commission had held more than 100 meetings in London in an effort to
(40)
agree upon terms for a peace treaty. In a press conference on 26 May,
Secretary Marshall blamed the Soviet Union for the failure of the negoti-
(41)
ations. He stated that the principal point leading to the breakdown
of negotiations was the Soviet Union's support of Yugoslavia's claims to
Austrian territory and \$150,000,000 in reparations.

14. Establishment of the State of Israel and its Effect in the U.S.
Zone.

On 14 May 1948 Palestine Jews proclaimed their independence and
(42)
established the Free State of Israel. President Truman recognized the
new state within a few hours. Dr. William Haber, adviser on Jewish affairs
to General Clay, said that Jewish male displaced persons of military age
probably would get the highest priority in emigration from Germany. He
said that the new Jewish state probably would feel obligated to clear the
U.S. Zone of Jewish displaced persons ahead of the other zones, in return
for the care and security given by the U.S. Government. He confirmed that
a Jewish agency, which had become the official representative of the
government of Israel, had been registering Jewish displaced persons in the
occupied zones with the aim of establishing priorities for those physically
able to take part in the war against the Arabs.

15. Warsaw Conference of Foreign Ministers of Soviet Satellite States.

Foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania,
Bulgaria, Poland, and Albania met in Warsaw with Foreign Minister Molotov,
21-25 June, and adopted resolutions calling for a four-power meeting to

In our treaty (as compared with the Rumanian and Hungarian) the duty of consultation has been limited and has been made as restricted as possible.

It becomes effective only when a threat of aggression against Finnish territory has been established. The word 'established' signifies a mutual expression of views.

The Finnish Parliament approved the treaty by a vote of 157 to 11 on 28 April, two months after President Paasikivi received a personal letter from Marshal Stalin asking for the pact. The text of the treaty, as announced by the Soviet Government, allayed fears that Finland was being subjected to Soviet pressure and that a fate similar to that of Czechoslovakia awaited her in the near future. The treaty gave the Soviet Union no additional bases in Finland and contained no provisions infringing the
(39)
sovereignty of Finland.

13. Suspension of Conference on Austrian Peace Treaty.

The United States suspended the four-power talks on an Austrian peace treaty on 6 May 1948 when the Soviet delegate, N.P. Koptimov, said that he would insist upon the recognition of Yugoslavia's claims to about 800 square miles of southern Austria and to more than \$150,000,000 in reparations. After the statement by the Soviet member, James Majoribanks, representing the United Kingdom, said that he felt it necessary to ask his government if there was any utility in continuing the talks. The American delegate, Samuel Reber, then serving as chairman, gave notice that he would not call another meeting unless new proposals were submitted. The western powers taking part in the conference had insisted that Austria's frontiers of January 1938 be preserved and that she escape all reparations.

take up questions concerning Germany. There were a large number of other delegates present and it was considered possible that this meeting may have considered the quarrel between the Cominform and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. The fact that the Yugoslav Communist Party was read out of the Cominform at a meeting in Rumania in mid-June was disclosed in a (44) communique published in Prague on 28 June 1948. One report regarding the Warsaw conference was that it had to do with Soviet proposals for the organization of an independent Eastern Germany. The statement which was announced at the close of the meeting called for, first, the final demilitarization of Germany; secondly, control over the industry of the Ruhr in order to develop peaceful industry and prevent the use of resources for military purposes; thirdly, creation of a provisional democratic all-German government; and, fourthly, conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany based on the Potsdam Agreement and withdrawal of all occupation troops one year after the signing of the treaty.

16. Developments Relating to the Authenticity of Protocol M.

The document known as Protocol M, originally published on 14 January 1948 in Berlin, was, for all practical purposes, condemned as a forgery. It purported to be a plan for communist action in Western Germany, outlining a program of strikes and sabotage designed to check the effect of ERP. A dispatch to the New York Times, filed from Italy on 10 April, reported that the British authorities, who had originally released the document in the belief that it was genuine, had discovered it to be a clever forgery. The occasion was taken to point out that the tension in

Europe created an atmosphere favorable to the perpetration of such
hoaxes. (45) On 19 April, a representative of the British Government
admitted in the House of Commons that the authenticity of the document
was doubtful. He stated that investigation had led to a German who
admitted being the author. The British Government, however, called
attention to the fact that Protocol M corresponded to events that had
transpired in Germany and stated its belief that the document had been
compiled from authoritative communist sources. (46)

SOME EVENTS OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE
OCCURRING WITHIN GERMANY

17. Expulsion of Hungarian Missions from U.S. Zone.

a. On 5 April 1948 General Clay received a detailed report of the incident involving American military escorts on a repatriation train, who on 23 January 1948 had been detained at the Hungarian border. The report stated that the train carrying 488 Hungarian repatriates accompanied by an escort consisting of 1 officer, 1 warrant officer, and 11 enlisted men of the U.S. Army, left Piding, Germany, at about 1900 hours on 21 January 1948. It reached the Hungarian border at Hegyeshalom at 0800 on 23 January and crossed into Hungary. The train commander presented his orders to Maj. Erno Razo, the chief of the Hungarian Border Police. The orders, which had been approved by the Hungarian Liaison Mission in Munich, provided that the train was to proceed to Komarom, Hungary, about 60

kilometers inside the border. Major Razo informed the train commander that the American escort could not proceed further than Hegyeshalom.

b. In reply to protests, Major Razo said that the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior had checked with the American Legation, which was not willing to clear the escort. He further pointed out that the stamp of the Hungarian Liaison Mission on one of the documents lacked a signature. The American train commander insisted that Major Razo sign an itemized statement, assuming responsibility in the name of the Hungarian Government for the train and all American equipment on it, with the understanding that the train would go to Komarom, unload the repatriates, and return immediately to Hegyeshalom.

c. The train departed and members of the escort remained in Hegyeshalom, where they were subjected to continuous surveillance by the Hungarian police. All except four returned to Vienna on the Orient Express on 23 January. The empty repatriation train was returned to Hegyeshalom at 1500 hours on 25 January. Several blankets, water cans, and other equipment were missing. The train commander insisted that the missing property be returned and a Hungarian policeman finally produced eight blankets. Major Razo refused to permit the train to leave until the document he had signed was returned to him. After considerable argument and failure to obtain any more of the missing property, the train commander returned the paper.

d. On 25 January, about an hour and a half before the train was scheduled to leave, a Soviet troop train pulled up beside the repatriation train and troops proceeded to plunder the American train, taking a

considerable number of blankets, cots, the mess gear of the warrant officer, and other articles. A member of the escort went to the troop train commander and complained about the action of the Soviet troops and attempted to have the stolen goods returned, but was unsuccessful. The empty train with the remaining members of the escort left Hegyeshalom in the evening of 25 January and returned to the U.S. Zone of Germany.

e. General Clay directed that the Hungarian Repatriation Mission accredited to EUCOM Headquarters be informed of this incident and advised that, unless a satisfactory explanation was forthcoming within 72 hours, he would be obliged to give consideration to what further action should be taken. This period was later extended 72 hours and expired at 1000 hours on 12 April. The explanation which was given by the Hungarian representatives and a note from the Hungarian Foreign Office, dated 12 April 1948, to the American Legation in Budapest were considered unsatisfactory by the United States authorities. On 15 April 1948 General Clay requested the 4 members of the Hungarian Repatriation Mission and the 11 members of the Hungarian Restitution Mission to leave the U.S. Zone of Germany within 48 hours. They complied with this request. The Hungarian Government, in a communique regarding this incident, gave an entirely (47) different version, denying that any of the train equipment was stolen.

18. The Disappearance of Lt. Colonel Tassoey.

a. On 26 April 1948 Maj. Gen. S. M. Barinov, acting Chief of Staff of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, requested an interview with General Gailey, Chief of Staff of OMGUS, at which he made

a formal protest regarding the disappearance of Lt. Col. J. D. Tassoev, the inspector of the Soviet transportation group at Bremen. General Barinov alleged that Lt. Colonel Tassoev visited the home of Stanley Clem, American director of the port of Bremen, on 23 April, after which he disappeared. General Barinov accused the American authorities of having kidnaped Tassoev. (48) General Gailey told General Barinov that the incident would be investigated, that the United States authorities did not countenance kidnaping, and that the protest would be turned over to the commanding general of the U. S. Zone. A translation of the protest was sent to General Hays, the Deputy Military Governor, and to General Walsh, Director of Intelligence, who started an investigation. The Soviet authorities released to the German press in their zone a report similar to that presented to General Gailey, whence it found its way into newspapers in western countries.

b. On 26 April the Soviet Military Administration was informed by telephone that the Soviet Liaison Mission at Frankfurt was the appropriate Soviet Agency to handle the matter, and if it so desired, could dispatch a group to Bremen at any time to consult with the Soviet representatives there. (49) On 30 April Lt. Gen. M. Dratvin, Deputy Commander in Chief, Soviet Military Administration in Germany, wrote to General Hays asking that a special Soviet commission be given immediate clearance to proceed to Bremen. The commission was to consist of Soviet Consul Sosnovsky; Zakharov, a representative of the Personnel Office of the Reparations and Restitutions Division; and Lt. Colonel Alexeyev. In his reply General Hays said: (50)

In reply to your letter of 30 April 1948, I must point out that I have advised you that your Liaison Mission at Frankfurt may undertake such investigation as it desires in Bremen with respect to the alleged disappearance of Lieutenant Colonel Tassojev. In view of the fact that this comes within the purview of the Liaison Mission, it is difficult for us to understand why a special commission needs to be sent to Bremen for this purpose.

On 5 May General Dratvin wrote again to General Hays repeating the main allegations and demanding again that permission be given for an investigation by a special Soviet commission. (51) On 6 May General Hays assured General Dratvin that a careful search had been conducted for Lt. Colonel Tassojev. (52) General Hays said:

We have not been able to uncover any evidence to support your contention that Soviet Colonel Tassojev was kidnaped. On the contrary, the evidence we have been able to obtain so far shows that when last seen in Bremen, Soviet Colonel Tassojev was free to do and act as he pleased and was not molested in any way. I assure you that Soviet Colonel Tassojev is not and has not been in the custody of or detained by any United States agents or personnel of Military Government.

(53)

c. On 7 May General Hays wrote to General Dratvin as follows:

I have received this morning through official channels, a statement made by the British Foreign Office which explains the disappearance of Soviet Colonel Tassojev and his present location. Text of the British Foreign Office statement was as follows:

1. Colonel Tassojev, formerly in charge Soviet Reparations Mission in U.S.A. Enclave at Bremen, has voluntarily defected and has arrived in U.K.
2. Colonel Tassojev, who was due to return to the Soviet Union, called on U.S. Port Director at Bremen to say goodbye. There he met a friend and decided to leave Bremen forthwith and to hand himself over to British authorities with a view to obtaining permission to go to U.K.

21. Exchange of Letters between the Military Authorities.

In the meantime, the new restrictions imposed by the Soviet (60) authorities had been discussed in an official exchange of letters. In a letter of 31 March, General Gailey stated that the American military authorities recognized the right of the Soviet authorities to satisfy themselves of the identity of passengers proceeding by automobile, but they did not recognize the right of the Soviet military authorities to inspect the personal belongings of Americans traveling by automobile or to board military passenger or freight trains for the purpose of inspecting the papers or personal belongings of passengers or the cargo. In a letter of 3 April, General Dratvin denied that there ever was an agreement providing for the free and unrestricted use of established corridors by the Western Allied for access to Berlin, and held out the possibility of a meeting of Soviet and Western representatives to clarify the new regulations. In a letter of 4 April, General Gailey again asserted that the American authorities could not permit Soviet inspection of official trains, but that they were willing to meet with Soviet representatives to attempt to determine mutually satisfactory procedures. This exchange of letters left the situation unchanged. Neither side had receded from its position, and no meeting for the clarification of the new regulations took place.

22. Development of the Blockade during April.

a. On 5 April EUCOM Headquarters announced new regulations on travel to and from the U.S. Sector of Berlin. Members of the occupation

forces and persons employed by or accompanying them were no longer authorized to travel to Berlin on leave or pass. Moreover, travel by military or private motor vehicle was to be authorized only in special circumstances. Persons then in Berlin with their vehicles, and persons away from their duty station in Berlin with their vehicles, were authorized to return to their home stations. The new regulations made it clear that travel to and from Berlin in duty status would continue to
(61)
be by air.

b. While the movement of military freight into Berlin by rail and highway was not being interfered with after the first few days of April, the effect of the Soviet restrictions was to prevent the movement of freight out of Berlin by such means. The Soviet authorities took the view that the Western Allied were looting Berlin, so their regulations required that nothing could be shipped westward out of Berlin without their approval, except the personal belongings of travelers carried as baggage. In the early part of April, as a result of American unwillingness to submit to Soviet inspection of westbound freight shipments, a large quantity of household effects of American families returning to the United States or being transferred to other parts of the U.S. Zone accumulated in Berlin. By 12 April the accumulation was said to consist of 157,000 pounds of effects belonging to 147 families. On that date, the
(62)
Army began the transportation of such effects by air.

c. By mid-April, all passengers to and from Berlin and the U.S. Zone proper and much cargo consisting principally of mail, milk, and eggs, were being carried by air. During the first 14 days of April, USAFE C-47

3. In accordance traditional British practice of giving asylum to political refugees he has been accepted in this country.

Our investigation finds there is no foundation for the allegations made in your letters to me of 30 April and 5 May 1948, and the Soviet memorandum note of 26 April 1948, that Soviet Colonel Tassoev was kidnaped.

In view of the above I see no point in pursuing any further investigation of this case.

19. Return of Tassoev to Soviet Control.

On 28 May the British announced they had returned Tassoev to the Soviet authorities in Berlin on 20 May. Accounts which were carried in the Soviet press charged that Tassoev had been taken to London where he was held against his will while the British attempted to force him to sign a paper denouncing the Soviet Union. In contrast with this a Paris newspaper account said that the British had traded Tassoev for Igor Klein, a Russian-born British interpreter, who had been seized by Soviet authorities in Berlin some weeks before and who was returned to British custody on 18 May.

(54)

THE SOVIET BLOCKADE OF BERLIN

20. The Beginning of the Soviet Blockade of Berlin.

On 30 March 1948 Lt. Gen. Mikhail I. Dratvin, Soviet deputy commander in Germany, announced the intention of the Soviet authorities to introduce on 1 April new restrictions upon the travel of persons and the

movement of cargo into Berlin. These restrictions consisted of the requirement of new types of documents for persons and cargo, to be enforced by Soviet military representatives who would board trains, including the military trains of the Western Allies, for the purpose of examining papers. (55) Some confusion ensued during the first day of enforcement of the new regulations. One American military passenger train passed from Berlin to Bremerhaven when the officer in charge allowed the Soviet representative to board the train. Other American military trains were turned back by the officers in charge rather than to submit to an inspection by the Soviet authorities. Before the end of 1 April, all American, British, and French military rail traffic was stopped. As it appeared that the Soviet policy was to impose restrictions that the Western Allies could not accept and thus halt all military passenger and freight movements into and out of Berlin, General Clay ordered that both passengers and freight be transported by air. Some 15,000 pounds of food (56) were flown into Berlin on the first day of the air lift, 1 April 1948. Late on 2 April, an American military supply train was permitted to pass unhindered into Berlin. (57) Transport of food supplies by air continued for four days, but was halted on 5 April, as it seemed that there would be no further interference with freight shipments by rail. (58) Military passenger trains were not, however, resumed, and passengers, mail, and milk continued to be carried by air. (59)

the 16th Infantry Regiment and the 16th U.S. Constabulary Squadron, units stationed in Berlin, operated regular patrols between Berlin and Helmstedt. These patrols carried emergency equipment for minor tire and motor repairs. The 279th Station Hospital in Berlin provided ambulance service as required. (73) These services were continued until the road link with Berlin was cut by Soviet action in June.

25. Beginnings of Soviet Interference with Water Transportation.

There was no inland waterway link between Berlin and the U.S. Zone proper, but barge traffic by a combined system of rivers and canals between Berlin and the British Zone was a factor of considerable importance in the economy of Berlin. Except for coal, the waterway was little used for military traffic, but barges brought a large share of the food supply of the Berlin population, including American shipments from the port of Bremerhaven to the western sectors of Berlin. The first indication that the Soviet authorities intended to interfere with water transportation came in the announcement of the British Military Government on 20 April that all barge traffic from the British Zone passing into or through the Soviet Zone had been halted. Without notice, the Soviet authorities had required that barges of British Zone registry or carrying cargoes (74) originating in the Soviet Zone be provided with new kinds of documents. In consequence, the British authorities ordered a halt of all barge traffic out of their zone. On the last day of April, the British authorities, having perceived that the Soviet authorities were not in fact enforcing any new regulations, ordered a resumption of barge traffic on the (75) old basis.

26. Discontinuance of International Passenger Connections with Berlin.

On 22 April the Soviet authorities notified military government officials of the Western Allies that the two passenger coaches dispatched daily from Berlin since 1945 to connect with the Nord Express at Osnabrück in the British Zone would no longer be provided. This service had long been used by members of the Allied staffs, as well as by ordinary international travelers, for travel to and from points in Western Europe. The discontinuance of the service marked the cutting of the last link with
(76)
Berlin for travel by rail.

27. Status of Transport to and from Berlin from Late April to Mid-June.

From the occurrence of the events just chronicled until mid-June, the situation in transportation to and from Berlin remained substantially unchanged. The travel of persons of Western Allied nationalities by rail was completely cut off, and all such persons were transported, as far as the American occupation forces were concerned, in regular and special mission flights by USAFE. Passenger travel by motor vehicle was also greatly restricted. The movement of military freight to Berlin, both for the supply of the American garrison and as relief goods for the German population of the western sectors, proceeded normally by rail, road, and water. The transportation of cargo to Berlin by air reached no unusual proportions. Freight shipments out of Berlin were, however, seriously restricted by Soviet regulations requiring prior approval for all shipments.

transports carried 711 passengers, 143,864 pounds of mail, and 283 tons of cargo, in addition to regularly scheduled passenger flights. Only about 5 percent of the cargo was transported during the second week of April, as military freight trains were then being allowed to proceed (63) without interference to Berlin.

23. Withdrawal of Wire Maintenance Crews.

a. The isolation of the forces of the Western Allies in Berlin became more complete as a result of Soviet action which required the withdrawal on 15 April 1948 of American military maintenance crews from the communications line running through Soviet-occupied territory. Under an agreement concluded in April 1947, the U.S. Army stationed maintenance and supervisory crews at the repeater stations on Cable FK-41, which carried all the telephone and telegraph wire circuits between the U.S. Sector of Berlin and the U.S. Zone proper. (64) In the early part of 1948, the Americans assigned to this duty included one officer, eight enlisted men, and one civilian technician. They operated as crews of four at a time in the Soviet Zone, visiting the repeater stations for the purpose of inspecting equipment and supervising the German employees of the Deutsche Post who were operating American equipment. The members of these crews were required to have special passes issued by the Soviet Military Administration on a quarterly basis. On 22 March 1948 the American authorities requested in writing the renewal of the passes due to expire (65) on 15 April. On 30 March the Chief of the Soviet Interzonal Facilities Bureau of the Allied Control Authority gave verbal notice that the passes

(66)
for the maintenance crews would not be renewed. While General Hays
(67)
protested against this action, the Soviet authorities did not renew the
passes. In consequence, American maintenance crews could not enter the
Soviet Zone after 15 April. While this action gave the Soviet Army full
power to interfere with American communications, no overt act of this
nature occurred. At the same time, the British were required to withdraw
(68)
their signalmen stationed at the Soviet headquarters in Magdeburg.

24. Ousting of American and British Aid Stations on Autobahn.

a. Since early in 1946, the U.S. Army, with the permission of
the Soviet authorities, had operated aid and repair stations along the
autobahn running from Helmstedt to Berlin. Early in 1948, only one
American station was operating, located at Nahmitz, 30 miles west of
Berlin, while the British operated a similar station about 8 miles farther
to the west. On 28 March 1948, in a letter to General Hays, General
Dratvin requested the discontinuance of the American station by 1 May,
pointing out that the original agreement under which it had been
(69)
established called for its operation only during winter months. At the
same time, the British authorities were requested to remove their aid
(70)
station. On the part of the American military authorities, General Hays
had no choice but to accede to the Soviet request. In doing so, he
apprised the Soviet authorities of the American intention to maintain
(71)
roving patrols on the autobahn to succor stalled motorists, a plan which
(72)
was not welcomed by the Soviet authorities.

b. After the closing of the aid stations, the 3d Battalion of

in this large population, now cut off from its normal sources of food supply, were great and offered a serious threat to the prestige and security of the forces of the Western Allies in Germany. Not only Berlin, but also the entire Soviet Zone, was closed to normal travel and trade. The United States and the United Kingdom made the isolation more complete by their retaliatory action in imposing an embargo on travel and freight (84) movements.

31. The Beginning of the Supply of Western Berlin by Air.

a. When Berlin was completely isolated as an immediate result of the introduction of a new currency in the western zones on 20 June 1948, the western occupying nations immediately began preparations for the supply of western Berlin, including both the Allied and the German populations, by air. Thus began at the end of June the vast air operation for the transportation of supplies to Berlin commonly referred to as the "Berlin Air Lift" or "Operation VITTLES." It was by no means a new idea. From the beginning of the occupation of Berlin, the Western Allies realized that their position in that international island in a sea of Soviet-occupied territory was precarious, and that their line of supply and communication to the west was long and thin and capable of being cut by Soviet action. As early as mid-January 1948, in the midst of the tension immediately following the breakdown of the London foreign ministers conference a month before, General Clay stated publicly that, if the Soviet forces interfered with Allied rail shipments to Berlin, supplies would be (85) flown in by air. The supply by air of the American colony in Berlin was

tried out on a small scale in the first few days of April 1948, when Soviet restrictions on east-bound freight shipments caused a temporary stoppage. The problem was presented in its full magnitude at the end of June, when the United States and the United Kingdom were faced with the necessity of supplying, not only their own forces in Berlin, but the entire German population of the western sectors.

b. The transportation of supplies for the German population of western Berlin began in a small way on 26 June, the day after the Soviet authorities stopped the flow of foodstuffs into the western sectors of Berlin from sources in the Soviet Zone. On 26 June, a Saturday, two flying fortresses and a number of C-47 transports flew in a quantity of evaporated and powdered milk for distribution to babies and 8½ tons of (86) serums and vaccines for German hospitals. There appear to have been no unusual number of flights on the following day. On Monday, 28 June, the operation reached a new tempo with over 100 flights bringing in supplies, not only for the American population, but also food of high caloric value and medical supplies for the Germans. At the same time, it was announced that the American Air Force in Germany would be reinforced by 39 C-54 cargo (87) planes, some of which joined the operation on 1 July. (88) The operation expanded rapidly during the last two days of June, and the British forces (89) joined in the task of feeding western Berliners.

This restricted American shipments to those by air and subjected German shipments to delays and restrictions. In general, Soviet action placed no serious burden upon the American occupation forces, except in the matter of passenger travel. Most important, there had not been up until the middle of June, except for a few days in late April when shipments by water were suspended, any serious interference in the flow of supplies, particularly food, from the western zones and the United States for the German population of the western sectors of Berlin.

28. Temporary Halt of Freight Shipments, 11-12 June 1948.

In the evening of 11 June Soviet authorities suddenly halted a number of freight trains moving from the U.S. and British Zones to Berlin. In all, eight trains including one bearing American military supplies were halted for almost 24 hours. The Soviet authorities appeared to be enforcing new regulations requiring the exact labeling of each freight car as to contents and destination. The enforcement of these regulations was, however, soon abandoned and trains were allowed to proceed. (77)

29. The Severance of the Autobahn.

On 15 June, the Soviet authorities for a while halted all Western Allied motor traffic leaving Berlin on the autobahn route to the west. Later, they announced that the bridge over the Elbe River had been closed for repairs and allowed traffic to proceed. (78) The Soviet authorities provided a detour leading over a poor road for a distance of five miles to a ferry and over an equally poor road for the same distance to return to the autobahn. The capacity of the ferry was too limited to allow for the

passage of normal traffic. The full effect of this restriction was not felt, as all motor traffic on this route was halted after a few days because of other developments.

30. The Severance of All Land and Water Transportation as a Result of Currency Reform.

a. On 19 June the Western Allies announced the introduction, to take effect the next day, of a new currency in all areas of Germany occupied by them. The Soviet answer was an almost complete blockade of travel by persons of all nationalities and of freight movements into the Soviet Zone by all means of movement except by air. At first, some freight trains carrying supplies for Berlin were allowed to pass, and barge traffic was allowed to continue to move. There was some doubt at first as to how complete would be the Soviet control of military freight shipments into Berlin, but when it became evident on 20 June that Soviet officials intended to search all freight cars, ostensibly to determine whether the new Western currency was being brought into Berlin, the American authorities halted all such shipments. On 25 June incoming barge traffic was stopped by Soviet action, making the isolation of the western sectors of Berlin complete. The Soviet authorities also halted the flow of foodstuffs and coal from sources in the Soviet Zone into the western sectors of Berlin.

b. Thus, the blockade, which had up to that time been directed almost exclusively at the military traffic of the Western Allies, now became complete also for the German population of the western sectors of Berlin, estimated at 2,250,000. The possibilities of suffering and unrest

Military Government. Some few matters related directly to the sphere of the military forces, such as the guard companies of displaced persons employed by the American forces, a perennial subject of Soviet criticism, and the continued existence of displaced persons camps in the U.S. Sector. The meeting on 29 May was characterized as one of the longest and bitterest in the history of the Kommandatura. It was marked especially by remarks of Maj. Gen. Alexander G. Kotikov, Commandant of the Soviet Sector, to the effect that the Soviet Sector was a part of the Soviet Zone. (94) Up to that time, such claims had been left for expression in the Soviet-licensed German press.

34. Soviet Withdrawal from the Kommandatura.

a. At a meeting of the Kommandatura on 16 June, agreement was reached on a plan to increase the food rations of the population of the entire city--said to have been the first important matter in nearly a year upon which the four military commandants succeeded in reaching an agreement. Violent disagreement developed, however, on account of the unilateral Soviet action in having put into effect in their sector the provisions of a plan called "Fourteen Points to Ameliorate the Legal and Material Position of the Workers of Berlin." The Commandants of the western sectors demanded that this Soviet action be rescinded, but the Soviet delegation adamantly refused. At about 2300 hours, Col. Frank L. Howley, the American Commandant, withdrew from the meeting, leaving his deputy, Col. William Babcock, as his representative. After this, the French chairman, Gen. Jean Ganeval, proposed that the matter in dispute

be removed from the agenda, which would have made it possible to pass on to other items of business and to bring the long meeting to a close. At this point the Soviet representative, Col. Alexei Jelisarov, also a deputy acting for Maj. General Kotikov, withdrew from the meeting without waiting for adjournment or the fixing of a date for the next meeting.

b. The similarity to the Soviet withdrawal from the Control Council on 20 March 1948 gave rise to much speculation as to whether the Kommandatura would assemble again. During the latter half of June, the Chiefs of Staff of the four military municipal administrations and some committees of the Kommandatura held meetings from time to time. The transaction of business was irregular, and the Soviet representatives often failed to appear at scheduled meetings. (95) At a meeting on 1 July 1948 of the Chiefs of Staff of the four military municipal administrations, constituting the Secretariat of the Kommandatura, the Soviet Chief of Staff, Col. Boris Kalinin, read a statement as follows: (96)

As the Soviet Chief of Staff I am authorized to make the following statement:

The well-known behavior of Colonel Howley and the lack of reaction on the part of the British and French representatives to the protest made by the Soviet authorities, as well as the separate actions of the French, U.S., and British authorities in introducing currency reform of the Western Zones into Berlin, a city which is part of the economic system of the Soviet occupation Zone, have resulted in the fact that the quadripartite meetings in the Allied Kommandatura cannot take place any longer.

In connection with this, the Soviet representatives will no longer participate in the quadripartite meetings of the bodies of the Allied Kommandatura in the city of Berlin. That is all.

OTHER ASPECTS OF THE BERLIN SCENE AND THE
BREAK-UP OF THE KOMMANDATURA

32. Aftermath of the Soviet Withdrawal from the Allied Control Council.

After their withdrawal from the meeting of the Allied Control Council on 20 March 1948, the Soviet military authorities requested the postponement of the meeting of the Coordinating Committee scheduled for 23 March, as well as the scheduled meetings of directorates and other subsidiary bodies. (90) At the same time, the Soviet authorities expressed their desire to continue to attend meetings of certain four-power technical bodies such as the Currency Printing Committee and the Insurance Committee. The American authorities in Berlin were not willing to allow the Soviet Union to choose what four-power agencies were to continue functioning, and accordingly notified the Soviet command that American participation in all agencies of the Allied Control Authority had ceased until regular meetings of the Control Council were resumed. The American communication, however, made it clear that this policy did not apply to the Allied Secretariat and the Allied Kommandatura for Berlin. The United Kingdom and France adopted the same view as the United States on this matter. (91) Thus, the Allied Secretariat, made up of the Chiefs of Staff of the military government of the four powers, and the Allied Kommandatura, made up of the military commandants of the four sectors of Berlin, were the only quadripartite agencies to continue functioning. The former was

continued in order to handle routine correspondence and the latter, presumably because it handled matters on a municipal level unrelated to the international issues that then divided the occupying powers. After 1 April, when General Clay became in rotation the chairman of the Allied Control Council, he followed the policy of not summoning a meeting because he was not requested to do so by any of his colleagues. (92) Until 30 June, the end of the period under review, the only quadripartite meeting other than of the bodies mentioned above was a special meeting of the finance advisers to the four Military Governors, which took place (93) on 22 June.

33. Functioning of the Kommandatura.

a. Early in April, the Soviet authorities forced a reform in the structure of the Kommandatura by the simple expedient of refusing to attend the meetings of seven committees which they wished to abolish. A little later they acted in a more conciliatory manner upon this matter, and agreed to the restoration of one of these committees.

b. The Kommandatura met five times in April, three times in May, and twice in June. The meetings led to many violent disagreements and little in the way of positive action. With the suspension of the Control Council, the Soviet delegation began to use the Berlin Kommandatura in some respects as a forum in which to voice general attacks upon the policies of the western powers, on matters relating to Germany as a whole and not merely to Berlin. The matters discussed in the Kommandatura were, for the most part, the immediate concerns of

38. Stars and Stripes, 10 Apr 48.
39. See text of treaty in New York Times, 7 Apr 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 211, 8 Apr 48).
40. Stars and Stripes, 7 May 48.
41. Ibid., 27 May 48.
42. Ibid., 15 and 16 May 48.
43. EUCOM Intelligence Summary, No 37, 6 Jul 48, p B-10.
44. Stars and Stripes, 29 Jun 48.
45. C. L. Sulzberger in New York Times, 11 Apr 48, (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 212, 15 Apr 48).
46. New York Herald Tribune, 20 Apr 48 (in ibid., No 214, 29 Apr 48).
47. EUCOM Press Release No 1028, 15 Apr 48.
48. Cable CC-4049, OMGUS to USMA, London, personal for Gen Clay; Stars and Stripes, 2 and 3 May 48.
49. Aide-Memoire, 28 Apr 48 (copy in OMGUS file AG 333 C/F).
50. Ltr, OMGUS, 1 May 48, Gen Hays to Gen Dratvin (copy in OMGUS file AG 333).
51. Ltr, Hq, Soviet Mil Adm in Germany, 5 May 48, Gen Dratvin to Gen Hays (copy in OMGUS file AG 333).
52. Ltr, OMGUS, 6 May 48, Gen Hays to Gen Dratvin, (copy in OMGUS file AG 333).
53. Ltr, OMGUS, 7 May 48, Gen Hays to Gen Dratvin, (copy in OMGUS file AG 333); Stars and Stripes, 7 May 48.
54. Newsweek, 21 Jun 48; Stars and Stripes, 19, 21, 29 May 48.
55. Ltr, 30 Mar 48, Gen Dratvin to Gen Hays (copy in AG, OMGUS, file 531 C/F).
56. New York Times, 2 Apr 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 211, 8 Apr 48).

20. See text in New York Times, 8 Jun 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 221, 17 Jun 48).
21. Ibid.
22. New York Herald Tribune, 18 Apr 48 (in ibid., No 213, 22 Apr 48).
23. Stars and Stripes, 1 May 48.
24. New York Times, 28 June 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 223, 1 Jul 48).
25. New York Herald Tribune, 8 and 10 May 48 (in ibid., No 216, 13 May 48).
26. Tripartite Exit Control Agreement for Germany (copy in OMGUS file AG x 092.2). See also memo for Chief of Staff, OMGUS, 3 May 48, filed with same.
27. Time, 5 Apr 48.
28. Ibid., 3 May 48.
29. New York Times, 20 June 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 222, 24 Jun 48).
30. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 3-4.
31. Hq, EUCOM, Trans Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 15.
32. AP dispatch, Istanbul, 23 Mar 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 213, 22 Apr 48).
33. See a series of articles by C. L. Sulzberger in New York Times, 3, 5, and 6 Jul 48 (in ibid., No 224, 8 Jul 48).
34. AP dispatch, Norfolk, Va, 12 Jun 48 (in ibid., No 221, 17 Jun 48).
35. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 3-4.
36. Time, 29 Mar 48.
37. See text of speech in New York Herald Tribune, 20 Mar 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 209, 25 Mar 48).

FOOTNOTES

1. See text of address in New York Times, 18 Mar 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 209, 25 Mar 48).
2. Ibid.
3. Address before the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 17 Mar 48; see text in New York Times, 18 Mar 48 (in ibid.).
4. Address at the University of California, Los Angeles, 20 Mar 48; see text in New York Times, 21 Mar 48 (in ibid.).
5. New York Herald Tribune, 12 June 48 (in ibid., No 221, 17 June 48).
6. See text of announcement by State Department in New York Times, 7 Jul 48 (in ibid., No 224, 8 July 48).
7. AP dispatch, Washington, 30 Mar 48 (in ibid., No 210, 1 Apr 48).
8. As cited in footnote 1 above.
9. See text in New York Times, 8 June 48 (in ibid., No 221, 17 Jun 48).
10. AP dispatch, Berlin, 22 Mar 48 (in ibid., No 209, 25 Mar 48).
11. UP dispatch, Washington, 25 Mar 48 (in ibid., No 211, 8 Apr 48).
12. AP dispatch, Washington, 3 Apr 48 (in ibid.).
13. Washington Post, 3 Apr 48 (in ibid.).
14. New York Herald Tribune, 3 Apr 48 (in ibid.).
15. Newsweek, 19 Apr 48.
16. See text of the multipartite agreement in New York Times, 16 Apr 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 213, 22 Apr 48).
17. Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No 36, Jun 48, p 40.
18. Stars and Stripes, 28 Apr 48.
19. Ibid., 25 May 48.

This was a more formal pronouncement of the end of the Kommandatura than had been issued for the Control Council. The statement was also particularly significant for its official assertion of the Soviet doctrine that the entire city of Berlin was economically a part of the Soviet Zone.

95. New York Herald Tribune, 17 Jun 48 (in ibid, No 222, 24 Jun 48);
Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No 36, Jun 48, p 1.
96. Stars and Stripes, 2 Jul 48.

57. New York Herald Tribune, 3 Apr 48 (in ibid).
58. New York Times, 6 Apr 48 (in ibid).
59. EUCOM Press Release No 1019, 9 Apr 48.
60. See these letters in AG, OMGUS, file 531 C/F and New York Times, 5 Apr 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 211, 8 Apr 48).
61. EUCOM Press Release No 1009, 5 Apr 48.
62. New York Herald Tribune, 13 Apr 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 212, 15 Apr 48).
63. EUCOM Press Release No 1019, 9 Apr 48, No 1031, 16 Apr 48.
64. See a copy of the agreement in AG, OMGUS, file 676 C/F.
65. See pertinent papers in AG, OMGUS, file 676 C/F.
66. Memo, Allied Travel Bureau, 30 Mar 48, B.M. Osmin, Chief, to Lt Col A. S. Hoke, Signal Officer, Berlin Comd (copy in same).
67. Ltr, 1 Apr 48, Gen Hays to Gen Dratvin (copy in same).
68. New York Times, 11 and 13 Apr 48 (in Civil Affairs in Liberated and Occupied Territory, No 212, 15 Apr 48).
69. Ltr, 28 Mar 48, Gen Dratvin to Gen Hays (in AG, OMGUS, file 319.1 C/F); OMGUS FIG Release 4-C-43, 11 Apr 48.
70. New York Times, 12 Apr 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 212, 15 Apr 48).
71. Ibid.
72. Ltr, 19 Apr 48, Gen Dratvin to Gen Hays (in AG, OMGUS, file 319.1 C/F).
73. Ltr, Hq, Berlin Mil Post, 12 May 48, file AG 611 SDS, subj: "Emergency Road Service on the Berlin-Helmstedt Autobahn."
74. New York Times, 20 Apr 48; UP dispatch, Berlin, 21 Apr 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 214, 29 Apr 48; No 215, 6 May 48).

75. UP dispatch, Berlin, 30 Apr 48 (in ibid., No 215, 6 May 48).
76. New York Times, 23 Apr 48 (in ibid., No 214, 29 Apr 48).
77. New York Times, 13 Jun 48, AP dispatch, Berlin, 12 Jun 48 (in ibid., No 221, 17 Jun 48).
78. AP dispatch, Berlin, 15 Jun 48 (in ibid.).
79. New York Herald Tribune, 19 Jun 48 (in ibid., No 222, 24 Jun 48).
80. New York Times, 20 Jun 48 (in ibid.).
81. AP dispatch, Berlin, 20 Jun 48 (in ibid.).
82. New York Times, 26 Jun 48 (in ibid., No 223, 1 Jul 48).
83. AP dispatch, Berlin, 26 Jun 48 (in ibid.).
84. New York Times, 26 Jun 48 (in ibid.).
85. INS dispatch, Berlin, 18 Jan 48 (in ibid., No 200, 22 Jan 48).
86. UP dispatch, Berlin, 26 Jun 48 (in ibid., No 223, 1 Jul 48).
87. New York Herald Tribune, 29 Jun 48 (in ibid.).
88. Washington Daily News, 1 Jul 48 (in ibid., No 224, 8 Jul 48).
89. New York Herald Tribune, 1 Jul 48 (in ibid., No 223, 1 Jul 48).
90. New York Times, 23 Mar 48 (in ibid., No 209, 25 Mar 48).
91. Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No 33, Mar 48, pp 1-2.
92. New York Times, 10 Apr 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 212, 15 Apr 48).
93. Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No 36, Jun 48, pp 1, 7.
94. New York Times, 28 May 48; AP dispatch, Berlin, 29 May 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 219, 3 Jun 48).

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

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

Chapter II

ORGANIZATION, POLICIES, AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMAND

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

1. Principal Changes in the Structure of the European Command.

a. During the months of April, May, and June 1948, the period under review in this portion of the history of the occupation forces in Germany and Austria, two major commands of the European Command were discontinued. (See Chart I and Table I appended to this chapter.) On 1 April the First Military District ceased operations, and on 1 May Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, First Military District, ceased to exist. On 1 May Headquarters Command, EUCOM, was discontinued and its personnel, funds, property, records, and responsibilities were transferred to Frankfurt Military Post. A command of temporary importance during the

move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg, Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), was
(4)
abolished on 1 June 1948. At the same time, the office of Headquarters
Commandant, EUCOM (Rear), was abolished and a new Headquarters Commandant,
(5)
EUCOM, was appointed. The structure of the European Command was further
changed by the incorporation of Darmstadt Military Post into Frankfurt
(6)
Military Post on 1 July.

b. The structure of EUCOM Headquarters was altered by separating
the Headquarters Commandant from the functions of commanding a major com-
mand and a military post; by establishing a new general staff division,
(7)
the Military Posts Division; and by discontinuing the Claims Division and
(8)
transforming it into a branch of the Judge Advocate Division. Another
change in organization was the establishment of a new branch of the Judge
Advocate Division, known as the Courts-Martial Branch, to perform the
functions arising from the assumption of general court-martial juris-
diction by the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe, beginning on 1 April
1948.

c. The Military Liquidating Agency, which was organized on 18
September 1947 for the purpose of closing Army affairs in Italy after the
(9)
removal of troops from that country, was discontinued on 1 May 1948.

2. The Establishment of the Military Posts Division.

a. After the two military districts were discontinued in the
early part of 1948 and Berlin Military Post was brought into conformity
with the general pattern of military posts, all the military posts in the
U.S. Zone of Germany, except Wiesbaden, reported directly to EUCOM

Headquarters. While the number of major subordinate commands reporting to EUCOM Headquarters was reduced by three by the reorganization of the early part of 1948, the net result was to increase the number of commands reporting directly to EUCOM Headquarters by eight. This meant that the Inspector General would have a much greater burden of work. To meet this problem a new general staff division, the Military Posts Division, headed by a Director, was established on 15 June 1948.

b. The Director, Military Posts Division, was charged with the functions of making "regular command inspections of all posts and installations under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe," and of insuring that "policies and directives applicable to the U.S. Army, Europe, are properly executed throughout the command, and to effect uniform and improved standards of administration." (10) The use of the terminology of "Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe," in the general order creating the Military Posts Division had the effect of limiting its jurisdiction to Army agencies and excluding all ground and service forces assigned to OMGUS, (11) USAFE, USFA, the U.S. Navy, and exempted Department of the Army agencies. Thus, the Director, Military Posts Division, had no jurisdiction over military posts in Austria or Wiesbaden Military Post, which remained under Air Force administration, but he had authority over all other military posts in the U.S. Zone of Germany, including Bremerhaven and Berlin Military Posts. The Military Posts Division was set up with a small staff, and the Director was authorized to use officers of other staff divisions as members of inspection teams. While the Military Posts Division had the status of a general staff division and its head had the power of a general staff director

to take corrective action, the formulation of policies and directives remained the function of staff divisions other than the Military Post Division. The Director, Military Posts Division, was required to make his recommendations for changes in policy to the staff division having jurisdiction over the subject matter. Brig. Gen. Philip E. Gallagher was named to the new position of Director, Military Posts Division.

3. Transfer of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg.

a. At the beginning of 1948, EUCOM Headquarters was in the course of moving from Frankfurt am Main to Heidelberg. This was part of a master plan for the relocation of the major elements of the European Command, the impetus for which had come from the expansion in functions and administrative agencies of Bizonia and the development of Frankfurt as the economic capital of Western Germany. These trends, in turn, had been set in motion by the general breakdown in quadripartite control of Germany and the remoteness of the possibility of finding a basis for common action with the Soviet Union after the session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London in November-December 1947. The master plan for relocating elements of the European Command called for the transfer from Berlin to Frankfurt of some of the operating elements of the U.S. Military Government; the move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg, although some of its elements were scheduled to stay in Frankfurt and elsewhere; the move of Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, from Heidelberg to Stuttgart; and the relocation of a number of other units and agencies so as to make room in Frankfurt, Heidelberg, and Stuttgart.

b. The last element of the first echelon of EUCOM Headquarters finished its move to Heidelberg on 8 April. Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), then

functioning in Heidelberg, consisted of the Logistics Division, all the technical services, and small elements of some of the administrative services. In March, orders were issued for other staff divisions and units to move, according to a schedule that would have completed the move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg by the end of June. A month later, these orders were amended to set up the following schedule:

Second Echelon

15-16 Apr Budget and Fiscal Division
26-28 Apr Chaplain Division

Third Echelon

11-12 May Public Information Division
13-14 May Personnel and Administration Division
17-19 May Adjutant General Division
20 May Offices of the Political and Naval Advisers
21-25 May Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division
26-28 May Intelligence Division
29-30 May Office of the Secretary, General Staff; 7787th Air Liaison Detachment, 427th Army Band
31 May Office of the Chief of Staff, Troop Information and Education Division
7-8 Jun Civil Affairs Division

These moves were completed as scheduled and, on 1 June 1948, EUCOM Headquarters began functioning at its new station in Heidelberg. At the same time, Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), and the Office of the Headquarters Commandant, EUCOM (Rear), were discontinued, and a new Headquarters

Commandant was appointed. Headquarters, U. S. Army, Europe, changed
(16)
station along with EUCOM Headquarters. Early in July orders were issued
for the following staff divisions to move from Frankfurt to Heidelberg on
(17)
the dates indicated:

8 Jul Judge Advocate Division
13-14 Jul Inspector General Division
20-21 Jul Finance Division

c. The move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg made necessary the construction of a new telephone line between Frankfurt and Heidelberg. Construction was started on 5 February 1948 and the 52-mile line was completed
(18)
in 80 days, going into operation on 25 April 1948. Military persons were authorized to ship household goods which became surplus as a result of the move to Heidelberg to New York at government expense. They were also authorized to store such goods at government expense. Civilian employees of the occupation forces could ship household goods to New York under the same conditions, but were not authorized storage.
(19)

4. Location of the Elements of EUCOM Headquarters.

After the moves mentioned above were completed, the whole of EUCOM Headquarters was concentrated in Heidelberg, except the following elements,
(20)
which were located in the cities indicated:

Berlin	Commander in Chief
	Office of the Commander in Chief:
	Intelligence Director
	Budget and Fiscal Director
Frankfurt	Provost Marshal Division (except Prisoner of War Information Bureau Section, Confinement and Prisoner of War Branch)

Historical Division

Allied Contact Division (after 1 September 1948
Allied Contact Branch, Civil Affairs Division)

Public Information Division (Rear)

Frankfurt Signal Branch, Signal Division

EUCOM Quartermaster Mortuaries, Quartermaster
Division

Höchst	Adjutant General Division: Publications Branch Inactive Records Depot
	American Forces Network, Troop Information and Education Division
Munich	Postal Branch, Adjutant General Division War Crimes Branch, Judge Advocate Division
Karlsruhe	Dependents School Division Supply Branch, Transportation Division
Hanau	Procurement and Maintenance Sections, Signal Division
Friedberg	Liquidation Accounts, Family Allowances, and Savings and Insurance Branches, Finance Division
Bad Nauheim	Special Services Division
Bldingen	7700th TI&E Group, Troop Information and Education Division
Pfungstadt	<u>Stars and Stripes</u> , Troop Information and Education Division
Darmstadt	Food Service Supervisor, Quartermaster Division
Fürth	Requirements and Stock Control Sections, Supply Branch, Medical Division
Nieder Roden	Prisoner of War Information Bureau Section, Confinement and Prisoner of War Branch, Provost Marshal Division

5. Adoption of Uniform Nomenclature for Staff Agencies.

a. On 15 April 1948 uniform terminology and organization were prescribed for the staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters. Since the reorganization of March 1947 there had been a good deal of confusion as to which elements of EUCOM Headquarters were to be known as "offices" and which as "divisions." The new regulations prescribed that the only agencies to be known as "offices" were the Offices of the Commander in Chief; Chief of Staff; Secretary, General Staff; and Political Adviser. All general and special staff agencies were to be known as divisions with the exception of the Headquarters Commandant. The first subdivision of a division was to be known as a branch. A branch might in turn be subdivided into sections, but fission was to cease at that point and there were to be in the future no subsections or other miscellaneous designations. The heads of general staff divisions were to be known uniformly as directors. The head of a special staff division was to be known as the chief, except for the traditional titles of Adjutant General, Inspector General, Judge Advocate, Provost Marshal, and Headquarters Commandant. A general staff division might have a deputy director and a special staff division, a deputy chief as circumstances required. The title of executive officer was to be used only for an officer serving in the true capacity of executive, that is, an officer next senior to the director or chief. An officer performing administrative or coordinating functions was to be known as the administrative or control officer. A division was to have both a deputy director and an executive officer only in the case that the director maintained an office elsewhere than in EUCOM Headquarters. Heads

of branches and sections within staff divisions were to be known as chiefs.

b. While these regulations led to some awkward titles, such as "Criminal Investigation Division Branch" and "Prisoner of War Information Bureau Section," the effect was to produce a desirable uniformity in nomenclature and to make officers' titles reflect their true functions. The new regulations also had the effect of concentrating authority in the higher levels of command. They clarified the chain of command within staff divisions and created a uniform system for the rendering of efficiency reports. The condemnation of overorganization in staff agencies was made in the interests of economizing manpower. (21)

6. Establishment of Civil Aviation Committee.

On 1 May 1948 the European Aviation Planning and Coordinating Committee (EAPCC) was established under the general supervision of the Commanding General, USAFE. This committee determined the facilities necessary to meet civil aviation requirements and American obligations under the International Civil Aviation Organization. It could conduct surveys, recommend projects to major commands, and recommend changes to eliminate duplication. It maintained liaison with U.S. Air Attaches and U.S. Military Missions throughout Europe. It maintained files on American aviation policy and took cognizance of civil aviation matters concerning more than one major command. The need for a coordinating agency of this sort was clear because of the partition of functions and responsibilities in civil aviation affairs among OMGUS, USAFE, USFA, the Civil Air Adviser in the Office of the Political Adviser, and other elements of EUCOM Headquarters. (22)

7. Redistribution of General Court-Martial Jurisdiction.

a. The reorganization of the European Command in the early part of 1948, involving the discontinuance of the two military districts and Headquarters Command, necessitated the reconsideration of the distribution. The rules on this subject had stood unchanged since 30 September 1947, and assigned general court-martial jurisdiction to the commanders of USAFE; USFA; AGRC-EA; 1st Infantry Division; U.S. Constabulary; Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; Berlin Command, OMGUS; and Headquarters Command, EUCOM. (23) While the military districts were operative, general court-martial jurisdiction was not assigned to any military post. When the discontinuance of the military districts and Headquarters Command was under consideration, agreement was reached on the principle that approval would be sought for the exercise of general court-martial jurisdiction by the commanding officers of some of the larger military posts, while such jurisdiction for the lesser military posts would be assumed by the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe. Approval was received from Washington, and upon the abolition of the Second Military District, general court-martial jurisdiction was assigned to the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe, for Darmstadt, Stuttgart, and Heidelberg Military Posts, while for Wetzlar Military Post such jurisdiction was assigned to its commanding officer. (24) Upon the discontinuance of First Military District and Headquarters Command on 1 May 1948, the general court-martial jurisdiction of the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe, was expanded to cover all persons assigned to EUCOM Headquarters; American Graves

Registration Service, Mediterranean Zone; the Military Liquidating Agency; and the Military Posts of Augsburg, Darmstadt, Garmisch, Heidelberg, Regensburg, Stuttgart, and Würzburg. Such jurisdiction was assigned to the commanding officers of the Military Posts of Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, Nürnberg, and Wetzlar. Bremerhaven Military Post remained under the Commanding Officer, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; (25) and Wiesbaden Military Post remained under the Commanding General, USAFE.

b. As a result of these changes, Headquarters, U.S. Army, (26) Europe, became in one respect an operational headquarters. To perform the functions of a Staff Judge Advocate for Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe, a new branch, known as the Courts-Martial Branch, was set up in the Judge Advocate Division. It was established on 22 March and became operational on 1 April, the date when general court-martial jurisdiction (27) was assumed by the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe.

8. Appointments to Command and Staff Positions.

a. Col. Stephen B. Elkins, who arrived in the European Command on 12 April 1948, became Deputy Chief of Finance, replacing Col. A. J. Tagliabue, who went to Athens, Greece, in January and became finance officer for the U.S. Army Group, American Mission for Aid to Greece. Prior to his arrival in Europe Colonel Elkins had been Finance Officer for (28) the 2d Service Command and First U.S. Army at Governors Island, N.Y. Lt. Col. A. W. Widmer was acting Deputy Chief of Finance after the departure of Colonel Tagliabue and prior to the arrival of Colonel Elkins.

b. Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burress, Commanding General of the U.S.

(29)

Constabulary from 1 May 1947 until 5 April 1948, departed for the United States on 15 April 1948 to a new assignment at Fort Benning, Ga. Maj. Gen. Louis A. Cragin succeeded General Burress as Constabulary commander. On 23 April 1948 it was announced by EUCOM Headquarters that General Craig had been nominated by President Truman for the post of Inspector General of the U.S. Army. General Craig departed for the United States on 20 May and Maj. Gen. Isaac D. White became commanding general of the Constabulary. (31)

c. Brig. Gen. Leroy H. Watson, who had been Commanding General of the Nürnberg Military Post from the date of its activation on 13 March 1947, returned to the United States on 26 April 1948. Prior to the establishment of the Nürnberg Military Post, General Watson had commanded the Nürnberg-Fürth Enclave since 1945. He returned to the United States to take command of the Southern Military District of the Sixth Army near Los Angeles. Col. Frank Mansfield, who had been deputy post commander at Nürnberg, succeeded General Watson there. (32) (33)

d. On 1 May 1948 Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder succeeded Maj. Gen. Miller G. White as Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, Europe; Brig. Gen. Williston B. Palmer became Director of Logistics, replacing General Magruder; and Maj. Gen. Jerry V. Matejka, Chief Signal Officer, became also Commanding General, Headquarters, European Command (Rear), in Heidelberg, in place of General Magruder. General Magruder became Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, succeeding General White, on 15 May 1948. General White returned to Washington on 14 May. Col. E. McGinley, who had served with General (34) (35)

Magruder as Deputy Director of Logistics, continued in that position.

e. Col. Samuel W. Smithers became acting Chief of the Quarter-
master Division on 14 May 1948, succeeding Brig. Gen. Milton O. Boone,
(36)
who returned to the United States for retirement.

f. On 7 June 1948 Lt. Col. William E. Maulsby, Jr., became
(37)
Secretary, General Staff, succeeding Col. John G. Hill.

g. Brig. Gen. Alexander O. Gorder, commander of Headquarters
Command, USFA, departed for the United States on 8 May 1948. Maj. Gen.
Robert T. Frederick, wartime commander of the 45th Infantry Division who
arrived in Europe early in May, was assigned to USFA, succeeding General
(38)
Gorder.

h. Col. Herman O. Lane succeeded Col. Frank J. Pearson as
(39)
Inspector General, with station in Frankfurt, on 18 May 1948. Colonel
Pearson returned to the United States. He had been with the Inspector
General Division of USFET and EUCOM for three years, becoming Deputy
Inspector General on 7 September 1947, and Inspector General on 5 April
1948 upon the departure of Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig to take command of
the Constabulary. On 22 June 1948 Maj. Gen. Vernon Evans became In-
(40)
spector General, with station in Berlin. He succeeded Colonel Lane,
who became Deputy Inspector General, European Command, with headquarters
in Heidelberg.

i. Maj. Gen. Paul W. Kendall, who had been commanding general
of the 2d Division at Fort Lewis, Washington, arrived in the European
(41)
Command on 1 June 1948 and was assigned to USFA. General Kendall
became Commanding General, U.S. Zone Command, Austria, at Salzburg.

succeeding Maj. Gen. Harry Collins, who returned to the United States to take over the position at Fort Lewis vacated by General Kendall. General Collins had been commanding general of the U.S. Zone Command, Austria, since March 1946.

j. On 11 June 1948 Dr. William Everett Swift, Jr., became Director of the Hepatitis Research Center in Bayreuth, succeeding Dr. Horace T. Gardner, who returned to the United States. This center was carrying on extensive research in infectious hepatitis, a virus disease commonly known as yellow fever. (42)

k. Col. Stephen B. Elkins was announced as Chief of the Finance Division, replacing Col. Ray B. Conner, effective 11 June 1948. Colonel Elkins also became Savings and Life Insurance Officer. (43)

l. Howard Benton, former Director of Operations for the American Red Cross in Hawaii, arrived at Red Cross Headquarters in Bad Wildungen on 12 June 1948 and became American Red Cross Director of Operations in the European Command. He was in charge of the military welfare and military hospital services of the Red Cross and supervised the first aid, water safety, and accident prevention programs of the Red Cross. (44)

m. Col. Charles E. Loucks became Chief, Chemical Division, on 22 June 1948, replacing Col. Milton T. Hankins. (45)

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

9. Trends in the Strength of the European Command.

The military strength of the European Command was 118,327 at the end of March 1948 and 113,689 at the end of June. Civilian American citizens employed by the European Command and self-supporting agencies integral to it were also reduced from 12,107 to 11,192 in the same period. Civilian employees of Allied and neutral nationality in occupied territory showed the same trend, being reduced from 1,795 in number to 1,646. Germans, ex-enemy nationals, and displaced persons employed by the European Command, however, increased in number from 308,959 to 317,885. The number of Austrian civilians also increased from 17,114 to 17,486. The number of dependents present in the European Command decreased from 33,815 to 33,011. The number of persons in the European Command entitled to full logistical support--counting all members of the U.S. Army, Air Force, and Navy; all civilian employees and other civilians casually present of United States, Allied, or neutral nationality; and dependents--declined from 176,345 on 31 March to 169,254 on 30 June. (46)

10. Conservation of Military Manpower.

During the months under review the European Command had no problem of reducing military strength in order to meet limitations prescribed by Washington. As during preceding months, EUCOM Headquarters knew that it had to operate with considerably less than its authorized strength--even less than its authorized manning level. The chief problem

therefore continued to be one of making the most efficient use possible of the manpower available. Speaking in terms of the U.S. Army strength, thus excluding USAFE, attached units, and other elements not considered to be part of the Occupational Troop Basis of the European Command, the strength on 31 March 1948 was 93,502 officers and men. (47) The manning level for 30 June 1948, that is, the military strength allotted to the European Command by the Department of the Army, as proposed in the Occupational Troop Basis revised to 30 April 1948, was 93,539. (48) Upon approval of the revised Occupational Troop Basis by the Department of the Army, the manning level was revised to 93,589. (49) By 30 June 1948, however, the actual strength had declined to 90,318. (50) The revised Occupational Troop Basis was based upon a practical study and readjustment of units and agencies within the European Command. (51) The reorganization of the European Command in the early part of 1948, marked especially by the discontinuance of the two military districts and Headquarters Command, necessitated the reconsideration of the strength and make-up of a number of non-T/O units, especially the station complement units of military posts. The move of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg occasioned a reexamination of organization and staffing, and all agencies were considered critically with a view to consolidating functions and making still further savings in manpower.

11. Release of Air Force Officers from Army Assignments.

On 1 April 1948 the Department of the Army notified EUCOM that the manning level for EUCOM on 30 June 1948 would contain no provision for

(52)
Air Force officers in Army assignments. On 16 April EUCOM Head-
quarters instructed all major commands to prepare to release all Air
Force officers from Army assignments within the next 90 days. (53)

12. Temporary Officers under 60 Permitted to Remain on Duty.

Under regulations announced on 18 May 1948, Category V officers who were in that category because of being overage in grade, or who no longer were overage in grade due to promotion, could sign new category (54) statements changing their commitments to longer periods as appropriate. Later, all officers who had signed for less than three years' service became eligible for three years, provided that they could complete that length of service prior to reaching 60 years of age. Since there were no overage-in-grade requirements on chaplains, the Department of the Army held that Category III was the only authorized category for chaplains who would complete three years' service prior to their sixtieth birth- (55) days. In July the Department of the Army announced that it intended to retain all officers under the age of 60 who desired to remain on active (56) duty. Category V officers who did not care to increase their terms of service were separated from service, and those in Categories I and II who did not desire to increase their terms of service to three years were scheduled for separation at the end of their designated periods of service.

13. Extension of Foreign Service Tours.

In May the Department of the Army granted authority to extend foreign service tours of overage-in-grade non-Regular Army officers

volunteering to remain on active duty with a limit of six months beyond the normal tour for officers without dependents and one year for those with dependents. (57) Temporary officers were reappointed in the grades in (58) which they were serving and were required to execute new oaths of office.

14. Integration of WAC into Regular Army.

There were 1,438 members of the Women's Army Corps in the European Command on 8 June 1948. Of these, 231 were officers, 5 were warrant officers, and 1,202 were enlisted women. (59) Legislation passed by Congress in June provided for the extension of the WAC, AUS, for one year to provide for a transition to a permanent peacetime program with the WAC as part of the Regular Army. Volunteer statements of Wacs terminated on 30 June and those who desired separation from the service were separated on that date, or as soon thereafter as practical but prior to 1 October 1948. The center for the examination for WAC officers for original appointments in the Regular Army opened 28 June and was scheduled to remain in operation until 17 September. (60)

15. Policies in Employment of Civilians.

A revision of the civilian recruitment priority policy was announced in April. Under this policy, vacancies were to be filled, if possible, by United Nations displaced persons; second priority belonged to enemy and ex-enemy nationals; third, to American civilians declared surplus in their current assignments; fourth, to members of the United States forces seeking discharge in order to be employed as civilians by

b. In March 1948 EUCOM Headquarters inaugurated a work simplification program. Three Department of the Army consultants were sent to the European Command and worked with the Logistics Division from 4 April to 23 June. They worked out a program designed to teach supervisors to analyze processes or methods used, to measure work performed, and to think in terms of improved performance. During April this training was given experimentally at the Munich Quartermaster Depot. Training materials were then revised and translated into German. Representatives of the technical services were given a 2-day orientation course in work simplification and some supervisors from depots and technical installations received a 14-day training course. Upon completion of this training, these persons returned to their places of work where they trained additional employees. Teams from EUCOM Headquarters (66) visited depots to orient depot commanders on the program.

17. Efforts to Decrease Size of Resident Work Force.

Early in April, the decision of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, that the number of Germans and displaced persons employed as a cost of the occupation must be reduced by 15 percent before 30 June 1948 was communicated to the major commands. All commands employing considerable numbers of Germans and displaced persons were required to submit reports (67) showing how they were using local labor on 1 March 1948. After analysis of these reports, new authorizations for the employment of (68) Germans and displaced persons were issued in May. The saving in the locally recruited work force of the Army and Air Force in Germany amounted

the forces; fifth, to other American civilians present in Europe; and
(61)
sixth, to persons in the United States. In this statement of policy,
American civilians declared surplus were, for the first time, placed
ahead of members of the forces seeking employment as civilians. The
dropping of Allied and neutral civilians from the statement of priorities
was consistent with the policy, announced at the same time, to employ no
additional Allied and neutral nationals, and to renew the contracts of
those already in employment only pending the arrival of Americans as
(62)
replacements. For employment by the Army in liberated countries,
priorities were assigned as follows: first, local residents; second,
surplus American civilians; third, members of the forces seeking employment
as civilians; fourth, other American civilians present in Europe; and
(63)
fifth, persons recruited in the United States.

16. Continuance of Efforts to Improve Efficiency of Civilian Work
Force.

a. The effort to develop yardsticks or standard measures in the
use of the labor force of military posts, begun near the end of 1947, was
continued during the months of April, May, and June 1948. Tentative
standards were formulated and were being applied experimentally in a few
(64)
selected areas early in April. These were revised upon the basis of
reports filed by the military posts at the end of June. This continuous
reexamination of the use of manpower was expected to provide reliable
standards for determining the size of the labor force in the different
(65)
military posts and for promoting efficiency.

only to 7 percent, as the number employed decreased from 215,474 at the
(69)
end of February to 200,324 at the end of June. At the end of June,
plans were being formulated and executed to reduce this figure to about
(70)
161,000 during Fiscal Year 1949.

18. Administration of German Civilian Employees in Berlin.

The commanding officer of Berlin Military Post administered
13,000 Germans and displaced persons employed by EUCOM, OMGUS, and USAFE
(71)
within the boundaries of that post. Prior to 1 May, all such personnel
had been administered by OMGUS. This made the system of administering
the local labor force uniform throughout the U.S. Zone of Germany, as
OMGUS employees were administered everywhere by the military posts,
although USAFE retained supervision over 10,000 employees in Munich and
Augsburg Military Posts.

19. Training of German Workers.

During May and June, representatives of the Personnel and
Administration Division conducted 5-day schools at Munich, Berlin,
Regensburg, and Augsburg in which instruction was given in civilian
(72)
placement principles. These schools provided a 40-hour course of
instruction for all German employees who were assigned as placement
specialists.

DISPOSITION AND TRAINING OF TROOPS

20. General Trend of Policy with Reference to Tactical Forces.

In the months of April, May, and June, continuing efforts were made to improve the tactical effectiveness of the field forces in the European Command. These efforts included the concentration of the main elements of the strategic reserve, with supporting service units, in the Grafenwöhr Training Area for field maneuvers. The program for bringing the major elements of the 1st Infantry Division under the operational control of the parent unit and to concentrate practically the entire division in the training area was carried to completion. By the end of June the only large unit not concentrated in the division area was the 3d Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, which remained stationed in Berlin with the mission of maintaining the security of the U.S. Sector. In the three months under review plans were matured for the reorganization of the 1st Infantry Division and the U.S. Constabulary according to new tables of organization which would transform them into much more heavily armed and more effective fighting forces.

21. Development of the 1st Infantry Division.

In April the authorized strength of the 1st Infantry Division was 11,721 while its actual strength was 11,151. The division was ordered to move before the middle of April to the Grafenwöhr Training Area for maneuvers. At that time the division lacked one of its regiments, the 16th, two battalions of which were stationed in Austria

and one battalion in Berlin. A plan was in preparation to bring the major part of the 16th Infantry back under the control of the Commanding General, 1st Division. The first step in this direction was the organization in April on Frankfurt Military Post of a new separate infantry regiment, designated the 7892d, with a strength of 2,074. This (75) regiment was organized from non-T/O grades and ratings and was composed of officers and men made available from other units already existing. At the same time EUCOM Headquarters requested authorization from the Department of the Army to organize a separate infantry regiment with station in Austria to take the place of the 16th Infantry Regiment. (76) This was approved by the Department of the Army, and the new infantry regiment was designated the 350th. The Commanding General, USFA, was accordingly directed to organize the 350th Infantry Regiment using the personnel of the 16th Infantry Regiment, and to move the 16th Infantry without personnel and equipment to Frankfurt. The personnel of the (78) 7892d Infantry was then used to fill up the 16th Infantry, and in June the Commanding General, Frankfurt Military Post, was ordered to move the reconstituted 16th Infantry to the Grafenwöhr Training Area to rejoin the (79) 1st Infantry Division.

22. The Reorganization of the 1st Infantry Division.

a. In April EUCOM Headquarters proposed to the Department of the Army that the 1st Infantry Division be increased in authorized and (80) manning strength from 11,721 to 13,098. At that time, it was planned to reinforce the 1st Division by a medium tank company and a composite

quartermaster company, and to free the entire division from guard and custodial duties so that it could devote full time to field and tactical training. It was to prepare itself for movement by land, sea, or air, either as a division or as three separate regimental combat teams, for action in any emergency that might develop. (81)

b. The reorganization of the 1st Infantry Division according to new tables of organization was under consideration as early as April. Since EUCOM Headquarters did not, even as late as the end of June, possess copies of the new tables of organization of the N series for the infantry division, plans for the reorganization went forward on a provisional basis. (82) Approval in principle for the reorganization was obtained from the Department of the Army in June. (83) The new plan for the reorganization of the 1st Division provided for an increase in its authorized strength to 18,548. Units to be added were a heavy tank battalion, three separate tank companies, an antiaircraft automatic weapons battalion, and a replacement company. All field artillery batteries were to be increased to 6-gun units. (84) The Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division, was ordered in May to organize a heavy tank battalion headquarters for the command of the heavy tank companies already comprised in the division. (85) Along with the heavy tank battalion, the antiaircraft battalion was selected for organization promptly and to have precedence in the assignment of personnel and equipment. (86)

23. Reorganization of the U.S. Constabulary.

a. On 31 March 1948 the U.S. Constabulary had an authorized

strength of 19,366 and an actual strength of 17,223. (87) In April EUCOM Headquarters proposed to the Department of the Army that the authorized strength of the Constabulary be increased to 20,206. (88) At that time the Constabulary was still thought of as a force for the maintenance of area security. It had "the mission of patrolling the entire occupied zone and that portion of the U.S. Zone within the Berlin Enclave, exclusive of the municipal areas." (89) The transformation of the Constabulary into essentially a tactical force was, however, already under consideration. The reorganization of a large part of the U.S. Constabulary into armored cavalry regiments (light) came under consideration in EUCOM Headquarters in April. (90) Early in May EUCOM Headquarters proposed the reorganization of certain elements of the U.S. Constabulary into three armored cavalry regiments (light), two additional field artillery battalions, and two additional recoilless rifle troops. (91) At the same time EUCOM Headquarters requested approval for the reorganization of the 370th and 371st Infantry Battalions (Separate) (Negro) under new tables of organization that would greatly increase their armament. (92) The purpose of this reorganization was explained by EUCOM Headquarters in the following statement: (93)

The U.S. Constabulary is now organized as a highly mobile light unit suitable only for internal security missions in the US Zones of occupation. It lacks fire power and has neither offensive or defensive capabilities. As now organized the Constabulary could not serve any useful purpose in any type of field operations. This command feels that the time has now arrived to convert the Constabulary into a highly mobile Cavalry type unit possessing considerable fire power. CINCEUR therefore recommended the reorganizations outlined in our reference cables quoted above. Our request to reorganize the 370

and 371 Infantry Battalions (Sep Negro) was made in order that supporting infantry could be provided for at least 2 armored cavalry regiments. It is hoped that at a later date an additional infantry battalion can be formed in this command to provide support for a third armored cavalry regiment.

b. A step in the provisional reorganization of the U.S. Constabulary along these lines was taken in mid-May when the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, was directed to organize a field artillery group to supervise the 91st and 94th Field Artillery Battalions, then (94) a part of the Constabulary.

c. Early in June EUCOM Headquarters made its proposals for the reorganization of the U.S. Constabulary more definite by revising the Occupational Troop Basis, then under consideration in Washington, by (95) reducing the authorized strength of the Constabulary to 17,000. The strength authorizations to be given up by the Constabulary in the course of this reorganization were to be passed to the 1st Infantry Division, which would thereupon become a larger and more effective fighting force (96) organized according to the new plan for the infantry regiment. The EUCOM plan for the reorganization of the 1st Infantry Division and the U.S. Constabulary was approved in principle by the Department of the Army in June. The plan as approved called for the reorganization of the Constabulary into an armored cavalry force consisting of a Corps Headquarters, three armored cavalry regiments (light), two Constabulary (97) squadrons, four artillery battalions, and a recoilless rifle group.

24. Principal Developments in Training.

a. During the months of April, May, and June the emphasis upon tactical training was continued. The period was marked by the beginning of large-scale maneuvers in the Grafenwöhr Training Area and the inauguration of training programs for many service type units to make them useful as fighting forces in the event of an emergency. Construction of eight separate camps was begun in the Grafenwöhr Training Area early in March. This work provided headquarters, messes, lights, water, latrines, tent floors, and roads in the training area. Construction was completed about 15 May. In the meantime almost the entire 1st Infantry Division, the 2d Constabulary Regiment, and the 91st and 94th Field Artillery Battalions, as well as numerous service and supporting troop units, were ordered into the Grafenwöhr Training Area. They undertook training to test the mobility of field forces, to train combat units up to regiments in size in field problems, and to give service units experience in field operations. The 2d Constabulary Regiment and the 91st and 94th Field Artillery Battalions were placed under the supervision of the Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division, during training maneuvers. A plan was worked out to put most of the other Constabulary units through a period of tactical training from 1 May to 10 July. The 2d Constabulary Regiment completed its training at Grafenwöhr at the end of June and was replaced by the 6th Constabulary Regiment and certain other Constabulary units.

b. Steps were taken during the period under review to make a large portion of the military personnel of headquarters and service units

effective for action in emergencies. All officers in such agencies, except Military Government, were issued full field equipment, including helmets and pistols. (103) Beginning in April a large number of service type units were given a secondary training mission designed to make such units proficient in the use of rifles and carbines and to make at least a portion of their personnel capable of using machine guns. The directives assigning this secondary training mission authorized the equipment of many service type units with machine guns. (104) A number of inspections indicated that training along these lines was progressing satisfactorily. (105)

25. Psychiatric Training for Chaplains.

Maj. James Galvin, chief psychiatrist in the European Command, and members of the psychiatric staff of the 317th Station Hospital, Wiesbaden, gave a 5-day course in psychiatry for 33 chaplains at the hospital starting on 12 April 1948. The course included a series of lectures on the causes of neuropsychiatric disease, neuroses, psychoses, personality disorders, alcoholism, and drug addiction. The chaplains visited psychiatric wards of the hospital and observed the treatment of patients. (106)

LOGISTICAL MATTERS

26. Chief Logistical Problems.

a. A temporary logistical problem arose at the beginning of April when it became necessary to supply the American community of Berlin by air for a few days when Soviet action stopped transport by land. During the period 2-5 April, 203.7 tons of rations were shipped to Berlin by Air. (107) The experience gained in this operation was valuable when renewed Soviet interference with land transport at the end of June made necessary the supply by air, not only of the American community, but also of the German population of the western sectors of Berlin.

b. A principal logistical problem during the period under review was the supply of the forces engaged in maneuvers in the Grafenwöhr Training Area. A railhead was established at Grafenwöhr, and rations were supplied from the Quartermaster Depot at Munich. The maneuvers offered an opportunity to give a number of service units experience in fulfilling their missions in the field. (108) The unusual needs for ammunition to be used in training had been anticipated and were supplied, except for certain types of ammunition that remained in short supply even in the United States. (109)

c. Another logistical problem of unusual importance was offered by the reorganization of the principal tactical units of the occupation forces, including the 1st Infantry Division, the U.S. Constabulary, and the 370th and 371st Infantry Battalions (Separate) (Negro). Since the

primary purpose of this reorganization was to increase the fire power of these units, the services were faced with the problem of supplying a great deal of new combat material, especially tanks, armored vehicles, mortars, recoilless rifles, and other ordnance. Much of this material had to be requisitioned from the United States. (110)

27. Transfer of Freight Cars to European Countries.

A ceremony marking the delivery of the 7,000th U.S. Army freight car purchased by the French Government from the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC) was held on 12 June 1948 in the railway station at Strasbourg. (111) Col. Calvin De Witt, Jr., EUCOM Chief of Transportation, and members of his staff were the EUCOM representatives, while MM. Desroy, Leugille, and Redslob represented the French railroads. Col. William A. Wedmeyer represented the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner and the military attache of the American Embassy in Paris. Sabin J. Dalferes, American Consul-General at Strasbourg, was present. The French had contracted for a large number of cars in 1946, but delivery proved difficult because the cars were being used in international traffic, particularly on the railways of Western Germany. A similar ceremony had been held in Utrecht on 28 April when the last cars were delivered to the Netherlands. (112) During World War II, 48,076 U.S. Army Transportation Corps freight cars were sent to Europe. In June of 1948, 26,889 of these cars were in use in the U.S. and British Zones of Germany. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) had received 4,200 and (113) OFLC, 12,499. Of those received by UNRRA, 2,435 went to Poland, 930

to Czechoslovakia, 73 to Yugoslavia, and 1,000 to Greece. Of those turned over to OFLC, 6,361 were sold to France, 135 to Czechoslovakia, 2,125 to the Netherlands, 1,050 to Greece, 1,727 to Poland, 1,000 to Austria, 14 to independent buyers, and 87 others were sold to France as scrap. About 1,000 were listed as war losses and about 4,000 were unaccounted for. Czechoslovakia claimed about 3,000 U.S. Army freight cars which had been on her rail lines in addition to those purchased as surplus. Other European countries were believed to be using about 1,000 of the cars unaccounted for.

28. Shipment of Military Supplies to Italy.

Shipments of certain combat material to Italy was authorized by the Department of the Army on 28 February 1948. Shipments started 3 April and were completed by the end of the month. Materials shipped from the European Command included 120 armored cars, 150 light tanks, 35,000 steel helmets, 150 radio sets, 260 machine guns, and approximately 31 million rounds of small arms ammunition together with certain spare parts. A shipment amounting to about 280 freight cars was received from the United States and transhipped to Italy.

MATTERS RELATING TO DISPLACED PERSONS

29. Extent of Army Responsibilities for Displaced Persons.

At the beginning of April 1948, the Army had just taken two important steps in divesting itself of as much as possible of the responsibility for displaced persons. After the Army had carried practically to completion a new census of displaced persons in assembly centers, responsibility for issuing identity papers to displaced persons was turned over to the Preparatory Commission International Refugee Organization (PCIRO) on 1 April. The census had been conducted by issuing new identity cards to all persons entitled to treatment as United Nations displaced persons. PCIRO then became responsible for denying admission to camps to persons not possessing these cards. The number of displaced persons in centers was 304,856 on 20 March 1948. (114) The Army's withdrawal from the function of distributing supplies to displaced persons was marked at the end of March 1948 by the turning over of all Civil Affairs-Military Government supply points to PCIRO or to German authorities. (115) Another step in the direction of reducing Army responsibility for displaced persons was taken early in April, when the use of military guards on trains carrying displaced persons within Bizonia was discontinued. (116)

30. Consolidation of Displaced Persons Centers.

The program for the consolidation of displaced persons installations was pushed forward with the aim of reducing administrative overhead and of aiding the German economy by the release of real estate no longer

needed for displaced persons. Consolidations in the Augsburg Military Post in April and May resulted in the release of nine premises to the German authorities. (117) In May, resistance to moving was shown by 150 displaced persons in Augsburg Military Post, but the group later acquiesced in the move without a use of force. (118) From 1 June 1947 to the middle of July 1948, the Army released 188 installations formerly used for displaced persons, providing space for 63,664 persons. (119)

31. Maintenance of Order among Displaced Persons.

One of the greatest factors militating against a satisfactory solution of the ever present problem of the maintenance of law and order in the displaced population was the hesitancy of commanders to act because of a lack of understanding of the division of authority and responsibility. Early in April 1948, the commanders of military posts were delegated final authority to authorize check and search operations in displaced persons centers. Thus, responsibility was clearly fixed and centralized. Post commanders could call upon the U.S. Constabulary for assistance in such operations. (120) (121)

32. Consolidation of Displaced Persons Police Schools.

In April two displaced persons police schools were combined to form one school at Stuttgart. The program for the training of properly qualified displaced persons to serve as police in their own camps was originally set up in December 1947, when teams were sent into the field and in three months trained 811 displaced persons to perform police duties. The results of this program was considered so satisfactory that

two schools were organized on a permanent basis. The first course in the consolidated school started on 19 April 1948. Instruction included methods of police administration, maintenance of law and order, first aid, reporting of incidents, weapons training, and relations of displaced persons police with military and civilian police agencies. (122)

33. Soviet Inspection of Repatriation Facilities.

Maj. Gen. M. Yurkin, Chief of the Repatriation and Tracing Division, Soviet Military Administration in Germany, and a party of Soviet officers toured the U.S. Zone early in June to inspect Soviet repatriation delegations and to visit Soviet, Ukrainian, and Baltic displaced persons in assembly centers, children's centers, and German prisons. Military post commanders provided military escorts for the group. Under a military government stipulation, the Soviet party was permitted to visit displaced persons in German prisons only in case that each person was approved for such interviews by OMGUS. At the Ukrainian center at Mittenwald a crowd stoned the vehicle in which General Yurkin was riding, (123) but no injury was suffered by the occupants.

34. Measures to Find New Homes for Displaced Persons.

a. PCIRO reported the population of displaced persons centers on 10 April 1948 as 300,891. This marked the first time that the population had again reached the figure at which it stood in November 1945, when it was thought that the displaced persons problem was approaching solution. Since November 1945, over 100,000 displaced persons had entered American-occupied territory and obtained admittance to centers. (124) From 1 March 1946,

when the program of resettlement was begun, to 31 July 1948, the total number of displaced persons resettled from American-controlled German territory was 115,754. (125)

b. During the months of April, May, and June 1948, the number of displaced persons repatriated was 2,233 and the number resettled was 16,662--a total of 18,895. The net loss in population was about 3,000 less than this figure. (126) At the end of the period under review, news had just arrived of the approval of legislation providing for the admittance into the United States of 205,000 displaced persons from the western zones of Germany, Austria, and Italy during the two years beginning 1 July 1948. EUCOM Headquarters estimated that this measure might result in the reduction of the displaced population in American-occupied Germany by (127) 102,000.

OTHER TRENDS IN POLICY

35. Authorization of Transportation by Commercial Means for Return to United States.

Due to the fact that a considerable number of persons eligible for return to the United States could not be transported within a reasonable time on Army ships, the Department of the Army allotted funds for travel by commercial means. The Redeployment Section of the Personnel and Administration Division allocated space. Only persons entitled to travel first class were shipped under this program. Air travel was by

American Overseas Airlines and Pan American Airways, departing from Frankfurt, and Transcontinental World Airways, departing from Paris. (128)
Water travel was by way of U.S. Lines, departing from Le Havre, France.

36. Transportation for Children Eligible for Citizenship.

Up to April 1948 EUCOM Headquarters received requests from 25 persons who had returned to the United States and who wished to have dependent children sent to them from Europe. Most of the children involved in these requests were stepchildren of the American petitioner, but a few were their own children born to alien mothers. Countries named in the requests included Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Latvia. EUCOM Headquarters ruled that such requests would be approved, if circumstances permitted, and provided that petitioners would list the names of all dependents for whom they desired transportation and agree that they would not request transportation for additional dependents at a later date. They were required to provide a suitable escort for the children (129) during their trip to the United States.

37. Experiments with Freight Containers.

The transportation and engineer services conducted joint experiments in the use of large freight containers. A Transportation Corps officer accompanied a test shipment of EUCOM Exchange System supplies in four steel and two wooden containers. This shipment arrived at its destination in the European Command without loss or damage. These

containers were returned to the United States packed with uncrated household goods, with only china and glassware boxed. The Transportation Corps prepared a report on the possibilities for large-scale use of these
(130)
containers.

38. Regulations on Admission of German Guests to Messes and Clubs.

On 10 June 1948 it was announced that members of messes and clubs could bring Germans and displaced persons as guests to Army dining rooms for meals, within the limitation of two guest meals in any one week. Germans and displaced persons could be entertained in unlimited numbers at snack bars. The requirement of social passes for admission of German girls to snack bars and clubs was eliminated. Boards of governors of
(131)
clubs retained authority to regulate the admission of guests. Prior to 10 June 1948, German civilians and displaced persons had been permitted to enter certain designated snack bars and to attend Army motion picture shows as guests of members of the occupation forces. In May 1947, permission was granted to family and small messes to have Germans and displaced persons as guests. The regulations announced early in June 1948, especially the part abolishing the system of social passes for German girls, were hailed widely as the end of "nonfraternization." Indeed, this liberalization of associations between Americans on duty in the occupation and Germans left little in effect in the way of restrictions on such associations.

39. Transfer of Control over German Railway Police.

The German railway administration assumed control over the German Railway Police on 1 April 1948, with the exception of certain supply

functions which were transferred on 1 June 1948. The German Railway Police was responsible for maintaining records and statistics reflecting the flow of traffic and pilferage, and for investigating breaches of security on and near the railroads. After the transfer, a few representatives of the 1st Military Police Service Group remained in each Reichsbahndirektion for general supervision and liaison. The German railway administration became responsible for the security of some American military supplies moving by rail within the western zones of Germany. Shipments which remained a responsibility of the occupation forces included mail, household goods, certain medical supplies, quartermaster Class VI supplies, EUCOM Exchange System supplies, small arms, ammunition, and equipment of a classified nature. American troops continued to protect military shipments going through the Soviet Zone to Berlin or leaving Bizonia in another direction. (132)

40. Checking of International Trains by German Police.

Beginning on 15 June 1948, German police were authorized to check international trains and the documents of all persons traveling upon them. This previously had been done by Constabulary troopers. The new ruling was another step in the policy of allowing German police agencies to exercise full jurisdiction over persons subject to their authority. Persons not subject to German police jurisdiction by reason of being connected with the occupation forces were required to establish that fact by presenting their identification documents to the German police. On international trains crossing the Austria and Czechoslovak frontiers, or

the American-Soviet zonal border, the U.S. Constabulary continued to conduct checks of persons not subject to German police jurisdiction as necessary. International trains thus became subject to the same security checks as other rail and road traffic entering or leaving the U.S. Zone. It was understood that the U.S. Constabulary could in any special circumstances assume complete control over any international train and inspect documents and baggage. (133)

41. Authority to Search Trucks in International Commerce.

Legal authority of Constabulary troopers to search trucks engaged in international commerce and crossing the U.S. Zone of Germany was considered at a conference on 14 April 1948, attended by representatives of the Personnel and Administration; Intelligence; Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training; Civil Affairs; Judge Advocate; and Provost Marshal Divisions and the Transport Group of the bipartite organization. It was decided that the U.S. Constabulary had the right to search such trucks when deemed necessary for security reasons and when the operation was based upon intelligence reports. (134)

42. Monthly Guardhouse Inspections.

In an effort to correct reported discrepancies in guardhouse administration, EUCOM Headquarters early in May directed commanding officers of major commands to inspect all guardhouses and other confinement sites and facilities at least once a month and to submit detailed reports to the Provost Marshal. Staff or post judge advocates were to check at

frequent intervals on the status of all prisoners in order to insure compliance with regulations, while the monthly inspections were to be made by the inspector general of the major command or the post inspector. (135)

43. Improvement of Messes.

a. A survey of messes, conducted by the Deputy Inspector General, U.S. Army, of the opinions of soldiers in the European Command regarding messes, showed that in 47 units at least 25 percent of the men stated that they did not get enough to eat. The Deputy Inspector General concluded that this situation was a result of reduced rations, particularly of bread, resulting from the food conservation program initiated in October 1947, pilferage of food by German employees, and lack of supervision by some commanding officers. Authority was obtained in April from the Department of the Army to restore all rations to the level which existed prior to October of 1947. Efforts were made to eliminate unauthorized feeding of German employees and the responsibility of commanding officers for the operation of messes was reemphasized. Efforts were made to increase speed in serving mess lines and to give larger first portions when desired. Enlisted men were given representation on the EUCOM menu planning board. (136) The daily ration of bread was restored to the standard 40 pounds for each hundred men, beginning on 23 May. (137)

b. George Mardikan, food expert, arrived in Heidelberg on 25 April 1948 at the invitation of General Huebner to assist in setting up adequate mess facilities in the city which was to become soon the location of EUCOM Headquarters. Mardikan spent a month touring installations and

facilities, demonstrating methods of improving messes. He stated that the messes which he had visited were generally superior to Army messes in the United States. (138)

44. Policy on Release of Information to the Press.

a. At his weekly staff conference on 9 March 1948, General Huebner made a statement on the release of information and news to the press. He spoke of "nonclassified communications which are privileged or personal between two persons, the release of which to the press can be very embarrassing either because of incomplete knowledge or because of deliberate or unintentional incorrect interpretation." (139) He directed all chiefs of general and special staff divisions to "insure that office business, whether classified or not, is not hashed over outside the office or talked about with persons who have no business with the information." (140) On 9 April 1948 a circular was published prohibiting the release to the press of "unclassified matters not of public interest or of a privileged nature." (141) Some representatives of the press feared that this represented a change in public information policy and was intended as censorship. General Clay assured the correspondents there was no change in public information policy. On 26 May 1948 public information policies and procedures were announced as follows: (142)

The principle of freedom of the press is accepted, there being only three reasons for refusing to issue news:

- (1) The observation of security requirements involved.
- (2) Matters under diplomatic negotiation which have not been concluded, or if concluded are to be released only by higher authority; and

(3) Matters of a privileged nature which are to be interpreted as those matters involving personal correspondence of a semiofficial nature which under normal courtesy should be released either by the sender or by the person to whom the correspondence is addressed.

General Clay commented further on this policy at his monthly conference (143) in Frankfurt 27 May when he said:

The recent circular in connection with releases to the press practically leaves in the hands of every individual in this command the personal decision as to what he can and cannot say to the press. He cannot release classified and security material

Quite often it will pay dividends to call the press in and discuss with them a matter that is classified at the time. Tell them frankly that it can't be published and call on them to cooperate.

OTHER EVENTS

45. Arrival of German Repatriates from Japan.

Fifteen German repatriates from Japan, classified by Army Headquarters in Tokyo as objectionable, arrived at Rhein-Main Air Base on 4 April 1948. (144) A second group of 11 repatriates arrived on 7 April 1948. Members of both groups were taken to Ludwigsburg where they were interrogated and released or held for internment, depending on the nature of their cases.

46. Return of Paroled Spies from the United States.

Ernest P. Burger and George J. Dasch, surviving members of the

group of Nazi spies and saboteurs who landed in Florida in 1942 and who had been sentenced to life and 30 years' imprisonment, respectively, but who had been paroled in the United States, returned to Germany in the latter part of April. No special restrictions were placed on them, except (145) that they were denied exit permits from Germany.

47. Return of Prisoners of War from the Soviet Union.

Emil Carlebach, deputy chief of the Communist Party of Hesse, said on 21 April that more than 800,000 former German prisoners of war were due to return to their homes before December and that they would tell a different story about the Soviet Union. Reports from the British Zone indicated that about 1,000,000 of the more than 5,000,000 German prisoners of war originally held by the Soviet Union had received special training and special treatment in camps near Moscow. Many of these men were said to be former members of the Free Germany movement and it was expected that (146) they would be used to spread communist propaganda in the western zones. Willi Bettinger, state commissioner for refugees in Württemberg-Baden said that almost 3,000 released German prisoners of war were received from the Soviet Union during April 1948 and that most of them were well dressed and (147) apparently had had plenty to eat. He said that this was in contrast to the state of health of those received previously.

48. Recruitment of German Scientists for Service in the United States.

Up to 13 April 1948, 494 German specialists with 649 dependents comprising 237 families had been sent to the United States under Project

(148)
PAPER CLIP. Three specialists and twenty-one dependents, including members of nine families, sailed from Bremerhaven on 6 April 1948. On 2 May, 6 scientists and 99 dependents sailed for the United States. (149)

Payment of approximately 900 claims filed by German scientists evacuated by the U.S. Army from central Germany was ordered in April. The payments were made through the Claims Division, but the papers were reviewed by a board of five officers. (150)

49. Trial of Two Enlisted Men for Alleged Insults to Soviet Officials.

On 19 May Pfc Robert Osolinski was sentenced to six months at hard labor and forfeiture of \$50 monthly for six months by a Frankfurt Military Post special court, following conviction on a charge of unlawfully entering the Soviet mission in Frankfurt, attempting to provoke a fight with Soviet officers by the use of foul and abusive language, disorderly conduct, and breaking a glass window. (151) Cpl. John R. Murphy, who was charged with unlawful entry into the Soviet mission, was acquitted. Maj. Vasili Ignatziev and Maj. Nikolai Galkin, members of the Soviet Restitution Mission in Frankfurt, charged in written statements that Osolinski, on the night of 17 April, called them insulting names when he met them on the sidewalk near the mission, told them he hated Russians, threw a rock into the building, and then entered the building to insult the two officers and a woman interpreter. The statements said that Murphy arrived on the scene later and was quiet and orderly.

50. Report by Negro Editors on Conditions in the European Command.

In a report to the Secretary of the Army made public on 23 May,

the Negro editors who had toured the European Command earlier in the year said that the Army and Military Government were doing a highly commendable job in Germany. (152) They stated that living conditions at the Roth Air Ammunition Depot near Munich were undesirable for Negro soldiers. The editors urged that better officers be assigned to Negro units and suggested that more Negro officers be used. They expressed the view that the policy of not using Negro soldiers in the Constabulary and the Army postal system was a waste of manpower.

51. Report of Special Investigator for the Secretary of the Army.

In a report which was made public in Washington early in May, Orville J. Taylor, Chicago attorney and special investigator for Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall, said that conditions in the European Command were no worse than might be expected in an American community of comparable size. Taylor had spent two months in the U.S. Zone of Germany, during which time he had been assisted in making his investigation by the Inspector General of the European Command. His report asserted the view that Americans serving with or accompanying the occupation forces in Germany enjoyed about the same security of life and property that they would at home. He found that the quality of work of the Counter Intelligence Corps was not high, but that a recent change in command and a renewed strictness in selecting agents promised an early improvement. On morals the report (153) said:

It would be disingenuous not to concede that such (extra-marital) liaisons do exist and on a very broad scale. However, many of the persons involved are entirely capable of performing their professional duties.

The investigator got the impression that drunkenness was no more prevalent
(154)
than in the United States. On black marketing the report said:

There are occasional instances of large-scale operations, motivated by greed, but the usual so-called black-market transaction consists of nothing more than the procurement of minor household conveniences and luxuries, amateur photographic equipment, or repair parts and services for vehicles which would otherwise have to be deadlined It is moreover questionable whether the transaction is disadvantageous to the German economy.

(155)

The report concluded:

I am satisfied that the Army of Occupation is doing a fine job, making due allowance for the abnormal conditions which prevail in Europe today. The incidence of black marketing as well as of crime, drunkenness, and immorality among American personnel stationed in Europe is extraordinarily low, and I see no need for any radical change in our treatment of our people stationed there.

52. Preparation of Article on GYA for National Geographic Magazine.

Frederick Simpich, assistant editor of National Geographic Magazine, and Joe Roberts, photographer, arrived in Heidelberg on 22 June 1948 to prepare an article for the magazine regarding the participation of
(156)
Americans in German Youth Activities. They were in Germany until 10 July.

53. Provision of Staff for Service in Palestine.

On 7 June 1948 the Department of the Army directed EUCOM Headquarters to send 11 officers and 14 enlisted men to Palestine for temporary duty with the U.S. Contingent, Military Observer Group, assisting the United Nations Mediator for Palestine and the Security Council Truce Commission for

(157)

Palestine. Seven of these officers left for Cairo on 8 June and three others departed on 25 June.

54. Improvement of Efficiency of Post Quartermasters.

All post quartermasters of the European Command met in a conference room at Heidelberg, 2-3 June 1948. Speakers at this conference included Col. S. W. Smithers, Acting Chief, Quartermaster Division; Brig. Gen. W. B. Palmer, Director, Logistics Division; and Brig. Gen. P. E. Gallagher, Commanding General, Heidelberg Military Post. All aspects of the work of post quartermasters in occupied Germany were discussed thoroughly in this conference, and the assembly was given instruction in many matters with a view to improving efficiency. Colonel Smithers organized a technical survey team, made up of specialists, to advise post quartermasters, maintain liaison among all quartermaster installations, and standardize supply and service responsibilities. The team visited two military posts each month and conducted surveys lasting from 3 to 10 days. Reports went to the Chief, Quartermaster Division, and post commanders.

(158)

(159)

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

55. Visit by Danish Medical Officers.

On 21 April 1948 Lt. Col. J. Hempel-Jurgensen, senior medical officer of the Danish Brigade attached to the British Army of the Rhine; Maj. George Norgaard, liaison officer for the Danish Brigade in the Hanover

district; and Maj. Sven Christiansen, Danish Brigade venereal disease
(160)
officer, began visiting European Command hospitals. Their visit was
completed three days later.

56. Visit by Gen. Carl A. Spaatz.

Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, former Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force,
arrived in Wiesbaden by plane on 11 May 1948, accompanied by Mrs. Spaatz.
He said that he had come for a brief look at Germany before retiring from
the service. They left for London on the following day on their way back
(161)
to America.

57. Death of Msgr. Flanagan in Berlin.

The Right Rev. Msgr. Edward J. Flanagan, founder of Boys Town,
Nebraska, who had come to the European Command to advise U.S. Army officials
in Austria and Germany on youth problems, died in Berlin on 15 May 1948 at
the age of 61 years. Father Flanagan arrived in Berlin on 14 May from
Austria, where he had been since his arrival in Europe on 9 May, and was
stricken in his room at Harnack House. He was taken to the 297th Station
(162)
Hospital, where he died about an hour later of a heart attack.

58. Address of Robert M. Hutchins at 1848 Anniversary Celebration.

Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, spoke
on 18 May at the celebration of the centennial of the German revolution of
1848 at Frankfurt University. He urged a world government of federative
(163)
structure and democratic spirit.

59. Visit by Generals Gillem, Quesada, and Beightler.

Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., commanding general of the Third Army, Atlanta, Ga.; Lt. Gen. Edward R. Quesada, Commanding General, Tactical Air Command; and Maj. Gen. Robert Beightler, president of the Army Personnel Board, Washington, D.C., arrived in Wiesbaden by air from London on 29 May 1948. (164) They remained in the European Command until 2 June when they returned to the United States.

60. Tour by Senator Wheeler.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana made a three-week tour through the U.S. Zone of Germany during the early part of June. In an address at a weekly military government conference in Wiesbaden on 5 June, he said that United States forces must remain in Germany indefinitely to prevent complete Soviet occupation of the country. (165)

61. Visit of Representative of Office of The Surgeon General.

Lt. Col. John W. Regan, Chief of the Environmental Sanitation Branch, Office of The Surgeon General, was in the European Command for about a week in June, preliminary to his attendance at the International Medical Congress which opened in Paris on 17 June 1948. (166)

62. Tour of Zone by Turkish Officers.

Gen. Salih Omurtak, Chief of the General Staff of the Turkish Army, accompanied by a group of Turkish army and naval officers, arrived in Berlin on 20 June 1948, where they were guests of General Clay for two days. They were entertained in Wiesbaden by Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay on

22 June and later went to Frankfurt, where they were guests of the Frankfurt Military Post. At Rhein-Main Air Base they observed the transportation of supplies by air to Berlin. Other places visited included Stuttgart, Munich, Erding, Fürstenfeldbruck, Oberpfaffenhofen, Salzburg, Berchtesgaden, Grafenwöhr, Bremen, and Bremerhaven. They departed from the U.S. Zone on about 1 July.

(167)

63. Visit of National Catholic Welfare Conference Representatives to Displaced Persons Camps.

Six United States representatives of the National Catholic Welfare Conference arrived in Frankfurt on 23 June 1948. They made a survey of displaced persons camps for the Diocesan Catholic Resettlement Committee, a nation-wide organization which aided displaced persons of the Catholic faith in emigrating from Germany and provided employment and homes for the displaced persons in the United States. On 24 June they conferred with Brig. Gen. T. L. Harrold, Director, Civil Affairs Division, after which they left on a nine-day tour of displaced persons camps in the U.S., British, and French Zones of Germany and Austria.

(168)

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Mar 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Reorganization Plan."
2. GO 41, EUCOM, 24 Apr 48.
3. GO 39, EUCOM, 23 Apr 48.
4. GO 44, EUCOM, 10 May 48.
5. Ibid.
6. GO 37, EUCOM, 22 Apr 48.
7. GO 57, EUCOM, 15 Jun 48.
8. GO 56, EUCOM, 10 Jun 48.
9. GO 40, EUCOM, 23 Apr 48.
10. GO 57, EUCOM, 15 Jun 48.
11. GO 123, EUCOM, 13 Nov 47.
12. GO 57, EUCOM, 15 Jun 48.
13. GO 54, EUCOM, 9 Jun 48; GO 57, EUCOM, 15 Jun 48.
14. Cable SX-2481, 16 Mar 48, EUCOM to Hq Comd; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 12, 23 Mar 48, par 13; No 14, 7 Apr 48, par 12e.
15. Cable SX-3098, 16 Apr 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CG, Hq Comd; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 16, 20 Apr 48, par 21b.
16. GO 44, EUCOM, 10 May 48.
17. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 28, 13 Jul 48, par 12a.
18. EUCOM Press Release No 1078, 6 May 48.
19. Ibid., No 1034, 16 Apr 48.
20. Hq, EUCOM, Organizational Chart and Directory of Key Officers as of 15 July 1948, 1 November 1948.

21. Staff Memo No 17, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Apr 48, subj: "Organization of Headquarters, European Command."
22. GO 47, EUCOM, 14 May 48.
23. GO 107, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47.
24. GO 29, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48.
25. GO 36, EUCOM, 22 Apr 48.
26. It is referred to as a nonoperational headquarters in GO 123, EUCOM, 13 Nov 47.
27. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 2; 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 2-3.
28. EUCOM Press Release No 1022, 12 Apr 48.
29. GO 10, US Constabulary, 5 Apr 48.
30. GO 39, US Constabulary, 1 May 47; Stars and Stripes, 15 Apr 47.
31. GO 17, US Constabulary, 21 May 48.
32. GO 23, US Constabulary, 13 Mar 47.
33. Stars and Stripes, 16 Apr 48.
34. GO 42, EUCOM, 30 Apr 48; Stars and Stripes, 30 Apr 48; 1 May 48.
35. GO 45, EUCOM, 11 May 48.
36. GO 49, EUCOM, 24 May 48, as amended by GO 50, EUCOM, 27 May 48.
37. GO 53, EUCOM, 7 Jun 48.
38. Stars and Stripes, 4 and 6 May 48.
39. GO 48, EUCOM, 21 May 48.
40. GO 60, EUCOM, 25 Jun 48.
41. EUCOM Press Release No 1097, 19 May 48.
42. EUCOM Press Release No 1137, 11 Jun 48.

43. GO 59, EUCOM, 24 Jun 48.
44. EUCOM Press Release No 1135, 11 Jun 48.
45. GO 59, EUCOM, 24 Jun 48.
46. All figures from Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Mar, Jun 48.
47. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command Mar 48.
48. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, Proposed Occupational Troop Basis, European Command, for 30 June 1948 (Revised as of 30 April 1948).
49. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Jun 48.
50. Ibid.
51. See ltr transmitting OTB, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Apr 48, file AG 320.2 GOT, subj: "Proposed Occupational Troop Basis (Revised as of 30 April 1948)," to AG, Dept of the Army.
52. Cable W-98752, 1 Apr 48, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
53. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, 27 Apr 48, par 2.
54. Cable WC-27356, 18 May 48.
55. Cable Cl-24839, 19 May 48, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
56. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 18 Aug 48, file AG 210.3 GPA-AGO, subj: "Extended Active Duty."
57. Cable WCL-25081, 20 May 48, Dept of the Army to EUCOM.
58. Cables WCL-31068, 11 Jun 48 as amended by cable WCL-31759, 15 Jun 48, Dept of the Army to EUCOM; SC-24142, 18 Jun 48, EUCOM to major comds.
59. EUCOM Press Release No 1145, 15 Jun 48.
60. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 23, 8 Jun 48, par 2.

61. EUCOM Press Release No 1021, 12 Apr 48; cir 15, EUCOM, 3 Apr 48, subj: "Civilian Recruitment Priority."
62. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 25, 22 Jun 48, par 8.
63. EUCOM Press Release No 1021, 12 Apr 48; cir 15, EUCOM, 3 Apr 48, subj: "Civilian Recruitment Priority."
64. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 14, 7 Apr 48, par 10.
65. Ibid., No 29, 20 Jul 48, par 15.
66. Ibid., par 20.
67. Ibid., No 14, 7 Apr 48, par 9.
68. Ibid., No 18, 4 May 48, par 11.
69. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Feb, Jun 48.
70. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 26, 29 Jun 48, par 12a.
71. EUCOM Press Release No 1039, 20 Apr 48.
72. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 21, 25 May 48, par 10.
73. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Apr 48.
74. Cable SC-19429, 8 Apr 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CG, US Constabulary, et al.
75. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 14, 7 Apr 48, par 11b.
76. Cable S-3362, 27 Apr 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to C of S, USA, for Maj Gen Bull.
77. Cable W-81227, 6 May 48, Dept of the Army from Dir, Orgn and Tng, to EUCOM.

78. Cable S-3700, 14 May 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CG, USFA.
79. Cables SC-23764, 14 Jun 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CG, Frankfurt Military Post; SC-24302, 19 Jun 48, same to same.
80. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, Proposed Occupational Troop Basis, European Command, for 30 June 1948 (Revised as of 30 April 1948).
81. Ibid, "Justification," p 18.
82. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 26, 29 Jun 48, par 9; cable S-3312, 26 Apr 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to C of S, USA, for Dir, Orgn and Tng.
83. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 25, 22 Jun 48, par 16.
84. Ibid, No 18, 4 May 48, par 21.
85. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 26 May 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Organization of 7866 Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Company, Heavy Tank Battalion"; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 21, 25 May 48, par 14a.
86. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 27, 6 Jul 48, par 14a.
87. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Mar 48.
88. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, Proposed Occupational Troop Basis, European Command, for 30 June 1948 (Revised as of 30 April 1948).
89. Ibid, "Justification," p 18.
90. Cable SC-20695, 22 Apr 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to C of S, USA, for Dir, Plans and Opr for Lt Col Lemley.
91. Cable S-3495, 4 May 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to C of S, USA, for Dir, Orgn and Tng, and Dir, Logistics.
92. Cable S-3561, 6 May 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to C of S, USA, for Dir, Orgn and Tng, and Dir, Logistics.
93. Cable S-4363, 26 May 48, Hq, EUCOM (Rear), sgd Huebner to EUCOM.

94. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 20, 18 May 48, par 5c; GO 16, US Constabulary, 18 May 48, subj: "Organization of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 7732 Field Artillery Group."
95. Cable S-3986, 8 Jun 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to C of S, USA.
96. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 27, 6 Jul 48, par 14.
97. Ibid, No 25, 22 Jun 48, par 16.
98. Ibid, No 18, 4 May 48, par 16.
99. Cable SC-19429, 8 Apr 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CG, US Constabulary, et al.
100. Cable SX-3167, 19 Apr 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CG's, US Constabulary, 1st Inf Div; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Apr 48, file AG 353 GOT, subj: "Training of 91st and 94th Field Artillery Battalions," to CG, US Constabulary.
101. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, 11 May 48, par 13.
102. Cable SC-24706, 24 Jun 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to US Constabulary.
103. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 15, 13 Apr 48, par 15.
104. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Apr 48, file AG 353 GOT, subj: "Secondary Training Missions"; 15 Apr 48, file AG 353 GOT-AGO, subj: same; 11 Jun 48, file and subj same.
105. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, Tng and Education Br, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 1.
106. EUCOM Press Release No 1020, 9 Apr 48.
107. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 14, 7 Apr 48, par 18.
108. Ibid, No 15, 13 Apr 48, par 19.
109. Ibid, No 28, 13 Jul 48, par 18.

110. Ibid., No 18, 4 May 48, par 21; No 26, 29 Jun 48, par 19.
111. EUCOM Press Release No 1144, 15 Jun 48.
112. Stars and Stripes, 27 Apr 48.
113. EUCOM Press Release No 1161, 21 Jun 48.
114. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Mar 48.
115. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 12, 23 Mar 48, par 35.
116. Ibid., No 14, 7 Apr 48, par 29.
117. Ibid., No 16, 20 Apr 48, par 30.
118. Ibid., No 19, 11 May 48, par 23.
119. Ibid., No 29, 20 Jul 48, par 33.
120. Ibid., No 12, 23 Mar 48, par 28; No 14, 7 Apr 48, par 19.
121. Ibid., No 17, 27 Apr 48, par 25.
122. EUCOM Press Release No 1016, 8 Apr 48.
123. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 23, 8 Jun 48, par 16.
124. Ibid., No 17, 27 Apr 48, par 26.
125. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Jul 48.
126. Ibid., May-Jul 48.
127. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 26, 29 Jun 48, par 21.
128. Ibid., No 19, 11 May 48, par 2.
129. EUCOM Press Release No 1024, 13 Apr 48.

130. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 4 May 48, par 20b(5).
131. EUCOM Press Release No 1132, 10 Jun 48.
132. Ibid, No 1004, 1 Apr 48.
133. Ibid, No 1100, 20 May 48.
134. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 16, 20 Apr 48, par 34; SOP 96, EUCOM, 1948, subj: "Arrest, Search, and Seizure."
135. EUCOM Press Release No 1067, 4 May 48.
136. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 21, 25 May 48, par 22.
137. EUCOM Press Release No 1107, 25 May 48.
138. Ibid, No 1060, 30 Apr 48.
139. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 10, 9 Mar 48, par 2.
140. Ibid.
141. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, 27 Apr 48, par 33.
142. Cirs, EUCOM, 33, 9 Apr 48; 43, 26 May 48.
143. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Conference of the Commander in Chief with Major Commanders and Deputy Military Governor, 27 May 48.
144. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 15, 13 Apr 48, par 8a.
145. Ibid, No 18, 4 May 48, par 9b.
146. Stars and Stripes, 22 Apr 48.
147. Ibid, 31 May 48.

148. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 15, 13 Apr 48, par 8b.

149. Ibid, No 22, 1 Jun 48, par 6.

150. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Apr 48, to CG, US Army, Europe; SO 81, Hq, EUCOM, 19 Apr 48.

151. Stars and Stripes, 20 May 48.

152. Ibid, 24 May 48.

153. See extensive extracts from this report in Army and Navy Journal, 8 May 48 (in Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, No 216, 13 May 48).

154. Ibid.

155. Ibid.

156. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 24, 15 Jun 48, par 26.

157. Ibid, No 24, 15 Jun 48, par 5; EUCOM Press Release No 1171, 25 Jun 48.

158. EUCOM Press Release No 1114, 28 May 48.

159. Ibid, No 1160, 21 Jun 48.

160. Ibid, No 1042, 21 Apr 48.

161. Stars and Stripes, 12 May 48.

162. Ibid, 16 May 48.

163. Ibid, 19 May 48.

164. EUCOM Press Release No 1109, 27 May 48.

165. Stars and Stripes, 6 Jun 48.

166. EUCOM Press Release No 1152, 17 Jun 48.

167. Stars and Stripes, 19 Jun 48.
168. EUCOM Press Release No 1162, 22 Jun 48.

Table I
COMMAND AND STAFF ASSIGNMENTS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

1 April-30 June 1948

<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbents</u>
Commander in Chief and Military Governor	Gen. Lucius D. Clay
Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe	Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner
Commanding General, OMGUS, and Deputy Military Governor	Maj. Gen. George P. Hays
Political Adviser	Ambassador Robert D. Murphy
Special Adviser to the Commander in Chief	J. Anthony Panuch
Budget and Fiscal Director	Col. John J. Dubbelde, Jr.
Director of Management Control	James L. Sundquist
Intelligence Director	Maj. Gen. Robert LeG. Walsh
Inspector General	Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig (to 5 Apr 48) Col. Frank J. Pearson (to 18 May 48) Col. Herman O. Lane (to 22 Jun 48) Maj. Gen. Vernon Evans (22 Jun 48-)
Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, Europe	Maj. Gen. Miller G. White (C of S, U.S. Army, Europe, to 1 May 48; Deputy C of S, EUCOM, to 15 May 48) Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder (C of S, U.S. Army, Europe, from 1 May 48; Deputy C of S, EUCOM, from 15 May 48)

Assistant to Chief of Staff and Secretary, General Staff	Col. John G. Hill (SGS to 7 Jun 48; Assistant to C of S to 11 Jun 48 when position was abolished)
Assistant to Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, U.S. Army, Europe	Col. John G. Hill (11 Jun 48-)
Assistant to Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration, U.S. Army, Europe	Col. Harry W. Johnson (11 Jun 48-)
Secretary, General Staff	Lt. Col. William E. Maulsby, Jr. (7 Jun 48-)
Deputy Inspector General	Col. Frank J. Pearson (to 5 Apr 48) Col. Herman O. Lane (to 18 May 48) (Office apparently vacant 18 May- 22 Jun 48) Col. Herman O. Lane (22 Jun 48-)
Chief, Public Information Division	Col. David M. Fowler (29 Jan 48-)
Deputy Chief, Budget and Fiscal Division	Col. Warren C. Rutter
Chief, Historical Division	Col. Harold E. Potter
Chief, Allied Contact Division	Col. Anthony J. D. Biddle, Jr.
Director, Personnel and Adminis- tration Division	Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin
Deputy Director, Intelligence Division	Col. Robert A. Schow
Director, Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division	Brig. Gen. Vernon E. Prichard
Director, Logistics Division, and Commanding General, Head- quarters, EUCOM (Rear)	Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder (to 1 May 48)
Director, Logistics Division	Brig. Gen. Williston B. Palmer (1 May 48-)

Director, Civil Affairs Division	Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold
Director, Military Posts Division	Brig. Gen. Philip E. Gallagher (15 Jun 48-)
Judge Advocate	Col. James L. Harbaugh, Jr.
Adjutant General	Col. John A. Klein
Chief, Chaplain Division	Col. Paul J. Maddox
Provost Marshal	Brig. Gen. George H. Weems
Chief, Special Services Division	Brig. Gen. Roy V. Rickard
EUCOM Exchange Officer	Col. Alba C. Spalding
Chief, Claims Division	Lt. Col. Alfred B. Jaynes (to 30 Jun 48 when office was abolished)
Chief, Dependents School Division	Col. Joseph C. Haw
WAC Staff Director	Lt. Col. Kathleen McClure
Chief, Troop Information and Education Division	Col. Otis McCormick
Chief, Chemical Division	Col. Milton T. Hankins (to 22 Jun 48) Col. Charles E. Loucks (22 Jun 48-)
Chief, Engineer Division	Brig. Gen. Don G. Shingler
Chief, Medical Division	Maj. Gen. Edward A. Noyes
Chief, Ordnance Division	Brig. Gen. Elbert L. Ford
Chief, Quartermaster Division	Brig. Gen. Milton O. Boone (to 14 May 48) Col. Samuel W. Smithers (Acting Chief from 14 May 48)
Chief, Signal Division, and Commanding General, Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear)	Maj. Gen. Jerry V. Matejka (CG, Head- quarters, EUCOM (Rear) from 1 May to 1 Jun 48)
Chief, Transportation Division	Col. Calvin De Witt, Jr.

Chief, Finance Division

Col. Ray B. Conner (to 11 Jun 48)
Col. Stephen B. Elkins (11 Jun 48-)

Commanding General, Bremerhaven
Port of Embarkation

Col. Hugh T. Mayberry

Commanding General, American Graves
Registration Command, European
Area

Brig. Gen. Howard L. Peckham

Headquarters Commandant

Brig. Gen. Robinson E. Duff (to 1
Jun 48)

Headquarters Commandant, EUCOM
(Rear), and Commanding Officer,
Special Troops, Headquarters,
EUCOM (Rear)

Col. Russell O. Smith (to 1 Jun 48
when office was abolished)

Headquarters Commandant, EUCOM, and
Commanding Officer, Special Troops,
Headquarters, EUCOM

Col. Russell O. Smith (1 Jun 48-)

Commanding General, USAFE

Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay

Commander, USNFG

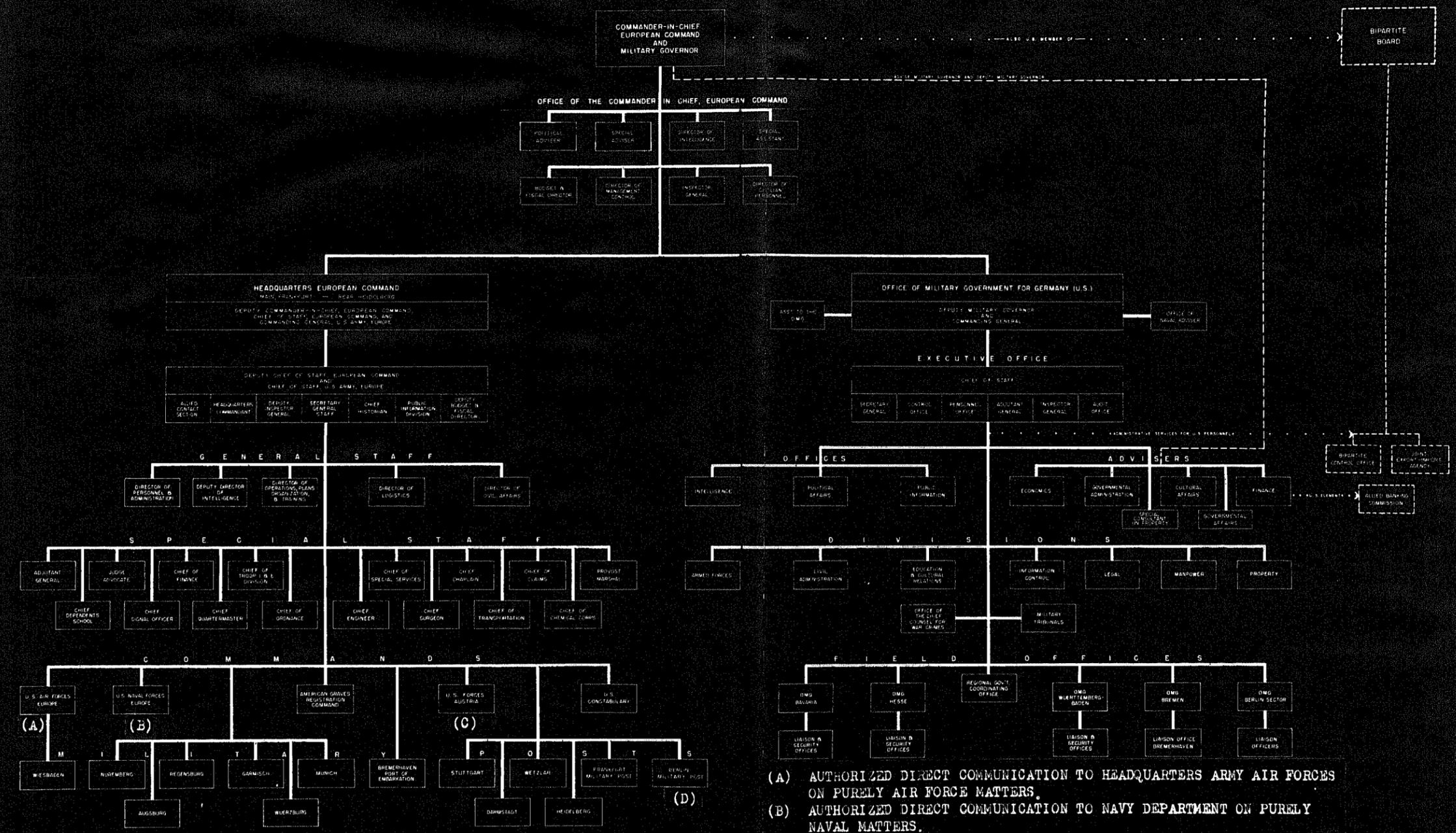
Rear Admiral Roscoe E. Schuirmann

Commanding General, USFA

Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes

ORGANIZATION EUROPEAN COMMAND

CORRECTED AS OF 1 MAY 1948



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



Chapter III
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, EUCOM

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**
AUTHORITY *Commander in chief*
European Command

Chapter III

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, EUCOM

1. Organization and Operations of the Office of the Commander in Chief.

Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig, who had been Inspector General since September 1947, became commanding general of the U.S. Constabulary on 5 April 1948. Thereafter Col. Herman O. Lane headed the office until 25 June when Maj. Gen. Vernon Evans was assigned. These were the principal changes which took place in the Office of the Commander in Chief from 1 April until 30 June 1948. J. Anthony Pamuch, the Special Adviser, and Frederick L. Devereux, the Special Assistant, continued to devote much of their time to bipartite and bizonal organizational activities. The Bizonal and Bipartite Reorganization Committee, with Albert G. Sims as Organization and Methods Examiner, was continued in existence although its major functions had been completed. The Office of the Director of Management

Control continued its studies of manpower and work-load problems. The work of the Budget and Fiscal Director, Director of Intelligence, Director of Civilian Personnel, and Political Adviser had no unusual aspects.

2. Committee on Tripartite Military Government.

On 19 June a Committee on Tripartite Military Government Organization was established under the chairmanship of J. Anthony Pamuch. Other members of the committee were: Jack Bennett, Finance Adviser; Lawrence Wilkinson, Economic Adviser; E. H. Litchfield, Director, Civil Administration Division; and James L. Sundquist, Director of the Office of Management Control. This committee was to consider the reorganization of military government on a tripartite basis to give effect to the agreements reached at the six-power conference in London. It was appointed with the assumption that similar groups would be designated by the British and the French. The committee was made the exclusive agency of the U.S. Military Governor in the planning for uniform organization and operation of tripartite military government in Western Germany.

3. The Adviser on Women's Affairs.

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, former Congresswoman from Connecticut and former executive director of the women's division of the Democratic National Committee, arrived in the European Command on 2 May 1948 to start a three-months assignment as adviser to General Clay on women's affairs. She had studied at the University of Berlin in 1913-14 and had been a professor of economics at Smith College and the Connecticut College for

Women. She also had been a lecturer on economic problems at Columbia University. In addition she had served with the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture and with the War Manpower Commission. She toured the U.S. Zone to observe and to make an appraisal of the activities of women. After visiting Berlin, Munich, Nürnberg, and Frankfurt, she observed a series of workshop meetings throughout the
(4)
Zone.

4. Conferences on Federal Constitution for Germany.

On 8 April 1948, Maurice Couve de Murville, French specialist on German affairs and assistant to Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, was in Berlin and conferred with Generals Clay, Robertson, and Koenig. Others who took part in this conference were Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, Christopher Steel, and Tarbe de St. Hardouin, political advisers for their respective governments; and a number of other experts. The conference prepared a report on a draft of a federal constitution for Germany. This report was submitted to the Military Governors for their consideration.

5. Conference with Marshal Sokolovsky.

General Clay and Marshal Sokolovsky met on the evening of 28 June
(5)
for the first time since the break-up of the Control Council on 20 March. Their discussion had to do with transportation problems but results of the conference were not immediately announced.

6. Participation of General Clay in International Conferences.

General Clay left Berlin on 20 April to attend the second

tripartite discussion on Western Germany which was being held in London. He was accompanied by Ambassador Murphy, James Riddleberger of the Political Affairs Branch of OMGUS, and E. H. Litchfield, Chief of the Civil Administration Division of OMGUS. (6) General Clay returned to Berlin on 23 April and remained there until 26 April, when he returned to London (7) for a resumption of the five-power talks. He flew from London to Frankfurt on 29 April and met with Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, U.S. High Commissioner for Austria, in their first conference since the Soviet Union began its blockade of Berlin. General Keyes arrived at Rhein-Main Air Base on the afternoon of 28 April, accompanied by his political adviser, John G. Erhardt. (8) General Clay returned to London on 30 April following the monthly commanders' conference which was held in Frankfurt. While in Frankfurt he also discussed the public relations code with the Frankfurt Correspondents Association.

7. General Clay's Participation in Länderrat.

On 1 June 1948 General Clay made his final appearance before the Länderrat at its last meeting in Stuttgart. Generals Clay and Robertson had agreed to meet the ministers president of both zones each month in Frankfurt and this made impractical the monthly meetings which the Military Governor had held for more than two years with the German officials in Stuttgart. (9) The Länderrat was discontinued as it was superseded by the new Bizonal Council.

8. General Clay's Statements at Monthly Conferences with Major Commanders.

a. Monthly conferences of the Commander in Chief with the major commanders and the Deputy Military Governor were held in Frankfurt on 29 April and 27 May and in Heidelberg on 24 June. These conferences covered a wide variety of subjects and gave the major commanders opportunities for personal contact with General Clay. At the meeting of 29 April, General Clay pointed out that the current war of nerves with the Soviet Union probably had created a certain amount of unrest among dependents. He
(10)
said:

We are in Germany and we are going to stay in Germany.
We are in Berlin and we are going to stay in Berlin.
However, if certain dependents are nervous, then this is no place for them, and there is absolutely no objection whatsoever to their returning home. Any officer personnel contributing to the creation of nervousness among our people by getting excited or expressing fears of war or danger of our position are doing our country a great disservice. All senior officers having knowledge of such an attitude should take immediate corrective action.

b. At the meeting with major commanders on 27 May, when several post commanders asserted that they were having difficulty in hiring sufficient German labor, General Clay expressed pleasure at the news that the German economy had reached such a point of recovery. He pointed out that the number of persons employed by the Army must be decreased as the German economy improved. All posts reported a shortage of furniture and other household goods, but General Clay reiterated that no more such goods would be requisitioned. Maximum pressure was placed on the quartermaster furniture procurement program and on the engineer repair program. At the

same meeting, General Clay announced that combat units would be in the field from 1 April until 1 October, after which they would be withdrawn to winter quarters for basic and unit training. He pointed out that it was mandatory to keep the maximum percentage of combat troops in the field during the training period. General Clay directed that the Frankfurt compound fence be removed on or about 1 July 1948 and added that he did not want to see another barbed wire fence around Army quarters in Germany. The fence was removed as directed.

c. At the meeting of 24 June there was a discussion of the effect of currency reform in Germany. General Clay pointed out that it was believed that the reform would aid restoration of the German economy and that efforts had been made to prevent occupying forces from suffering
(11)
any serious loss. He went on to say:

With the currency reform and with the giving of real value to the German mark, there will be some increase in our living costs. We are absorbing a part of these increases as occupation costs. However, the indigenous budget cannot absorb them all, and there will be necessary increases in PX prices to pay for the increased cost of indigenous personnel. The same will apply to other activities. This increase in cost will have to be absorbed either through a reduction of personnel serving us or in the activity's paying a larger monthly sum for such service. An important item is that this currency reform reduces the income of the Germans and consequently reduces their ability to pay taxes. Therefore the cost of the occupation part of the tax burden becomes increasingly great. For that reason it behooves all of us to be even more careful than we have been in avoiding excess demands on the German economy by reducing the demands we make for labor. The burden of providing and paying for labor is going to be great on the German economy.

9. The Position of the Commander in Chief in the Berlin Crisis.

a. General Clay held firm in his contention that the agreements regarding the occupation of Germany implied the right of free access to Berlin for all the occupying powers. He held that the United States could not fulfill its responsibilities as an occupying power under the restrictions which were imposed by the Soviet travel regulations. General Clay took the position that Soviet threats, pressure, or other actions could not force him to abandon these rights, and his position was fully supported by the U.S. Government. (12) The United States, the United Kingdom, and France, General Clay asserted frequently, were responsible for the well-being of two and a quarter million persons residing in the western sectors of Berlin.

b. On the safety of American women and children in Berlin, General Clay said on 3 April: (13)

I don't want anyone to feel he is being held here. I also told my staff that nobody will be ordered out. Any American who is nervous, we will be very glad to send home entirely on a voluntary basis.

(14)

c. In an interview on 9 April General Clay said:

I think war can be avoided now that we have a clear-cut objective--restoration of the political and economic stability of Western Europe--and the determination to see it through.

In my opinion it is not so much a question of firmness on mere everyday dealings such as these interlocal traffic curbs as holding unswervingly to our ultimate objective.

Over a long period, Soviet commanders in Berlin have shown they are not interested in cooperating with us in forming an all-German government. In the course of that time they have repeatedly applied pressure to us. Events of the last week should convince them that pressure tactics applied to us will not pay dividends.

(15)

d. Speaking of the air corridor, General Clay said:

I will refuse to stand for anything compromising the principle of freedom of the air corridor.

e. In mid-July Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan visited Berlin and
(16)
summarized the controversy with the Soviet Union in the following words:

The blockade of Berlin is a menacing and dangerous tactic designed to test the will and resolve of the Western Allies to achieve economic recovery for Western Europe. General Lucius D. Clay has met the challenge of the blockade with boldness and resolution. The dramatic success of Operation VITTTLES which has maintained Berlin's food supply despite the siege of the city, was completely unexpected by the Soviets. . . .

The maintenance of the food supply of Berlin by air, even though indefinitely continued, will postpone but will not resolve the basic issue--which is really war or peace--we would gain nothing were we to yield Berlin to the Soviets now. The tactics of economic strangulation employed in Berlin today can be repeated tomorrow or a week from now in Vienna, or anywhere else. . . .

Whatever Soviet intentions may be, the surest way to find out is for the Western Allies, led by the United States, to take a firm stand on Berlin now.

10. General Clay's Advocacy of the Return of German Paintings from the United States.

On 18 April a letter from General Clay was read to the Senate Armed Services Committee in Washington urging that German art treasures
(17)
then on display in the United States be returned to Germany. General Clay said that delay would play directly into the hands of the Communists. This view was supported by Under Secretary of War William H. Draper, Jr., but Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, author of a bill to keep the

display in the United States for an indefinite period, said it was too risky to return the paintings to Germany at that time. The collection included 202 paintings which were being shown at the National Gallery of Art, where they had attracted 685,000 visitors in less than a month. The first group of 54 paintings which were returned to Germany were placed on display in Munich on 13 June 1948. Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, Deputy Military Governor, in an address at the ceremony marking the opening of the Munich exhibition, said that other art objects still in the United States were to be returned soon.

(18)

11. General Clay's Efforts in Behalf of Freedom of Travel in Germany.

General Clay favored removal of travel restrictions whenever possible. In June 1948 he wrote to General of the Army Pierre Koenig, French Commander in Chief for Germany, making the following suggestions for the easing of travel restrictions between the U.S. and French Zones of Germany:

(19)

As you know, an agreement was entered into on 10 April 1946 between the British and ourselves granting freedom of travel to German nationals between our zones of occupation. This agreement long antedated the economic merger of the two zones and has proven very beneficial in practice.

I am attaching a copy of this agreement for your information. For my part I would be willing to abolish all interzonal travel restrictions of any kind. I do not feel that they serve any useful purpose whatsoever. Such restrictions impair economic recovery and normal trade, commercial and cultural relationships and necessitate the needless employment of occupation forces in the processing of passes and the enforcement of restrictions.

I suggest that you consider this problem again and see if you do not think the time is propitious to enter into an agreement similar to the attached or, better yet, one which would abolish all restrictions entirely.

12. General Clay's Policy in Regard to Strikes.

It was the policy of the United States authorities not to interfere in strikes unless they threatened the peace. (20) During the latter part of May, labor unions in the Ruhr protested against the appointment of Hermann Reusch, prewar German coal operator, to the steel steering committee, a bizonal organization. When informed of this strike threat, General Clay said that he would not predict what action the military authorities would take because he did not want it to appear as a threat, but he added "the action comes very close to a strike against Military Government." (21) On 1 June the Bizonal Economic Council withdrew the appointment of Reusch and Paul H. Bleiss, another appointee who had aroused union objections. This action averted any general tie-up in Ruhr steel production.

13. General Clay's Suspension of Kabus Death Sentence.

On 6 May 1948 General Clay announced that the death sentence which had been imposed on Siegfried Kabus in January 1947 had been commuted to life imprisonment. In a letter to Kabus' parents, who had asked for clemency, General Clay said that the charges were most serious and the trial was fair. The commutation was based upon the fact that the offense (22) did not involve injury or death to any person. Kabus, in October 1946, had called himself leader of the "fourth Reich" and had led a gang of some

10 youths in the bombing of three denazification courts, and had exploded a bomb in front of Stuttgart military police headquarters.

20. Stars and Stripes, 28 May 48.

21. Ibid., 2 Jun 48.

22. Ibid., 7 May 48.

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

Among the formal decisions made by the Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief of Staff during the months of April, May, and June 1948, the following were the most important.

(3)

a. On 15 April 1948 the Deputy Chief of Staff approved the publication of a revised circular embodying all the regulations on marriage with some changes.

b. On 16 April 1948 the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, directed that regulations be revised to eliminate so-called "social passes" for German guests in Army installations and to permit the serving of food to German guests in Army messes and clubs.

c. On 26 April 1948 the Chief of Staff approved the transfer of supervision over the industrial police from the Provost Marshal to the Director, Logistics Division. This decision had the effect of centralizing in the Logistics Division the control over all organized labor and guard units, including civilian labor companies manned by displaced persons, labor supervision companies manned by Americans, and industrial police manned almost exclusively by Germans.

d. On 21 May 1948 the Chief of Staff approved the enlargement of the functions of the Allied Contact Division by making it responsible for the establishment of consulates in the Frankfurt area, maintaining a registry of persons assigned to foreign consulates in the U.S. Zone of Germany, and channeling administrative matters relating to foreign

consulates to the appropriate American military or State Department agency.

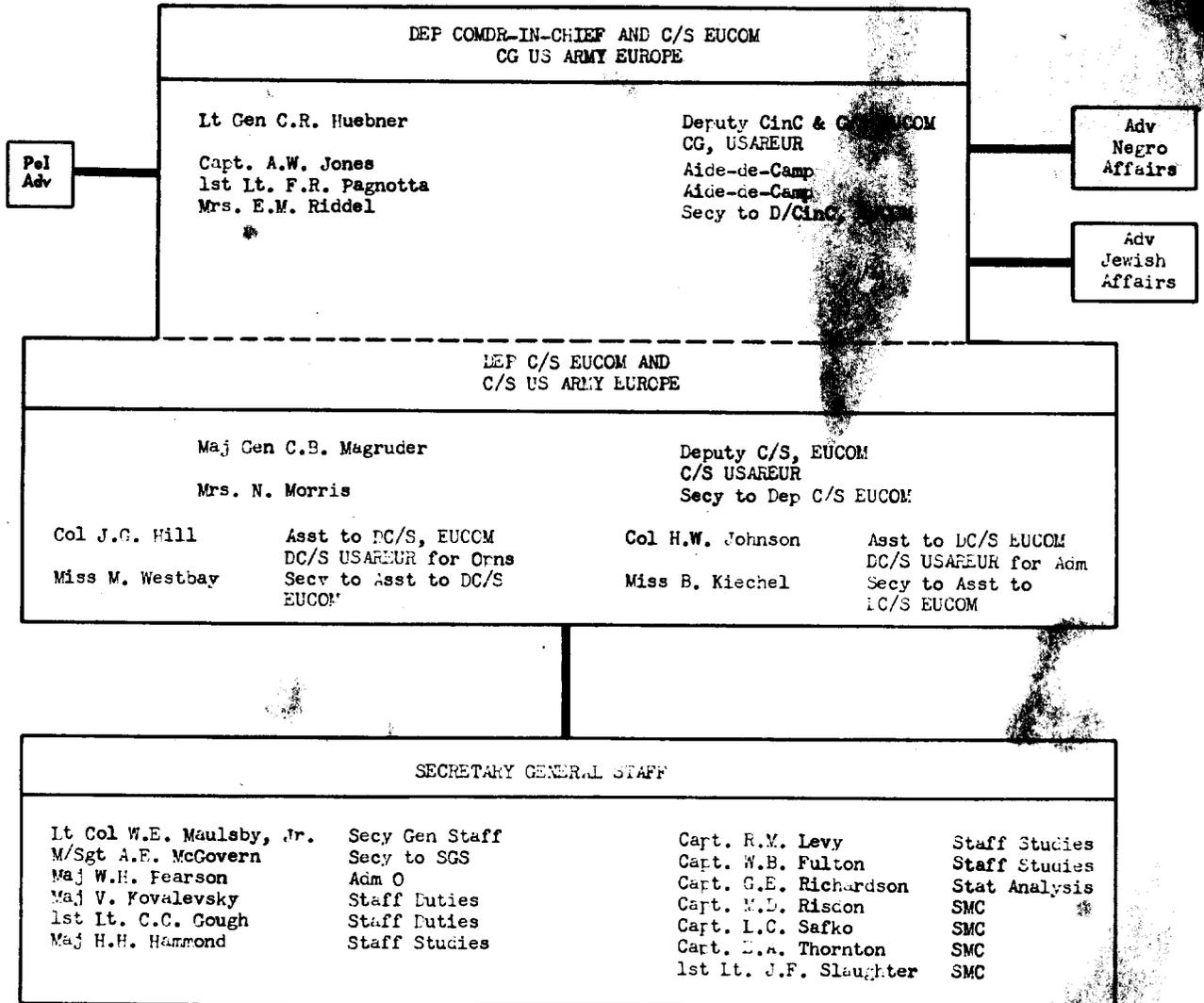
3. Reorganization of the Office of the Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff.

a. On 11 June an extensive reorganization of the Office of the Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff and the reassignment of a number of key officers were announced. (See Chart II.) The position of Assistant to the Chief of Staff, which had been held by Col. John G. Hill, was abolished. The positions of Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, U.S. Army, Europe, and Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration, U.S. Army, Europe, were created. Colonel Hill became Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, U.S. Army, Europe. Col. H. W. Johnson, previously Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, was designated Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration, U.S. Army, Europe. Lt. Col. W. E. Maulsby, Jr., became Secretary, General Staff, EUCOM.⁽⁴⁾

b. These reassignments of key officers should be read in the light of the assignment of Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder, first, on 1 May as Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, Europe; and, secondly, on 15 May as Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM.⁽⁵⁾ The assignment of General Magruder to these two offices did not in itself constitute a reorganization in the highest level of command in EUCOM Headquarters, as both offices had previously been held by the same officer, Maj. Gen. Miller G. White. It soon became apparent, however, that General Magruder was to have a broader authority

CHART II

ORGANIZATION
OFFICE DEP COMDR-IN-CHIEF & C/S EUCOM
AND
CG US ARMY EUROPE



Incl 1, Staff Memo Number 32, 11 June 1948, Hq. EUCCM

Intelligence; Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training; Military Posts; Allied Contact; Historical; and Public Information Divisions; and for the Troop Information and Education Division and the Headquarters Commandant except for certain administrative matters defined as falling within the purview of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration. Colonel Johnson assisted General Magruder on matters pertaining to the Personnel and Administration, Logistics, and Civil Affairs Divisions, the special staff divisions supervised by them, and the matters customarily referred to them; as well as on matters pertaining to the Budget and Fiscal Division and the Inspector General Division. In addition, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration assisted the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, Europe, on a wide range of administrative and logistical matters which could not appropriately be assigned to any particular staff division. These matters included the preparation of reports of a general nature and fields in which economy or the adjustment of conflicting interests of two or more staff divisions was necessary, such as the apportionment of personnel, equipment, office space, and motor vehicles. With reference to the Inspector General Division, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration had jurisdiction only over reports and matters of a general nature not of primary interest to a general staff division or which could not appropriately be assigned for action to a particular staff division.

THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF

4. Changes in Key Personnel.

Col. John G. Hill, Assistant to the Chief of Staff and Secretary, General Staff, was relieved of those two assignments on 11 June 1948 and assigned as the Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, U.S. Army, Europe. Lt. Col. W. E. Maulsby, Jr., formerly the Executive Officer to the Secretary, General Staff, was appointed Secretary, General Staff, on the same date, while the position of executive officer remained vacant. Changes among the branch chiefs were: Lt. Col. John J. Kelly was succeeded as Chief of the Staff Duties Branch on 22 June by Maj. Vitaly Kovalevsky; Lt. Col. George T. Stump was succeeded as chief of Staff Message Control on the same date by Maj. Joseph J. Prusaitis; and Lt. Col. E. McKaba was succeeded as chief of the Statistical Analysis Branch on 13 June by Capt. G. E. Richardson. The Administration Branch and Staff Studies Branch remained under the supervision of Maj. W. H. Pearson and Maj. H. H. Hammond, respectively.

5. Organizational Changes.

The major divisions of the Office of the Secretary, General Staff, formerly called sections, were redesignated as branches in April 1948. An advance detachment of the Office of the Secretary, General Staff, left Frankfurt for Heidelberg on 22 February 1948. The rest of the office made the move on 30 May.

6. Staff Duties Branch.

a. When plans were being made in the early part of 1948 for the State Department to assume control of the civil aspects of the occupation of Germany, a proposal was submitted by the Secretary, General Staff, which would have provided for the establishment of an agency within the Office of the High Commissioner for Germany to perform the duties then being handled by the Staff Duties Branch relative to distinguished visitors. Under the proposed plan the new agency would have enjoyed a position within the Office of the High Commissioner comparable to that of the Staff Duties Branch in the Office of the Deputy Commander in Chief, and would have been comparable to the protocol section in most embassies. The agency would not have assumed in any way the logistical activities being performed by the Army, nor would it have been called upon to provide services for any persons visiting the Zone purely in the interests of the military service or for business with the U.S. Army. Its activities would have been confined solely to persons who were of primary interest to the State Department and its agencies in Germany. (13)
With the change in plans in March, the proposal was dropped.

b. A change in the functions of the Staff Duties Branch was brought about on 15 May as a result of the move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg. After that date the Visitors Bureau of Frankfurt Military Post assumed some of the duties formerly performed by the Staff Duties Branch, particularly with respect to the visits of distinguished persons who were of primary interest to the Commander in Chief, while the Staff

Duties Branch continued providing the same services to visitors who were in the Zone for the sole purpose of conducting business with EUCOM Headquarters. (14)

c. The following visitors were in the U.S. Zone during the second quarter of 1948: (15)

Governmental Personages:

Frederick C. Warren, Atomic Energy Commission
Robert Trier, Chief US Delegate, Bizonal ERP Group, Paris
Dr. Alonzo G. Grace, High Commissioner of Education, Connecticut, and Cultural Affairs Adviser, OMCUS
Dean William F. Russell, President, Columbia University
John Schleifer, Senate Post Office Committee

Under Secretary of the Army William H. Draper, Jr., and Party:

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, Director, Plans and Operations, Dept of the Army
Col. Robert W. Porter, Jr., Chief, Strategic Plans Branch, Plans and Operations, Dept of the Army
Col. Carter W. Clark, Deputy Director, Intelligence Div, Dept of the Army
Lt. Col. Trevor N. Dupuy, Asst Exec to Under Secretary of the Army
Lt. Col. Stanley R. Larsen, PID, Dept of the Army
Frank Wisner, Deputy Asst to Asst Secretary of State for Occupied Areas
James P. Mitchell, Vice President, Bloomingdales, Inc, New York, N.Y.
Robert R. Bowie, Expert Consultant to Secretary of the Army

Steel Mission Group (Invited by Under Secretary of the Army)

George W. Wolf, President, US Steel Export Corporation
Roland Clark, US Steel Export Corporation
Gaston T. Dallenbach, US Steel Export Corporation
Robert M. Lloyd, US Steel Export Corporation
Maj. Gen. Orval R. Cook, Deputy Director, Logistics Div, Dept of the Army
Lt. Col. John M. Henderson, Distribution Branch, Logistics Div, Dept of the Army
Lt. Col. Alfred Martin, Economics Branch, CAD, Dept of the Army

Clarence B. Trandall, Executive Vice President,
Inland Steel Co. and ECA Steel Representative
Roy J. Bullock, representative of Agent General of
Joint Congressional Foreign Aid Committee
Mario Ascarelli, US Steel Corporation
Ian F. L. Elliot, US Steel Corporation
Clarence D. King, US Steel Corporation
John F. Erhardt, US Minister, Austria

Fred Ramsey, Head, US Foreign Liquidation Committee
Maj. Gen. Clyde Hyssong, Chief, OFLC, Central Europe
Ex-Congresswoman Margaret Chase Woodhouse

Military Personages:

Col. Oscar Gatchell, Professor, US Military Academy
Col. Boyd W. Bartlett, Professor, US Military Academy
Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, Chief, Naval Communications
Vice Admiral Jules James, US Navy, Retired
Maj. Gen. Robert T. Frederick, USFA
Col. Raleigh R. Hendrix, Schools Division, G-3, US
Field Forces
Maj. Gen. Harry J. Collins, USFA
Capt. Howard Orem, US Navy
Col. Clare H. Armstrong, MA, Brussels
Maj. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, MA, London
Maj. Gen. Raymond W. Bliss, Surgeon General
Maj. Gen. Leonard A. Scheele, Public Health Service
Maj. Gen. Paul W. Kendall, USFA
Maj. Gen. William M. Hoge, Trieste
Lt. Gen. Stephen J. Chamberlin, Intelligence Div, Dept
of the Army
Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., CG, Third Army, Atlanta, Ga.
Maj. Gen. Robert Beightler, President, Army Personnel
Board, Washington
Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon, MA, Soviet Union
Maj. Gen. Bryant E. Moore, Former CG, Trieste
Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, USFA

Foreign Personages:

Ambassador George Corea, High Commissioner for Ceylon
Dr. Carl Hambro, ODELSTINGET, Norwegian Parliament
Dr. Tancred Ibsen, Norwegian Representative to UN
M. Blanchard, French Foreign Office
Maj. Gen. J. Prawin, Chief, Polish Mission

Col. S. W. Gebert, Chief of Staff and Counselor to
General Prawin
Pilet Golaz, Former President, Swiss Republic
Maj. Gen. Robert H. Lewis, PCIRO
Lt. Gen. and Mrs. C. H. Huang, Chief, Chinese Mission
to Allied Control Council
Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William H. Stratton, Chief of Staff,
BAOR
Maj. Gen. Haydon, BAOR
Lt. Gen. Diering, Chief, Danish Diplomatic Mission, Berlin
Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Van der Plassche
Maj. Gen. B. F. Armstrong, South African Mission
Lt. Gen. Maurice Pope, Canadian Military Mission

Turkish General Staff:

Gen. Salih Omurtak, Chief of General Staff
Maj. Gen. Fevzi Ucaner, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air
Maj. Gen. Fasih Kayabali, Chief of Ground Operations
Col. Nizamettin Karacebe, Chief of Fortifications
Section, Operations Div
Col. Bahattin Yuceege, Chief of Organization Section,
Operations Div
Col. Kami Akman, Chief, Publications Section,
Operations Div
Naval Capt. Isset Saltun, Chief, Naval Operations
Maj. Kemal Asna, Commander of Air Force Squadron
Maj. Tacettin Perin, Aide-de-Camp to General Omurtak
Capt. Saim Arman, Commander of Air Force Sqd.

Russian Group:

Maj. Gen. M. Yurkin, Chief of Repatriation and Tracing
Div, Soviet Military Administration in Germany
Col. Kiselev, Staff Member
Lt. Col. Dovelov, Staff Member

Business Personages:

Brayton Wilbur, Export-Import Adviser
Alan M. Scaife, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research
Dr. H. L. Anthony, III, Mellon Institute of Industrial
Research
Ex-Senator Burton K. Wheeler, International Telephone
and Telegraph
Lawrence N. Murray, President, Mellon National Bank
and Trust Company

Newspaper Personages:

Frederick Simpich, National Geographic Magazine
Joe Roberts, National Geographic Magazine
James McGraw, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company
Preston Wolfe, Publisher

Religious and Educational Personages:

Robert M. Hutchins, Chancellor, University of Chicago
The late Father Flanagan, former head of Boys Town, Nebr.

Theatrical Personages:

Lauritz Melchior
Lana Turner

7. Statistical Analysis Branch.

The Statistical Analysis Branch continued to publish the Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, which consisted of graphical, tabular, and statistical presentations of the status of numerous command programs. The reports contained 107 pages for March, 90 each for April and May, and 94 for June. In addition, an organizational chart and directory of key officers was published monthly and distributed to all general and special staff divisions and to major commands. The following special studies were compiled and published by the Statistical Analysis
(16)
Branch during this quarter:

Utilization of Recreational Billets
Utilization of Motion Picture Theaters
Utilization of Civilian Personnel
Gasoline Issue by Major Commands

8. Summary of Work Handled.

a. The Staff Message Control traffic reports for this quarter (17) showed the following totals:

	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>
Incoming messages	8,477	6,540	7,032
Outgoing messages	<u>3,070</u>	<u>1,854</u>	<u>4,007</u>
Totals	11,547	8,394	11,139
Copies distributed.	184,146	187,075	154,900

b. Monthly work reports for the Message Center and Records Section showed the following totals:

<u>Message Center</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>
Logged correspondence	453	682	693
Unlogged correspondence	761	672	555
Cable (in and out).	<u>988</u>	<u>844</u>	<u>968</u>
Totals	2,202	2,198	2,216

Sealed envelopes.	55	97	98
Signatures received	693	613	763

<u>Records Section</u>			
Cables filed.	986	817	915
Publications filed.	643	568	497
Items indexed	<u>2,245</u>	<u>1,486</u>	<u>2,045</u>
Totals	3,874	2,871	3,457

Cross reference sheets filed	334	369	422
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Cable placed in suspense. . .	2	-	1
-------------------------------	---	---	---

FOOTNOTES

1. Cable SC-21784, 6 May 48, EUCOM to CG, AGRC-EA; ltr orders, Hq, EUCOM, 13 May 48, file AG 300.4 5-284, to Lt Gen C. R. Huebner and 1st Lt Frank R. Pagnotta.
2. Ltr orders, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Jun 48, file AG 300.4 6-200, to Lt Gen C. R. Huebner, Brig Gen V. E. Prichard, Col R. A. Schow, Capt A. W. Jones Jr, S/Sgt A. R. Hebert.
3. See "Summary of Decisions Made by the Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief of Staff," included in SGS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48.
4. Staff Memo No 32, EUCOM, 11 Jun 48, subj: "Reorganization of the Office of the Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM."
5. GO 42, EUCOM, 30 Apr 48; GO 45, EUCOM, 11 May 48.
6. Staff Memo No 32, EUCOM, 11 Jun 48, par 8.
7. Staff Memo No 32, EUCOM, 11 Jun 48, subj: "Reorganization of the Office of the Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM."
8. Office Bulletin No 36, Hq, EUCOM, SGS, 22 Jun 48.
9. Interview with Capt G. E. Richardson, Chief, Statistical Analysis Br, 13 Aug 48.
10. Staff Memo No 17, EUCOM, 8 Apr 48, subj: "Organization of Hq, EUCOM."
11. Ltr, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 27 Feb 48, subj: "Movement Orders No 8."
12. Ltr, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 29 Apr 48, subj: "Movement Orders No 42."
13. Memo for Brig Gen W. B. Palmer, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Mar 48, subj: "Recommended VIP Activities to be Transferred to the State Department," sgd J. G. Hill, Col, GSC, Sec, Gen Staff.
14. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Apr 48, subj: "Reorganization of Visitors Bureau, Frankfurt Military Post," sgd J. G. Hill, Col, GSC, Asst to C of S, to CG, Frankfurt Mil Post.
15. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Staff Duties Br, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48.
16. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Statistical Analysis Br, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48.
17. See papers inclosed in SGS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, for all the statistics in this paragraph.

Chapter V

THE ADVISERS

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

2. Tour by Negro Editors and Publishers.

From 18 March to 5 April 1948 a group of seven editors and publishers of Negro newspapers, accompanied by Colonel Ray, made a tour of Negro troop installations and military centers in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. (2) This group visited the European Command at the invitation of the Secretary of the Army, Kenneth Royall, and were to report to him upon their return to the United States.

3. Improvement in Conduct and Performance of Negro Troops.

Reports of inspections of installations to which Negroes were assigned showed that performance by Negro soldiers continued to improve. Delinquencies and venereal disease among Negro troops continued to decline. The venereal disease rate of Negro troops continued to decline at about the same rate as during the first quarter of 1948--23.6 percent in the first quarter and almost 24 percent in the second quarter of 1948. The rate of alleged crimes against persons and property by Negro troops declined by 46 percent as compared to the preceding quarter.

4. Recommendations for Improvement of Conditions in Verdun Kaserne, Giessen.

On 2 April 1948 Colonel Ray submitted to the Chief of Staff the results of a study of Verdun Kaserne, Giessen, which he had found to be unsatisfactory as to control, discipline, and venereal disease and incidents rates. He recommended that officers of the Negro troops quartered there be directed to make daily inspections; that a post exchange be reestablished; and that improvements be made in recreational facilities

and in the condition of buildings and grounds. Colonel Ray also commented on the acute shortage of personnel, commissioned and enlisted, of the units quartered in Verdun Kaserne, which were then understrength (3) by 5 officers and 144 enlisted men. As a result of this report General Huebner sent Col., John G. Hill to inspect the Kaserne on 12 April. At that time the Inspector General was inspecting Wetzlar Military Post, which included Verdun Kaserne. Colonel Hill reported that there was an evident lack of control and coordination at Verdun Kaserne. He ascribed this to the separate methods of operation of each activity and the lack of supervision at the top. He suggested that the Kaserne commander should exercise a closer supervision over all units, especially training and the Troop Information Program. He suggested improvements in office organization and (4) approved morale-building activities including a canteen-type post exchange. On 14 April 1948 Col. O. L. Davidson, commander of Wetzlar Military Post, wrote that appropriate action was being taken or was contemplated to bring about rehabilitation in the Verdun Kaserne and to meet the comments (5) of inspecting officers.

THE ADVISER ON JEWISH AFFAIRS

5. Mission of the Adviser on Jewish Affairs.

All problems and issues of policy which had any bearing on the status, care, maintenance, and resettlement of the Jewish displaced persons were, as a matter of course, referred to the Adviser on Jewish Affairs. He was in constant touch with the leaders of the Jewish displaced persons and with the Jewish voluntary agencies in the Zone, guiding them toward policies which were in the best interests of the displaced persons and in keeping with the Army's policy. On 21 June the Adviser conducted a conference with leaders of the Jewish displaced persons and with the heads of all the voluntary Jewish agencies in the Zone. He also helped to coordinate the work of the Jewish chaplains whose specific assignments were to work with the Jewish displaced persons.

6. Impact of the Establishment of the State of Israel.

a. The office of the Adviser on Jewish Affairs had been established soon after the conclusion of hostilities because of the conviction that the surviving German Jews and the Jewish displaced persons in the U.S. Zone of Germany presented unique problems which could best be handled after the consultation with one who was familiar with their background. Moreover, it was felt that a man of their own faith would have greater success in inspiring the respect of the Jews in the Zone and in enlisting their cooperation in carrying into effect the Army's policies. From the first, a chief function of the Adviser on Jewish Affairs was to

guide the Army in bringing the rights of Hitler's chief victims into proper focus in relation to the Army's mission in Germany.

b. At the end of the war, there were only about 30,000 Jewish displaced persons in the U.S. Zone. Beginning in the spring of 1946, this number grew by the infiltration of refugees from the east. Following the Kielce pogrom in Poland on 4 July 1946, approximately 120,000 Jews who had been repatriated from the Soviet Union to Poland fled from Poland in panic and made their way into the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. The American military authorities, in keeping with traditional policies of the United States, received the Jews and settled them in camps, and UNRRA accorded them status as United Nations displaced persons. Repatriation offered little as a means of reducing the number of Jewish displaced persons. The vast majority had no desire to return to the countries from which they had fled and where their families and friends had perished. The desire of the majority was to migrate to Israel. So complete was the identification of the Jewish displaced persons with Israel that every major event related to that state had its repercussions in the Zone.

c. There was universal celebration in the Jewish displaced persons camps after the declaration of Israel as a Jewish state on 15 May 1948. The immediate recognition of it by the United States convinced the Jewish displaced persons that this embryo state would survive. The Adviser on Jewish Affairs participated in a Zone-wide celebration of this event, held in Munich on 18 May 1948. On this occasion, as well as at the Third Annual Congress of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews held in Bad

Reichenhall on 30 March 1948, the Adviser delivered one of the principal addresses and conveyed messages from the Commander in Chief.

7. Appointment of Assistant to the Adviser.

On 6 May 1948 Ch. (Capt.) Louis Barish became second assistant to the Adviser on Jewish Affairs, bringing the staff to authorized strength.

8. Principal Matters Referred to the Adviser on Jewish Affairs.

a. The Adviser's recommendations were sought in the preparation of the issue of the TI & E Bulletin entitled "Displaced Persons."

b. In April 1948 the Adviser assisted in bringing to the attention of the Jewish leaders the desirability of organizing an all-Jewish labor service company. As a result the 8145th Labor Service Company, the first Jewish labor company to be organized in the Zone, was formed. This company was assigned to the Engineer Depot in Hanau.

c. With respect to German Jews, the Adviser was consulted primarily in giving effect to the Restitution Law (Military Government Law No. 59), adopted on 10 November 1947. Discussions in progress in the early part of 1948 led to the recognition, on 23 June 1948, of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization as a legal entity entitled to receive and administer all heirless and unclaimed property formerly owned by Jews and confiscated or transferred under duress during the Nazi regime.

d. The closing of the large Jewish assembly center at Zeilsheim was still under discussion, but meanwhile the center continued to operate

in view of recommendations against its termination made by Maj. Abraham S. Hyman, Assistant to the Adviser on Jewish Affairs.

9. Protest of the Adviser to United Jewish Appeal.

On 4 May 1948 Dr. Haber wrote to Door Cons, Executive Vice Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, New York, to protest against an advertisement which he had inserted in 17 April 1948 issue of the Saturday Evening Post. The advertisement in question depicted a group of Jews behind barbed wire, while the caption contained the words: "A quarter of a million Jews are still behind barbed wire in Germany, Austria, Italy, and Cyprus." In his letter, Dr. Haber said that the statements as to Germany and Austria were entirely incorrect. There were no Jews behind barbed wire there. While camp life did not provide all of the elements of normal healthy living for men, women, and children, the Army had succeeded in providing reasonably habitable facilities for the Jews. Dr. Haber said that he was writing, not only because the advertisement created the impression that the barbarous procedure of keeping the Jews behind barbed wire was being followed by the U.S. Army, but also because the matter had been specifically called to his attention by one of the generals in the European Command. He asked that in future such advertisements be avoided because of their implications.

LIAISON OFFICER NAVAL AFFAIRS ADVISER

10. Medical Section (Navy Technical Unit, Germany).

The Medical Section of the Office of the Liaison Officer Naval Affairs Adviser continued the work of editing a symposium on German Submarine Medicine. It collected information also on other German wartime developments in medicine and surgery. Special emphasis was placed on treatments of bone fractures, injuries to blood vessels, and gunshot wounds in the chest. German authorities on these subjects contributed a large number of papers on these subjects, which were supported by X-ray photographs and case histories. The section obtained copies of four major reports by high medical advisers and consultants to the German Wehrmacht, in which their findings on inspection tours of the battlefronts were related. Information was collected on the construction, furnishing, and operation of underground hospitals and air-raid bunker hospitals. (7)

OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL ADVISER, EUCOM

11. Changes in Location and Functions.

a. As a result of the move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg, the Office of the Political Adviser, EUCOM, took on the function of acting as a clearing and sorting center for correspondence to be routed to the offices of the Political Adviser in Berlin and Frankfurt. It undertook

to channel to Berlin all matters relating to military government policy or directives, and to Frankfurt all matters relating to foreign consulates, bipartite or bizonal affairs, and the concerns of the branches and divisions of OMGUS that had moved into Frankfurt from Berlin. The transfer from Frankfurt relieved the office from the responsibility of administering the personnel of the Office of the Political Adviser, OMGUS, in Frankfurt.

FOOTNOTES

N.B. Unless otherwise indicated this chapter is based upon the reports of operations filed by the agencies concerned.

1. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 5 Apr 48, file AG 300-4, 201, Ray, Marcus H., Lt Col, subj: "Travel Orders."
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48, file AG 300-4, 201, Ray, M.H. Lt Col, subj: "Travel Orders."
3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 2 Apr 48, Lt Col Marcus H. Ray to C of S, subj: "The Verdun Kaserne, Giessen, Wetzlar Military Post" (in SGS, EUCOM, file 291.2)
4. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Apr 48, Col John G. Hill to Chief, Public Information, subj: "Reply to B-bag Letter in Stars and Stripes, 20 Apr 48"; 13 Apr 48, Col John G. Hill to Col Davidson, CO, Wetzlar Military Post, subj: "Report of Lt Col Marcus H. Ray on Conditions Existing at Verdun Kaserne" (copies in SGS, EUCOM, file 291.2).
5. Ltr, Wetzlar Military Post, 14 Apr 48, Col O. L. Davidson, Post Commander, to C of S, subj: "Action Contemplated in Regard to Rehabilitation of Verdun Kaserne" (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 291.2).
6. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 4 May 48, Dr William Haber to Door Cons, Executive Vice Chairman, United Jewish Appeal, subj: "Protest against Advertisement in Saturday Evening Post" (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 383.7/1).
7. EUCOM Press Release No 1058, 29 Apr 48.
8. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 13 Jul 48, file AG 322-011 SGS-AGO, subj: "Responsibility and Functions of the U.S. Political Adviser."

Chapter VI

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL

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

Chapter VI

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL

1. Organization.

During the period 1 April to 30 June 1948, a major reorganization (1) was effected in the Inspector General Division. The Executive Branch and the position of Executive Officer were reestablished. The former Administrative Branch became a section of the Executive Branch. The duties and responsibilities of the Executive Officer, the Administrative Officer, and the Assistant Administrative Officer were rearranged. Titles were changed as follows:

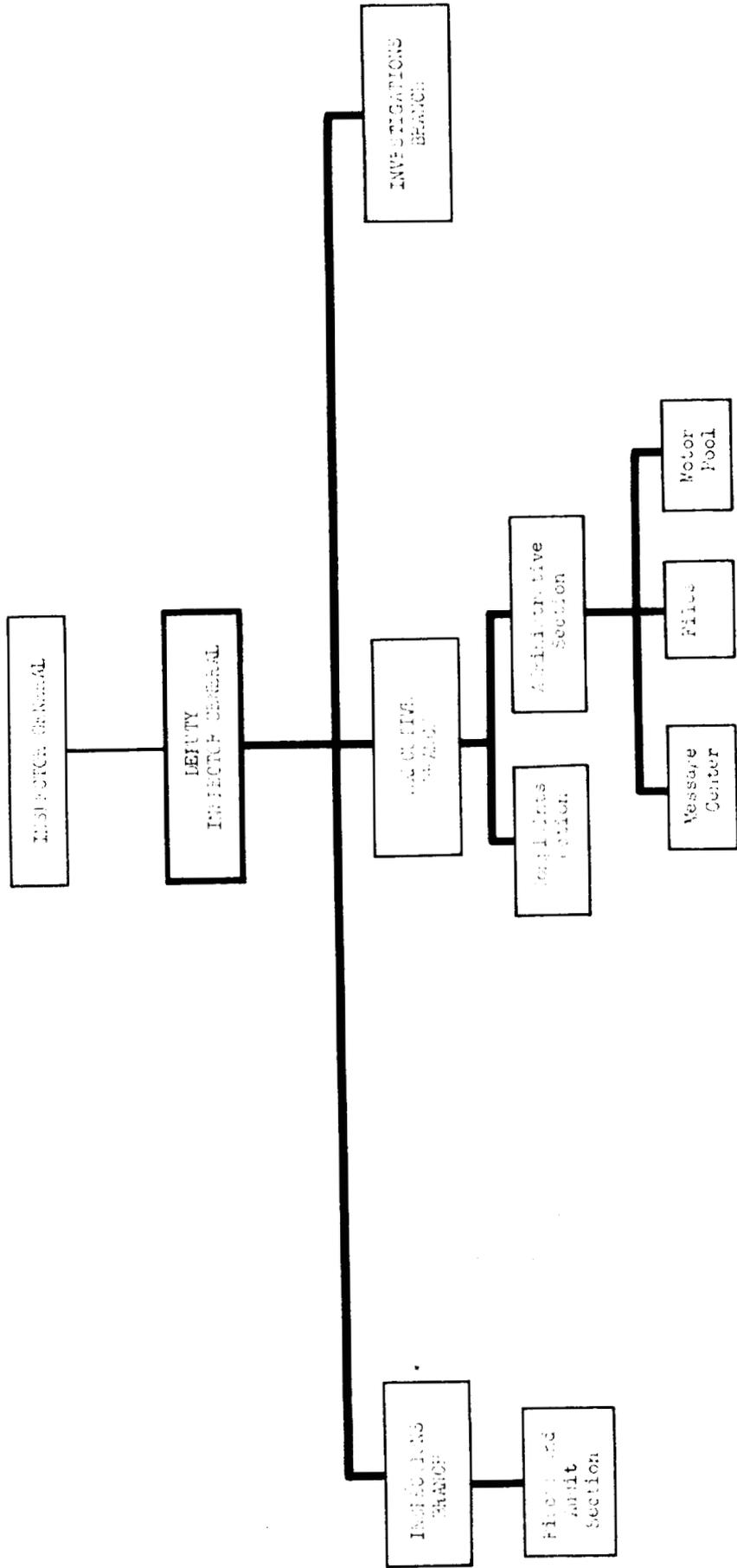
<u>Old title</u>	<u>New title</u>
Administrative Officer	Executive Officer
Assistant Administrative Officer	Administrative Officer
Chief Clerk	Assistant Administrative Officer

Chart III shows the organization of the division on 30 June 1948. (2)

Chart III

30 June 1948

ORGANIZATION OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OFFICE



Source: FI, INTCR, 157, art. of Org. Chart, June 30, 1948.

2. Personnel.

a. In March 1948 Maj. Gen. L. A. Craig, Inspector General, EUCOM, was named Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, U.S. Zone, Germany. (3) On 5 April 1948 the Deputy Inspector General, Col. F. J. Pearson, replaced General Craig as Inspector General; thereupon Col. H. O. Lane, Chief of the Investigations Branch, became Deputy Inspector General. (4) (5) At the same time, Col. C. O. Burch, was appointed chief of the Investigations Branch, but was hospitalized shortly thereafter and returned to the United States without resuming his duties. He was replaced by Lt. Col. W. J. King, who became acting chief of the Investigations Branch. (6) (7) Colonel Pearson departed for reassignment in the United States on 18 May and was succeeded by Colonel Lane as Inspector General. (8) Maj. Gen. Vernon Evans arrived in the European Command and became Inspector General, EUCOM, on 22 June 1948, with station in Berlin. (9) Colonel Lane was assigned as Deputy Inspector General on that date, with station in Frankfurt. (10)

b. Early in July the Inspector General Division was ordered to move before the middle of July from Frankfurt to Heidelberg, Germany, where EUCOM Headquarters was already established. (11) The staff of the division, which had hardly become stabilized, was completely disrupted by this order. It was anticipated that 80 percent of the well-trained clerical staff would be lost, including a number of stenographers of United States and Allied nationality whose husbands were stationed in Frankfurt. It was not expected that these employees could be replaced until after August, when a general survey of civilian manpower was to be completed. (12)

3. Annual General Inspections.

a. All annual general inspections schedule for the fiscal year of 1948 were completed. None of the four military posts of the Second Military District, namely, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Darmstadt, and Wetzlar, with a total of 144 units and installations, were inspected by the Second Military District prior to its discontinuance. Responsibility for these inspections had to be assumed by EUCOM Headquarters, and this required the assignment of six additional officers to the Inspections Branch. The annual general inspections of units, commands, installations, and activities, made during the fiscal year by the Inspections Branch and by Inspectors General (13) of major commands, are summarized in Table II.

Table II
NUMBER AND RESULTS OF ANNUAL GENERAL INSPECTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1948

Command	Number of annual general inspections and ratings				
	Sup	Ex	Satis	Unsat	Total
AGRC	2	31	112	0	145
BPOE	0	11	32	3	46
Constabulary	0	61	70	8	139
1st Inf Div and First Mil Dist	12	28	116	19	175
Frankfurt Mil Post and Hq Comd.	2	44	70	2	118
OMGUS	0	5	1	0	6
USFA	0	13	4	0	17
USAFE.	3	4	16	1	24
Hq, EUCOM.	8	137	212	19	376
Hq, EUCOM, for Dept of the Army	0	2	7	0	9
Total.	27	336	640	52	1,055

The following general comments were made as to conditions in the European
(14)
Command by the Inspections Branch.

a. Personnel Records. Inspections revealed that many errors were being made on these records. Corrective action was taken by insertion in the EUCOM Weekly Directive of a series of particular items for check and correction by custodians of the records. This action has caused greater care to be taken, but maximum efficiency in maintenance of these records had not yet been attained.

b. Organizational Maintenance of Motor Vehicles. During the course of inspections, constant improvement has been noted in the manner of performance and maintenance in organizations of prescribed records of motor maintenance. . . .

c. Messes. Sanitary conditions, preparation of food, maintenance of records and food conservation had improved greatly. Training of personnel at the Quartermaster School and the activity of personnel in the supervisory program have paid dividends. . . .

d. Nonappropriated Funds (Unit, Mess, and Class B Club Funds). Many irregularities were noted in the maintenance of records of these funds, which were attributable to lack of knowledge and carelessness in execution of necessary supporting papers. In some instances improper or illegal expenditures were noted. . . .

e. Military Posts. Inspections of four military posts indicate that there has been great improvement in operation of most of the post activities during the past year. However it was noted that generally the activities of the post engineers were not up to standard, either in maintenance of utilities or in supply procedures and accounting.

f. Fire Protection. Measures for fire prevention were generally inadequate. . . .

g. Property Responsibility. Great improvement has been made in impressing unit or installation supply personnel with the necessity for exercising continuous vigilance in this matter. . . .

h. Depots. The initial program of inspection of depots was suspended after the first eight depots had been examined, because a generally unsatisfactory condition was revealed. A memorandum was sent on 16 September 1947 to the then director of Service, Supply, and Procurement, setting forth some sixty deficiencies which were common to two or more depots. Inspections of depots were resumed in February 1948, after time had been afforded for dissemination of instructions and correction of deficiencies in the remaining depots. The latter inspections revealed considerable improvement in conditions, but desired standards have not yet been attained in some cases.

4. Other Inspections.

During the period 1 April to 30 June 1948, 66 inspections were completed by the Inspections Branch as follows:

Annual general inspections	53
EUCOM Civilian Show Circuit Fund, Bad Nauheim. . .	1
Military Liquidating Agency, Rome.	1
Central Hospital Fund	1
Property Account, Special Services Entertainment Center	1
Victory Guest House Fund	1
Recreational and Library Fund, Regensburg Military Post	1
Frankfurt Barter Center, records and funds	1
Office Chief of Finance, Nonappropriated funds, audit fund	1
Reinspection, 16th Constabulary Squadron (Sep), Berlin	1
Reinspection, 11th MP CID, Berlin	1
Reinspection, 7731st Special Services Depot, Aschaffenburg.	1
Reinspection, Hanau Signal Depot	1
Monthly inspection (June), EUCOM Military Prison .	1

A special survey was made for the Department of the Army, on the need and employment of medical officers. The results of this survey were analyzed and consolidated by the Inspections Branch and forwarded to The Inspector General, Special Staff, U.S. Army.

5. Organization and Key Personnel.

The Investigations Branch was reduced in strength from six to four officers, at the expiration of the authorization for an overstrength under which the division had been operating. Colonel Burch was returned to the United States on account of illness. Maj. Ruby E. Herman, chief of the Complaints Section, was recalled to the United States in June. Her duties were transferred to the Executive Officer, Capt. J. F. Sullivan, and the Complaints Section of the Investigations Branch was eliminated. Thenceforth the Executive Officer handled all correspondence relating to complaints, referring matters to the operating branches of the division as necessary for comment or investigation.

6. Investigations.

The investigation into allegations made by Guenther Reinhardt to the Secretary, Department of the Army, was completed during the period under review. No substantiation of the allegations was found. Ten other investigations were completed during the quarter as follows:

Alleged illegal activities of personnel at Bad Nauheim
Published statement: "Lieutenants should be seen and
not heard--and when seen should be busy at work"
Incident at Eschwege
Allegations concerning negligence of EES personnel
Allegations against an officer concerning his relations
with a German woman
Allegations concerning the death of two German soldiers
Allegations of mistreatment by medical personnel at Nürnberg
Alleged corruption in the 32d CID
Alleged mistreatment of Soviet sergeant by U.S. Army personnel
Alleged misconduct of an officer

Four investigations were in progress at the close of June, as follows:

Alleged lack of adequate control of Paris Exchange, EES
Alleged unfair treatment of a free-lance photographer
Investigation of 52d CID
Survey of Stuttgart Post Sales Commissary

7. Number and Disposition of Complaints.

During the period under review, the number of complaints received by the Inspector General and the number of complainants represented in them were as follows:

	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>
Complaints	280	216	221
Complainants	326	239	224

In Table III statistics are given of the complaints that were investigated and of those that were found to require remedial action.

8. Nature of Complaints.

Following is a summary of the complaints handled by the Inspections and Investigations Branches during the period under review. (15)

a. April 1948. Of a total of 280 complaints received from 326 complainants during April, 50 percent were found to be justified. Eight justified complaints concerned conduct of officers and noncommissioned officers. One such complaint was from 49 students at the Army Education Center, Frankfurt, who had been punished under Article of War 104 because they received their pay from their parent organization while on temporary duty at the school. Eight complaints from two units concerning messes were found to be justified.

Table III

NUMBER AND DISPOSITION OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL

	No. investigated	No. requiring remedial action			
		Apr	May	Jun	Total
Messes and commissaries	11	8	2	0	10
Quarters.	5	3	2	3	8
Recreation and morale	26	1	2	7	10
Assignments, transfers, and promotions	26	16	10	10	36
Post exchanges.	9	4	5	4	13
Conduct of superiors.	3	8	4	6	18
Courts martial and boards	13	4	8	4	16
Loss of property.	11	3	2	5	10
Duty conditions	11	5	0	0	5
Pay and allotments.	5	11	6	6	23
Supply and services	2	4	5	7	16
Policy relating to venereal disease	5	0	0	1	1
Miscellaneous	14	0	0	6	6
Total	141	67	46	59	172

b. May 1948. Of a total of 216 complaints received from 239 complainants during May, 29 percent were found to be justified. Four of six justified complaints concerning punishment were from Headquarters Battery, 1st Division Artillery. While under arrest in quarters pending trial, the complainants were placed on extra duty but were not given company punishment under Article of War 104. A group complaint was received from 37 enlisted men of the Hanau Engineer Base Depot, concerning a so-called utilities platoon. The complaint alleged that men were placed

in this platoon as punishment. Other complaints were that they were denied the right to wear Class A uniforms, and were compelled to wear fatigue uniforms at religious services. They alleged that they were permitted no recreation and were forbidden to visit the post exchange. They complained further that they were required to take intensive training and perform hard labor after training hours, seven days a week. The men stated that, on a Sunday practice march of 13 miles, the usual 10-minute break each hour was not permitted and that their feet were not examined by an officer during or after the march. A full investigation of this case was made and the allegations were found to be substantially true. The utilities platoon was abolished and all men were returned to their units.

c. June 1948. Of a total of 221 complaints received from 224 complainants, 26 percent were found to be justified. Ten of sixty complaints concerning assignments, transfers, and promotions were found to be justified. These covered such matters as reduction of noncommissioned officers, misassignment, and changes in MOS. Twenty-seven complaints were received concerning recreation and morale, seven of which were found to be justified. Subjects covered were transportation, furloughs, and redeployment.

FOOTNOTES

1. Interoffice Adm Order No 3, Hq, EUCOM, DIG, 14 Jun 48, subj: "Redesignation of Offices, IGD, EUCOM."
2. Hq, EUCOM, DIG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48. This report was used extensively in the preparation of this chapter.
3. SO 57, EUCOM, 16 Mar 48.
4. GO 28, EUCOM, 17 Mar 48.
5. GO 60, EUCOM, 25 Jun 48.
6. Interoffice Adm Order No 2, Hq, EUCOM, DIG, 20 May 48, subj: "Redesignation of Offices, IGD, EUCOM."
7. Ibid, No 4, 17 Jul 48, subj: "Appointment of Acting Chief, Investigation Branch."
8. GO 48, EUCOM, 21 May 48.
9. GO 60, EUCOM, 25 Jun 48.
10. Ibid.
11. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 28, 13 Jul 48, par 12a.
12. Information furnished by CWO Calloway, IGD, EUCOM, 13 Aug 48.
13. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 26, 29 Jun 48, par 32.
14. Ibid.
15. Monthly Report of Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Apr, May, Jun 48.

Chapter VII

CHIEF, PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION

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

Chapter VII

CHIEF, PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION

1. Organization and Key Personnel.

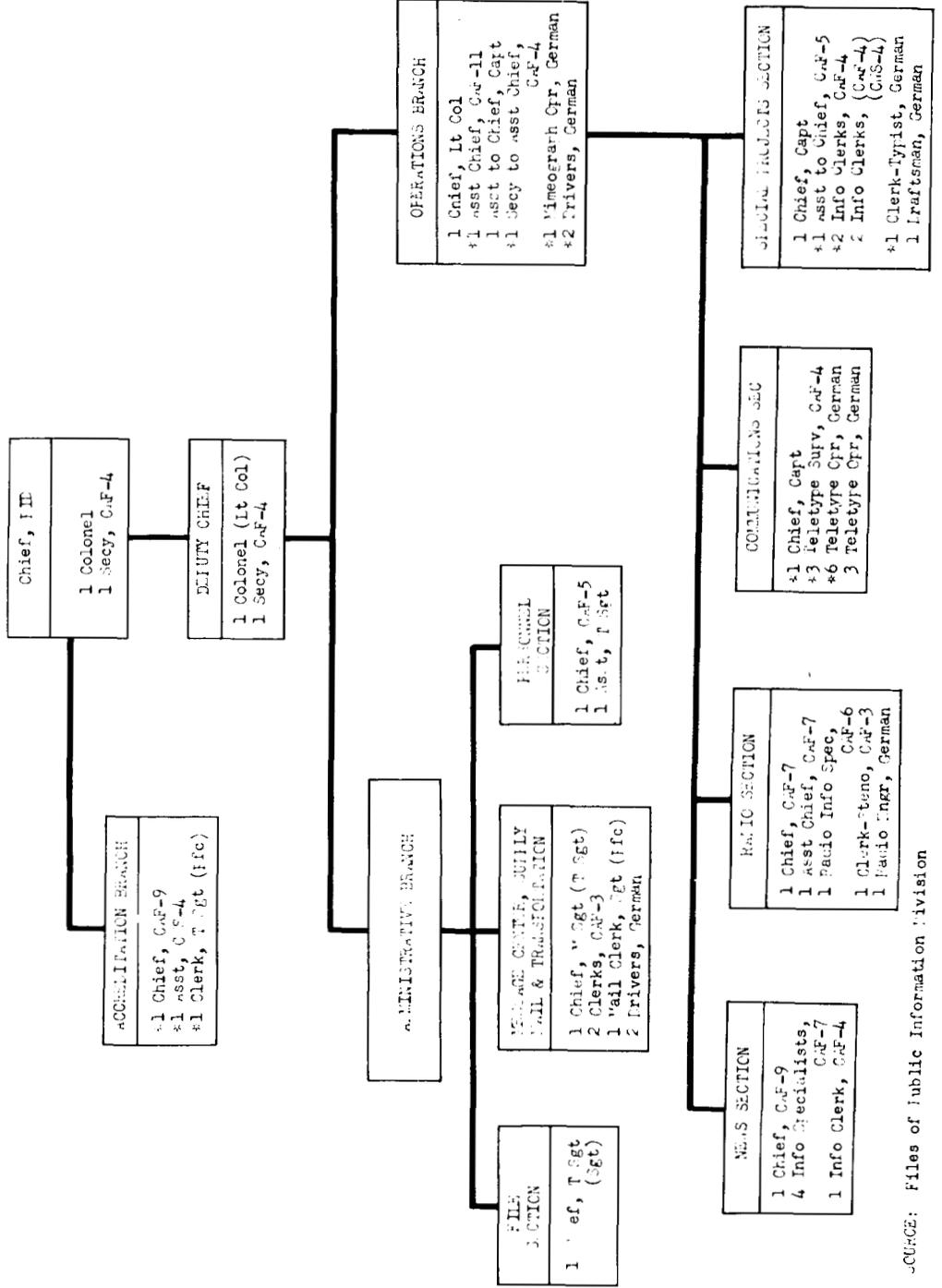
The Executive Branch and the Administrative Services Section were eliminated and the Administrative Branch was created to assume their functions. The resulting organization is shown in Chart IV. The former Executive Officer, Lt. Col. W. G. Davidson, Jr., was named Deputy Chief on 22 April 1948. Until 23 June, when Col. H. E. McKinney returned to the United States on assignment to the U.S. Military Academy, the division had two Deputy Chiefs.

2. Move to Heidelberg.

On 12 May 1948 the Public Information Division moved from Frankfurt to Heidelberg, Germany, where it was established at the EUCOM Headquarters Annex (Darmstadter Hof Building). For reasons of expediency, the following units remained at Frankfurt:

Chart IV

ORGANIZATION
PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION



SOURCE: Files of Public Information Division

* Indicates stationed in Frankfurt
() Indicates incumbent's actual rank

Elements of the Operations Branch (Assistant Chief,
Information Specialist and Secretary)
Accreditation Branch
Elements of the Communications Section (Teletype
Section and Communications Officer)
Personnel of Information Room at Press Center, Frankfurt

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH

3. Public Information Policies.

EUCOM Circular No. 33, dealing with Public Information policies
(6)
and procedures, was published on 9 April 1948. Members of the press
immediately expressed alarm about the statement in this circular that
"unclassified matters not of public interest, or of a privileged nature"
(7)
would be withheld from correspondents. An appeal was made to General
Clay to strike this statement from the circular, on the ground that it
constituted censorship of the press. General Clay directed that Circular
No. 33 be amended, and the Administrative Branch took the necessary action
(8)
to have the following amendment published:

The principle of freedom of the press is accepted,
there being only three reasons for refusing to issue news:
(1) The observation of security requirements involved;
(2) Matters under diplomatic negotiation which have
not been concluded, or if concluded are to be released
only by a higher authority; and
(3) Matters of a privileged nature which are to be
interpreted as those matters involving personal correspondence
of a semiofficial nature which under normal courtesy should
be released either by the sender or by the person to whom
the correspondence is addressed.

All persons of this command are encouraged to make available any and all news items other than as listed above.

Frequently 'off the record' discussions for background purposes may be desirable in the interest of protecting security.

At his monthly meeting with major commanders and the Deputy Military Governor in May, General Clay emphasized that he desired complete frankness with the press. He reiterated that occasional press conferences, in which classified matters were discussed "off the record," resulted in fewer (9) violations than attempts to withhold information from the press.

4. Discontinuance of Press Contact Meetings.

Press Contact Officer meetings were held each Thursday in Frankfurt until 6 May. They were then discontinued, due to the move to Heidelberg, until 25 May. Thereafter they were held in Heidelberg on Friday of each week. Arrangements for these meetings were made by the Administrative Branch.

5. Courier Service to Berlin.

Due to the curtailment of rail travel to Berlin, the Administrative Branch inaugurated a daily air pouch courier service. Material furnished by various news media and the Public Information Division was flown from Frankfurt and released at the Berlin Press Center.

OPERATIONS BRANCH

6. Organization.

The Communications Subsection was given the status of a section, and the functions of the Pictorial Section were absorbed by the Special Projects Section. The branch then comprised four sections: News, Special Projects, Communications, and Radio.

7. News Section.

Due to termination of contracts, transfers, or the move to Heidelberg, the News Section had an almost complete turnover in personnel during the period under review. Its operations were not, however, changed or interrupted.

8. Special Projects Section.

a. This section continued to arrange itineraries and facilitate tours for various prominent visiting members of the press. On 22 June Frederick Simpich and Joe Roberts, an editor and a photographer of National Geographic Magazine, arrived in the U.S. Zone of Germany at the invitation of General Omar Bradley. They toured the Zone until 10 July gathering material for stories on the German Youth Activities (GYA) Program and German industrial recovery. At his June meeting with major commanders and the Deputy Military Governor, General Clay expressed the desire that every courtesy and facility be extended to this team. General Clay hoped that a successful article would cause Americans to appreciate the importance of the GYA program and prompt contributions of provisions and funds.

(10)

b. After the move from Frankfurt, the Special Projects Section established a Press Information Room in the EUCOM Annex Building in Heidelberg. This room offered the following facilities for the press: bulletin boards for latest releases from all parts of the U.S. Zone; latest photographs of U.S. Zone activities; information pamphlets from Military Government and the Troop Information and Education Division; military post newspapers; telephone for local calls; typewriters, and stationery. Outdoor display windows showed the current issue of Stars and Stripes and the latest photographs with captions in English and German.

c. The releases handled by the Information Room at the Frankfurt Press Center continued to increase in number during the period under review, showing an 18 percent rise over the first quarter of 1948. An unusually high number of news stories, other than EUCOM releases, were handled.

Among these were:

Soviet Transportation Restrictions
German Currency Reform
Operation VITTLES
Czechoslovak Political Refugees
Death of Father Flanagan
London Conferences with German Ministers President
Arrival of Added Freight and Fighter Planes from
United States

9. Communications Section.

Because of existing wire connections, the Communications Section remained in Frankfurt when the Public Information Division moved to Heidelberg. One teletype circuit was allotted to the Division for transmission of news releases from Heidelberg to the Frankfurt teletype center, where

they were edited, mimeographed, and retransmitted. The addition of the Heidelberg circuit greatly increased the traffic carried by the Public Information Division teletype center. The amount of traffic handled between 1 April and 30 June was three times as much as that handled during the first quarter of 1948. Conferences continued on the use of Army teletype facilities by newspaper correspondents. A staff study which recommended that Army teletype facilities be continued was disapproved in June, and the news gathering agencies (AP, UP, INS, Reuters, and Press Wireless) were required to use commercially leased wires. (11)

10. Radio Section.

a. The work of this Section increased greatly during the period 1 April to 30 June 1948. The number of radio stations which used broadcasts prepared by it jumped from 5 to 25. New stations being served were:

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WILL, University of Illinois
WDWS, Champagne, Ill.
WFAA, Dallas, Tex.
KTAE, Taylor, Tex.
WHAS, Louisville, Ky.
KUOM, University of Minnesota
KSTP, Minneapolis, Minn.
WFBM, Indianapolis, Ind.
KUSCK, University of California
WCAL, St. Olaf's College
WDBO, Orlando, Fla.
KFAB, Lincoln, Nebr.
KMO, Tacoma, Wash.
KELO, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Several of these stations requested a series of programs. German Youth Activities continued to be the most popular subject. Other subjects treated were:

Home Town Personnel
American Information Centers in Germany
Displaced Persons
4th Medical Laboratory

b. Since the programs were recorded at the American Forces Network station in Höchst, a suburb of Frankfurt, one member of the Radio Section staff remained in Frankfurt to handle the recordings and actual broadcasts. This system necessarily involved a great deal of liaison between Heidelberg, where the programs were written, and Frankfurt and Höchst where they were recorded, and caused much delay in the accomplishment of the work. It was therefore planned to establish a recording studio in Heidelberg where all of the work of the section could be performed.

ACCREDITATION BRANCH

11. Advantages of Location in Frankfurt.

Because of accessibility to the center of communications and to the point of arrival and departure of correspondents, the Accreditation Branch remained in Frankfurt when the Public Information Division moved to Heidelberg. The disadvantages arising from the fact that the branch was thereby separated from other agencies of EUCOM Headquarters concerned in matters of accreditation, particularly the Intelligence Division and the Office of the Political Adviser, did not outweigh the advantages of location in Frankfurt and were overcome by frequent trips to Heidelberg and ready telephone communications.

12. Increase in Number of Correspondents.

As a result of the Soviet blockade of Berlin, many more correspondents than had been expected, arrived in the U.S. Zone of Germany during the period under review. Facilities at the Press Centers in Frankfurt and Berlin were taxed to capacity. The Accreditations Branch made arrangements with U.S. Air Forces, Europe, to have accredited correspondents flown to Berlin with a minimum of delay.

13. Press Conferences with General Clay.

General Clay continued his periodic conferences in Frankfurt with American, Allied and German press representatives. Such conferences were held on 29 April and 27 May. Arrangements for these conferences had been made by the Administrative Branch, but, after the move to Heidelberg, they were made by the Accreditation Branch.

FOOTNOTES

1. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, PID, 14 May 48, PID file 320.3-1, subj: "Proposed Reorganization of PID." The quarterly report of operations filed by the Chief, Public Information Division, was used extensively in the preparation of this chapter.
2. Chart from files of PID, Hq, EUCOM.
3. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, PID, 22 Apr 48, PID file 323-1, subj: "Staff Memo 17."
4. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, P&A, O Br, 9 Jul 48, PID file 210.3-1, subj: "Reassignment of Officer."
5. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference No 28, 18 May 48, par 23.
6. Cir 33, EUCOM, 9 Apr 48, subj: "Public Information Policies and Procedures."
7. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference No 17, 27 Apr 48, par 33.
8. Cir 43, EUCOM, 26 May 48, Part I, subj: "Public Information Policies and Procedures."
9. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Conference of Commander in Chief with Major Commanders and Deputy Military Governor, 27 May 48.
10. Ibid, 27 Jun 48.
11. Staff Study, Hq, EUCOM, PID, 28 Mar 48, PID file 311.24-1, subj: "PID Teletype Net." IRS, Hq, EUCOM, Sig Div, 10 Jun 48, file 311.24-1, subj: "Teletype Facilities for PID."

Chapter VIII

DEPUTY CHIEF, BUDGET AND FISCAL DIVISION

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**

AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command*

Chapter VIII

DEPUTY CHIEF, BUDGET AND FISCAL DIVISION

1. Changes in Key Personnel.

Lt. Col. Joseph F. Webb, Chief of the Fiscal Liquidating Branch returned to the United States for reassignment during the second quarter of 1948 and was replaced by George F. Fuhrman. Lt. Col. John E. Perman, Chief of the Budget Branch, was succeeded by Lt. Col. William M. Gurnee, Jr.,
(1)
upon his return to the United States in June.

2. Fiscal Branch.

a. The First Military District was inactivated during the period under review and all military posts formerly under its jurisdiction were to be funded directly from EUCOM Headquarters beginning on 1 July 1948. These military posts were: Würzburg, Regensburg, Augsburg, Munich, Nürnberg, and Garmisch. On 1 May Berlin Command was redesignated as the Berlin Military

Post and came under the jurisdiction of EUCOM rather than OMGUS. Consequently, funds were made available directly from EUCOM Headquarters from the beginning of the fourth fiscal quarter. The direct funding of these posts required the establishment and maintenance of proper accounting procedures and records and to this end representatives of the Budget Division visited each post and offered instruction on the prescribed fiscal procedures. Allotment serial numbers and fiscal station code numbers were assigned for the new fiscal offices so that they could be properly established and identified within the fiscal structure of the command.

b. The European Command received a new appropriation established by the Department of the Army for supplies and services to Austria under the European Cooperation Administration. This appropriation established projects for the procurement of livestock, poultry, seed, transportation, tobacco, leather, cloth, lumber, paper, coal and fuels, petroleum products, minerals, electrical equipment, machinery, tools, vehicles, aircraft, fertilizer, chemicals, and a wide range of other goods. This appropriation (2) did not affect the European Command budget.

c. In the past it had been the responsibility of the Fiscal Branch to establish the fiscal station code numbers for the fiscal offices in the command, but during this period word was received that all fiscal station numbers were to be submitted to the Chief of Finance, Department of the Army, and that thereafter that agency would establish such numbers. As stations were abolished or as other changes occurred it was the responsibility of the Fiscal Branch to notify the Chief of Finance, Department of the Army.

d. The close of the quarter under review also brought the end of fiscal year 1948 and the last date that obligations against that year's funds could be incurred. All funds were withdrawn, except for a reserve of approximately 5 percent, which was withheld to cover obligations that were not reported before the end of the fiscal year. Two years remained, however, for the liquidation of obligations incurred during fiscal year 1948.

e. Allocation advices for Fiscal Year 1949 were not received from the Department of the Army in time for the fiscal agencies in the command to be notified of their annual or even quarterly ceilings before the start of the year when obligations had to be made. In order to provide funds until notice was received, authority was granted to obligate during the first quarter of the new fiscal year up to 80 percent of the obligations incurred during the last quarter of Fiscal Year 1948.

3. Budget Branch.

a. Budget estimates for funds to be derived from the German economy and chargeable as costs of the occupation (The Occupation Cost Indigenous Budget) for Fiscal Year 1949 were submitted to the Budget Advisory Committee and defended by the technical services in May 1948. The original estimates totaled RM 1,600,000,000. When General Clay was notified informally of this figure he declared it to be too high. Consequently, instructions were issued to reduce the estimates by 10 percent for all personnel requirements and to reduce all other than personnel requirements to 80 percent of Fiscal Year 1948 funds. The revised estimate of RM

1,200,000,000 was then submitted to Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder, Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM. As a result of the German currency reform carried out in the latter part of June 1948, he directed the addition of Deutsche Marks (DM) 25,000,000 to cover the increased costs of personnel for non-appropriated fund activities such as the EUCOM Exchange Service, the Stars and Stripes, messes, and recreation centers. An additional DM 20,000,000 was added to the Finance Service, Army, appropriation to provide for the payment of German personnel which might be required for some emergency or other contingency. The budget was then submitted to General Clay and approved in the amount of DM 1,264,250,000, which was DM 123,392,106 under the 1948 budget. This reduction was accomplished even with substantial price increases authorized by Military Government for such essentials as coal, iron, and copper, and in freight rates and wages. The conversion from Reichsmarks to Deutsche Marks in the indigenous budget was made at a ratio of one for one.

(3)

b. Instructions for the submission of appropriated fund estimates for Fiscal Year 1950 were not received from the Department of the Army until 10 June 1948, although preliminary instructions had been disseminated by the Budget and Fiscal Division, EUCOM, to major commands so that the preparation of estimates could be started. The estimates were received from the military posts, reviewed by the technical services, consolidated, and defended before the Budget Advisory Committee, and were on their way to Washington by 30 June. The estimated budget for the Military Establishment for Fiscal Year 1950, minus Air Force requirements which were submitted

separately for the first time, was \$66,019,899. The cost of indirect support for the Air Forces however, was included. The estimated budget of \$66,019,899 for 1950 was an increase of \$4,157,614 over that of 1949.

c. In May 1948 word was received from the Department of the Army that the quarterly budget estimates formerly submitted approximately 30 days prior to the start of a fiscal quarter would no longer be required. Instead of basing quarterly expenditures upon the approved budget for that quarter, up to 30 percent of the approved annual ceiling was to be allocated to EUCOM during the first quarter of the fiscal year, up to 55 percent during the second quarter, up to 80 percent during the third quarter, and up to 100 percent during the final quarter. In case of a desired deviation from this allocation program due to seasonal variations or other contingencies, a full justification had to be submitted at least 20 days prior to the start of the quarter. It was not possible for EUCOM to receive funds for the entire fiscal year at the outset because funds were made available to the Department of the Army on a quarterly basis.

4. Fiscal Year 1948 Funds.

Table IV indicates the status of Fiscal Year 1948 appropriated funds on 30 June 1948. The overobligation of the GARIOA appropriation occurred in Austria as the result of the payment of all Austrian personnel from appropriated funds beginning on 1 July 1947 and because the changing wage scale, with retroactive wage increases, made it difficult to establish a firm budget program. Two years remained for the liquidation of the unliquidated obligations, i.e., the difference between the amount obligated

Table IV
STATUS OF FISCAL YEAR 1948 FUNDS ON
30 JUNE 1948

	Combined military appropriation	GARIOA (pay of civilians only)	Cemeterial expenses
Ceiling for 1948	\$59,760,256	\$23,929,749	\$12,900,631
Allocated by Army to EUCOM .	59,758,056	24,156,800*	12,900,631
Allocated by EUCOM to com- mands and agencies	59,537,068	24,156,768	12,329,354
Amount obligated	57,399,537	24,168,415	11,307,610
Amount expended	38,999,634	21,653,854	5,991,526

* Additional funds were needed and allocated by the Department of the Army.

and the amount expended. This seemingly great difference was not unusual, however, since the actual payment for supplies procured followed the receipt of the goods by many months in some cases. The GARIOA appropriation did not show a large unliquidated balance because the portion of that appropriation shown in Table IV was for the pay of personnel, and such payment was normally accomplished within a few weeks after the pay period during which the obligations were incurred. The remaining portion of the GARIOA appropriation was used for relief goods for Germany and Austria and was controlled by the Department of the Army.

5. The Status of Prior Fiscal Year Accounts.

At the close of Fiscal Year 1948, the \$123,471 in unpaid obligations remaining from Fiscal Year 1946 accounts were withdrawn by the

Department of the Army. During the last quarter of Fiscal Year 1948, \$4,425,166 in 1946 obligations were liquidated, the major part as a result of a settlement with the British Government for U.S. Army and Air Forces procurement throughout the world in the amount of \$4,222,914. (4) On 31 March 1948 approximately \$18,671,683 in Fiscal Year 1947 obligations remained unliquidated and during the ensuing quarter obligations totaling \$7,101,960 were liquidated, leaving \$11,569,723 for liquidation during the following fiscal year. These figures pertaining to unliquidated obligations included all three major categories of appropriations: Government and Relief in Occupied Areas, the Military Establishment, and Cemeterial Expenses.

6. Instructions in Fiscal Procedures.

A shortage of experienced and qualified personnel in budget and fiscal activities had existed in the European Command since the start of the occupation, primarily because the budget and fiscal officers in the field installations were for the most part from combat arms of the service and had little or no fiscal training. To improve this situation representatives of the Budget and Fiscal Division visited field fiscal offices to provide instructions and guidance in proper accounting procedures. As an additional aid a model fiscal office, complete with forms, ledgers, and files, was established in the Budget and Fiscal Division. Small groups of fiscal personnel visited this office for a few days and learned by example under the supervision of a qualified instructor. At the same time the personnel from the field installations had the opportunity to clarify any problems which had arisen in their own offices. The inauguration of this

system was expected to be of particular value to the fiscal officers of the military posts, which were being funded directly from EUCOM for the first time.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Budget and Fiscal Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 23. This report was used extensively in the preparation of this chapter.
2. Interview with Lt Col Wm. H. Gurnee, Chief, Budget Br, 16 Sep 48.
3. Ibid.
4. EUCOM Press Release No 1166, 23 Jun 48.

Chapter IX

CHIEF, HISTORICAL DIVISION

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

Chapter IX

CHIEF, HISTORICAL DIVISION

1. Organization.

a. In accordance with plans made in December 1947, regarding the
(1)
Operational History (German) Project, the Historical Division Interrogation
Enclosure at Neustadt, Germany, was closed and the 7734th European Command
Historical Detachment, which had been responsible for its supervision was
(2)
discontinued on 5 July.

b. On 14 April 1948, the Executive and Administrative Branch was
redesignated the Control and Administrative Branch, and was charged with
(3)
the following functions:

- (1) Internal administration of the division, including
military and civilian personnel.
- (2) Interpretation of established policies.
- (3) Preparation of budget estimates.

- (4) Supply.
- (5) Coordination of transportation.
- (6) Receipt, distribution, coordination, authentication, and dispatch of official correspondence and cables.
- (7) Coordination of security measures.
- (8) Mail, message center, and files.
- (9) Travel clearances, including arrangements for visitors.
- (10) Preparation of special and routine reports.
- (11) Coordination of staff studies prepared within the division.
- (12) Liaison with other staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters.

2. Request from OMGUS for Historical Documents.

The crisis in Berlin, arising from the break-up of the Allied Control Council and Soviet interference with the access of the Western Allies to Berlin, stimulated much interest in the historical background of the issues involved. OMGUS asked the Historical Division to assist in furnishing the best documentary evidence on early negotiations and agreements with the Soviet military authorities. The Chief, Historical Division, submitted to the Chief of Staff, OMGUS, a list of documents in the files of the Historical Division pertaining to agreements reached in 1945 by American and Soviet officials. These agreements concerned the operation of railroads in Germany and the use of roads and air routes for transportation through the Soviet Zone to Berlin. At the request of the Chief of Staff, OMGUS, copies of several documents were sent to the Historical Section, (4) OMGUS, for use in studies then in progress.

3. Establishment of Liaison Officer in Heidelberg.

The move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg while the Historical Division remained situated in Frankfurt necessitated the establishment of a representative of the Historical Division in Heidelberg. One member of the staff of the Occupational History Branch was assigned on permanent duty in Heidelberg. He was to establish liaison with officers at Headquarters and to conduct research for writers in order to avoid frequent
(5)
trips to Heidelberg.

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY BRANCH

4. Special Projects.

On 5 April 1948, in accordance with verbal orders from the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, work was begun by the Chief Historical Consultant and two historians of the Occupational History Branch on two special historical studies on subjects that had come to have a new importance because of the course of international events. All of the time of the three writers, and of several clerical assistants, was devoted to these tasks. The first study, Evolution of the Occupational Forces, a manuscript of 309 pages, was completed on 28 May. It was approved by the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and forwarded to Washington as part of the official history of the occupation forces. The second project, A Survey of Soviet Aims, Policies, and Tactics, was completed early in July.

5. Status of the History of the Occupation Forces.

Because all of the time of the Chief Historical Consultant was devoted to the special projects, editing and production of the Third Year of the Occupation: The Second Quarter, 1 October-31 December 1947, was, for the most part, suspended during the period under review. The special projects also interfered with the work of others on later portions of the history and monographs. (6) The other members of the writing staff were instructed to concentrate on completion of monographs to support The Second Year of the Occupation: 1 July 1946-30 June 1947. At the end of the period under review, the status of the history of the occupation forces was: (7)

The Second Year of the Occupation: 1 July 1946-30 June 1947. The supplementary volume on U.S. Forces, Austria, had been completed. It was being held for transmittal to the Department of the Army along with other volumes of the history.

The Third Year of the Occupation: The First Quarter, 1 July-30 September 1947. The first four volumes of this work were bound and ready for transmittal to the Department of the Army. Production of the last volume was delayed by the lack of a concurrence from one of the staff divisions.

The Third Year of the Occupation: The Second Quarter, 1 October-31 December 1947. All but one chapter of this narrative had been completed and were awaiting editing or concurrence from staff divisions concerned.

Monographs (covering 1 July 1946-30 June 1947). The manuscripts of five monographs were dispatched, during the period under review, for concurrences of interested staff divisions. Work continued on other monographs.

6. Psychological Warfare Study.

In April 1948 the report on German Wehrmacht Propaganda in World

War II was completed and sent to the Historical Division, Special Staff, U.S. Army, for transmittal to the Historical Section, Joint Chiefs of Staff.
(8)

7. Release of Histories to the Press.

a. Early in 1948 the Chief, Historical Division, had conferred with the Chief, Public Information Division, EUCOM, and with the Historical Division, Special Staff, U.S. Army, concerning release to the press of certain volumes included in the Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1945-46. A staff study recommending this action was approved by the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, on 8 May 1948. Thereupon the narrative history of the first year of the occupation and all but four supporting monographs were released to the press. The monographs from which the classification was not removed were:
(9)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Classification</u>
International Aspects of the Occupation	Confidential
Law, Order, and Security	Secret
Censorship	Confidential
Communications	Secret

b. In June, similar action was recommended concerning The Second Year of the Occupation: 1 July 1946-30 June 1947. At the end of the period under review, approval of this recommendation had been received from all interested staff divisions, and the staff study was about to be submitted to the Chief of Staff, EUCOM.
(10)

8. Reorganization of the Occupational History Branch.

A plan to simplify the structure of the branch by eliminating the teams of writers was prepared. In place, an Editorial Section was created with the function of making assignments to staff members and editing manuscripts. The edited manuscripts were to be assembled into a complete narrative by the Editorial Section, which would also perform such additional writing as was necessary to fill in gaps. On 19 June 1948 this plan was approved by the Chief, Historical Division, and dispatched (11) to the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, for consideration.

OPERATIONAL HISTORY (GERMAN) BRANCH

9. Operation.

a. In accordance with the plan of December 1947, the period of 1 April to 30 June 1948 was marked by the transfer of emphasis in the Operational History (German) Branch from the German operational history to (12) the Department of the Army Special Projects Program. While the writing of certain parts of the German operational history continued, completed manuscripts were shipped to the Historical Division, Special Staff, U.S. Army. It was estimated that the final shipments, to be completed by 20 (13) July, would comprise 40 to 50 cases of manuscripts, maps, and records. Since the beginning of production in August 1946, the branch had collected approximately 1,000 manuscripts, totaling 34,600 pages, on German operations

and the High Command in World War II. It was decided that the German writers at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure would be sent to their homes on 15 June 1948. The Technical Group, including typists and cartographers, could then complete its work and leave the Enclosure on 30 June, the date set for the discontinuance of the 7734th EUCOM Historical Detachment.

b. The Special Projects Program Control Group was installed at Königstein, near Frankfurt, Germany, in May 1948. Several buildings had been rehabilitated there for use as quarters and offices by the German ex-officers and their families. The members of the Control Group were to receive:

- Housing
- 30 meals (10 in 1 ration) monthly
- Amenity supplies, equivalent to those furnished prisoners of war
- Transportation for the purpose of collecting information
- Pay at a maximum average rate of RM 600 monthly
- Protection against confiscation of property at employees' permanent residences

On 14 June 1948 a staff study was submitted by the Historical Division which outlined the program planned by the Operational History (German) Branch for the fiscal year of 1949. In addition to the Control Group, 50 former German officers were to be employed after 1 July to prepare in their homes German Army studies for the Department of the Army. The home workers were to receive:

- Normal German housing
- Pay at the rate of RM 400 to 600 monthly
- The equivalent of the prisoner-of-war noon meal and the amenity supplies authorized for prisoners of war

10. Denazification of German Writers.

By 15 June all but six of the German operational history writers had been denazified by the special tribunals at Neustadt. The number of cases considered had reached 205, and all but 19 persons were acquitted because of nonmembership in the National Socialist Party. The 19 writers convicted received sentences as follows:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Maximum punishment</u>	<u>Number of writers sentenced</u>
I	Major offender	10 years in labor camp; confiscation of all property	2
II	Offender	5 years in labor camp; confiscation of all property	2
III	Minor offender	2 years' probation; limited to ordinary labor; Fine: 10 to 40% of all property with minimum of RM 500	5
IV	Follower	Fine: RM 2,000	9
V	Exonerated	None	1

The special tribunals at Neustadt were discontinued on 15 June, and the six remaining trials were to be conducted at the German Civilian Internment Enclosure at Darmstadt, Germany.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 17 Dec 47, subj: "German Operational History."
2. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 8 Jun 48, subj: "Discontinuance of 7734 EUCOM Hist Detachment; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Jun 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: same, to CO, Wetzlar Military Post.
3. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 14 Apr 48, subj: "Redesignation of Exec & Adm Branch."
4. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Weekly Progress Rpt., 10 Apr 48.
5. Ibid., 24 Apr 48.
6. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Occupational History Br, Weekly Progress Rpt., 9 Apr 48.
7. Ibid., 2 Jul 48.
8. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Weekly Progress Rpt., 3 Apr 48.
9. Ibid., 8 May 48.
10. Ibid., 12 and 16 Jun, 2 Jul 48.
11. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Occupational History Br, 4 Jun 48, subj: "Proposed Reorganization"; Weekly Progress Rpt., 19 Jun 48.
12. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 17 Dec 47, subj: "German Operational History."
13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 17 Jun 48, H. E. Potter, Col, Inf, to Maj Gen H. J. Malony, Chief, Hist Div, SSUSA.
14. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Weekly Progress Rpt., 22 May 48.
15. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 8 Jun 48, subj: "Discontinuance of 7734 EUCOM Hist Detachment."
16. Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Weekly Progress Rpt., 15 May 48.
17. Ibid., 17 Apr 48.
18. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 10 Jun 48, subj: "German Historical Project."
19. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, 14 Jun 48, subj: "German Operational History."

Chapter X

CHIEF, ALLIED CONTACT DIVISION

Chapter X

CHIEF, ALLIED CONTACT DIVISION

1. Changes in Functions.

Upon its own recommendation certain additional functions were assigned to the Allied Contact Division on 9 June. They were: first, to supervise the establishment of foreign consulates in the Frankfurt area; secondly, to maintain a register of consular personnel in the U.S. Zone; and, thirdly, to channel administrative matters between the foreign consulates and the appropriate military headquarters or State Department agency. These functions were to be carried out according to the procedures recommended by the Allied Contact Division and approved by the Chief of Staff.
(1)

2. Foreign Liaison Control.

a. On 6 May 1948 a conference of all interested staff divisions and agencies was called by the Allied Contact Division to discuss a new

procedure for the identification of all foreign representatives accredited in the U.S. Zone. The meeting was attended by Col. Anthony J. Biddle, Chief, Allied Contact Division; Capt. Weaver H. Gaines, Executive Officer; Dorothy Pennick, Chief, Foreign Liaison Branch; and Capt. Serge Gurs, U.S. Liaison Officer with the Soviet Military Mission. Also attending the meeting were all officers responsible for the issuance of identification cards to foreign liaison personnel in Berlin, Stuttgart, Heidelberg, Munich, and Nürnberg, as well as representatives from the following agencies:

(2)

- Intelligence Division, EUCOM
- Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM
- Judge Advocate Division, EUCOM
- Reparations Liaison Section, Restitution Control Branch, OMGUS
- Offices of Military Government for Bavaria, Wurttemberg-Baden, and Hesse

The new procedure provided for the issuance of new identification cards to properly accredited foreign representatives. The new cards were more difficult to duplicate, carried additional information concerning the individual, and could not be amended in the case of an extension of the period of accreditation. New cards had to be issued with each extension.

(3)

b. In order to provide a consolidated list of directives pertaining to foreign representatives accredited in the U.S. Zone and to define the privileges and responsibilities of such personnel, a letter was published and distributed to all commands. Foreign liaison personnel authorized in the U.S. Zone was defined in this letter to include the representatives of foreign governments accredited on a temporary or

indefinite basis by the Allied Contact Division and who carried both special order from EUCOM Headquarters showing their proper attachment and a valid identification card, and foreign representatives authorized to enter the Zone on a temporary mission of less than 30 days' duration and who carried travel orders or a passport with clearance from a military permit officer. Logistical support was provided for authorized foreign personnel when application was made to the Allied Contact Division or to one of the specified check point officers. Duty travel from one military post to another necessitated the issuance of travel orders and proper liaison with the S-2 officer of the posts concerned. Communications with the U.S. Army or Military Government were channeled through the agency or command to which the individual or mission was attached, and contacts with German authorities were to be made through the local Military Government Liaison and Security Offices. Military personnel were required to wear their proper uniforms at all times, except when actively engaged in sports, and civilian personnel were allowed to wear uniforms prescribed by their governments. No part of American uniforms or insignia was permissible. Authority to carry firearms could be secured by application to the Provost Marshal through the local military agency or command. Foreign personnel assigned to a permanent mission in the U.S. Zone were allowed to have their dependents with them, on a reciprocal basis and subject to the availability of housing. Visits from relatives were not authorized for foreign personnel, although applications for exceptions to this policy could be submitted. The importation of liquor was prohibited except when large quantities were

desired for a special occasion and when application was submitted to the Director of Plans, Operations, and Training through the Allied Contact Division. The use of United States postal money orders was likewise prohibited. All foreign personnel was accredited for the purpose of accomplishing a specific mission and any reports of activities beyond the scope of the accreditation, including propaganda against the United States and black marketing, were investigated. If necessary, appropriate action was taken by the Allied Contact Division.

3. Reduction of Foreign Liaison Personnel.

a. The number of foreign liaison personnel accredited to the U.S. Zone of Germany fell from 836 to 714 during the second quarter of 1948. At the end of June 1948 the activities having the greatest number of personnel were:

OMGUS	Reparations	143
	Restitutions	<u>148</u>
		291
EUCOM	Resettlement	147
	Repatriation	<u>30</u>
		<u>177</u>
	Total	468

b. The following liaison sections were closed as a result of the establishment of consulate generals of the same countries:

<u>Liaison section</u>	<u>Date closed</u>	<u>No. of personnel released</u>
Czechoslovak	13 May 48	3
Polish	20 May 48	5
Netherland	21 May 48	3
Canadian	3 Jun 48	Personnel retained as economic mission

c. Due to activities inimical to the policy of the European Command and beyond the scope of their accreditation, Lt. D. Podreka and Lt. V. Valenclak, members of the Yugoslav Repatriation Mission, were expelled on 24 May 1948. All members of the Hungarian Restitution and Repatriation Missions were relieved of their accreditation to the U.S. Zone and ordered to depart by 17 April 1948. The expulsion of the Hungarian Mission came about as a result of an incident occurring in January involving indignities and improper treatment of Americans accompanying a repatriation train into Hungary. In answer to an American protest the Hungarian Government failed to express concern or explain adequately the incident, so the Commander in Chief ordered all 15 members of the mission to leave the Zone.

d. The accreditation of four additional Soviet repatriation officers until 1 August 1948 was authorized as a result of a meeting between General Huebner and Gen. M. Yurkin, Chief of the Repatriation and Tracing Division, Soviet Military Mission in Germany, late in June. (5)

4. Foreign Consulates.

a. After a review of the housing situation in Frankfurt and discussions with interested headquarters an agreement was reached which provided that foreign consulates located in Höchst, Germany, could move their offices into what was formerly the Frankfurt compound area. Housing was made available with the understanding that they themselves would make all desired repairs and supply the necessary equipment and furnishings without demands upon the occupation forces. The consulates of the following nations agreed to these stipulations and were making preparations to move their offices:

Argentina
Belgium
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Italy
The Netherlands
Sweden

b. The question which arose earlier in the year concerning the charges to be made to foreign agencies for telephone services was settled in April by OMGUS. It was decided that all telephone communications within Germany could be paid for in marks, while all international calls would be paid for in dollar instruments.

c. Two additional consulates were established in Frankfurt during the second quarter of 1948. They were the Consulate General of the Netherlands, established on 22 April, and the Consulate General of Belgium, established on 21 June.

FOOTNOTES

1. Staff Memo No 29, EUCOM, 9 Jun 48.
2. Hq, EUCOM, Allied Contact Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 1. This report was used extensively in the preparation of this chapter.
3. Interview with ration clerk, Allied Contact Div, 31 Aug 48.
4. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Jun 48, file AG 322.01 ALC-AGO, subj: "Foreign Liaison Personnel Accredited in the U.S. Zone of Germany," to major comds.
5. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 26, 29 Jun 48, par 24.

Chapter XI

CHIEF, TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION

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

Chapter XI

CHIEF, TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION

1. Organization.

No changes occurred in the organization of the Troop Information and Education (TI&E) Service in the European Command during April, May, and June 1948, the period under review in this chapter. The office of the Chief, TI&E Division, was moved on 28 May 1948 from the main Headquarters Building, Frankfurt, to 76 Bergheimerstrasse, in Heidelberg. The only change in key personnel occurred on 4 May 1948, when Lt. Col. Walter G. Ball (1) succeeded Maj. William E. Rigel as Chief of the American Forces Network.

OPERATIONS OF THE 7700th TI&E GROUP

2. The Interest of the Army Public in the Education Program.

In a letter to the Chief of Staff on 8 June 1948, Col. Otis McCormick, the chief of the TI&E Service, stated that although the interest of the commanders of smaller units in the education program had increased, it was not yet satisfactory. Colonel McCormick recommended that letters, urging greater interest, be sent to commanders, since the key to success of the program lay in their personal leadership. Colonel McCormick stated that attendance at courses in the Army Education Centers was only two-thirds of the enrollment, while the completion rate for USAFI courses averaged 5.3 percent. (2) In the spring of 1948, the TI&E Service was authorized to employ a publicity director. A qualified person was found, and the expectation was that the public would be better acquainted with the education program.

3. Army Education Centers.

a. During the period under review, the Education Section, whose main function was the direction of the Army Education Centers in the U.S. Zone, suffered from a shortage of personnel created by the return of employees to the United States upon termination of their contracts. The Personnel Branch of EUCOM Headquarters approved the employment of 56 education advisers with ratings ranging from P-2 to P-5. Eighteen education advisers and one publicity director were hired during the second quarter of 1948. Plans were under way to change the budgetary basis of qualified

education advisers from nonappropriated to appropriated funds. Average enrollment in the Army Education Centers during the period was 26,603, compared with 23,893 in the previous quarter. Average attendance during the three months ending 30 June 1948 was 17,771, to be compared with 16,030 for the three months ending 31 March 1948. (3)

b. Besides serving essentially as centers of adult education, an increasingly important function of the Army Education Centers was the administration of tests. Requests for college and high school level general educational development (GED) tests were received in large numbers during the period under review. The majority of students taking the tests received passing grades. The college level GED test for Regular Army Competitive Tour of Duty was administered to many candidates. A letter requesting that Army Education Centers be made the testing agencies for the military posts was forwarded for approval. The purpose of the request was to insure proper administration and safeguarding of tests.

4. Basic Education and Other Command Schools.

a. Some units located in remote areas decided to set up their own basic education, formerly known as Literacy Training, and clerk-typist schools. The concentration of troops in the Grafenwöhr Training Area made it necessary to transfer four education advisers to the 1st Infantry Division to set up basic education and off-duty schools, as well as to administer tests and conduct surveys. USAFE established a clerk-typist school in Wiesbaden. Certain military posts established similar schools when their quotas for the Special Army Education Centers were discontinued.

b. A survey of the level of education of troops in the entire U.S. Zone was completed on 1 July 1948 and showed that there were over 2,500 illiterates among the occupation troops. As a result, a new directive on basic education was prepared and submitted for approval. Basic education was continued in Bremen, Grafenwöhr, Berlin, Wetzlar, Kitzingen, Frankfurt, Munich, and Nürnberg. The Special Education Centers located in the last three cities continued to serve as the main centers for basic education instruction, having capacities of 150, 250, and 100 students, respectively.

5. Educational Advise ment.

Four lectures on educational advise ment were included in the TI&E Staff School curriculum. A pamphlet containing all directives, and other material concerning education was being prepared as a handbook for education advisers.

USAFI ACTIVITIES

6. Organization and Functioning of European Branch, USAFI.

a. After analyzing all positions in the USAFI Branch, civilian personnel classification experts allowed nine positions as follows: one CAF-9, one CAF-8, three P-2's, one CAF-7, and three CAF-4's. Promotions and transfers were expected to be made early in July 1948. At the end of

June, USAFI was staffed by 2 officers, 3 enlisted men, 10 Department of the Army civilians, 7 British civilians, and 19 German employees.

b. Approximately 500 personal letters from USAFI students and prospective students were received and answered, and 2,030 lessons were graded and returned to students. With the hiring of an additional grader and the return from leave of another, it was possible to maintain a 24-hour lesson service.

7. USAFI Courses and Enrollment.

a. College algebra and business law continued to be the most popular college subjects and ninth grade English, American history, and review arithmetic were the most popular high school subjects. Technical subjects leading the field were principles of Diesel engines and radio for beginners. Other popular subjects were tenth grade English, writings of English authors, and automotive power plants.

b. During the period under review, 1,444 students enrolled in correspondence and 1,184 in self-teaching courses, making a total of 2,628 in comparison with 3,475 during the first quarter of 1948. The active enrollment in correspondence and self-teaching courses was 10,664 in comparison with 13,509 in the previous quarter. Sixteen students enrolled in the university extension courses during the second quarter of 1948.

8. USAFI Tests and Procedures in Administering Them.

a. Approximately 2,000 tests were scored during the period under review. The number of applications for all kinds of tests, however, was smaller than the number reported during the previous quarter. The decrease

was attributed in large part to the security requirements for tests and stricter check-up of persons who held tests more than the allotted time. While test reports were formerly sent only to the officers taking the tests, the practice was begun of sending a copy to the commanding officer so that a proper record might be made in Forms 66. A letter prescribing rules and regulations to be observed in administering tests was issued. Its purpose was to insure greater security. The results of all college GED tests for Competitive Tour of Duty were transmitted to the Adjutant General, Headquarters, EUCOM.

b. The most popular end-of-course tests were English, mathematics, and history, with a slight increase in the number of applications for such technical subjects as radio, aeronautics, and photography. Education Centers were allowed to keep on hand a small number of college and high school GED tests with an ample supply of answer sheets. These tests were charged out to individual supervisors.

9. Publicity for USAFI Courses and Services.

a. USAFI courses and procedure continued to be advertised through posters, radio, press, photography, and mobile units. The final copy of USAFI Bulletin, No. 7, prepared during the previous quarter, was completed and forwarded to the printer after approval by the interested staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters.

b. The mobile units took photographs in the various units visited, forwarding them to the Stars and Stripes together with news items. The Army Pictorial Service was usually notified to send a photographer to take

action pictures whenever there was an opportunity. The new USAFI trailer added in May 1948 was sent to the Grafenwöhr Training Area, where it remained during the entire period of maneuvers. A new policy for mobile units introduced in the spring of 1948, called for the assignment of a mobile unit to a post area for 30 to 60 days, depending on the number of troops in the area. The TI&E Officer of the post was to insure that the trailer visited all units.

TI&E BULLETIN SECTION

10. Publication of the TI&E Bulletin.

a. Publication of the weekly TI&E Bulletin, the basis of the mandatory weekly Troop Information meeting for all enlisted men in the European Command, remained the major task during the period under review. The emphasis continued to be on the themes: "Know Your Neighbor," the European Recovery Program, the soldier's stake in the occupation, and the dangers of the police state. The average press run was 16,500 copies. There were no changes in the editorial policy, but a revised policy file was prepared by the chief of the TI&E Bulletin Section for the purpose of guiding members of the section.

b. The executive editor, who departed for the United States in February, was replaced by the assistant editor. The position of the assistant editor remained open. Difficulties usually resulting from changes

in key personnel were experienced in the beginning and persisted with less intensity to the end of the period. Added difficulties experienced during the period under review, causing tardy distribution of the Bulletin, were plant defects and production lag in the art section due to shortage of skilled personnel. With the hiring of two German commercial artists improvement was expected in this section. The Frankfurter Rundschau, at whose plant the Bulletin was being printed, had considerable difficulty in printing the publication on time because of an overload of work. Replacements of persons skilled in photography, commercial art, and drafting continued to be difficult.

c. "Topic Tip," an announcement of the following week's topic usually appearing on the back cover of the TI&E Bulletin, was printed, beginning with the 16 May 1948 issue, on a larger, separate sheet. Although favorably received, the practice could not be made permanent because of the severe shortage of newsprint and reproduction difficulties.

d. Upon recommendation by USAFE Headquarters, an 8x12 inch, 4-page booklet containing sections from the TI&E Bulletin of 20 June 1948, on "displaced Persons, Men without a Country," was printed to serve as a training aid for members of a discussion group. One thousand of these guides were distributed in Berlin Military Post to be used as an experiment.

e. In order to commend deserving TI&E personnel and to stimulate interest in the information centers, a plan was inaugurated for publishing occasionally on the back cover of the TI&E Bulletin a picture with the title "Information Center of the Week."

11. Orientation of Replacements.

Toward the end of the period under review the "Troop Information Program for Incoming Replacements" was changed to "Orientation for Newly Arrived Military Personnel," and increased from six to seven hours. The additional hour dealt with "Safety in the European Command." All hour-programs were rewritten and forwarded for approval.

TI&E STAFF SCHOOL AND FIELD LIAISON SECTION
AND ATTITUDE RESEARCH

12. Inspections.

Upon order of the chief of the TI&E Service, the Field Liaison Unit made an inspection of TI&E activities, visiting units consisting of more than 100 men. Staff studies and reports on these inspections were prepared and submitted for approval.

13. The TI&E Staff School.

A new course schedule for training students as discussion leaders
(4)
was published in April 1948. The Staff School was closed from 30 April to 30 June 1948 in order to release the teaching staff to make inspections of TI&E activities in units throughout the European Command. Quotas were revised monthly according to strengths of the major commands. Students arriving continued to be prepared more adequately than those reporting previous to about 1 January 1948. By invitation, classes in the TI&E

Staff School were attended by students from the Trieste U.S. Troops, as well as by French students.

14. Attitude Research.

By request of the Department of the Army and of several agencies of the European Command, the following questionnaires and reports were prepared and forwarded for approval:

Questionnaires:

What Enlisted Men in the European Command Think of the
VD Control Program
Attitudes of Enlisted Men, Officers, Armed Forces,
Civilians, and Dependents toward EES Facilities

Reports:

Off Duty Activities, Interests, and Desires of Enlisted
Men in a Single Battalion
What the EUCOM Soldier Says about His Army Mess
What an Unselected Group of Men Think of the Film
"The Miracle of Living"
What the EUCOM Soldier Thinks about the Laundry,
Dry Cleaning, Shoe Repair, and Tailoring Facilities
Available to Him
Personnel Survey of the Army for First Quarter 1948

Inasmuch as the survey report, "What the EUCOM Soldier Thinks of the Laundry, Dry Cleaning, Shoe Repair, and Tailoring Facilities," would not be published, the chief of TI&E recommended to the Chief of Staff that an article dealing with quartermaster services, operations, and the improvements and contemplated improvements in them be published in Weekend magazine.
(5)

STARS AND STRIPES

15. Organizational Changes.

The office of the executive editor was abolished on 1 April 1948. The Trieste and Wiesbaden Bureaus were closed on 1 April and 11 May 1948, respectively. The Deputy Chief of Staff approved the decision to discontinue the publication of Weekend magazine in July 1948.

16. Special Features.

A special 16-page, 5-color, satin finish, edition of Stars and Stripes was published on 18 April 1948, marking its sixth anniversary. A new column on "Hunting and Fishing," by John Neumyer of the Constabulary Public Information Division, was started in Stars and Stripes on 9 April 1948. A feature on "Sport Spots," by Jack Ellis, sports editor, was started on 20 April 1948. A new feature, "Picnic Trails," was published from 3 April to 8 May 1948. The series was published in book form and placed on sale on 14 June 1948. Ten thousand copies were printed and an additional order for 2,500 copies was received.

17. Circulation Problems and Policy.

A traveling representative was placed in the northern and southern distribution districts to act as liaison officer between the chief of distribution and the districts. Inasmuch as the delivery of Stars and Stripes to Munich, Augsburg, Salzburg, and Vienna by rail was unsatisfactory, trucks were used instead. Deliveries to Berlin were made by airplane to

overcome border blockades. Locations for three additional book stores were found and construction was begun on two of them. Stocks of books were available and the stores were to be opened as soon as construction was completed. Approximately 75 sales points were closed in anticipation of the German currency reform. The contract to sell the Rome Daily American was ended because sales were too few to warrant handling.

18. Communications.

Approximately 11,517,300 words were received by teletype, of which 4,406 were received through commercial channels at a cost of five cents a word. The balance was received free of cost through Army channels. Approximately 564,200 words in official telegrams were sent free of cost. The single commercial teletype circuit was rearranged to permit faster service. In one instance a message from New York was received in seven minutes after dispatching. There were 25,907 outgoing telephone calls of which 23,220 were handled automatically over the Frankfurt, Darmstadt, and Pfungstadt dial facilities. Another 2,489 calls were placed manually by Stars and Stripes operators. The radio copied 787,670 words during the period with satisfactory operations.

19. Supply and Procurement.

a. The newly established Stock Record Section was able to account for all expendable and nonexpendable supplies bought by Stars and Stripes, and to differentiate between property of Stars and Stripes and property on requisition from military posts. To facilitate proper accounting for

property, each section chief and district manager was charged with the responsibility for the property under his control. A plan to sell the fleet of station wagons in Germany for marks was awaiting approval by EUCOM Headquarters. A shortage of wood for use in the manufacture of newsprint led to arrangements with the International Refugee Organization to exchange coal for wood.

b. The introduction of a new German currency at the end of the period under review presented serious problems to Stars and Stripes, which depended greatly upon local supplies of goods and services. A hurried survey disclosed that prices in Germany were in many instances much higher than prices in the world market. One example which concerned Stars and Stripes was that the cost for recapping a tire was 45 to 60 Deutsche Marks, or \$12.50 to \$18.00, the price of a new tire. Before the currency reform the cost for recapping a tire was \$4.50 to \$6.00, which compared favorably with prices in the United States.

20. German Employees.

a. A new wage agreement concluded between Land Hesse and the Federation of Free Trade Unions in Greater Hesse, which became effective on 1 May 1948, provided a more favorable wage scale for the German employees of Stars and Stripes. Approximately 80 percent of the employees paid under this agreement received increased salaries. Regulations contained in the tariff made it necessary to revise the system of computing pay rolls. The Manpower Division approved the renewal of the special wage agreement for linotype operators, printers, and others engaged in production.

b. In a general drive for economy instructions were received in May to dismiss all surplus Germans employed by Stars and Stripes in the Darmstadt area. In consequence, 82 Germans employed in the Darmstadt and Pfungstadt district offices received dismissal notices. Similar cuts affected greatly the strength of other district offices. There was a general improvement in the mess for German employees.

21. Strength.

Strength of the Stars and Stripes organization at the beginning and end of the period under review was as follows:

	<u>1 Apr</u>	<u>30 Jun</u>
Officers	3	2
Enlisted men	60	59
U.S. civilians	109	104
Allied civilians	32	24
Germans and displaced persons		
paid from <u>Stars and Stripes</u> funds	1,308	672
paid from appropriated funds	149	465

22. Unit Publications.

a. The increase in the value of the mark occasioned by the currency reform made it impossible to continue publishing unit newspapers in the usual size and frequency. At the time, it was hoped that unit publications might be assisted by increased allocations from welfare funds. Existing regulations authorized the allotment of 25 cents per man per quarter for the publication of post and other unit publications. Figures were being consolidated to show the chief of the TI&E Service that the funds allotted under this formula were inadequate.

b. The Garmisch Pass Times suspended publication because it could not find a printer who was qualified and willing to work. When the Darmstadt Military Post became a part of Frankfurt, the Darmstadt Detonator ceased publication. Three new publications, the Neu-Bee-Buzzin at Neubiberg Air Base, The Observer at Landsberg Air Ammunition Depot, and Obie Airman at Oberpfaffenhofen Air Base appeared, in keeping with a new policy allowing the Air Force an increase in publications. The Fifth Wing, another projected Air Force publication, did not appear because of financial difficulties. Because of a paper shortage in Berlin and the lack of adequate means of shipping a supply, the Berlin Observer reduced its size and circulation.

c. Enlisted men from 11 of the 21 post and unit newspapers published in the U.S. Zone of Germany attended the On-the-Job Training Program at the Stars and Stripes plant. This program was under the direction of an enlisted man assigned to Stars and Stripes as assistant instructor. The indications in the spring of 1948 were that enough trained persons were at work on the unit publications to assure their success in the near future. It proved to be difficult to persuade some post commanders and unit publications to allow their men to attend the On-the-Job Training Program because they believed that they were understaffed and therefore could not spare their men.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

23. Broadcasting Facilities and Programs.

A plan for the establishment of an American Forces Network (AFN) studio in Stuttgart was approved and the initial broadcast was set for 5 July 1948. A newsman and an announcer were assigned to this studio. Program changes tended in general to increase the time devoted to informational and educational programs. Regular TI&E programs included "TI&E Bulletin of the air," "The Epic of America," "The American Story," and "The American Radio Theater." Relations between AFN and the British Forces Network continued to be cordial and several exchange programs were broadcast. A joint series of weekly 30-minute musical programs, called "Five by Five," was initiated in June, the British Forces Network making a 15-minute contribution from Hamburg.

24. Special Broadcasts.

Among the special events covered by AFN were a speech by the Secretary of the Army, received through short wave; Easter Sunday services from Garmisch; description of the unveiling of the late President Roosevelt's memorial in London; President Truman's Security Loan Campaign speech; reports on the Italian elections; a German Youth Activities anniversary program; a WAC anniversary program; 1st Division review by Generals Clay and Huebner at Grafenwöhr; the short-wave broadcast of the Louis-Walcott boxing match; and "Breakfast in Europe," a three-way cooperative broadcast with contributions from AFN-Berlin, AFN-Frankfurt, and the British Forces Network.

25. Strength.

Strength of AFN was: 6 officers, 1 warrant officer, 81 enlisted men, 2 enlisted women on temporary duty, 29 United States civilians, 6 Allied civilians, 6 displaced persons, and 162 Germans.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, TI&E, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48. This report was used extensively in the preparation of this chapter.
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, TI&E Div, 8 Jun 48, Col McCormick to C of S (in SGS, EUCOM, file 322.01).
3. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Apr, May, Jun 48.
4. Hq, 7700th TI&E Staff School, Troop Information Training Course, 19-30 Apr 48.
5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, TI&E Div, 21 May 48, Col McCormick to C of S (in SGS, EUCOM, file 322.01).