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The THIRD YEAR

1 APRIL - 30 JUNE 1948

VOLUME III

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY SPECIAL STAFF, U.S. ARMY HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT FILE	CALL NUMBER 8-3.1 CC 1 D V 3 C 1
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OCCUPATION FORCES IN
 EUROPE SERIES
 1947-1948

HISTORICAL DIVISION EUROPEAN COMMAND

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

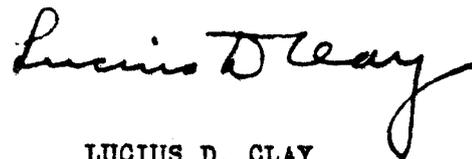
TO : All concerned

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

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

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

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



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Commander-in-Chief

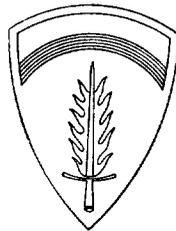
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The Third Year of the Occupation

THE FOURTH QUARTER: 1 April - 30 June 1948



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Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

*Commander-in-Chief
European Command.*

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

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Chapter XIX: CHIEF, CHAPLAIN DIVISION

XXI: CHIEF, SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

Chapter XVII

JUDGE ADVOCATE DIVISION

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**
AUTHORITY: *Commander-in-Chief
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Chapter XVII

JUDGE ADVOCATE DIVISION

ORGANIZATION

1. Location.

During the period 1 April-30 June 1948, the Operations Group of the Judge Advocate Division was located at Frankfurt, Germany. ⁽¹⁾ The 7708th War Crimes Group of the Division was located at Munich, Germany, until its ⁽²⁾ inactivation on 20 June 1948.

2. Organizational Changes.

The Courts-Martial Branch began operations on 1 April. The Office of the Chief of Claims of EUCOM Headquarters was discontinued and the records, duties and responsibilities were transferred to the Judge Advocate Division effective 30 June, when a Claims Branch was organized within the division. It consisted of three officers, nine U.S. or Allied civilians

(3)
and two German employees. A War Crimes Branch of the Judge Advocate Division was established at the Munich Military Post on 17 June to perform the residual duties of the 7708th War Crimes Group. Its primary mission was to handle petitions for clemency filed on behalf of convicted war criminals and to coordinate the execution of sentences. (4)

3. Personnel.

a. Key Personnel. Col. J. L. Harbaugh, Jr., remained Judge Advocate of the division with Col. I. Schindler, Deputy Judge Advocate, and Lt. Col. C. E. Straight as Deputy Judge Advocate of the War Crimes Group in Munich. (5)

b. Strength. Due to plans made early in the first quarter of 1948, the division was able to maintain approximately its authorized strength during the second quarter. It also provided qualified replacements to the Judge Advocate Sections of the Military Post. On 31 May, the authorized strength was 27 officers, 29 enlisted men, 58 United States and Allied civilians and 3 Germans. The actual strength, however, was 26 officers, 1 warrant officer, 32 enlisted men, 40 United States and Allied civilians and 2 Germans. (6)

c. Assignments. The division continued to supervise the assignment of all officers trained in law, civilian lawyers and court reporters who became surplus to the 7708th War Crimes Group. By 20 June all such qualified personnel had been assigned to fill the requirements for legally-trained officers as Staff and Post Judge Advocate in the Command, including Staff Judge Advocates at Munich and Nürnberg-Fürth Military Posts, the commanders of which had been granted general courts-martial jurisdiction on 1 May 1948. (7)

MILITARY JUSTICE

4. Effect of Congressional Action.

The 80th Congress amended the Articles of War to provide for the seating of enlisted men and warrant officers on courts-martial, trying officers by special court, reduction of officers to enlisted ranks in time of war as an alternative to dismissal, broadening of disciplinary powers under Article of War 104, direct administrative and command channels for personnel of the JAG Division, and prohibitions against criticism or use of influence on court members by higher command. Since the amendments were not to become effective until 1 February 1949, no immediate changes in the current system of military law and justice were made by the Department of the Army.

5. General Court-Martial Jurisdiction.

In line with the reorganization of the European Command and movement of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg, Germany, which was started during the first quarter of 1948 and finally completed during the period April-June, certain changes in general court-martial jurisdiction took place. When the Courts-Martial Branch began operations on 1 April 1948, Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Commanding General, U.S. Army Europe, assumed general court-martial jurisdiction over headquarters personnel in place of the commanding general of Headquarters Command, EUCOM. The Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe, also assumed court-martial jurisdiction over the personnel in the Darmstadt, Heidelberg and Stuttgart Military Posts. On 1 May

this jurisdiction was extended to include the Würzburg, Regensburg, Augsburg and Garmisch Military Posts. On 24 June the Department of the Army directed that the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe, also assumed general court-martial jurisdiction over U.S. military personnel in Greece. Following dissolution of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, the Commanding General of Frankfurt Military Post took over residual general court-martial jurisdictional functions of the former Command which did not go to the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe. (10) When the 1st Military District was discontinued on 1 May, the commanding officers of the Nürnberg-Fürth and Munich Military Posts began to exercise general court-martial jurisdiction. Berlin Command, OMGUS, was redesignated the Berlin Military Post with general court-martial jurisdiction. (11) As of 30 June 1948, general court-martial jurisdiction was exercised in the U.S. Occupied Zone of Germany by the 1st Infantry Division, U.S. Constabulary, U.S. Army, Europe, American Graves Registration Command, U.S. Air Forces in Europe, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, and the Berlin, Frankfurt, Nürnberg-Fürth, Munich and Wetzlar Military Posts. (12)

6. Actions taken to Improve Administration of Justice.

a. Because of what appeared to be a tendency among some unit commanders to resort to courts-martial in preference to utilizing corrective leadership, a letter directive was published on 11 June cautioning all commanders against the excessive use of courts-martial for the correction of minor infractions. (13)

b. Certain discrepancies in the administration of guardhouses and other confinement facilities in EUCOM resulted in instructions being sent on

8 June to all staff and post judge advocates in EUCOM directing joint action on the part of commanding officers, judge advocates and inspector (14) generals to inspect each confinement facility and submit monthly reports.

7. Policy on Handling of Prisoners.

The handling of prisoners was considered by the Judge Advocate Division during the period under review. EUCOM handled Military Government prisoners sentenced to confinement for more than six months in the same manner as military general prisoners. Instructions from the Department of the Army on the proper place of confinement in the United States of U.S. citizens, particularly females, sentenced by Military Government courts were received. A policy was adopted whereby officers sentenced by general court martial to dismissal, or dismissal and confinement were returned to the United States immediately after such sentence had been approved by the reviewing authority and pending final action by the Department of the Army. Enlisted men dishonorably discharged in the Command following completion of confinement sentences prior to their return to the United States could be considered nonmilitary personnel and restrained, where circumstances warranted, for such periods as might be necessary to dispose of their cases (15) by transfer of custody to civil authority in the United States.

8. Preparation of Legal Opinions.

The Judge Advocate Division in a number of instances determined whether alleged offenses were punishable under Federal Statute, the Articles of War, Army Regulations, or Command Directives. It also made recommendations as to the propriety of disciplinary action for such infractions.

Several investigations were made in connection with requests for transfer of military or civilian personnel from EUCOM to the United States, or vice versa, for trial. Opinions were also rendered by the division on questions by subordinate commands and other divisions of EUCOM Headquarters involving research and study and matters of policy. (16)

9. Statistics on the Administration of Military Justice.

Statistical analysis of the administration of military justice for the second quarter indicated that the current average number of days elapsed per accused from date of restraint or date of charges to action by the reviewing authority decreased from 83.3, the average of the first quarter of 1948, to 57.9. Principal credit for the decrease was attributable to the action of Frankfurt Military Post (then Headquarters Command, EUCOM) and U.S. Constabulary (then 2d Military District) in reducing the respective time required for handling of prisoners from 134 and 104.9 days in March to 28 and 47.33 days in June. The court-martial rate per 1,000 troops for the second quarter of 1948 was 18.3 as compared with 21.9 for the first quarter. Significant facts relating to the administration of military justice are indicated in the following table. (17) The decrease in the number of persons held in pre-trial confinement by the various general court-martial jurisdictions of EUCOM is illustrated in table I.

SUMMARY OF COURT MARTIAL TRIALS

	Apr	May	Jun
General court-martial cases tried in all jurisdictions	129	97	83
Accused tried by general court-martial in all jurisdictions	146	111	93
Number of accused for whom records of trial were forwarded to TJAG.	160	146	131
Accused acquitted in all jurisdictions.	18	12	7
Average number of days elapsed per accused from date of restraint or date of charges, whichever was earlier, to action by the reviewing authority	61.4	56.7	55.1

Table II shows the average elapsed time per accused from restraint or charges, whichever was earlier, to sentence and from restraint or charges (19) to action by the reviewing authority for the second quarter. The monthly survey conducted by the Confinement and Statistical Section Judge Advocate Division, EUCOM disclosed causes of delay of courts martial records as shown (20) in Table III. Table IV shows the number of accused tried by U.S. Army courts martial for the second quarter and the number of cases awaiting trial (21) by general courts martial at the end of each month.

Table I

PRE-TRIAL CONFINEMENT

Unit	Persons confined as of 31 March 1948		Persons confined as of 30 June 1948	
	8 days w/o Charges	20 days w/o Trial	8 days w/o Charges	30 days w/o Trial
U.S. Army Europe . . .	2	12	0	3
U.S. Constabulary. . .	-	-	0	4
1st Infantry Division (1st Mil Dis). . . .	0	5	0	5
American Graves Regis- tration Command. . .	0	1	0	0
U.S. Forces, Austria	0	0	0	0
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.	0	0	0	1
Berlin Military Post (Berlin Comd, OMGUS)	0	0	0	0
Frankfurt Military Post (Hq Comd, EUCOM)	1	13	0	2
Munich Military Post	-	-	1	2
Nürnberg-Fürth Military Post	-	-	1	7
Wetzlar Military Post	0	2	0	2
U.S. Air Force in Europe	1	1	0	4
Totals	4	34	2	28

Table II

TIME REQUIRED PRIOR TO SENTENCE

Unit	Elapsed days from restraint to sentence			Elapsed days from restraint to action by reviewing authority		
	Apr	May	Jun	Apr	May	Jun
American Graves Registration Command	48	34	32	78	45	50
Berlin Military Post.	22	30	28	28.5	36	39.3
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	9.9	13.4	15.4	18.6	28	25.4
1st Infantry Division	23	30	26	66	76	67
Frankfurt Military Post	41	27	17	56	34	28
Munich Military Post.	-	26	36	-	-	65
Nürnberg Military Post.	-	26	27	-	-	49
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	39.4	43.9	43.4	52.4	56.3	64.8
U.S. Army Europe.	-	32	35	1	41	51
U.S. Constabulary	38	30	27	82.1	63.2	47.3
U.S. Forces, Austria.	7	14	9	11	23	18
Wetzlar Military Post	55	21	42	60	38	66
Zone Comd, Austria.	63	30	53	80	59	72

Table III

DELAYS OF COURT MARTIAL RECORDS

Reason	Month	Total days delay	Number of instances	Average days delay per incident
Request for records	April	230	9	25.6
	May	250	7	35.7
	June	363	7	52
Preparation, transmittal or redraft of charges . .	April	175	8	22
	May	86	5	17
	June	65	5	13
Obtaining witnesses	April	88	4	22
	May	30	1	30
	June	32	1	32
Continuance, crowded docket.	April	238	12	19.8
	May	71	4	17.7
	June	226	11	21
Hospitalization	April	158	8	19.7
	May	146	5	29.2
	June	124	5	25
Lengthy investigation . . .	April	331	17	19.4
	May	526	16	32.9
	June	234	13	18
Slow guard detail	April	48	3	16
	May	41	3	13.7
	June	114	6	19
Transfer of accused	April	11	2	5.5
	May	-	-	-
	June	-	-	-

Table IV

ACCUSED TRIED BY COURTS MARTIAL

Cases	Apr	May	Jun
General court martial	146	111	93
Special court martial	679	554	797
Summary court martial	1,255	1,183	1,459

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL

Units	Apr	May	Jun
American Graves Registration Command	4	9	5
Berlin Military Post	2	1	0
Bremerhaven Port of Embar- kation.	3	3	0
1st Infantry Division	17	3	3
Frankfurt Military Post	14	3	4
Munich Military Post.	-	8	6
Nürnberg Military Post.	-	14	12
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	19	8	9
U.S. Army Europe.	7	18	11
U.S. Constabulary	11	9	14
U.S. Forces, Austria.	0	1	0
Wetzlar Military Post	11	16	13
Zone Command, Austria	4	5	6
Totals.	92	98	85

10. Functions of the International Affairs Branch.

The International Affairs Branch was charged with the responsibility for Judge Advocate matters pertaining to international relations. These included the application and interpretation of treaties and foreign laws affecting military operations, service and personnel; questions of jurisdiction where the problem was essentially based on a conflict between military jurisdiction and other jurisdiction; matters basically related to the application of military government law; jurisdictional problems based on laws of war or other law outside the scope of the Articles of War; and problems concerning public and private conflicts of law. When authorized, the Branch negotiated with foreign governmental representatives concerning the applicability to the military service and personnel of laws and procedure of the country in which they were serving.

11. Statistics of Cases Handled.

The branch handled 136 cases from 1 April to 30 June 1948. Formal opinions were rendered in 62 of these cases. The Branch also coordinated with other branches of the Judge Advocate Division on 44 additional opinions and coordinated with other staff divisions of headquarters, EUCOM on a total of 30 cases which included a staff study and other problems. Twenty additional problems were coordinated with the Legal Division of OMGUS and four with the United States and British elements of the Bipartite Control Commission.

12. Problems Considered.

Members of the International Affairs Branch represented the Judge Advocate, EUCOM at eight conferences. These conferences considered problems on barter and currency, revision of the procedures for the execution of war criminals, Military Government prisoners and military prisoners sentenced to death, mass raids on Displaced Person's camps and venereal disease checks. The executive of the Branch gave lectures on arrest, search and seizure at the EUCOM Intelligence School and at Troop Information and Education meetings. Reviews were made on records of trial in general courts-martial cases. Opinions were rendered on such subjects as the establishment of the European Aviation Board, search fees to be charged for obtaining copies of German births, marriage and death certificates, Russian claims on Austrian enterprises, disposition of the personal effects of a United Kingdom resident dying in the United States Area of Control, unpaid police bills in Switzerland, disposition of a case involving violations of the Swiss narcotic laws by a U.S. Department of Army civilian employee, interpretation of the United States-Netherlands Civil Affairs Agreement, complaints of Polish officers against U.S. Constabulary personnel, illegal acquisition and disposition of French art objects by a U.S. officer, the legality of acceptance of honorary German citizenship by a former officer, status of US and other civilians in the occupational areas, termination of the Visiting Forces Act, and complaints concerning Baltic Nazis present in Displaced Persons camps. Other problems concerned the exchange of foreign currency, request by a US attorney for permission to practice law in Germany, study of noncontentious ex parte proceedings in

Military Government courts, implication of the Belgium Civil Affairs Agreement, and the legal status of British civilians employed by the (24)
Bipartite Control Commission in the US Area of control in Germany.

13. Increase in Deportation Cases.

The second quarter of 1948 witnessed a sharp increase in the number of deportation cases which were referred to the International Affairs Branch for coordination with OMGUS. These cases involved not only U.S. civilians who entered the U.S. area of control illegally but also U.S. civilians who remained after the expiration of their Department of Army or European Exchange System contracts. Several cases of merchant seamen who abandoned ship were handled. As a result of this increase in the number of illegal entry cases, a procedure was established whereby OMGUS issued the expulsion order which provided the Adjutant General and Chief of Transportation, EUCOM with the authority to issue orders and to arrange for the (25)
expeditious removal of the deportee from the United States area of control.

14. Clemency Petitions.

During the months of April, May and June, an average of ten petitions for clemency were received daily from convicted war criminals. Formerly these cases had usually been transferred to the War Crimes Board of Review Branch for consideration, however, inactivation of the 7708th War Crimes Group on 20 June gave rise to the problem of a war crime policy for the future. This problem was under study on 30 June 1948 and in conjunction with it arrangements were also made for the rescission of all out-dated war (26)
crimes directives.

15. Functions of the Military Affairs Branch.

The Military Affairs Branch consisted of two sections: Personal Legal Affairs and General Military Affairs. The responsibilities of this branch consisted of rendering legal opinions and advice on the application and interpretation of United States Law, Army Regulations and Directives of EUCOM which affected all phases of Army administration and military and civilian personnel. It gave advice on the legal effect of and aided in the drafting and preparation of orders, circulars and directives pertaining to Army administration in EUCOM and interpreted policies of the Commander in Chief. In addition, the Personal Legal Affairs Section supervised the Legal and Assistance officers in the field in preparing for publication instructions pertaining to existing laws and regulations and changes (27) affecting personal legal problems.

16. Opinions Rendered.

The Military Affairs Branch furnished legal opinions in 171 cases (28) an increase of 25 cases over the preceding period.

17. Income Tax Assistance.

Federal Income Tax matters continued to require considerable attention from the Military Affairs Branch. It was estimated that prior to 15 June 1948, some 30,000 Americans received assistance in the preparation (29) of approximately 100,000 returns throughout the U.S. Occupied Zone.

18. Problems Involving Liability for Government Property.

A marked increase was noted in cases on proceedings of boards of

officers involving liability for government property lost or destroyed or for the loss of public and nonappropriated funds. These problems required the establishment of precedent and formulation of new procedures such as the following: the question whether pecuniary liability could be imposed by Report of Survey for damage to property requisitioned by the United States from the German economy; the procedure to be followed in adjusting the accounts of a sales officer to allow for delinquencies on the part of an American Embassy; the disposition of funds remaining upon the termination of the franchise of a German taxi corporation; the liability of German railroads as common carriers for goods lost, stolen or damaged in transit; and the status of funds paid in Military Payment Certificates to the Civilian Personnel office for conversion into marks and used as payment of wages of domestic servants. Of a kindred nature were opinions rendered on such subjects as liability of European Exchange Service for damages incurred by a government vehicle assigned to that organization when both the responsible officer and the German driver had been relieved by Report of Survey; the procedure to be followed in case of damage to U.S. Army vehicles while operated by German drivers; the liability of an officer for negligent loss of personal effects of a deceased soldier; the extent of pecuniary responsibility of a post commander for delinquencies in commissary accounts; and the commander authorized to take final action in cases involving loss of nonappropriated funds. Related matters arising in the same field involved such questions as whether acquittal by courts-martial of charges of wrongfully and negligently damaging a government vehicle acted as a bar to administrative imposition of pecuniary liability; whether an officer's pay

could be stopped for amounts due on his commissary accounts and mess bills; whether collection could be enforced from officers and civilians in cases in which pecuniary liability for loss of nonappropriated funds had been imposed by proceedings of boards of officers; and the extent to which responsibility could be imposed for loss to the Government occasioned by unauthorized issuance of subsistence supplies.

19. Other Problems.

Many phases of the work of the branch normally considered routine included questions involving currency control; business transactions in the European Command; and acquisition and operation of privately owned vehicles. Opinions were requested as to proper disposition of old series of Military Payment Certificates impounded upon presentation for conversion; the applicability of Theater directives with respect to currency technique to personnel of Allied Liaison Missions; and the disciplinary action to be taken in case of unauthorized possession of U.S. currency. The branch was also requested to determine legal ownership of a horse purchased by a U.S. Army officer from a Hungarian national; the disposition of personnel entering into or remaining within the Zone illegally; the propriety of engaging in business within the Command while on terminal leave; and the legality of action taken by APO personnel in opening letters which were not authorized for transmission through Army postal channels. Other cases involved such questions as whether an officer of the U.S. Army on active duty could legally receive a salary from a nonappropriated fund for work performed in the position to which he was assigned; the legality of purchase by an

American firm of CARE packages for German employees through payroll deductions; the disciplinary action to be taken in case of a civilian employee who secured a divorce in a German civil court; and whether insurance companies authorized to do business in the U.S. Occupied Zone could legally sell wrecked automobiles to German nationals for German (31) marks.

20. Legal Problems Relative to Military and Civilian Personnel.

The varied nature of problems involving military and civilian personnel and their dependents which were handled during the quarter are illustrated by the following: Disposition of effects of a deceased Allied civilian whose will was probated in a German court by authority of Military Government; the legal sufficiency, for purposes of entry into the United States under Public Law 276 of a telephone marriage between a German national in the European Command and a U.S. Army officer in the United States; the line of duty status of military personnel who failed to comply with immunization requirements on contracting disease; and the eligibility of a child born in the U.S. area of control of American parents to become President of the United States. Complaints under Article of War 121 as to legal sufficiency of reduction proceedings in the case of noncommissioned officers increased during the period under review as did problems pertaining to renunciation of citizenship to facilitate marriage to enemy nationals; and line of duty status of injuries incurred by military personnel. Other unusual matters receiving attention were an application for enlistment in the Regular Army made by the son of a German national and an American soldier stationed

in Germany in World War I; the acceptance by an ex-officer of the U.S. Army of honorary citizenship in a German town; the entitlement of certain categories of personnel to burial at government expense; and existing authority under which United States citizens in the U.S. Occupied Zone could be inducted into the military forces in time of an emergency. The branch also rendered opinions on the legal effect of reduction of an enlisted man as to a court-martial sentence of forfeiture previously adjudged against him on the basis of pay commensurate with his former grade; eligibility for return to the United States of an alien dependent of an employee of a nonappropriated fund activity at the expense of the fund; the propriety of approving a marriage application when the prospective spouse, a German national, had been convicted of two minor thefts; and entitlement of an officer under sentence of dismissal to overseas service pay while awaiting confirmation of sentence.

(32)

21. Work Performed by the War Crimes Review Branch.

During the quarter under review, the War Crimes Review Branch reviewed 107 records of trial. Among the records reviewed were those of the Malmedy Massacre case and the Buchenwald Concentration Camp case. The Malmedy case involved 73 accused and the record of trial consisted of approximately 4,000 pages, while the number of accused in the Buchenwald case was less but the case record contained some 6,000 pages of testimony. In addition to the foregoing, the board considered 1,466 petitions filed by or in behalf of convicted war criminals and a formal report was submitted on each of the petitions. Included in these figures were some 250 petitions submitted in the Malmedy case and 150 submitted in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp case.

(33)

22. Inactivation of War Crimes Review Branch.

As of 1 April 1948, the War Crimes Review Branch had available a sufficient number of officers and civilians trained in law with whom to provide for six Boards of Review with three members being assigned to each board. Numerous changes, however, in the membership of the boards were made necessary by the continued redeployment of officer personnel upon the expiration of their overseas duty tours. Suitable replacements were not available within the Command and requisitions for replacements from the United States could not be filled rapidly enough to insure all positions being constantly filled. On 18 June, the War Crimes Review Branch was inactivated and a War Crimes Branch, Judge Advocate Division, EUCOM, was established at Munich, Germany.

(34)

23. Functions of War Crimes Branch.

The War Crimes Branch was activated on 17 June with one civilian attorney and two clerk stenographers. The branch was responsible for the handling of all clemency petitions filed on behalf of convicted war criminals, which included the preparation of letters and staff studies to accompany petitions which were addressed to the Supreme Court, the President, the Secretary of the Army, and to the Commander in Chief, Europe. The branch was also responsible for maintaining records on special stays of execution granted condemned war criminals and in the maintenance of statistics concerning the status of all residual war crimes activities under the operational control of the Judge Advocate, EUCOM. These statistics included those pertaining to the population of War Criminal Prison No. 1 at Landsberg.

Germany. Additional administrative duties included the preparation of replies to inquiries concerning war criminals which were received from the Department of the Army, members of Congress, members of the American and German clergy, American and German attorneys and various organizations (35) located in the United States and other countries.

24. Final Activities of the 7708th War Crime Group.

The principal activities of the 7708th War Crimes Group during the second quarter of 1948 consisted of making preparations for the inactivation of the group on 20 June 1948 and the transferring of personnel records, materials, etc., to the newly organized War Crimes Branch. This included the administrative work of the disposition and transfer of organizational records; preparation of the review and recommendations of the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes as to the remaining records of trial for submission to the Commander in Chief, European Command. Examination was also made on approximately 600 petitions for clemency and review which had been received too late for inclusion in the reviews and recommendations; and preparation of the history of the American War Crimes operation (36) in Europe by the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 1.
2. GO 15, Hq, Munich Military Post, 16 Jun 48.
3. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 1 and Hq, EUCOM, GO 56, 10 Jun 48.
4. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 1.
5. Hq, EUCOM, Organizational Chart for 31 May and 15 Jul 48.
6. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 1-2.
7. Hq, EUCOM, Organizational Chart, 31 May 48.
8. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 2.
9. Ibid.
10. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 12-13.
11. Ibid., p 2.
12. Hq, EUCOM, GO 36, 22 Apr 48.
13. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 3, and Ltr Dir. AG 250.4 JAG-AGO, subj: "Excessive Use of Courts-Martial," 11 Jun 48.
14. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 3 and Ltr. 333 JAG subj: "Monthly Inspection of Unit Guardhouses by Staff Judge Advocate Personnel," 8 Jun 48.
15. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 3 and EUCOM Weekly Directive No 24, 18 Jun 48, Sec XI.
16. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 4.
17. Ibid., p 5.
18. Ibid., pp 4-5.
19. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, 30 Jun 48, p 22.

20. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, 30 Apr 48, p 22, 31 May 48, p 23, and 30 Jun 48, p 22.

21. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, 30 Jun 48, p 21.

22. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 6.

23. Ibid.

24. Ibid., pp 6-7.

25. Ibid., p 7.

26. Ibid., p 8.

27. Ibid., p 9.

28. Ibid., p 10.

29. Ibid., p 10.

30. Ibid., p 10-11.

31. Ibid., p 11.

32. Ibid., pp 11-12.

33. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 9, and JAD, Office Memorandum No 17, 17 Jun 48, "Establishment of War Crimes Branch, JAD, EUCOM, at Munich, Germany."

34. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 8.

35. Ibid., p 6.

36. Ibid., pp 14-15.

Chapter XVIII

ADJUTANT GENERAL DIVISION

CANCELLE
*Commander-in-Chief
European Command*

Chapter XVIII

ADJUTANT GENERAL DIVISION

1. Organization.

a. The Move to Heidelberg. The main part of the Adjutant General Division moved from Frankfurt to Heidelberg during May 1948, and was consolidated with the rear echelon of the division which had been established at Heidelberg in February. Last of the units to move with the major echelon were the AG Communications and Security Courier Sections, which left Frankfurt on 24 and 25 May 1948. The Machine Records Branch, Publications Branch, and Inactive Records Depot remained in Frankfurt pending the availability of suitable space in or near Heidelberg.

b. Reorganization. During April 1948, the Adjutant General Division underwent some organizational changes in conformance with a minor reorganization of EUCOM Headquarters. The directive designating major subdivisions as branches had little effect as the Adjutant General had used

this term for some time. As in the rest of EUCOM Headquarters, there were
(6)
to be in the future no subdivisions of sections. To achieve this uniformity,
the position of Assistant Executive Officer was abolished and its incumbent
(7)
was designated chief of a newly created Administrative Branch, organized on
1 May to centralize the service functions of the division. The civilian
personnel, personnel liaison, supply, administrative, and reports control
(8)
sections were consolidated in this branch. An additional change, effected
on 1 April, was the incorporation of the AG Library, a former subsection,
into the Operations Branch as a section. The new section retained its
previous mission of making current Command publications available to the
(9)
staff divisions of the headquarters for reference. Also on 1 April, the
former Statistical Section, Military Personnel Branch, Personnel and
Administration Division, was transferred to the Machine Records Branch,
(10)
Office of the Adjutant General.

c. Added Functions. Following the reorganization of the Command so
as to place six military posts under the Commanding General, U.S. Army,
Europe, for general court-martial jurisdiction, the Adjutant General was
charged with reviewing and acting upon the proceedings of boards of officers
convened under AR 615-368 throughout these posts. This function was assigned
(11)
to the Miscellaneous Section of the Military Personnel Branch.

2. The Staff.

a. Executive Branch. The position of Chief of Personnel Records
Audit Teams was added to the Executive Branch, it was filled by Lt. Col. E.
Doherty, the administrative officer in charge of rear echelon operations prior
to the move of the main echelon to Heidelberg.

b. Administrative Branch. CWO C. R. Hendry, whose post as Assistant Executive Officer was abolished, was redesignated chief of the new Administrative Branch. (12) In the course of the same reorganization, CWO L. E. Quist, the supply officer, was transferred from the Executive Branch to the Administrative Branch as the result of a realignment of functions.

c. Military Personnel Branch. In the Military Personnel Branch, Lt. Col. George Seleno continued as chief, and Maj. T. Collum was assigned as Administrative Officer. Lt. Col. R. Sharp continued as head of the Procurement Section, while Lt. Col. J. B. Wilson and 1st Lt. Mary Manderino, also of the Procurement Section, left the command for reassignment. Other heads of sections in this branch continued in their posts as follows: 1st Lt. L. Lydic, Personnel; Maj. H. O. Beeth, Personnel Services; Capt. C. T. Dollar, Travel Clearance; and Capt. C. J. Howard, Miscellaneous.

d. Operations and Records Branch. Officers continuing in key positions in the Operations and Records Branch were: Lt. Col. Peter Calza, Chief of Branch; Maj. C. Townsend, head of the Dependents and War Brides Section; Capt. J. H. Smith, head of the Editorial Section; Capt. C. S. Rup, head of AG Communications; and CWO F. K. Heath, head of the Inactive Records Depot. Capt. E. R. Gaskill, head of the Records Section was reassigned, and Capt. B. S. Benedick, head of the Security Courier Service, who returned to the United States was reassigned, they were replaced by 1st Lt. I. Walker and 1st Lt. L. E. Frizell, respectively.

e. Postal Branch. Maj. E. Combs, Jr., was added to the branch as chief of the newly-created Inspector Section. The Postal Service Section

was discontinued and its two officers, Capt. A. H. Coakley and Capt. H. B. Myers, were transferred to the Plans and Services Section and the Inspector Section, respectively. The Miscellaneous Section was also abolished and its head, Capt. T. N. Burdeen, was made head of a newly-organized Claims and Inquiries Section.

f. AG EUCOM Frankfurt Detachment. Capt. W. E. Poe, was assigned to the Executive Branch, to remain in Frankfurt to perform administrative duties with the AG EUCOM Frankfurt Detachment, comprising the AG elements-- Machine Records Branch, Publications Branch, and Inactive Records Depot-- for which space in Heidelberg was not available.

3. Operating Strength.

a. Authorized Strengths. The authorized operating strength of the Adjutant General Division remained approximately the same during the first two quarters of 1948, except that during the second quarter the allotment of German employees was cut by about 17 percent. By the end of the period under review, this reduction had been met with respect to actual strength. On 30 June the actual strength corresponded closely to the authorized strength for all categories of personnel except United States and Allied civilians, which decreased from an understrength of 8 percent to one of almost 20 percent.

b. Actual and Authorized Strengths. Comparative authorized and actual strength figures at the beginning and end of the quarter under review were as follows:

Personnel	1 Apr 48		30 Jun 48	
	Authorized	Actual	Authorized	Actual
Officers	28	31	30	32
Warrant Officers	4	3	4	4
Enlisted Persons	134	129	138	140
US-Allied Civilians.	167	153	169	136
Local Employees	339	329	287	279
Totals	672	645	628	591

4. Procurement of Officers.

a. Appointment of Warrant Officers. A Department of the Army directive of 12 February 1948, had provided for the submission of applications, establishment of examination points, and testing of applicants for warrant officer in the Regular Army. (13) Two officers of the Military Personnel Branch were on temporary duty with the Department of the Army for a short time in connection with this program. It was believed that 10,000 applications would be submitted within the European Command, and on this basis 21 points were established where applicants were examined for the Army and 16 were established for the Air Force. All of these began operations on 3 May 1948, except one which was opened on 7 June. By the end of June, 5,031 applications had been referred to these centers, and action on 3,773 had been completed. The offices at Fürstenfeldbruck, Oberpfaffenhofen, and Darmstadt were closed on 29 May, 18 June, and 1 July, respectively, because (14) few applications were being received.

b. Commissioning of Women in the WAC, RA. Toward the end of June 1948, the Departments of the Army and the Air Force, following up Congressional action making the WAC a part of the Regular Army and Air Force,

invited applications for permanent commissions from past or present
(15)
officers of the WAC, AUS. The standing operating procedure and
additional instructions for the operation of the examining point were re-
ceived by EUCOM Headquarters shortly thereafter. It was planned that an
examination center would be set up at Frankfurt Military Post, and that
the interview board would consist of two Regular Army officers, two
(16)
permanent Air Force officers, and one WAC officer.

c. Officers' Reserve Corps. At the beginning of the quarter
officers on active duty had submitted 6,698 applications for new Commissions
in the Officers' Reserve Corps to EUCOM Headquarters, since the start of
the ORC recruitment program in April 1947. Letters of appointment had been
(17)
mailed to all applicants, and 6,514 had taken the oath of office. By
June 1948, 6,717 active officers had applied and been appointed, and the
(18)
oath of office had been administered to 6,646. At the beginning of April
1948, 160 other ORC applications had been received from former officers who
then were in an enlisted or civilian status. Of the latter, 88 had been
forwarded to the Adjutant General for approval; 14 had been rejected or
(19)
withdrawn; and 19 letters of appointment had been mailed. By June, these
figures had risen to 187 applications received, 112 sent to the Adjutant
(20)
General, 28 rejected or withdrawn, and 42 appointments made.

d. Appointment of Warrant Officers (JG) AUS, WAC. In April 1948,
the Department of the Army informed EUCOM Headquarters, of the selection of
11 enlisted women for appointment as warrant officers, junior grade, in the
(21)
WAC, AUS, subject to successful completion of the physical examination.

(22)

Of the applicants selected, 5 were appointed before the end of May 1948.
The remainder were disqualified for physical reasons by the EUCOM Chief
(23)
Surgeon.

e. Competitive Tours. On 9 April, EUCOM Headquarters announced
(24)
a forthcoming competitive-tour program for appointment in the Regular Army.
The new tours, which were planned by the Department of the Army to commence
(25)
on 15 July 1948, were all for the Army, with none for the Air Force.

f. USMA Appointments. In May 1948, the Department of the Army
and Air Force authorized new appointments to the United States Military
Academy, to be allotted to enlisted men of the Regular Army and Air Force,
and former enlisted men on duty as temporary commissioned or warrant
(26)
officers, or as aviation cadets. Announcement of this opportunity was
communicated to the subordinate commands of EUCOM on 28 May, and publicized
(27)
in the Stars and Stripes. Applications were due not later than 30 June,
and the examination was to be held on 12 July at the EUCOM Replacement Depot,
Marburg, Germany.

g. Officer Candidate School. At the beginning of April 1948,
EUCOM Headquarters had received the applications of 57 officer candidates
since 19 April 1947, the first date of acceptance for such applications.
Of these 57 candidates, 17 had been selected and had departed for the United
States to begin training; 8 had been rejected; 2 had been reassigned in the
United States and their applications forwarded to the Adjutant General for
proper routing; and the remaining 30 were being examined. By June 1948,
66 applications had been received; 19 applicants had been selected and sent
to training schools in the United States; 14 had been rejected; 5 had been
forwarded to the Adjutant General for routing; and 28 were undergoing
(28)
examinations.

5. Regular Army Enlistments.

a. United States Enlistments for Service in EUCOM. On 1 August 1947, the Department of the Army had established an enlistment quota of 6,000 men per month for five months from the six Army areas in the United States, for service in the European Command. This program offered initial assignment in Europe to reenlistees in or below the third enlisted grade, without regard to military occupational specialties. At the time of its inception it seemed reasonable to assume that the drive would yield at least 15,000 recruits to offset the prevailing understrength in the (29) occupation forces. By 31 December, however, only 7,405 enlistees in the United States had requested assignment in Europe. In view of the continuing (30) problem of understrength, the program was continued into 1948. The total number of enlistments or reenlistments in the United States for initial assignment to the European Command from 1 August 1947 stood at 14,326 in (31) April of that year. By 30 June, this number had risen to 18,162 and the (32) program was still in effect.

b. Enlistments in EUCOM. During the second quarter of 1948, there were 55 enlistments and 2,765 extensions of enlistment in the (33) European Command, as compared with 50 enlistments and 2,406 extensions (34) during the preceding quarter. On 1 June 1948, the Adjutant General disclosed the following rate of comparisons of reenlistments and extensions of enlistment for the months of January, February, March and April 1948, based on the number of enlisted men assigned to each command as of 31 March (35) 1948, serving in an enlistment of three years or less:

Command	Rate
US Forces, Austria	2.19
*1st Military District	3.50
OMGUS.	2.72
US Constabulary.	5.09
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.	2.19
Frankfurt Military Post.	1.94
American Graves Registration Command	5.58
Wetzlar Military Post.	3.99
Darmstadt Military Post.	1.89
Heidelberg Military Post	2.35
Stuttgart Military Post.	2.35
Miscellaneous Services (QM, Cml, Ord, Sig, etc).	3.37
*January, February, March 1948	

6. Administration of Military Personnel.

a. Volume of Work. The work entailed in certain aspects of the administration of military personnel increased during the second quarter of (35) 1948, although the overall work load remained about the same. Increased work resulted from the Department of the Army policy requiring all non-Regular Army officers to sign new category commitments by 15 June 1948 or be retained until completion of the normal tour of duty, unless eligible for (37) separation. Specific increases were noted in the number of category changes, from 586 during the preceding quarter, to 1,255; transfers, mainly those from the Army to the Air Force, 320 to 865; and marriages, 173 to 235. On the other hand, decreases, as compared to the first quarter of the year, were noted in the number of reassignments, from 203 to 119; details in arm or service, 205 to 115; the shipment of individuals to the Zone of the Interior for separation or discharge, 383 to 197; and foreign-duty extensions, 263 to 57.

b. Major Personnel Policy Changes. The following major developments in personnel policy occurred during the period under review: (1) authorization by the Department of the Army for overseas commanders to return to the United States any officer who resigned for the good of the service, to await final action by the Adjutant General; (2) suspension of temporary promotions of enlisted men as of 31 March 1948, making all such promotions permanent; (3) the requirement that oaths of office be administered as of 30 June 1948, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to all officers of civilian components; (4) the authorization for WAC officers to sign either Category I or III statements by 1 July 1948 (1 August 1948 for the Air Force) or be separated from the service; (5) the expiration of Public Law 190, dealing with the elimination of Regular Army officers with three or more years' service, whose retention on active duty appeared doubtful, leaving AR 605-230 as the only authority for dismissing Regular Army officers who did not measure up to required standards.

7. Casualties.

a. Investigation of Injuries. During the period covered by this review, EUCOM conducted a larger number of investigations concerning injuries, owing to the discontinuance of the military districts and the consequent shifting of responsibility for these investigations.

b. Fatalities. Deaths occurring within the command were reported to the Adjutant General for the months of April, May and June 1948 as follows:

Cause of death	Number of deaths			
	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Traffic accidents.	7	4	5	16
Natural causes	4	2	6	12
Aircraft crashes	2	3	4	9
Drowning	0	6	3	9
Gunshot wounds	2	0	2	4
Falls.	2	0	2	4
Undetermined	1	1	2	4
Poisoning.	1	0	1	2
Alcoholism	0	0	1	1
Explosion.	0	0	1	1
Train.	1	0	0	1
Totals	20	16	30	66

8. Awards and Decorations.

a. Bronze Star Medal. A total of 511 Bronze Star Medal awards were received and routed to their recipients through the Adjutant General Division of EUCOM Headquarters, between 1 April and 30 June 1948. In addition there was a backlog of 850 Bronze Star Medal awards, pending the receipt of a sufficient number of medals from the Department of the Army. It was expected that Department of the Army orders awarding Medical Badges would continue to be received in approximately the same quantity during the next quarterly period.

b. Other Awards. Issuance of the World War II Victory Medals, American Defense Medals, and Army of Occupation Medals to officers of general and special staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters, was completed during the quarter under review.

c. United States Awards to Citizens of Foreign Countries. Final general orders authorizing United States awards to citizens of foreign countries, dated 23 January 1948, listed some cases which on 30 June were still pending clearance from the foreign governments concerned. Numerous requests were still being received through military attaches and other sources from foreign citizens desiring to be recognized by the U.S. Government for services rendered during World War II. Cases of extreme importance or political significance were forwarded to the Adjutant General for action. In other cases, a letter of appreciation was forwarded from EUCOM Headquarters, to foreign nationals for transmittal through the office (48) of the military attache concerned.

d. Acceptance of Foreign Awards by Americans. United States military and former military personnel in the European Command were not to be permitted to accept foreign awards and decorations after 24 July 1948. During April, May, and June, requests to accept foreign awards were forwarded to the Department of the Army for approval. (49)

e. Belgian Awards to EUCOM Personnel. Col. Robert A. Schow, EUCOM general staff officer, and Mr. Joseph X. Mamsov, news reporter for the Public Information Division, EUCOM, were awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre at the Headquarters Building in Frankfurt on 20 April 1948. The presentations were made by Lt. Col. R. A. DePasse, of the Belgian Liaison Mission. Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, EUCOM Deputy Commander in Chief, and his staff attended the ceremonies. The citations for the awards which were identical, read as follows: "For exceptional war services rendered to Belgium during the course of her defense, and the liberation of her

territories (1944-1945).¹ Colonel Schow was also made an Officer of the Order of Leopold with Palm. Mr. Manusov received his award for service (50) while a sergeant in the Third Army.

f. Luxemburg Awards to EUCOM Logistics Staff Members. Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder, Director of Logistics, EUCOM Headquarters, until his assignment on 1 May 1948 as Chief of Staff of the United States Army in Europe, and two other members of the EUCOM Logistics staff, were presented with the Ordre de la Couronne de Chene by the Luxemburg Government in ceremonies in the War Room at EUCOM Headquarters on 3 May 1948. Honored with General Magruder were Lt. Col. William H. Connerat and Maj. John F. Melcher. The awards were made by Maj. Joseph E. Juttel, Chief of the Luxemburg Military Mission in Frankfurt, with Dr. Pierre Guill, Luxemburg Director of Inter-Allied Neutral Aid, Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, and a representation of EUCOM staff officers in attendance. In making the presentation Major Juttel expressed the gratitude of the Luxemburg Government for the prompt settlement of loans made to the American Occupation Forces in the post-reciprocal trade period, following the end of Lend-Lease agreements in September 1945. The loan payments were arranged by the Logistics Division, under the direction of Colonel Connerat and Major Melcher. General Magruder was awarded the Ordre in the degree of Commander; Colonel Connerat in the degree of Officer; and (51) Major Melcher in the degree of Chevalier.

9. Travel Clearance.

a. Leaves to Italy. The policy for a central control of leaves to

Italy became effective on 1 May 1948. As of 30 June, 1,900 applications (52) for leave travel under the new regulations had been submitted.

b. Military Entry Permits. Authority was obtained from the Combined Travel Board, Berlin, to issue and extend military entry permits to Department of the Army civilians at Heidelberg Military Post, in order (53) to eliminate individual travel to Stuttgart to obtain the permits.

10. Elimination of Undesirable Personnel. Statistics compiled from confidential reports concerning personnel ordered out of the occupation zones for acts considered prejudicial to the occupation showed that a total of 659 persons had been ordered out of the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria under the terms of the EUCOM Headquarters directive on this subject, (54) dated 30 December 1947.

11. Dependents.

a. Population. At the end of the second quarter of 1948, dependents of U.S. military and civilian personnel in the European Command (55) numbered 33,818. This was a decrease of 410 from the number reported at (56) the beginning of the quarter, but 4,600 more than were in the Zone on 1 September 1947. On the basis of travel orders, EUCOM Headquarters officials anticipated the departure of approximately 1,000 families from EUCOM by 1 September 1948, while 772 families were expected to arrive by that date. The dependent population comprised 18,359 women, 217 men, and 15,242 children. The Berlin Military Post had a dependent population of 2,305. Twenty-five families were expected to arrive there by 1 September, and 124

families were expected to leave the Berlin area by that date. Dependent populations exceeding 1,000 in other major EUCOM cities were as follows: Frankfurt, 2,278; Munich, 2,210; Wiesbaden, 1,954; Vienna, 1,804; Nürnberg, 1,645; Bremerhaven, 1,375; Heidelberg, 1,248; and Stuttgart, 1,046. (57)

b. Applications. During the quarter under review, 290 applications for the transportation of family groups with household goods and privately owned automobiles from the United States were approved and reported to the Department of the Army. In addition, 142 applications for the travel of dependents from foreign countries were approved, and orders were issued authorizing their entry into the U.S. Occupied Zones of Germany and Austria. Applications covering the unaccompanied shipment of 5 pets and 170 privately owned automobiles were received and forwarded to Washington. (58)

c. Alien Dependent Children. On 13 April 1948, EUCOM Headquarters ruled that minor dependents of former EUCOM personnel could not travel unaccompanied to the United States as wards of the Army, and would be granted travel orders to join their parents only after provision had been made for suitable escorts eligible to travel to the United States. Of the 25 recorded requests for the transportation of unaccompanied minor children to their sponsors in the United States, 16 were still in abeyance, and the children could not be placed aboard New York bound vessels until the proper escorts had been provided. While most of the children concerned were the stepchildren of American sponsors, a few of them were children born to American fathers and alien mothers. According to State Department regulations, children born of one or two American parents, and registered at birth with the American Consulate in the country in which they were born,

were automatically American citizens. Those who were not registered with an American Consulate at birth might choose their own nationality upon coming of age. United States residents had requested transportation for children living in Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Latvia.

(59)

d. War Brides. During the second quarter of 1948, applications for the shipment of alien wives of United States personnel to the United States under the Alien Spouse Act showed a 95 percent gain over the preceding quarterly period. The number of alien dependents for whom transportation was to be provided increased by 89 percent. This increase was largely explained by the imminent expiration of Public Law 271, the Alien Spouse Act, which stipulated that all alien dependents expecting to benefit under the provisions of this law must enter the United States prior to 27 December 1948. Another contributing factor was the announcement on 26 March 1948, that military and civilian personnel married to aliens would be permitted to return to the United States prior to the completion of their duty tours or termination of their civilian employment contracts, for the purpose of accompanying alien spouses to the United States. During the period under review, 2,403 applications under this law were received and processed; Government transportation was requested for a total of 3,301 such dependents; 26 applications for commercial travel orders were made for persons entitled to Government transportation; 1,362 alien dependents were shipped by Government water transportation; and 233 were transported to the United States by commercial means because Government

were automatically American citizens. Those who were not registered with an American Consulate at birth might choose their own nationality upon coming of age. United States residents had requested transportation for children living in Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Latvia. (59)

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transportation was unavailable. The inspection of immigration documentation of alien dependents departing for the United States by Government transportation was performed by the War-bride staging areas at Bremerhaven, at the time that the alien dependents reported for shipment. Passengers, however, who traveled aboard commercial airlines and left from Rhein-Main Air Base, had to have their immigration documents examined in Frankfurt prior to departure. The participating airlines were especially interested in ascertaining that all aliens transported were eligible for entry into the United States, since immigration regulations held the overseas air services liable to fines for transporting persons ineligible to enter. An experienced noncommissioned officer from EUCOM Headquarters was assigned to the AG Detachment, Frankfurt, to conduct immigration inspections.

(60)

12. AG Communications and Security Courier Service.

a. Distribution to EUCOM Units Remaining in Frankfurt. Problems of distribution of classified mail for the few remaining staff divisions in Frankfurt were solved by the organization of an AG Detachment, consisting of one officer and two assistants from the AG Communications Section, to help organize a small message center. Two daily officer-courier runs connecting Frankfurt, Rhein-Main Air Base, and Heidelberg were set up to provide for the expeditious transmission of security courier registered Signal Messenger Service, and APO items and material. A request of EUCOM Headquarters that enlisted couriers be permitted to replace the officer couriers being used,

(61)

was refused by the Department of the Army.

b. Courier Service by Air. A new development in the Security Courier Service was the use of L-5 airplanes from the Heidelberg air strip by staff couriers delivering material in the Munich Area. Courier service by rail had involved considerable delay owing to inadequate train connections. Contingent upon the receipt of top secret material in the Munich area, the courier section set up two L-5 flights a week for expeditious deliveries by staff couriers. (62)

c. The Courier Load. During the second quarter of 1948, the Courier Section handled the following load: (63)

Courier items processed	2,707
Pouches dispatched to subcommands and the United States	258
Trip dispatches to the United States. . .	42
Poundage dispatched to the United States	6,272
Couriers detailed from EUCOM staff divisions	57
Motor vehicle mileage traveled by SCS, EUCOM	13,120

13. Control of Directives and Recurring Reports.

a. Elimination of Outmoded Directives. On 18 March 1948, the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, had directed the rescission of all publications which were no longer required, and the revision of those upon which frequent changes had been published. Action on this project was assigned to the Adjutant General, to whom the staff divisions were required to furnish, not later than 1 June, a list of all command publications dated prior to 1 January 1947 which had served their purpose and could be rescinded. Re-scissions resulting from this action by the end of June were 52 circulars (64)

dated 1945, 1946 and 1947, and 135 command letter directives published between 1944 and 1947. In addition, various sections of Weekly Directives and Standing Operating Procedures were rescinded or revised. (65)

b. Reduction of Recurring Reports. On March 1948, the Adjutant General Division initiated a campaign to reduce the number of recurring reports required by EUCOM Headquarters from subordinate commands. A final tabulation on 18 April disclosed a reduction of 29 reports in one month, or an 18.5 percent reduction of the 157 reports which had been required on 18 March. On 18 April, 128 recurring reports were required by the headquarters in the categories listed below: (66)

(1) All commands, regular intervals	66
(2) All commands, irregular intervals	13
(3) One command, regular intervals	5
(4) Technical reports from technical installations	<u>44</u>
Total	<u>128</u>

14. Inactive Records Depot.

a. Retirement of Records. During the quarter under review, the EUCOM Inactive Records Depot received and retired the following records:

On hand at beginning of quarter	668 linear feet
Received during quarter	797 " "
Total on hand	1,465 " "
Destroyed or salvaged during quarter. .	25 " "
Shipped to:	
Organization Records Branch, AGO. . .	813 " "
Demobilized Pers Records Branch, AGO	27 " "
Clinical Records Branch, AGO.	97 " "
Total disposition	962 " "
On hand at end of quarter	503 " "

Not included in the above figures were approximately five linear feet of records pertaining to certain elements of the 1st Infantry Division, Post of Fort Riley, Kansas, dating from 1862 to 1905. The latter were reported to the Adjutant General, Department of the Army, for disposition instructions, and were subsequently sent directly to the Chief of the National Archives. (67)

b. Permanent Documentation of World War II. Files dated prior to 1 January 1946 which warranted retention as permanent documentation of the World War II period were designated for shipment to the United States about 14 July 1948. In view of the high percentage of classified material contained therein, the shipment was to be accompanied by two officer couriers. (68)

15. Machine Records.

a. Absorption of Statistical Section. Following the publication of the Chief of Staff's directive on the control of reports on 18 March 1948, most of the functions and responsibilities of the Personnel and Administration Division with regard to military personnel strength reporting were transferred to the Adjutant General's Machine Records Branch. In effect, this branch assumed responsibility for several reports on subjects not normally associated with machine-records servicing--e.g., reports on Civil Affairs and Military Government personnel; shipping and supply requirements estimates; and detailed projections of personnel of all categories, including dependents, civilian employees, and Red Cross workers. Continuing analyses of these reports were conducted with a view toward

including in them all obtainable information thus simplifying the
(70)
"feeder reports" customarily prepared by field units.

b. Field Liaison. Errors in morning reports and discrepancies in rosters were brought to the attention of the responsible commanders and corrective action was directed. A total of 1,670 telephone calls were made to the personnel officers of subordinate commands, and approximately 1,000 letters were written. Whenever possible, teams headed by qualified branch officers were sent to visit units and examine reporting. One such visit was made to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, where inconsistencies in reporting casualties returning to the United States by water had
(71)
been discovered.

16. Publications.

a. Normal Activities. Normal activities of the EUCOM Publications Depot included the initial distribution of 1,076 items involving 1,821,142 copies. A total of 11,850 items weighing 360 tons were received, and
(72)
74,420 requisitions line items were processed.

b. Graphics. The Graphics Section completed 90 art, drafting, and display jobs for EUCOM Headquarters. The work in this section also included 294 photostat and microfilm projects, and 23 silk-screen jobs involving 12,580 color runs. A reduction of approximately 13 percent in illustration,
(73)
poster, and comparable art was noted over previous quarters.

c. Printing. Printing activities included the completion of 910 jobs, totaling 25,367,640 pieces of printed matter and requiring 14,055,958 press impressions. Paper in the amount of 280 tons was consumed in these

operations, which involved 2,210,000 ems of line composition, 98 en-
(74)
gravings, and 6,200 negatives.

d. Contracts with German Printing Firms. Steps were taken to
(75)
relocate contracts with German printing firms closer to Frankfurt.

17. Army Postal Service.

a. Shortage of Postal Officers. The shortage of trained postal officers continued during the second quarter of 1948. At the close of the quarter, the Command was 13 lieutenants under the authorized strength, and the loss of five more lieutenants during July and August was anticipated. The shortage was expected to be partially relieved with the arrival of six postal officers on approved requisition from the Department of the Army in
(76)
August 1948. Lt. Col. Howard C. Walters, Chief of the Army Postal Service, Department of the Army, touring postal installations in Frankfurt, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, and Paris during the last half of May, discussed the personnel situation at a conference with EUCOM Headquarters postal officials on 29 May. He held out little hope that the prevailing shortage of officers would be relieved, but stated that the Department of the Army had authorized the recall of a limited number of former postal officers, and
(77)
that three of them would probably be assigned to the European Command.

b. Inspections. With the inactivation of the First Military District, the AG Postal Branch assumed responsibility for all quarterly surprise inspections and audits of postal installations. A total of 30
(78)
visits of inspection were made during the quarter.

c. Change in Command Address. The movement of EUCOM Headquarters

from Frankfurt to Heidelberg was completed during the second quarter of 1948, and the address of the Command was changed from APO 757 to APO 403. The Postal Branch completed its movement to the new Headquarters city on 18 May 1948 without any interruption of mail service to EUCOM Headquarters. The Postal Concentration Center in New York was advised by radio as each section of the Headquarters completed its move, and mail for the agencies concerned was rerouted direct from New York to the new APO address. (79)

d. Transportation. On 1 April 1948, a new rail schedule was inaugurated, whereby sealed mail cars at the 28th Base Post Office at Bremerhaven, destined for the 27th Base Post Office at Nurnberg and the 29th Base Post Office at Munich, were routed via Kassel, Fulda, and Wurzburg. Railway mail cars out of Frankfurt were attached to passenger trains, and the all-mail train between Frankfurt and Munich was discontinued. Operational difficulties and delays were encountered at Kassel, and on 26 May 1948 the sealed cars from Bremerhaven were again routed through Frankfurt, and the mail train from Bremerhaven was put back into service between Frankfurt and Munich. This train also carried cars containing perishables and other high-priority supplies. (80)

e. Frankfurt-Berlin Airmail Route. With the closing of rail traffic to Berlin, all classes of United States mail were flown from Frankfurt to Berlin. From 1 April through 24 June 1948, mail transported by air to Berlin amounted to 708,309 pounds. (81)

f. Destruction of Mail in Ship Fire. On 30 April 1948, 116 sacks of parcel post mail for EUCOM were destroyed in a midocean fire in the hold of the freighter "American Producer." In addition, 2,672 sacks of parcel

post mail and 61 pouches of letter mail were damaged by water. The freighter carried a total of 2,889 sacks of mail. Investigation by AG postal officers disclosed that the ashes at the base of the fire contained broken glass and charred cans of photographic supplies. This led to the conclusion that the fire was started by spontaneous combustion or by the explosion of flash bulbs in parcels within the mail bags due to interaction of the ship's radar equipment. All of the mail damaged by water was eventually delivered through normal postal channels. All damaged mail was tagged by postal officials at Bremerhaven, to aid handling of claims (82) for any losses of insured mail.

g. Mail Statistics. The amount of mail received in and dispatched by the Command during a sample month of the quarter (June 1948) was (83) as follows:

Received	
By Air	60,558 lbs air mail, registered 304 lbs first class
Total	60,862 lbs
By Surface	30,749 sacks parcel post 79 pouches registered mail
Dispatched	
By Air	47,549 lbs air mail, registered 3,540 lbs first class 79,001 lbs parcel post
By Surface	7,852 sacks parcel post 6 pouches registered mail

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 1, par 2.
2. Ibid., 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 1, par 4.
3. Ibid., 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 6, par 31.
4. Ibid., p 1, par 2.
5. Ibid., p 1, par 3.
6. EUCOM Press Release No 1027, 15 Apr 48.
7. Chart, Gen and Spec Staff Divs, EUCOM, published by SGS, 30 Apr 48.
8. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 1, par 3.
9. Ibid., p 12, par 40.
10. Hq, EUCOM, P&A Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Rpt of Mil Pers Br.
11. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 5, par 27b.
12. Charts, Gen and Spec Staff Divs, EUCOM, published by SGS, 31 Mar, 30 Apr, and 30 Jun 48.
13. DA Cir 38, AF Ltr 35-13, 12 Feb 48.
14. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 3-4, par 22.
15. DA Cir 183, AF Ltr 36-10, 1948.
16. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 4, par 23.
17. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 14, 7 Apr 48, p 13, par 32a.
18. Ibid., No 21, 25 May 48, p 18, par 29a.
19. Ibid., No 14, 7 Apr 48, p 14, par 32b.
20. Ibid., No 21, 25 May 48, p 18, par 29b.
21. Ibid., No 19, 11 May 48, p 12, par 28f(1).

22. Ibid., No 21, 25 May 48, p 18, par 29f.
23. Ibid., No 19, 11 May 48, p 12, par 28f(1).
24. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive No 14, 9 Apr 48.
25. Cable, WCL-42552, DA to EUCOM; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, 27 Apr 48, p 13, par b.
26. DA Cir 131, AF Ltr 35-137, 7 May 48, subj: "Appointments to USMA Allotted to Enlisted Men in the Army and Air Force."
27. EUCOM Press Release No 1121, 3 Jan 48; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, 27 Apr 48, p 13, par 27h.
28. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, Nos 14-27, 7 Apr-6 Jul 48, AG Rpt on Mil Procurement.
29. Hq, EUCOM, P&A Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, Rpt of Mil Pers Br.
30. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 1, 8 Jan 48, p 12.
31. Ibid., No 16, 20 Apr 48, p 22, par 36a.
32. Ibid., No 27, 6 Jul 48, p 14, par 35a.
33. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 27, 6 Jul 48, p 14, par 35b.
34. Ibid., No 14, 7 Apr 48, p 14, par 32d(2).
35. Ibid., No 22, 1 Jun 48, p 10, par 22c(3).
36. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 4, par 25.
37. Ibid.
38. DA Cir 27, 1948.
39. DA Cir No 73, 1948.
40. Cables, WCL-24742, 19 May 48, and WCL-31068, 11 Jun 48, DA to EUCOM.
41. DA Cir 27, 1948; cable, WCL-29127, 4 Jun 48, DA to EUCOM.

42. WD Cir 302, 1946; Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 4, par 26a.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid., p 5, par 28a.
45. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, 11 May 48, p 14, par 29; No 27, 6 Jul 48, p 13, par 33; EUCOM Press Release No 1080, 7 May 48; No 1103, 21 May 48; No 1108, 26 May 48; No 1124, 4 Jan 48.
46. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 5, par 28b(1).
47. Ibid., par 28b(2).
48. Ibid., par 28b(3).
49. Ibid., par 28b(4).
50. EUCOM Press Release No 1038, 20 Apr 48.
51. Ibid., No 1068, 3 May 48.
52. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 6, par 29a.
53. Ibid., par 29b.
54. Hq, EUCOM, Ltr Dir, 30 Dec 47, subj: "Personnel Ordered Out of the Occupation Zones for Acts Considered Prejudicial to the Occupation," Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 8, par 33.
55. EUCOM Press Release 1168, 23 Jun 48.
56. Ibid., No 1090, 17 May 48.
57. Ibid., No 1168, 23 Jun 48.
58. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 12, par 41.
59. EUCOM Press Release No 1024, 13 Apr 48.
60. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 12, par 42a.
61. Ibid., p 7, par 31c.
62. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 7, par 31d.

63. Ibid., par 31e.
64. Memo to Chiefs of Gen and Spec Staff Divs, Hq, EUCOM, AG 319.1 SGS-AGO, 18 Mar 48, subj: "Control of Reports."
65. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 11, par 37f.
66. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 16, 20 Apr 48, p 23, par 38.
67. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 10, par 36a.
68. Ibid., p 10, par 36e.
69. Memo to Chiefs of Gen and Spec Staff Divs, Hq, EUCOM, AG 319.1 SGS-AGO, 18 Mar 48, subj: "Control of Reports."
70. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 13, par 43.
71. Ibid., p 13-14, par 44.
72. Ibid., p 3, par 16.
73. Ibid., p 3, pars 17 and 19.
74. Ibid., p 3, par 18.
75. Ibid., p 3, par 21.
76. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 2, par 10.
77. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, AG Postal Branch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, par 2b.
78. Hq, EUCOM, AG Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 2, par 9.
79. Ibid., par 7.
80. Ibid., p 2, par 13.
81. Ibid., p 3, par 14.
82. EUCOM Press Release No 1066, 3 May 48; No 1105, 24 May 48.
83. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 27, 6 Jul 48, p 13, par 34.

Chapter XIX

CHIEF, CHAPLAIN DIVISION

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1. Organizational Changes.

a. Major Developments. In April, the Office of the Chief
(1)
Chaplain was redesignated the Chaplain Division. During the same month,
the division moved from the Headquarters Building in Frankfurt to the
(2)
former Darmstadterhof Hotel, an annex of EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg.
In June the organizational structure of the division was modified to
conform to a table of distribution issued in February. The Executive Office
was discontinued; Chaplain (Maj) Richard B. Cheatham took charge of the
Personnel and Administration Branch; and the Supply Branch and the Plans
and Training Branch was combined and supervised by Chaplain Cheatham. Miss
Clara M. Clark, Chief Clerk, continued as head of the Office Management
Branch. Chart I accompanying this chapter shows the organization of the
(4)
Chaplain Division after the above changes were made.

Chart I

ORGANIZATION
CHIEF, CHAPLAIN DIVISION

30 June 1948

CHIEF CHAPLAIN
Ch (Col) Paul J. Maddox, Chief
Miss Kathryn A. Nelson, Steno, CAF-4

PERSONNEL AND
ADMINISTRATION BRANCH
Ch (Maj) Richard B.
Cheatham, Chief
T/3 Robert A. Dellamore,
Personnel Clerk
* Miss Ann Rabenau,
Receptionist Steno,
CAF-3
1 Clerk-Typist, German

OFFICE MANAGEMENT BRANCH
Miss Clara M. Clark, Chief,
CAF-5
Sgt Andrew E. Wright, Adm Clk
Pfc Richard J. Humphrey,
Courier & Mail Clerk
1 Clerk Steno, German

PLANS, TRAINING AND
SUPPLY BRANCH
1 Officer, Chief, vacant
T/3 Hazel Moore, Steno
T/4 Gordon H. Greninger,
Supply
T/3 Gerald E. Gauthier,
Motor
* Mrs Lena S. Decker,
Chief Clk, CAF-5
5 Germans, (1 supply, 1
mechanic, & 3 drivers)

* Positions vacated in June and not refilled at the end of same month.

SOURCE: ANNEX A-EUCOM CHAP DIV, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 June 48, and interview with Miss Clark, 3 Sep 48

b. Key Personnel. On 1 April, Chaplain (Maj) Ralph H.

Blumenthal, the Jewish Chaplain in the Chief Chaplain's office, was transferred to the Heidelberg Military Post. (5)

In May, Chaplain (Capt) Leslie V. Barnes, the Executive Officer in the same office, went to the United States on temporary duty. While there, he was given a new assignment and his transfer left the Chaplain Division with no Catholic chaplain. (6)

Chaplain (Maj) Stephen W. Kane, Frankfurt Military Post, returned to the United States in June in exchange for Chaplain (Maj) Thomas F. Corcoran of the Sixth U.S. Army who was to replace Chaplain Barnes in August. (7)

Meanwhile, Chief Chaplain (Col) Paul J. Maddox, obtained advice on matters pertaining to Catholic and Jewish religious matters from the Catholic and Jewish chaplains of the Heidelberg Military Post. Chaplain (Lt Col) Silas E. Decker, Chief of the Personnel and Administrative Branch in Chaplain Maddox's office, also returned to the United States in June, leaving only Chaplain Maddox and Chaplain Cheatham in the Chaplain Division.

2. Personnel and Administration.

a. Personnel Strength. On 1 April, there were 178 chaplains in the European Command. By the end of June, this number had decreased to 153 including 23 chaplains in the Air Forces. Several chaplains were transferred to make a more equitable distribution of chaplains within the Command. In some instances, the number of church services at Military Post level was reduced for the purpose of making certain chaplains available to Military Sub-posts. In addition, the supervisory chaplains of various major commands solicited the services (gratuitous) of local civilian clergymen to meet the religious needs of the American occupation forces. (8)

b. Jewish Chaplains for Displaced Persons. Eight of the 13 Jewish chaplains assigned to the European Command at the beginning of April were engaged in displaced persons' religious activities. However, during the same month, the Chief Chaplain concurred in a proposal advanced by the Civil Affairs Division, European Command to reduce this force of
(9)
eight to three chaplains. By the end of June, two of these chaplains-- Chaplain (1st Lt) Leon M. Adler with USFA and Chaplain (Capt) William Seligman of the Wurnberg Military Post had returned to the United States. Chaplain (Capt) Abram Spiro and Chaplain (Capt) Hersh Livazer continued to work with displaced persons. Chaplain Livazer was to continue indefinitely in this capacity, replacing Chaplain Spiro who was to return to the United States at an early date. Chaplain (Capt) Jerome Robbins of Berlin Command, OMGUS, was transferred to the AGRC. Chaplain (Capt) Benjamin Krasnow of the Regensburg Military Post was selected to return to the United States. Two others, Chaplain (1st Lt) Samuel M. Burstein of the Wetzlar Military Post and Chaplain (Capt) Louis Barish of the Stuttgart Military Post con-
(10)
tinued to work with displaced persons.

c. Distribution of Chaplains. On 1 April, the First Military
(11)
District, U.S. Zone of Germany became inoperative, and the chaplains in
(12)
that area were placed on a Military Post level. In May, Headquarters Command, European Command, merged with the Frankfurt Military Post, and the chaplains of the former unit were transferred to the Frankfurt Military
(13)
Post. The table which follows indicates the number of Protestant, Catholic,
(14)
and Jewish chaplains in the European Command on 1 April and on 30 June 1948.

CHAPLAINS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND

1 April-30 June 1948

Command	Protestant		Catholic		Jewish		Total	
	1 Apr	30 Jun	1 Apr	30 Jun	1 Apr	30 Jun	1 Apr	30 Jun
Hq, EUCOM	3	2	1	0	1	1*	5	3
USFA	7	7	9	6	2*	1	18	14
1st Inf Div	7	9	6	6	0	0	13	15
AGRC	6	6	4	5	0	1	10	12
U.S. Constab.	14	13	6	7	1	1	21	21
BPOE	5	4	3	1	0	0	8	5
USAFE	17	15	8	7	1	1	26	23
Angsburg Mil Post	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Berlin " "	6	3	3	2	1*	0	10	5
Darmstadt " "	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	1
Frankfurt " "	8#	6#	4	5	0	0	12	11
Garmisch " "	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	3
Heidelberg " "	4	4	2	1	0	1	6	6
Munich " "	6#	5#	3	2	3**	3	12	10
Nürnberg " "	6#	5#	4	2	1*	0	11	7
Regensburg " "	2	2	0	0	1*	1*	3	3
Stuttgart " "	3	3	2	1	1*	0	6	4
Wetzlar " "	5#	5#	2	1	1*	1*	8	7
Würzburg " "	2#	2#	0	0	0	0	2	2
Totals	105	94	60	48	13	11	178	153

Indicates one negro chaplain in the total

* Indicates one Jewish chaplain in the total, working with DPs

d. Preparation of Roster. The Personnel and Administration Branch prepared rosters of chaplains for the months of April and June. Each roster listed the major commands, chaplains assigned, and other pertinent information regarding each chaplain. One copy of these rosters was sent to the Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army, and a sufficient number of copies was prepared so as to give each chaplain at least one copy.

(15)

e. Miscellaneous Welfare Activities. Much of the time of the Personnel and Administration Branch was employed in answering miscellaneous correspondence and distributing gift packages. About 300 letters were written in answer to inquiries involving members of the American occupation forces in Europe who had not written home for a long time; divorce and marriage; adoption of German children; and favors requested by Germans. Approximately 500 boxes of food and clothing were received from individuals and church organizations in the United States for distribution to Germans. (16)

f. Honorary Degree for Chief Chaplain. In May, Chaplain Maddox, recently the recipient of the "Cross al Merito di Guerra" from the Italian Government received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Mercer University, Macon, Georgia. The degree was presented in absentia. (17) (18)

3. Office Management.

Persons employed in the Chaplain Division were assigned to their tasks by the Office Management Branch. The latter supervised the enlisted personnel and civilians employed. In addition, the Office Management Branch operated the message center, enforced security measures, compiled inventories and requisitions, supervised the dispatch of vehicles, and assisted the Personnel and Administration Branch in preparing personnel and strength reports and monthly time and attendance reports of civilian employees. The Office Management Branch was also responsible for welcoming official visitors. (19)

4. Visitors During the Quarter.

Prominent persons visiting the office included Monsignor Edward J. Flanagan, Founder and Director of Boys Town, Nebraska, who died in Berlin on

15 May following a study of youth conditions in Austria and Germany. Father Flanagan had come to Germany as a guest of GYA after a tour of Austria, where he had been escorted by Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Roman J. Nuwer, Senior Chaplain with USFA. While in Germany he was escorted on part of his itinerary by Chaplain (Capt.) Joseph P. Belton, the Catholic chaplain in Frankfurt. After military and religious observances in Berlin and Frankfurt, the body of Father Flanagan was sent to the United States, escorted (20) by Chaplain Nuwer and Chaplain (Maj.) Arthur J. Denelfo of Berlin. In June, Dr. Lawrence Meyer of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod of America, visited the office while in Heidelberg completing arrangements for a series of conferences of American and German theologians at Bad Boll, near Stuttgart, beginning on 23 June. Chaplain (Lt. Col.) John H. Gaertner, Post Chaplain of the Munich Military Post, was assigned as escort for Dr. Meyer and the four other American clergymen who came to Germany to participate in (21) the Lutheran conferences.

5. Course in Psychiatry.

The Plans and Training Branch of the Chaplain Division planned a five-day course in psychiatry at the 317th Station Hospital in Wiesbaden for 33 EUCOM chaplains beginning 12 April. The course, a duplicate of one given for a similar group of EUCOM chaplains in January, consisted of a series of lectures on the causes of neurophysiatrie disease, neuroses, psychoses, personality disorders, alcoholism, drug addiction and other problems. The classes were conducted by Maj. James Galvin, MC, chief psychiatrist, and the psychiatric staff of the 317th Station Hospital. The course was designed to give chaplains a better understanding of the real or imagined grievances of (22) personnel with whom they worked.

6. Information Letters.

Six information letters were published and distributed by the Plans and Training Branch.

a. Lectures of Citizenship and Morality. Letters published in April and May, announced the names of the chaplains in the European Command giving week-day lectures on citizenship and morality during February and March respectively. During February, 120 chaplains gave a total of 600 lectures to audiences totalling approximately 67,000. In March, 92 chaplains (23) gave a total of 450 lectures to audiences totalling about 150,000.

b. Benefits Under the Alien Spouse Act. Letters distributed to chaplains in April and May contained extracts from EUCOM weekly directives affecting the return of individuals to the United States who were eligible (24) for benefits under the Alien Spouse Act, Public Law 271, 79th Congress. It was the Chief Chaplain's belief that this subject was of serious concern to (25) all chaplains in their work.

7. Memorial Day Services.

In May, the Chief Chaplain, Department of the Army, announced the sale of a special three-cent postage stamp, honoring the following four chaplains who sacrificed their lives by giving their life jackets to other men aboard the troop transport S.S. Dorchester when it was torpedoed in the North Atlantic in February 1943: First Lieutenants, George L. Fox (Protestant), Clark V. Poling (Protestant), Alexander D. Goode (Jewish), and John P. Washington (Catholic). (26) At the same time, Headquarters, European Command, requested that chaplains in the Theater hold appropriate religious ceremonies

on 30 May (Memorial Day) to commemorate the sacrifice made by these four
(27)
chaplains. On Memorial Day, 16 chaplains from the U.S. Zone of Germany
participated in services at American military cemeteries in England, France,
(28)
Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxemburg.

8. Religious Programs and Activities.

When the Chaplain Division moved to Heidelberg in April, Chaplain
(Maj.) Carl F. Gunther, Post Chaplain of the Frankfurt Military Post,
maintained liaison between the Chaplain Division and AFN, Frankfurt, and the
daily broadcasting of religious programs, begun in January, was continued.
Statistics maintained by the Plans and Training Branch showed that during
the period 1 April-30 June 1948, there was an attendance of approximately
275,500 at 8,757 religious services (including services on Sundays and week-
days, and joint services) and an attendance of about 77,000 at 31,477 inter-
views (including personal interviews, visits at guard houses and hospitals)
conducted by chaplains in the European Command. In addition, chaplains
performed 1,135 funerals (including reburials in AGRC) 257 baptisms, 104
American marriages, 67 American-Allied neutral marriages, 59 American-DP
marriages; 100 marriages of Americans with citizens of liberated countries
(29)
and 396 American-German marriages.

9. Supplies.

a. Effects of Move to Heidelberg. Prior to the move to Heidelberg,
the Chaplain Division operated two supply centers--one at the EUCOM Quarter-
master Depot at Giessen, Germany, and another in its Headquarters at Frankfurt.
Before moving to Heidelberg, the Chaplain Division distributed all of its

Frankfurt supplies to Military Post chaplains in Germany, to chaplains in Vienna and Salzburg, and to the AGRC in Paris, with the exception of certain types of literature and other articles which were brought to Heidelberg. At the same time, the chaplains in the European Command were instructed to requisition supplies only from the supply depot in Giessen, and through the Chaplain Division in the future.

b. Requisitioning of Supplies. In April, the Chaplain Division requisitioned supplies from the Quartermaster Division, EUCOM for the period 1 July-31 December 1948.

c. Supplies Furnished in Current Quarter. Table V shows the items that were made available to chaplains from the supply room in Frankfurt for the period under review and Table VI indicates the supplies that the Chaplain Division approved for distribution from the supply depot at Giessen for the same period.
(30)

10. Situation on 30 June 1948.

The Chief Chaplain's main concern at the end of the period under review was the reduction in chaplain strength as announced by the Department of the Army. According to this announcement, the 130 chaplains in the European Command (exclusive of the 23 in the Air Forces) on 30 June represented a surplus of 30 chaplains. The Department of the Army stated at the same time, however, that the surplus chaplains need not return to the United States until their regular tour of overseas duty had expired. Nevertheless, Chaplain Maddox began a staff study on the number of chaplains needed in the Theater. The study was not completed at the end of June, but

it was considered that the minimum number of chaplains required to adequately serve the American occupation forces in Europe and their dependents was 12, including two additional negro chaplains and exclusive of chaplains assigned to the Air Forces. (31) It was the view of the Chief Chaplain that the three Jewish chaplains serving displaced persons should not be included in the number of chaplains authorized in the European Command. (32)

TABLE V
 CHAPLAINS' ITEMS SUPPLIED AT FRANKFURT
 1 April-30 June 1948

Protestant

Item	Quantity
Wine, sacramental, 1/5 gallon (24 per case)	27
Juice, sacramental, grape, pint	20
Candle, paraffin wax.	4,100
Communion Set (complete), Chapel, individual cup, wood.	5
Communion Set (complete) Chapel, individual cup, aluminum	2
Communion cup, paper.	180,000
Bible, Holy	100
Bible, Pulpit, Christian faith.	10
New Testament, Army Edition	2,600
New Testament, American Bible Society Edition	4,000
Four Gospels, American Bible Society Edition.	11,400
Gospels, American Bible Society Edition	15,600
Psalms, The Book of	1,100
Isaiah, The Book of the Prophet	1,500
Prayer Book, Episcopalian	72
Kit, Hospital, religious Protestant	35

Catholic

Item	Quantity
Wine, sacramental (24 per case)	9
Wafer, communion, small	20,000
Wafer, communion, large	21,000
Candle, chapel, 51 percent beeswax (24 per box)	37
Candle, chapel, 51 percent beeswax 7-day (25 per box)	2
New Testament, Army Edition	800
Prayer Book, Army and Navy.	2,800
Missal, Military.	6,800
Missal, Castrense	10
Medal, St. Ann.	14,900
Medal, Miraculous	12,700
Scapular.	300
Missal, My Sunday	250

Jewish

Item	Quantity
Wine, sacramental, Kosher, gallon (4 per case).	12
Holy Scripture, Large	16
Holy Scripture, small, Army Edition	1,345
Reading from the Holy Scripture	450
Prayer Book, abridged	2,410
Prayer Book, abridged, New Year	8,850
Adler, Synagogue Service, New Year.	285
Adler, Synagogue Service, New Year and Atonement.	475
Cover, altar, hanging, Jewish faith	3
Mazzuzah.	5,000
Flag, colors, silk, Chaplain, Jewish faith.	1
Bible, Hebrew	13

Miscellaneous

Item	Quantity
Music Book hymnal, song and service	250
Certificate, baptism.	50
Scarf, Chaplain, Christian faith.	20
Bible, German language, Luther Edition.	2,300
New Testament, German language, Luther Edition.	2,350

TABLE VI

SUPPLIES APPROVED FOR DISTRIBUTION FROM SUPPLY DEPOT, GIESSEN

1 April-30 June 1948

Nürnberg Military Post

Item	Quantity
Chaplain's Set (complete), portable altar and communion . .	2
Candle, chapel, 51 percent beeswax, (24 per box).	28
Juice, sacramental, grape, pint, (24 per case).	3
Cover, altar, hanging, pulpit and lectern, maroon	3
Flag, Colors, silk, chaplain, Christian faith	9
Flag, Chaplain's Christian faith.	12
Flag, National Colors, silk	9
Flagstaff, wood, lance or pike, colors.	22
Appointment, ecclesiastical, brass (complete) set	2
Desk, field, fiber, headquarters (empty).	4
Music Book, Hymnal, Army and Navy	600
Organ, Chaplain's folding	7
Bible, Pulpit, Christian faith.	8
New Testament, German language, Luther Edition.	1,000
Wafer, communion, small	1,500
Wafer, communion, large	400
Communion set (complete), chapel, individual cup, silver plated.	3
Bowl, lavabo, brass (baptismal)	1
Cross, appointment, ecclesiastical, brass	1
Crucifix, appointment, ecclesiastical	1
Vase, appointment, ecclesiastical, brass w/liner.	1

Heidelberg Military Post

Item	Quantity
Chaplain's set (complete) portable, altar and communion . . .	6
Candle, chapel, 51 percent beeswax (24 per box)	2
Juice, sacramental, grape, pint (24 per case)	1
Cover, altar, hanging, pulpit and lectern, maroon	1
Flag, Colors, silk, chaplain, Christian faith	1
Flag, Colors, silk, chaplain, Jewish faith.	1
Flagstaff, wood, lance or pike, colors.	1
Appointment, ecclesiastical, brass, (complete), set.	2
Bible, Pulpit, Christian faith.	1
New Testament, German language, Lutheran Edition/	2,000
Communion set (complete), Chapel, individual cup, silver plated.	1
Wine, sacramental, 1/5 gallon (12 per case), Angelica	1
Wine, sacramental, gallon (4 per case).	1

Berlin Military Post

Candle, chapel, 51 percent beeswax, (24 per case)	2
Juice, sacramental, grape, pint (24 per case)	2
Appointment, ecclesiastical, brass (complete, set).	2

Würzburg Military Post

Flag, Colors, silk, chaplain, Christian faith	1
Flagstaff, wood, lance, or pike, colors	2*
Appointment, ecclesiastical, brass (complete), set.	1
Folder, service, chapel (100 per package) The Lord's Prayer .	2

* Including one in chaplain Division, EUCOM

Karlsruhe Military Sub-Post

Item	Quantity
Organ, Hammond, Electric	1

11th Constab, Regiment, Straubing

Organ, Hammond, Electric	1
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FOOTNOTES

1. Staff Memo 17, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Apr 48, subj: "Organization of Headquarters, European Command."
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 2 Apr 48, subj: "Movement Order No 30."
3. Hq, EUCOM, Ch Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Sec on Organization, p 2.
4. Interview with Miss Clara M. Clark, Chief of Office Management Br, Ch Div, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Sep 48; LO 5-218, Hq, EUCOM, 10 May 48; Hq, EUCOM, Ch Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Sec on Organization, pp 1-2 and Annex A.
5. SO 60, Hq, EUCOM, 19 Mar 48.
6. Cable WCL-23580, Dept of the Army, 14 May 48, sgd Miller; Cable WCL-28086, Hq, EUCOM, 14 Jun 48; Interview with Miss Clara M. Clark, Chief of Office Management Br, Ch Div, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Sep 48.
7. Cable SC-24396, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Jun 48.
8. Cf fn 3 above, Sec on Functions, pp 3-5.
9. IRS, CAD, Hq, EUCOM, 23 Apr 48, subj: "Jewish Chaplains," to Chief Ch, Hq, EUCOM, sgd D. J. Witmer, Lt Col, GSC.
10. Interview with Miss Clara M. Clark, Chief of Office Management Br, Ch Div, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Sep 48.
11. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Mar 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Re-organizational Plan."
12. Cf fn 10 above.
13. GO 30, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48, subj: "Merger of Headquarters Command, European Command, with Frankfurt Military Post."
14. Cf fn 3 above, Sec on Functions, pp 3-4.
15. Cf fn 3 above, Sec on Functions, p 6; Interview with Miss Clara M. Clark, Chief of Office Management Br, Ch Div, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Sep 48.
16. Cf fn 3 above, Sec on Functions, pp 6-7 & Sec on Miscellaneous, p 14.
17. Cf fn 3 above, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, Sec on Administration, p 2.

18. Cf fn 3 above, Sec on Miscellaneous, p 13.
19. Cf fn 3 above, Annex A; Interview with Miss Clara M. Clark, Chief of Office Management Br, Ch Div, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Sep 48.
20. Stars and Stripes, 16 & 17 May 48; Cf fn 3 above, Sec on Plans and Training, pp 10-11.
21. Stars and Stripes, 11 Jun 48; Cf fn 3 above, Sec on Plans and Training, p 10.
22. Stars and Stripes, 12 Apr 48; Cf fn 3 above, Sec on Plans and Training, p 7.
23. Info ltr 28, Ch Div, Hq, EUCOM, 5 Apr 48; Info ltr 31, Ch Div, Hq, EUCOM, 24 May 48; Cf fn 3 above, Sec on Plans and Training, p 8.
24. Info ltr 29, Ch Div, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Apr 48; Info ltr 32, Ch Div, Hq, EUCOM, 27 May 48.
25. Cf fn 3 above, Sec on Plans and Training, p 8.
26. Memo, Dept of the Army, Chief Ch, 5 May 48, file CHI 000.76 (5 May 48), subj: "Four Chaplains Stamp Publicity;" Press Release WD, 3 Dec 44, subj: "Four Chaplains Give Up Lifejackets to Troops Awarded DSC Posthumously."
27. Cable SC-28041, Hq, EUCOM, (Rear) sgd Huebner.
28. Stars and Stripes, 22 May 48.
29. Interview with Miss Clara M. Clark, Chief of Office Management Br, Ch Div, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Sep 48; Hq, EUCOM, Ch Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Sec on Plans and Training, pp 8, 11, & 12.
30. Cf fn 3 above, Sec on Supply, pp 12-13.
31. Cable WCL, Dept of the Army, 1 Apr 48; Cf fn 3 above, Sec on Functions, pp 5-6.
32. IRS, Ch Div, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Jun 48, subj: "Jewish DP Chaplains," to CAD, P&A, and OPOT Divs, Hq, EUCOM, sgd Paul J. Maddox, Ch (Col), Chief, Ch Div.

Chapter XX

PROVOST MARSHAL DIVISION

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

Chapter XI

PROVOST MARSHAL DIVISION

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Changes in Organization.

a. Transfers of Responsibilities. During the period under review there was a change in terminology in which the Office of the Provost Marshal became the Provost Marshal Division. (1) This change was made in compliance with directives from EUCOM establishing standard organization and terminology within the staff agencies. But perhaps the major change was the transfer of staff responsibility for Industrial police from the Provost Marshal Division to the Logistics Division. Following this change the personnel and equipment of the Industrial Police Branch moved to Heidelberg on 10 May 1948. The Industrial Police Branch had been a part of the Provost Marshal's office since 1 November 1947. On 1 April 1948 operational control of the German Railway Police was transferred from the

First Military Police Service Group to the German Railway Administration. During June the Headquarters, First Military Police Service Group, was inactivated and its mission assigned to the 7747 Military Police Railway Security Detachment. All personnel of the Headquarters, First Military Police Service Group was absorbed by the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 7747 M.P. Service Group and the 385th Military Police Service Battalion.

b. Unit Transfers. The 3d Platoon of the 537th Military Police Service Company was transferred from the Darmstadt Military Post to the Heidelberg Military Post on 17 May. The 523d Military Police Service Platoon of the American Graves Registration Command in Paris and the 381st Military Police Service Battalion were inactivated, effective 20 June. The 62d Military Police Company was redesignated as the 62d Military Police Service Company on 20 June. The 7747th Military Police Security Detachment was reorganized on 20 June; and the 526th Military Police Service Company was activated at Frankfurt, effective 30 June 1948. (2)

(3)

2. Provost Marshal and Executive.

a. Appointments. On 29 April Col. Gerald B. Devore was appointed executive officer to replace Col. James J. Hea who returned to the United States for reassignment. On 19 May Lt. Col. Joseph L. Driskell assumed full-time duties as the Assistant Executive Officer having been appointed on 18 February 1948 but having been mainly occupied as Chief of the Industrial Police Division until its transfer to the Logistics Division on 30 April.

b. Visits. In April the Provost Marshal, Brig. Gen. G. H. Weems, and Colonel Driskell, visited the Darmstadt Military Post on matters relating to Military Police and the transfer of prisoners from the Darmstadt Military Post to the Frankfurt Military Post. In May the Provost Marshal visited Strasbourg, France, with an agent of a Criminal Investigation Detachment and contacted the French border police in an effort to trace a large number of typewriters stolen from EUCOM offices and presumed to have been smuggled into France.

c. Conferences. In June Colonel Driskell attended a conference with U.S. Military Government officials in Berlin to discuss the coordination of Military Government regulations by a U.S. and U.K. Coordinating Committee. The problems involved in the coordinating of U.S. and U.K. directives included a study of all Military Government directives, EUCOM directives, Standing Operating Procedures, circulars and letters of the U.S. Zone and their counterparts in the British Zone to producing one code for the two Zones.

3. Administrative Section.

During the period under review the Administrative Section as previously, performed administrative functions related to correspondence, records, files, supply, transportation and orders.

(4)

4. Personnel Section.

a. Strength. Because of the transfer of the Industrial Police Branch, the military personnel authorization for the Provost Marshal Division was reduced on 17 May 1948 by 2 officers and 3 enlisted personnel. The total

authorized strength on 30 June was 15 officers, 2 warrant officers and 33 enlisted men. The civilian authorized strength consisted of 61 U.S. and Allied civilians and 268 locally hired civilians. The actual strength consisted of 18 officers, 28 enlisted personnel, 53 U.S. and Allied civilians and 248 locally hired civilians.

b. Reductions. A 15 percent reduction of locally employed personnel was directed by the Operations, Plans, Organization and Training Division (OPOT) on 1 March 1948. The Provost Marshal's Division claimed that 15 percent reduction would seriously curtail its operations so OPOT approved a reduction of only 7 percent.

c. Funds. Expenses for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1949 were estimated at \$55,402.00 in appropriated funds and DM 195,963 in non-appropriated funds. In addition \$2,415 and RM 6,250 were transferred to the Director of the Logistics Division for payment of civilians during that period.

MILITARY POLICE BRANCH

(6)

5. Operations and Training Section.

a. Inspections. Units in the U.S. Zone were inspected during April, May and June. Copies of inspection reports with suggestions for correction of deficiencies were sent to the Commanding Officers of the major commands concerned as well as to the Provost Marshal and the Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM.

b. School Reorganization. On 15 May the Military Police Department, U.S. Constabulary School at Sonthofen, Germany, was inactivated and reorganized with the same personnel as the Military Police Department, EUCOM Intelligence School at Oberammergau, Germany. The new school remained under the operational control of the Provost Marshal Division, EUCOM. From the time the Military Police Department, U.S. Constabulary School was activated until its transfer to the EUCOM Intelligence School, two classes in the basic Military Police course were completed with a total of 436 graduates.

6. Statistical Section.

a. Reports. Upon the inactivation of the 1st Military District on 1 April 1948, the Statistical Section began receiving reports of serious incidents, follow-up and close-out reports directly from the Provost Marshals of the former posts of the 1st Military District as well as from the Provost Marshal of the 1st U.S. Infantry Division. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining information needed in the weekly consolidation of close-out reports from the Provost Marshals of the major commands. Since reports frequently did not meet the established requirements for the closing of cases, a technical letter on the preparation of such reports was published and sent to the provost marshals. There was no change in the regular reports prepared by the Statistical Section. Special reports on the various phases of serious incidents were prepared upon request of various staff sections of EUCOM Headquarters.

b. Serious Incidents. During the second quarter of 1948 the serious incident rate per thousand troops of alleged crimes against persons was .87 and of alleged crimes against property .24, making a total alleged crimes rate of 1.11. This was the lowest rate recorded from the time serious incident reporting began in April 1946. (10) The following table is a summary of serious incident reports received during April, May and June 1948. Of the 438 crimes against persons, 132 were classified as aggravated assault, 113 assault with weapon, 55 hit-and-run driving, 47 rape, 29 robbery, 22 shootings, 21 armed robbery, 11 suicides, 9 suicide attempts, and 8 murders. The crimes against property were classified as follows: 449 larceny, 377 theft of U.S. property, 156 burglary, 58 housebreaking, 17 unauthorized possession of weapons, 6 wilful property damage, 3 black-marketing, 2 counterfeiting, and 1 currency violation. Of the 48 other serious incidents, 19 were shootings in performance of duty, 17 accidental shootings, 3 deaths (causes unknown), 3 accidental falls, 2 poisoning, 2 escapees (general prisoners), 1 drowning, and 1 smuggling of drugs. The 665 vehicle accidents included 94 of the fatal type, 331 of serious injury, (11) and 240 of damage over \$100.

(12)

7. Identification Section.

a. Work Accomplished. During the quarter under review the section received 5,517 fingerprint records. A total of 8,076 records were classified, 15,152 indexed, 14,842 filed, and 337 record jackets were made. Of the fingerprint records classified during the quarter, 2,462 were treated as criminal inquiries and were checked against the files. Identifications were

SERIOUS INCIDENT REPORTS

Category	No of reports received (a)	Percentage of total cases reported
Crimes against persons	438	19.7
Crimes against property.	1,069	48.2
Other serious incidents (b).	48	2.2
Vehicle accidents (c).	665	29.9
Totals	2,220	100.00

(a) Cases originally reported as serious incidents may, upon investigation, turn out to be minor offenses; accordingly, this table contains allegations and accusations in addition to actual crimes. All cases are recorded in this table regardless of the offender.

(b) Includes escapes, accidental falls, and all other incidents not classified as crimes against persons, crimes against property, or vehicle accidents.

(c) Does not include vehicle accidents resulting from hit-and-run driving, which are reported as crimes, or some few vehicle accidents occurring in conjunction with other crimes.

established or verified in 306 instances, or 12.4 percent of prints searched. On 30 June, 13,515 records were on hand to be classified in addition to approximately 45,000 prisoner of war fingerprint records received from the CIC which were still to be counted and recorded.

b. Training. Increases in fingerprint work handicapped the CID. Most of the requests came from the Special Investigation Service (SIS) of the railway security units, so a class was held for eight members of the SIS, 709th Military Police Battalion on 3-4 June to instruct them in the techniques and equipment used in developing and recording of latent fingerprints.

c. Identification of Applicants for U.S. Visas. A more stringent check of fingerprint files in the handling of applications for U.S. visas was inaugurated to determine if applicants had previously been refused visas, had criminal backgrounds or had ever been of interest to the Counter Intelligence Corps. The files disclosed numerous instances of persons who had been refused visas at one Consulate but had assumed new identities or hastily repaired errors and re-applied at different Consulates and so succeeded in obtaining visas. These irregularities were possible because fingerprint records were not received by the Identification Section in time to block departure from Germany. The State Department in Washington issued instructions for more thorough checking.

d. Personnel Problems. The Displaced Persons Immigration Bill (S-2242) which passed Congress on 19 June 1948 and which provided that 205,000 displaced persons could enter the United States within a two year period, brought special problems for the Identification Section. It was to be required to handle an estimated 400,000 sets of prints, in the examination of applicants, so a request for eight additional experienced analysts was sent to the Director of OPOT Division. A rating of CAF-4 was offered and there was little opportunity for advancement, so it was feared that experienced personnel would not be obtained. Efforts to up-grade the positions failed when it was found the ratings came within the Civil Service Classification Act of 1923. The Civilian Personnel Section of the Frankfurt Military Post agreed, however, to reconsider if the required number were not obtained.

8. Communications and Equipment Section.

a. Functions. Officers of the Communications and Equipment Section visited units using radios and gave technical assistance; inspected for adherence to standing operating procedures; and checked on procurement of equipment. Twelve Military Police units and six Criminal Investigation Detachments were visited. The Equipment Modification Lists of 22 Military Police units were also reviewed.

b. Police Radio Equipment. Thirteen new radio sets were obtained from the Hanau Signal Depot to complete equipment of the 1st Military Police Company. The 759th Military Police Battalion was requested to operate its SCR-399 radio on a standby basis. Since the unit had returned the set to the signal supply office, another set was located and authority was obtained from OPOT for its use. The 532d Military Police Company was assisted in mounting plates which had been lost when the unit moved from Kassel to Rothwesten. Several units had difficulty maintaining the relays in radio set SCR-298 but the Communications Section made a more rugged relay which removed the difficulty. Twelve more motorcycles were obtained for the 508th Military Police Battalion. Sedans were obtained for all Military Police Battalion Commanders.

c. Maintenance of Signal Equipment. A conference was held with the Chief of the Maintenance Branch, Signal Division, regarding the operation of Signal Field Maintenance shops. Since there were only two military posts--Berlin and Wetzlar--operating signal repair shops, post commanders were directed to make provisions for field maintenance radio repair shops. An inventory was made showing the number and types of radio equipment used by Military Police at the various military posts.

9. Vehicle Registry Section.

a. New Offices. Two new vehicle registry offices were established. One was at Regensburg and the other was at the Kitzingen Ordnance Depot which was the European Exchange Service sales point for jeeps. Since the Ordnance Depot was 30 miles from the vehicle registry office at Würzburg, it was necessary to have registration facilities at the sales point as no vehicles were released until they were registered.

b. Taxi Cabs. The Director, Personnel and Administration Division authorized the Registrar of vehicles to continue the licensing of Joint Export Import Agency (JEIA) taxi cabs in those communities where taxi operations had been approved by the Director General, JEIA. Proposals for taxi operations in other communities were to be referred to the Personnel and Administration Division.

c. Registration. During the period under review, 5,181 vehicles were registered, 2,802 were transferred, 1,203 were shipped to the United States and 6,461 operator's licenses were issued.

10. Missing Persons and Vehicles Section.

a. Thefts. The theft of vehicles continued to be a major problem. The Public Safety Director for Land Hesse agreed to send information on lost or stolen vehicles over the German teletype network available to his office. Liaison was established with the Provost Marshal, U.S. Air Forces in Europe, (15) in Land Hesse, to put this program into effect.

b. Registration of Weapons. The period for the registration of privately owned weapons previously acquired expired on 1 June 1948. After that date all weapons brought into the European Command or acquired within

the European Command were to be registered within 30 days after import or acquisition. Files of weapons were set up and a record was made of all registration forms distributed by AG Publications Section to major commands. (16)
 All such forms had not been accounted for by 30 June 1948.

c. Absentees. A Master List of EUCOM Absentees, No. 10, was published and distributed to all law enforcement agencies and to commanding officers of military installations. (17)

d. Reports Received. The following is a tabulation of reports received by the PM Division, EUCOM, during the quarter ending 30 June 1948: (18)

AWOL	595
AWOL's returned to Military control.	875
Military vehicles lost or stolen	148
Military vehicles recovered	292
Privately owned vehicles lost or stolen.	252
Privately owned vehicles recovered	271
License plates lost.	311
License plates recovered	0
Certificates of license lost	660
Certificates of license recovered.	0
Total AWOL's as of 30 June 1948.	1,583
Total number privately owned weapons registered. . .	12,177

11. Safety Section.

a. Training. The Safety Section prepared a proposed 40-hour course of instruction at Frankfurt Military Post for the training of German drivers. On 26 April a two-hour course on traffic safety was presented to each of two classes at the EUCOM Military Police Training School. The safety officer at the Quartermaster Depot in Giessen was assisted in establishing standard equipment and procedures for the physical aptitude tests for drivers. The

Safety Section prepared a one-hour basic safety orientation course to be included in the orientation course at the EUCOM Replacement Depot and submitted it to the Chief of the Troop Information and Education Division, EUCOM. This safety orientation had been sponsored by the Safety Director and Director of Training, U.S. Air Forces in Europe because of an expected 90 percent replacement of troops during the next 10 months period. Instruction was provided for a two-day conference of unit safety officers of the Augsburg Military Post. A three hour course on accident prevention and accident reporting was conducted at a conference of district supervisors of the European Exchange Service on 10 June. (19)

b. Films on Safety for Germans. Upon the recommendation of the Safety Section and under the sponsorship and supervision of the Information and Control Division, OMGUS, a traffic safety film was put into production in the Munich studio of "Welt in Films" for showing in Germany. Although not completed on 30 June, previews indicated that the film would be valuable. (20)
The Safety Section also procured 10,000 feet of 35mm raw film for the Frankfurt Police Traffic Section to use in producing 10 short subjects dealing with traffic safety. These films were to be shown at theaters to aid traffic safety education. (21)

c. Safety Propaganda Aids. Because the EUCOM safety films were continually booked, the U.S. Army Safety Director agreed to furnish the Safety Director, EUCOM, two additional copies of the following 35mm slide films. "A Safe Day," "Your Driving Habits," "Check Well Before Using," "Defensive Driving," "No Use Skidding," and "Stop, Look and Live." Three 16mm sound films "X Marks the Spot," "It's Wanton Murder," and "Highway Mania"

were also obtained. Twelve recorded radio broadcasts on safety entitled "Voice of Carelessness" as carried over station WWJ, Detroit, and used with its permission in EUCOM were furnished AFN as source material for Sol Green's "Inviting the Undertaker" broadcast. (22)

d. Inspection of Munich Military Post. During April, the Chief of the Safety Section visited the Munich Military Post where he conducted an inspection and submitted 20 recommendations for the improvement of the safety program. (23)

e. Safety Publications. On 30 April, a statement was published on "Swimming Safety." It was issued in conjunction with the Personnel and Administration Division, Chief of the Medical Division and the American Red Cross and was intended to stimulate interest in safety and prevention of drownings. Only 3 drownings occurred in June 1948 compared with 14 in June 1947. (24) A Provost Marshal Committee recommended a revision of the Vehicle and Traffic Code and forwarded suggestions to the JA Division, EUCOM. Representatives of BICO requested a conference which was held to consider unified speed limits for all motor traffic in Bizonia. The Safety Section submitted a proposed traffic code to the BICO representatives. (25) The section also reviewed standing operating procedures on motor vehicle operation and recommended several changes. The monthly safety calendars were illustrated with pictures based on current accident and prevention problems in EUCOM. Reports on accidents from all commands were published in the monthly safety bulletins which were given wide circulation. (26)

f. Safety Program of OMGUS. The European Command needed to make a safety appeal to Germans as well as to the occupation forces. There was need

of a program sponsored and supervised by OMGUS which would stress education in safety matters, give publicity to safety activities and aid in the enforcement of safety regulations. After the proposed transfer of responsibility for Civil Affairs to the U.S. State Department was abandoned, OMGUS established a safety program similar to the European Command Safety Program. (SOP No. 72). Theodore Hall of the Transportation Division, OMGUS, was made responsible for this program.

g. Safety Programs of Military Posts. With the inactivation of the 1st and 2d Military Districts, better safety programs were needed at many of the military posts, which became major commands. The office of the Safety Director, EUCOM, requested the safety officers from each major command be placed on temporary duty in the Safety Section for a two-day training period. This improved accident reporting but did not bring adequate support from all commands. Members of the Safety Section emphasized Safety matters (28) at each technical inspection and service visit to major subordinate commands.

h. Statistics. The following are statistics on accident and injury rates for EUCOM for the second quarter of 1948:

Military injury rate, or disabling injuries per 100,000 man-days exposure	7.48
Civilian occupational injury rate, or disabling injuries per 1,000,000 man-hours exposure	3.38
Motor vehicle accident rate, or accidents per 100,000 miles driven.	1.71

As compared with the previous quarter, the military injury rate showed an increase of .53, the civilian occupational injury rate a decrease of 1.13 (29) and the motor vehicle accident rate a decrease of .57.

RAILWAY SECURITY GROUP
(7747th Military Police Service Group)

12. Organization.

a. Mission. During the quarter the mission of the 1st Military Police Service Group, the unit responsible for Railway Security Administration, was reduced when additional responsibility for the safe transit of U.S. supplies was assigned to the German Railway Police (GRP). The GRP was released from the operational control of the group, with the exception of certain supply functions, and placed under the German Railway Administration. At the same time the 1st MP Service Group was replaced by the 7747th MP Service Group whose main responsibility was to observe the work of the German Railway Police and to insure the protection of United States interests and the performance of duty in accordance with United States policies. To carry out these duties, two U.S. or Allied civilians and one noncommissioned officer were to be placed in the headquarters of each Reichsbahndirektion. They were to be known as Railway Security Liaison agents, Assistant Railway Security Liaison agents, and SIS noncommissioned officers. The German Railway Police was charged with the responsibility for the safe transit of all United States supplies moving by rail within occupied Germany except certain shipments designated to remain the immediate responsibility of United States troops retained on railway security duties. These shipments were as follows:

United States mail including parcel post
Household goods shipments
Certain medical shipments, particularly drugs
Quartermaster class VI supplies
European Exchange Service supplies
United States small arms and ammunition shipments
Shipments through the Russian Zone of Occupied Germany
Shipments outside the combined American, British and
French Zones of Occupation in Germany
Special shipments of a classified nature

b. Reduction in Number of Battalions. The number of railway security battalions was reduced to two on 30 June, when the 381st Military Police Service Battalion was inactivated. All personnel of the unit was absorbed by the remaining battalions, the 385th and the 388th, with the exception of 3 officers who were declared surplus. This reduction was accompanied by various reassignments of areas of responsibility and moves of units of the battalions. For example, Headquarters of the 388th MP Service Battalion was shifted from Bremen to Göttingen. (31)

(32)

13. Operations.

a. Protection of OFLC Shipments. The responsibility of United States troops was limited to guarding high priority supplies, but better guarding of shipments other than OFLC goods was made possible by the gradual decrease in OFLC shipments during the quarter. There was an improvement in OFLC shipping resulting from better type cars, improved schedules and fewer mechanical deficiencies. OFLC shipments during April, May and June consisted of 198 trains of 6,417 cars from 19 separate points in Germany and destined for five German cities and points in Italy, Holland, Belgium, France and Switzerland. Regulations required 8 hours rest for guards between trips but sometimes there were not enough men available to meet this requirement.

b. Changes in Organizations. On 1 April, the Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) liaison agents, who were formerly in the Resident Field Director's office in charge of the CIS, were placed under the Railway Security Liaison Agents. German CIS agents were assigned to American CID agents of the 478th CID for training. Yard inspectors were placed in all important railway yards and it was believed that their presence tended to make the German railway policemen more alert.

c. Use of U.S. Army Equipment. Question regarding the control of certain U.S. Army equipment on loan to the German Railway Police had not been settled by 30 June. This included engineer, quartermaster, ordnance, and clothing supplies. Instructions regarding the transfer of the German Railway Police to the German Railway Administration had provided for the transfer of the equipment to another responsible agency for its sale to the German Railway Police. However, no authority had been received to transfer the property and the 7747th Military Police Railway Security Detachment continued to control it.

d. The following figures were reported by Railway Security units which guarded specified classes of supplies. They are separate from figures regarding German Railway Police:

Trains guarded	8,233
Cars guarded	85,987
Trains unguarded	568
Cars unguarded	6,542
Unguarded cars pilfered.	6
Guarded cars pilfered.	18
Guarded mileage.	721,456
Average number of officers	65
Average number of enlisted men	1,160
Number of set-out cars	1,298

Railway security units estimated the value of United States supplies pilfered during the quarter at approximately \$46,000. Items value at \$19,000 were recovered. In June 1948 \$9,000 worth of supplies were lost and \$6,000 recovered, the lowest pilferage rate to that date of railway security operations in EUCOM.

(35)

14. German Railway Police.

a. Transfer of Responsibility. Operational control of the German Railway Police was transferred to the German Railway Administration on 1 April 1948 with the exception of certain supply functions which were to be transferred at a later date. The German Railway Police carried out a general reorganization in order to meet their new responsibilities. In the Bremen Enclave, preparations were made to integrate the British and American controlled units of the German Railway Police and to bring them under the German Railway Police headquarters in Frankfurt, Germany. On 30 June the strength of the GRP was 5,538 and the authorized strength was 6,500.

b. Checkers. Requests, were submitted to agencies concerned to increase the number and to improve the efficiency of checkers at loading points. Railroad installations in the Bremen Enclave were insecure on account of scattered yards. Lack of housing handicapped recruiting of railroad policemen particularly at the focal points of the railroads, while the shortage of equipment, including motor vehicles, continued to hinder operations of the GRP.

c. Pilferages. The number of pilferages of United States Army supplies guarded by the GRP did not show much change during the quarter

ending 30 June 1948. Coal and foodstuff, especially imported dried foods, remained the chief objects for pilferage. Coal pilferages, however, showed a decrease of 22 percent. The value of stolen United States relief goods for German consumption was 190,923 German Reichsmarks; the value of recovered United States relief goods amounted to 209,815 Reichsmarks. The value of pilfered German goods amounted to 373,847 Reichsmarks. The following are statistics of the German Railway Police activities for the second quarter of 1948:

Trains guarded	20,210
Cars guarded	853,803
United States cars in trains guarded	238,246
Trains unguarded	1,161
Cars unguarded	33,497
United States cars in trains unguarded . . .	33,497
Guarded mileage	1,946,936
Guarded cars pilfered.	227
Unguarded cars pilfered.	396
Cars set-out because of mechanical difficulties	1,298

CONFINEMENT AND PRISONER OF WAR BRANCH

15. Confinement Section.

a. Changes in Policy. Two changes in policy on confinement occurred during the quarter under review. Officers sentenced to confinement and dismissal, who were formerly confined in the EUCOM Military Prison awaiting final action on cases by the Department of the Army were to be

evacuated to the United States immediately after the convening authority approved the results of the trial. This permitted the immediate evacuation of six officers who were confined at the EUCOM Military Prison and who would otherwise have been detained in the Command until final action on their cases had been completed by the Department of the Army. General prisoners who had completed sentences in the Command were issued dishonorable discharges and immediately sent to the United States for release from military control. Commanders charged with the movement were authorized to impose (34) such restrictions as were deemed necessary.

b. Inspections of Confinement Installations. To insure proper inspections of confinement installations at least one monthly inspection by the commanding officers was required, and in addition, a monthly inspection was to be made by the staff or post judge advocate and the major command inspector general or post or air inspector. A report for each calendar month was to be submitted to the Provost Marshal Division. (35)

c. Evacuation of Prisoner Patients. After administrative difficulties had occurred in the transfer of prisoner patients to the United States through medical channels, all hospitals were directed by the Medical Division to obtain specific authorization prior to the departure of any prisoner. Information concerning the prisoners was required to be submitted to the Medical Division with the request for transportation. The Medical Division refers all such requests to the Provost Marshal Division, and when necessary, authority for return was requested by cable from the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Army. (36)

d. Consolidation of Post Stockades. To economize in personnel and facilities, the post stockades at Darmstadt, Regensburg, and Heidelberg were closed and the prisoners moved to Frankfurt, Munich and Stuttgart Military Post Stockades, respectively. Temporary detention facilities were operated at closed military stockades and also at Augsburg and Wetzlar Military Posts.

e. Execution of Prisoners. During the second quarter eight general prisoners were executed by hanging at the War Criminal Prison No. 1 at Landsberg, Germany.

f. War Crimes Prison. Upon deactivation of the 1st Military District, the Augsburg Military Post was charged with responsibility for the supervision and operation of the War Criminal Prison No. 1 at Landsberg, Germany. Technical supervision of the prison remained the responsibility of the Provost Marshal, EUCOM. Statistics of the War Crimes Prison as of 30 June 1948 are shown in the following table.

STATISTICS OF WAR CRIMES PRISON NO 1

TRIALS

	Male	Female	Total
War criminals tried, cases reviewed	715	7	722
War criminals tried, review pending	93	1	94
Non War criminals tried, cases reviewed	3	0	3
Non War criminals tried, review pending	0	0	0
Totals	811	8	819

EXECUTIONS

War criminals executed during quarter	7
War criminals executed to 30 June 1948.	141
War criminals under stay of execution as of 30 June	128
Non-war criminals executed during quarter (including 1 military)	5
Non-war criminals executed to date.	28

g. Prisoner Strength. The number of prisoners in the European Command on 30 June 1948 was 1,163, of whom 978 were confined in guard-houses and stockades and 185 confined at the EUCOM Military Prison. The prisoner population in the European Command during the second quarter (41) ending 30 June 1948, is shown in Table VII.

(42)

16. Prisoner of War Section.

a. Changes in Policy. Several innovations for handling of United States certificates of credit held by former prisoners of war were made by OMGUS during the quarter ending 30 June. A procedure was announced for filing and cashing United States labor credits held by residents of the Russian Zone. All such certificates with required data were to be routed through the Berlin Stadtkontor. The filing and cashing of United States labor credits held by German nationals residing outside Germany was to be accomplished through the Office of the Financial Advisor, Foreign Exchange Policy Group, Berlin. The payment of labor claims to residents of United States, British, and French Zones as of 31 May and to residents of United States, British, French, and Russian sectors of Berlin and also to German nationals residing outside Germany as of 15 June was temporarily suspended pending reform of the German currency.

Table VII

PRISONER POPULATION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND

EUCOM MILITARY PRISON

Sentenced general prisoners	100
Prisoners awaiting final approval of sentences.	<u>85</u>
Total	185
Total includes:	
(1) White prisoners	141
(2) Colored prisoners	44
(3) Percentage of colored prisoners	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
(4) Detained officers	2
(5) Condemned prisoners	1

ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Prisoners restored to duty during quarter	0
GCM sentences of German prisoners of war remitted	4
Prisoners evacuated during quarter.	338
Prisoners committed during quarter.	201
Decrease in prisoner population	<u>128</u>

GUARDBOUSES AND STOCKADES

Garrison prisoners whose sentences did not include dishonorable discharge	824
Prisoners awaiting final approval of sentences involving dishonorable discharge.	87
Sentenced general prisoners	15
Persecutee garrison prisoners	40
U.S. civilian garrison prisoners.	<u>12</u>
Total	978

b. Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees. Reports made by French authorities on 1 May 1948 showed that 96,634 former United States prisoners of war remained in their custody. The total French holdings on that date were 146,489 prisoners of war, all of whom were to be released from prisoner-of-war status by 31 December 1948. Rosters received by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau from the French totaled 581,104 prisoner-of-war dispositions through April 1948. No prisoners of war were held under United States Army custody as of 30 June and civilian internee holdings were reduced to 43 individuals detained at the Ludwigsburg Screening Center.

c. Remaining Prisoner of War Problems. In order to finally close prisoner of war affairs, various matters of policy and procedure were still to be established: (1) by OMGUS, for the settlement of claims of German nationals who were former prisoners of war and who had legitimate receipts for money and property, and or valuables which were separated during U.S. custody and which could not be located and returned to the claimant; (2) by the U.S. Government, in agreement with other nations, for the settlement of labor credits and claims for separated personal property held by nationals of countries overrun by Axis powers, who voluntarily or by force joined the enemy armies and came under United States custody as prisoners of war. Complete rosters of repatriation, death, escape, and free worker status of United States held prisoners of war transferred to Allied nations for labor purposes were still to be received. The Luxemburg Master File was made available for review and extraction of the needed information by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. On the other hand; no reply had been received

from the Belgian or Netherland Governments on requests for additional information relative to former United States prisoners of war. Furthermore, little progress was made in bringing into agreement the various reports made by the French authorities as against rosters submitted. Correspondence was continued between the Political Advisor and the United States Consulate in Paris in an effort to settle the matter.

(43)

17. Prisoner of War Information Bureau Section.

a. Administration and Personnel. During the period under review, a 15 percent reduction of German employees was made which decreased the authorized operational strength to 216 and the nonoperational strength to 25. The authorized strength of 4 United States and 19 Allied civilians remained unchanged. Some difficulty was encountered in having contracts of Allied civilians renewed, the policy of EUCOM being to replace Allied civilians with displaced persons, German or United States civilians. Since replacement of the Allied civilians would have placed hardship on the section because of the time factor in training new personnel, the short period of expected future operations, special qualifications, etc., special approval for the extension of Allied contracts was obtained.

b. Policy. The policies under which the Prisoner of War Information Bureau operated were promulgated by EUCOM Headquarters and OMGUS. The policies remained essentially the same during the quarter under review.

c. Operations. Some questionable Certificates of Credit continued to be verified by the PWIB before payment by the German banks but the majority were checked after "on sight payment" in accordance with Military

Government policy. A summary of accomplishment in connection with Certificates of Credit during the quarter ending 30 June was as follows:

Verified before Payment

Handled	Approved	Rejected	Returned w/o action	Amount Approved	Amount Disapproved
19,530	16,453	2,155	922	\$2,278,733.15	\$314,573.97

On Sight Payment

Handled	Approved	Partly Approved	Rejected	Amount Approved	Amount Disapproved
126,213	118,561	6,755	897	\$22,785,391.43	\$192,278.80

Other sections of the PWIB also made considerable progress in reducing the accumulation of work. In the Military Payment Order Section, 36,000 payments were recorded on individual records; in the Information and Claims Section 21,000 inquiries were answered; in the War Crimes Section 20,338 wanted subjects were checked and a record of 2,967 subjects were found; and in the Locator Section 185,000 postings were made to individual permanent locator cards.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION BRANCH

18. Personnel.

Although the Criminal Investigation Division was operating below authorized strength, more than one-third of its experienced personnel was scheduled to be redeployed to the United States during June-December 1948. More than 50 percent of the replacements sent to the CID Branch during the first half of 1948 were rejected because they failed to meet qualifications required by the Department of the Army. It was believed that a steady flow of experienced investigators from the United States was necessary to maintain the standard of law enforcement in the European Command. (44)

(45)

19. Operations.

a. During the second quarter of 1948, the Criminal Investigation Division investigated 1,947 offenses, made 1,135 arrests and recovered \$498,944.03 in U.S. Government and personal property. The property reported stolen during this period was valued at \$261,338.79.

b. Blackmarketing by United States military and civilian personnel showed a sharp decline. The closing of the barter markets at Berlin and Frankfurt was given as one of the reasons for the drop. The barter markets had provided an excuse for the importation of what was believed to have been blackmarket items from mail order houses in the United States. Members of the CID Branch believed that the majority of persons receiving large shipments were trading on the blackmarket and recommended that they be required to explain what they did with the goods.

20. Cases Investigated.

a. Counterfeiting Case at Kassel. On 10 June agents of the 480th Criminal Investigation Detachment at Kassel learned that Germans were attempting to sell bogus \$10 U.S. Military Payment Certificates to Jewish displaced persons in the Jaeger Kaserne of Kassel. Investigation resulted in the arrest of seven Germans, the confiscation of \$68,615 in counterfeit Military Payment Certificates and all the printing facilities of the counterfeiters.

b. Counterfeiting of United States Currency. On 18 June, agents of the 52d Criminal Investigation Detachment at Frankfurt apprehended a Jewish displaced person in the act of selling counterfeit United States Federal Reserve notes in \$5 denominations. The entire ring of counterfeiters was arrested and all the equipment used in the manufacture of the false currency was seized. The group consisted of seven Germans, two Italians, four Jewish displaced persons and one AWOL American soldier. All but \$25 of the estimated \$700 the group was able to produce prior to arrest had been removed from circulation.

c. Arrest of Suspects in Höchst. Following the arrest of one displaced person and two Germans attempting to pass \$5 Military Payment Certificates at the EES Snack Bar in Höchst, the 52d Criminal Investigation Detachment arrested six Jewish displaced persons, five Germans, three Polish nationals, two Hungarians and two U.S. Army noncommissioned officers. Counterfeiting equipment was confiscated as well as \$4,930 of the bogus currency. A Polish national who had in his possession \$1,377 in genuine U.S.

currency, and an automatic pistol and ammunition, had begun drawings of the new Deutsche Mark notes. One of the Germans admitted the illegal manufacture of plates for production of German food ration stamps and French and Belgian travel certificates for displaced persons.

d. Counterfeit Ration Cards. The 481st Criminal Investigation Detachment at Heidelberg successfully concluded a seven-week investigation into counterfeit European Exchange Service Ration cards which appeared in Mannheim. Eight German nationals were arrested. Part of the group was charged with selling the counterfeit ration cards in the U.S. zone while the rest were accused of printing them at Bielsfeld in the British zone.

e. The Chief of Staff, USAFE, requested agents of the 31st Criminal Investigation Detachment of Wiesbaden to visit Cairo, Egypt, to investigate alleged smuggling by U.S. Air Force personnel of firearms and other war materials into Cairo via Farouk Field. Although no arrests had been made by 30 June, the agents had identified two groups of suspected international smugglers alleged to have approached U.S. Air Forces members regarding the purchase of firearms and explosives. Evidence indicated that gold, silver and narcotics were smuggled from Cairo to Rome, Tripoli and Athens.

f. Smuggling of Valuable Metals. The agents of the 5th Criminal Investigation Detachment at Bamberg during a routine check of vehicles on a highway near Würzburg, found a Jewish displaced person, who had six \$20 United States gold pieces on his person. A further check of the vehicle revealed approximately 232 pounds of bulk silver hidden in a secret compartment of the gasoline tank. It was learned that similar amounts of

silver had been previously transported in this manner from Berlin and delivered to another Jewish displaced person in Munich who had it made into silverware for sale through blackmarket channels. Investigation of the Munich confederate disclosed 130 pieces of 80 percent silver tableware, 42 fountain pens and 53 watches in his possession.

g. Automobile Thefts. Agents of the 14th Criminal Investigation Detachment at Hanau apprehended an alleged ring of automobile thieves consisting of six Germans and one British soldier. Twenty-two American privately-owned automobiles of recent manufacture had been stolen in Frankfurt and Bad Nauheim and taken to Hanover in the British Zone where they were stored pending sale to prospective buyers from the Russian Zone, Switzerland and Hamburg, Germany. The black market prices of the cars ranged from 30,000 to 75,000 Reichsmarks. A total of \$22,000 worth of stolen vehicles was recovered.

h. Apprehensions in Austria. The agents of the 12th Criminal Investigation Detachment in Vienna, Austria, succeeded in apprehending a large ring of Austrian criminals. Interrogation of the gang's members solved several hundred cases of housebreaking and larcenies committed in Vienna over a period of two to three years.

i. Recovery of Buried Funds. Richard Plagemann, ex-General and former Chief Intendant of the German Air Force, supplied information which enabled agents of the 11th Criminal Investigation Detachment and the British Public Safety agents, both of Berlin, to recover foreign exchange assets of the German Luftwaffe. These assets had been buried by Luftwaffe officers

in the woods adjoining a small town near Munich shortly before the end of World War II. The monies, sealed in metal containers, included \$5,995 in United States Federal Notes, 14,000 Swedish Kronen, 24,500 Spanish Pesetas, and 22,700 Portuguese Escudos. The funds were turned over to the Foreign Exchange Depository.

j. Agents of the 480th Criminal Investigation Detachment at Marburg apprehended seven Germans who allegedly had stolen food valued at approximately \$3,000 from the U.S. Army Quartermaster Depot in Giessen. The food was recovered and returned to military control. The Assistant Chief of the Giessen German Criminal Police was convicted of being the leader of the gang, and the members were sentenced to an aggregate of 15 years in prison.

k. Capture of Wilfred Helm. On 9 May a CID agent and a member of the German Criminal Police were murdered by Wilfred Helm, a 17-year old German prisoner who was being taken to Munich in the CID agent's sedan. The youthful criminal eluded capture until 19 June, when he was arrested by Belgian police officers in Liege. The murderer made a detailed confession of the crime.

21. Stolen and Recovered Property.

The following table shows types and dollar value of property
(47)
stolen and property recovered for the period 20 March to 20 June 1948.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND PROPERTY RECOVERED

Items	Property reported stolen	Property recovered
Ammunition	\$ 48.00	\$ 97.80
Clothing	32,304.80	23,135.80
Currency	30,381.40	79,718.50
Enemy and foreign material .	3,624.05	33,111.90
Food	6,754.38	42,500.13
Gasoline	373.75	3,225.25
Army equipment	92,891.42	99,828.74
Motor vehicles	15,477.00	70,356.00
Personal property	70,338.74	131,645.45
Post exchange supplies . . .	6,608.57	1,605.92
Tires	2,361.68	13,335.54
Weapons	175.00	383.00
Totals	\$ 261,338.79	\$ 498,944.03

(48)
INDUSTRIAL POLICE BRANCH

22. Administration.

Following the transfer of staff responsibility for the Industrial Police Branch from the Provost Marshal Division to the Logistics Division, personnel and equipment of the branch was moved to Heidelberg on 10 May 1948.

23. Strength.

On 30 April the strength of the industrial police in the U.S. zone of Germany was 14,620 which included 13,980 on duty and 640 in training.

24. Examination of Policemen.

By 15 April 1948, 14.7 percent of the industrial police had been examined as required by EUCOM letter of 22 December 1947. Screening of the remaining 85.3 percent had been started but delayed due to lack of information from the 7771st Document Center in Berlin and from the Land Bureaus of Criminal Identification.

25. Identification Cards.

A standard Identification Card for all industrial police was developed during the second quarter of 1948 and concurrences were obtained for its publication. The card was to be signed and issued by Post Provost Marshals.

26. Inspections.

Representatives of the Provost Marshal Division inspected industrial police employed by the U.S. Air Forces at Bremerhaven, Brück, Industriehafen and Roth to determine their efficiency and to render assistance where necessary.

27. Instruction and Publications.

Military Police students at Sonthofen were given four periods of instruction on 21 April to acquaint them with industrial police functions. Picture news stories were released to "Weekend" and "Heute" magazines during the first part of May in order to acquaint readers of these publications with the activities of the industrial police. Industrial Police Bulletin No.2 was published on 30 April and distributed.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM, Staff Memo No 17, 30 Apr 48; Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 6.
2. Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 34-37.
3. Hq EUCOM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 7-8.
4. Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 9.
5. Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 9-10; EUCOM Organizational Chart, 31 May 48; T/D No 303-1422-D, 20 Feb 48, Change 2, 17 May 48.
6. Ibid., pp 34-37; EUCOM Weekly Directive No 11, 18 Mar 48.
7. Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 38.
8. Ibid.; Ltr EUCOM, OPD, 25 Jun 48, file 319.1 subj: "Close-out Reports of Serious Incidents."
9. Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 39.
10. Ibid., Appendix, "G."
11. Ibid., Appendices "B" through "G."
12. Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 40-44.
13. Ibid., pp 45-47.
14. Ibid., pp 48-49.
15. Ibid., p 50.
16. Ibid., pp 50-51.
17. Ibid., pp 50-52; Master List, AG 220.712, PMG, 17 May 48, Master List of EUCOM Absentees, List No 10."
18. Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 53.
19. Ibid., p 54-55.
20. Ibid., p 55.
21. Ibid.

22. Ibid., pp 55-56.
23. Ibid., p 56.
24. EUCOM Weekly Directive No 17, 30 Apr 48; Cable SC-25113, 28 Jun 48.
25. Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 57.
26. EUCOM, SOP, No 65, 15 Nov 47; EUCOM Weekly Directive No 14, 9 Apr 48.
27. EUCOM, SOP No 72, 10 Mar 48; Ltr EUCOM, 8 Apr 48, file AG 729.3, PMG, subj: "European Command Safety Program."
28. Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 58-59.
29. Ibid., p 60.
30. Ibid., pp 61-62; Ltr, EUCOM, 31 Mar 48, file AG 014.12, PMG-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Operational Control of the German Railway Police to the German Railway Administration."
31. Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 62-64.
32. Ibid., pp 64-68 and Appendix "C".
33. Ltr EUCOM, 31 Mar 48, file AG 014.12, PMG-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Operational Control of the German Railway Police to the German Railway Administration"; "Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, 18 Jun 48.
34. Ibid., pp 11-14; Department of the Army Cir No 115, 23 Apr 48; EUCOM Weekly Directive No 24, 18 Jun 48.
35. Ltr EUCOM, 7 May 48, file AG 253 GPA-AGO, subj: "Confinement Facilities."
36. Ltr Department of the Army, 28 Apr 48, file PMGMP (43) 513, subj: "Return of Prisoner Patients to the Zone of Interior."
37. Ltr EUCOM, 30 Apr 48, file AG 654 GOT-AGO, subj: "Consolidation of Post Stockades in Germany."
38. Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 13-14.
39. EUCOM Cable SC-21976, 7 May 48; EUCOM Staff Memo No 21, 30 Apr 48.

40. Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 15.
41. Ibid., p 15.
42. Ibid., pp 16-19.
43. Ibid., pp 20-23.
44. Ibid., p 33.
45. Ibid., pp 24-25.
46. Ibid., pp 25-33.
47. Ibid., Appendix "C".
48. Hq EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 72-73; EUCOM Staff Memo No 21, 30 Apr 48, "Assignment of General Staff Responsibility for Labor Supervision"; Hq EUCOM, OPM, Industrial Police Branch, Information Bulletin No 2, 30 Apr 48.

Chapter XXI

CHIEF, SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

Chapter XXI

CHIEF, SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

ORGANIZATION

1. Organization and Personnel.

a. Changes in Organization. On 1 June 1948, Soldier Shows, which had been furnishing entertainment to occupation forces since V-E Day, were discontinued. (1) As a result, the 3d Special Services Company and the 7767th Special Services Band (the last Special Services band serving in the Command), both identified with soldier shows, were discontinued. (2) At the same time, the remaining duties of the Entertainment Branch of the Office of the Chief of Special Services, the procuring and controlling of Allied and German shows, were transferred to the 7729th Special Services Entertainment Center (3) which was reorganized and moved from Assmannshausen to Bad Nauheim.

b. Changes in Key Personnel. Lt. Col. Randolph B. Hubbard, Chief, Entertainment Branch, was placed in command of the reorganized 7729th Special

(4)
Services Entertainment Center. Maj. F. W. Merker, Chief of Allied Shows,
(5) was transferred to USAFE and replaced by Capt. B. F. Allen. (6) Capt. Anna
K. Hubbard, Chief of Soldier Shows, was transferred to the Recreation
(7) Branch and replaced by Capt. M. H. Turner of the 7729th Special Services
Entertainment Center. Meanwhile, W. S. Downey, Administrative Assistant
in the Technical Information Branch, became director of printing and art
display in that branch. J. E. Fawcett, was named assistant public re-
lations officer. Chart II shows the organizational structure of the Special
Services Division on 30 June 1948, including the names of the persons
(8) occupying the principal positions.

c. Strength. On 30 June 1948, persons employed by the Special
Services Division exclusive of the European Exchange System, included 23
officers, 2 warrant officers, 51 enlisted men, 462 U.S. and Allied civilians
and 41 German civilians. These figures represented a loss of one officer,
two enlisted men, six U.S. and Allied civilians and a gain of one warrant
officer and three German civilians since 31 March 1948. The U.S. and Allied
civilians employed in the Office of the Chief of Special Services numbered
58. The remainder, 328 hostesses, 61 librarians and 15 civilian actress
technicians, were employed in the field throughout the U.S. Zones of Germany
(9) and Austria.

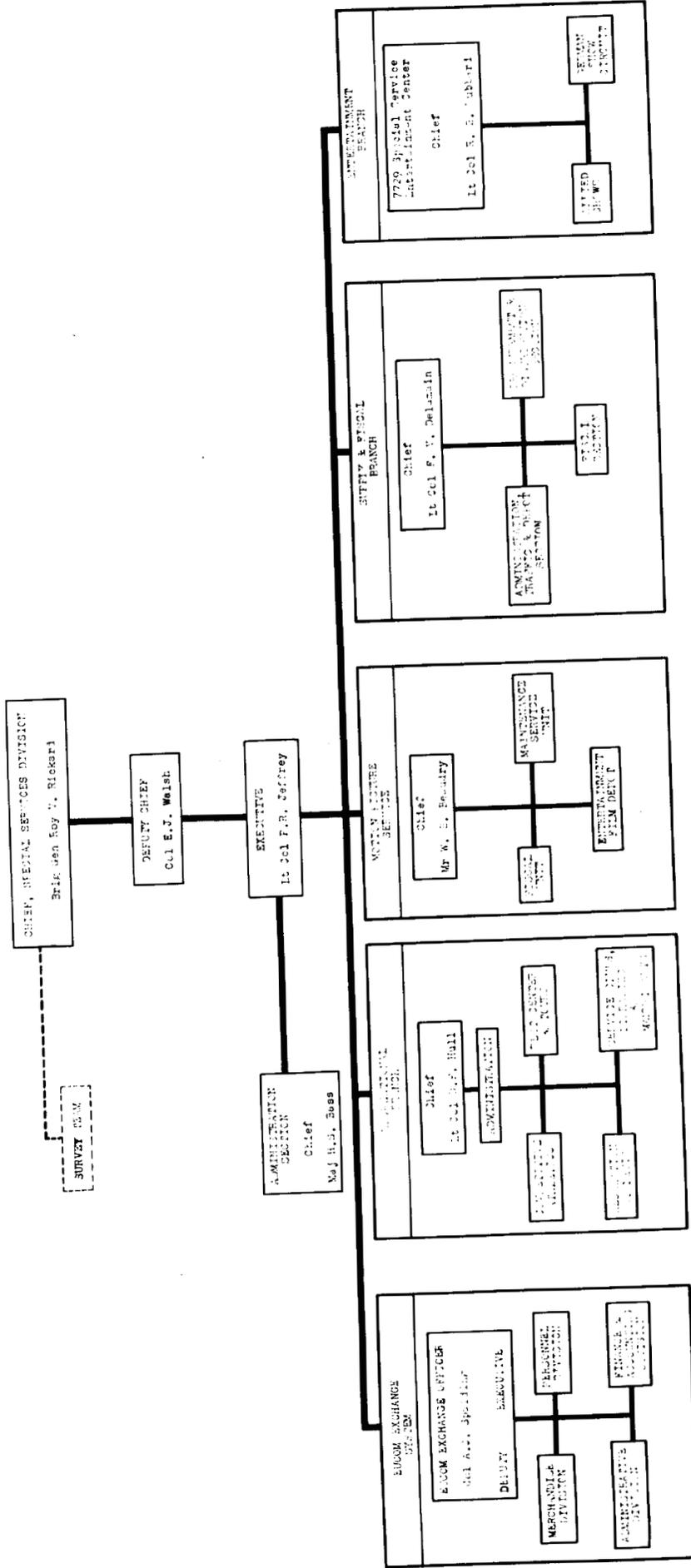
2. Athletic Program.

a. Schedule of Competitions. On 1 April, the Competitive Athletic
Section of the Recreational Branch announced the championship contests listed
in the following table. These had been agreed upon by the athletic officers
of the European Command at a meeting in Bad Nauheim on 2 March.

Chart II

ORGANIZATION
CHIEF, SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

21 APR 1948



SCHEDULE OF CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS

Sport	Date	Location
Table tennis	24 April	Augsburg
Bowling	5-9 May	Heidelberg
Volleyball	29 May	Wiesbaden
Badminton	5 June	Darmstadt
Track & Field (Regionals)	3-4 July	Nürnberg
" " (Semi-finals)	10-11 July	Heidelberg & Stuttgart
" " (Finals)	17 July	Nürnberg
WAC Softball (Home & Home)	16-18 July	
Golf	30 July	Frankfurt
Swimming & Diving	6-7 August	Nürnberg
Tennis	13 August	Garmisch
WAC Golf	27-28 August	Frankfurt
Softball	1-5 September	Erding Air Base
Baseball (Home & Home)	24 September	
WAC Tennis	16-18 September	Heidelberg
WAC Badminton	19-20 November	Darmstadt

b. Participation in Scheduled Events. Tennis matches held in Augsburg on 24 April were won by Ted Ball of USAFE, singles champion, and Robert Gordon and Jose Barcelona of Headquarters and Service Company, 862d Engineers, doubles champions. Six civilian men teams, 11 civilian women teams, and 16 military teams (men and women) participated in the bowling tournament in Heidelberg during 5-9 May. The following organizations were represented in the volleyball contests held in Wiesbaden on 29 May: USFA, 2d Constabulary Regiment, Wetzlar Military Post, Landsberg Military Post, Munich Military Post, 51st Constabulary Squadron, 970th CIC, First Division,

U.S. Army, Wiesbaden Military Post, Heidelberg Military Post, and Darmstadt Military Post. The Landsberg Military Post won the championship. Six organizations participated in the badminton tournament held in Darmstadt on 5 June: Darmstadt Military Post, USAFE, BPOE, Augsburg Military Post (individual entries only), Heidelberg Military Post, and Wiesbaden Military Post. Julius I. Randolph Jr., Office of Military Government, Bavaria (Augsburg Military Post) won the singles and Col. Calvin Teeler and Maj. Walter Scott, Landsing Air Post, USAFE, won the doubles.

c. Other Contests. In addition to the above, a WAC volleyball tournament was held in Bremerhaven during 13-17 April. Teams from the following stations played in the tournament: Frankfurt; Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary; BPOE; Constabulary School; and Wiesbaden. The 7704th WAC Detachment, Frankfurt, won first place and the 17th Major Port WAC Detachment, BPOE, won second place. The 18 EUCOM candidates for the Olympic boxing team participated in the All-Army Air Force championship bouts held in Chicago in June. The following eight EUCOM boxers won their bouts:

S/Sgt. Bolzar Lowenstien, 351st Inf (TRUST), APO 207
Sgt. John Bocknicka, 81st Eng Co, APO 403
Cpl. John Thomas, 16th NPS, APO 61
T/5 Arnold McTee, 2d Constabulary Regiment, APO 178
Pfc Marcelle Laborte, Rhein-Main Air Base, APO 57
Pfc Francisco Baracao, Hq Comd Squadron (USAFE), APO 633
Pfc Robert Jarett, 84th HT Co, APO 165
Pfc Ross Virgo, 1st Constabulary Squadron, APO 46

d. Exhibitions. To develop general interest in sports, the Recreation Branch of the Office of the Chief of Special Services sponsored

several athletic exhibitions. On 29 April, a Belgian boxing team consisting of 16 men boxed against the 1948 EUCOM boxing champions, in Frankfurt. The Americans won 12 bouts and the Belgians four. In May a boxing contest was held in Garmisch between Luxemburg and American teams. In the same month a fencing tournament was held in Wiesbaden. There were 11 individual contests held in saber, 11 in dueling sword, and 15 in foils. 1st Lt. Marcus Powernan, Headquarters, USAFE, Wiesbaden, won first place in saber and dueling sword and C. H. Doughty, International Relief Organization, Bad Kissingen, won first place in foils. In June, a 7-man tennis team from Denmark entertained sport enthusiasts in Darmstadt and Heidelberg. In addition the International Volleyball Association in Paris agreed to send a volleyball team to give exhibitions in the European Command in July and the Brunswick Company of Chicago arranged to send a bowling team (10) of two experts overseas for the same purpose.

3. Service Clubs.

a. The First Military District, U.S. Zone of Germany, became inoperative on 1 April and the administration of service clubs in that area (11) was placed on a military post level. Service clubs under the jurisdiction of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, were likewise placed under post administration when that unit was merged with the Frankfurt Military Post on 1 (12) May. During the period 1 April-30 June 1948, seven service clubs closed because of a transfer of troops or the inactivation of troop units. During the same period, 13 new clubs opened, thus giving the European Command a total of 106 service clubs on 30 June. The following tables indicate

service clubs closed, clubs opened, and the number servicing each major (13)
 command, with the approximate attendance at each club during the quarter.

SERVICE CLUBS OPENED AND CLOSED

Service Clubs Closed

<u>Name of Club</u>	<u>Administrative Responsibility</u>
GI Country Club	Frankfurt Military Post
AEF Club.	Frankfurt Military Post
Troop Coop, Munich-Rheims	USAFE
Zeppelinheim.	USAFE
"Circle C" Club	Berlin Military Post
Wolves Den.	BPOE
Nellingen Club.	Stuttgart Military Post

Service Clubs Opened

<u>Name of Club</u>	<u>Administrative Responsibility</u>
Anchor Club	Berlin Military Post
Hanau Signal Depot Club	Frankfurt Military Post
Breitengussbach Club.	Nürnberg Military Post
Kafertal-Mannheim	Heidelberg Military Post
New Isenburg.	USAFE
Grafenwöhr (five temporary field clubs).	Regensburg Military Post
Fontainebleau Depot.	AGRC
Nancy Service Club.	AGRC
Liege-Antwerp Club.	AGRC

b. Hostesses. The number of service club hostesses employed remained under the authorized strength of 400, as in the preceding quarter, principally because replacements requisitioned from the United States were slow in arriving. There were 35 hostesses whose employment terminated

either because of marriage, illness, personal reasons, or completion of contract. Meanwhile, 56 hostesses were employed, including 12 Red Cross hostesses, one EES employee, and 43 recruits from the United States, bringing the total number of service club hostesses to 328 on 30 June. An additional 51 hostesses were due from the United States in July. The table below shows the number of service clubs, and hostesses employed, in each major command.

(14)

CLUB ATTENDANCE BY MAJOR COMMANDS

Command	Clubs	Hostesses	Attendance
Headquarters, EUCOM		3	87,965
Berlin Military Post.	5	17	173,664
Frankfurt Military Post	11 (2)	31 (4)	470,470
Heidelberg Military Post.	6 (1)	23 (3)	244,955
Stuttgart Military Post	9 (1)	29 (2)	200,645
Darmstadt Military Post	2	7	69,629
Wetzlar Military Post	10 (1)	32 (3)	387,061
Munich Military Post.	5 (1)	18 (2)	318,725
Garmisch Military Post.	3	9	186,550
Augsburg Military Post.	2	7	119,851
Nürnberg Military Post.	11 (2)	32 (6)	464,735
Regensburg Military Post.	10	23	692,925
Würzburg Military Post.	3 (1)	8 (4)	171,600
USFA	5	23	345,205
USAFE	16 (3)	44 (5)	862,635
*AGRC	3	4	14,400
Bremerhaven POE	5	18	270,350
Totals.	106 (12)	328 (29)	5,081,365

* Figures for the month of June, only
 () Negro clubs and hostesses

c. Purchase of Food. Prior to 11 May 1948, service clubs in the European Command purchased food served gratuitously from EES snack bars at a 20 percent discount as the Red Cross Clubs had done previously. On 11 May, EUCOM Headquarters gave service clubs permission to make monthly

purchases from quartermaster commissaries amounting to 15 cents per person assigned to military units that they served. (16) It was expected that this action would result in a substantial saving to service clubs. In addition, in June, the Chief of Special Services requested that EUCOM Headquarters permit service clubs to have their laundry done by Quartermaster services. Up to 30 June, however, this permission had not been (17) granted.

4. Rest Centers.

The three rest centers located at Berchtesgaden, Chiemsee and Garmisch, in southern Germany, continued to accommodate military and civilian personnel assigned to the European Command including those belonging to USFA and USAFE. The number of vacationers visiting the three (18) rest centers during April, May and June is shown in the following table:

Rest center	April	May	June	Total
Berchtesgaden	10,325	12,111	12,635	35,071
Chiemsee	2,079	3,532	4,760	10,371
Garmisch	14,816	15,121	16,230	46,167
Totals	27,220	30,764	33,625	91,609

5. Tours.

a. Special Tours. Eleven special tours were sponsored by Special Services during April, May, and June-six to Switzerland, two to Luxemburg, and three to the Netherlands. The special tours to Switzerland comprised an Army Day Tour to Lugano, 3-6 April costing \$27; a Spring Festival Tour

to Zurich, 17-20 April, costing \$24; a Whitsun Horse Race Tour to Frauenfeld, 15-18 May, costing \$35; a Corpus Christi Day Parade Tour at Appenzell, 26-31 May, costing \$43; a Memorial Day Tour to Interlaken, 29-31 May, costing \$28; and a D-Day Tour to Lucerne, 5-7 June, costing \$22. The price of these tours to Switzerland, as well as other tours to that country mentioned below included travel from Karlsruhe, Germany, and return. The special tours to Luxemburg were: a Memorial Day Tour, 29-31 May offered at a cost of \$34 and a D-Day Tour on 5-7 June for the same price. Both tours were from Frankfurt, Germany and return. The three special tours to Amsterdam were conducted between 10 April and 2 May, in order to give vacationists an opportunity to visit the tulip fields. These tours were priced at \$43.20 for four days and five nights, or \$42.50 for three days and four nights, or \$19.20 for one day and two nights. Transportation costs to and from the Netherlands were borne by the tourist. (19)

b. New Tours. New tours were scheduled to Italy, Sweden, France and Switzerland. During April, a daily tour to Rome was started. It cost \$27.60 for seven days and six nights but did not include travel to and from Rome, nor lunches and dinners. Beginning on 4 June, an eleven-day tour went to Rome, Florence, Naples, and Capri. It ran every Friday thereafter and cost \$123. including travel from Garmisch. A four-day tour to Venice also started on 4 June. This tour offered every Friday, cost \$60. Special arrangements were made for tour members to travel to Rapallo in the Italian Riviera beginning in July. The cost of a seven-day trip to that city was set at \$80 for adults and \$50 for children under 10 years of age. Beginning on 7 June, a tour of seven days took vacationists to Copenhagen, Oslo, and

Stockholm. It ran every second Monday and cost \$134 from Copenhagen and return. On 18 June, a three-day bus tour to Strasbourg was initiated. It operated every Friday thereafter and cost \$34 from Frankfurt. Another tour to the same city began on Monday, 21 June. It ran every Monday thereafter and cost \$37.50 for four days. Beginning on 1 July, a daily tour was scheduled to take tourists to either Lucerne or Interlaken for one week at a cost of \$57.40. In addition, the Special Services Division made arrangements with the National Tourist Association in Italy and Switzerland for members of its Technical Information Section and the Stars and Stripes to visit those two countries in order that better tours there could be arranged.

(20)

c. Change in Copenhagen Tour. The price of the regular Copenhagen tour was changed. In order to permit a greater individual choice of food, tourists were required to pay for only five meals in advance for the seven-day trip to that city. Accordingly the price of the tours was reduced from \$54.50 to \$50.40.

d. Participation in Tours. The number of persons participating in the various tours, including trips on the Rhine in the Hitler Yacht, "Stadt Köln," during the period 1 April-30 June 1948, is shown in the table on the following page.

6. Manual Arts.

a. Staff. In April, Miss Lois Lord, Field Supervisor, returned to the United States and was replaced by Miss Eleanor Kerns, craft consultant. During the same month, Charles Willsie, a photo expert, and Miss Sally

Newhall, a craft expert, were employed, giving the Manual Arts Section
(22)
a total of seven employees. They were:

Mrs. Eugenie C. Nowlin, Director
Miss Eleanor Kerns, Field Supervisor
Miss Ruth Freese, Administrative Assistant
Charles Willisie, photo expert
Miss Sally Newhall, craft expert
S/Sgt. William F. Livsey, technical consultant
T/Sgt. Ralph Seay, in charge of supplies

PARTICIPATION IN TOURS

Tours	April	May	June	Total
Denmark	40	40	12	101
Holland (regular)	15	19	14	48
Holland (tulip)	81	45		126
Italy (Rome)	54	53	30	137
Italy (Rome-Florence, Naples & Capri)			125	125
Italy (Venice)			17	17
London	37	59	28	124
Luxemburg	46	50	42	138
Paris (seven-day)	116	111	157	384
Paris (weekend)	55	63	26	144
Rhine (Hitler Yacht)*		1,200	1,100	2,300
Riviera (French)	164	123	105	392
Scandinavia (Copenhagen, Oslo & Stockholm)			19	19
Strasbourg			8	8
Switzerland (seven-day)	354	355	402	1,111
Switzerland (weekend)	209	194	211	614
Totals	1,180	2,312	2,296	5,788

* Twelve trips were made in May and 11 in June.
Maximum passenger load was 100. Figures are
approximate, as tallies were not kept for each
trip.

b. Field Activities. During the period 1 April-30 June, repre-
sentatives of the Manual Arts Section made approximately 25 field trips in
various parts of the European Command to offer professional assistance.

Mrs. Nowlin visited the AGRC in France and Belgium to assist in a study to determine the feasibility of introducing craft shops and photo darkrooms in certain units of that Command. The study indicated that craft shops were too expensive to operate but that it would be sound policy to build photo darkrooms in the following: Paris, Carentan, Fontainebleau, Nancy, St. Avold, and Liege. During April and May, Sgt. Livsey and Mr. Willsie assisted in constructing four craft shops and two photo darkrooms for troops of the First Division U.S. Army in Grafenwöhr, thus bringing the total number of craft shops and photo darkrooms to approximately 106 and 90, respectively. (23)

c. Photo Contest. On 18 May 1948, the Department of the Army announced an All-Service Photography Contest to be held in the fall of 1948. The rules of the contest specified that only military personnel could participate, that four types of photographs, size 11" x 14" could be entered (The Army On and Off Duty, Landscapes and Architecture, People and Customs, and General Pictorial), and that the finals would be held in Washington on or about 15 February 1949. (24) Since EUCOM Headquarters had already announced an Amateur Photo Contest, open to civilians as well as to military personnel, it revised its directive to include the provisions (25) of the Department of the Army contest. (26)

7. Libraries.

a. Staff. On 1 April, there were 60 librarians employed in the European Command including the following three librarians in the Special Services Division: Miss E. Ebert, Chief Librarian; Miss Helen Frye, Field

Services Librarian; and Miss Catherine Hyatt, Supply Librarian. By the end of June, nine librarians in the field had terminated their contracts, six had been recruited locally (five dependents and one WAC), and six had arrived from the United States, bringing the total to 63. (27)

b. Special Conferences and Reports. On 22-23 April, a military post and command librarians conference was held in Bad Nauheim to discuss the new standing operating procedure which governed the accountability of library books. (28) In May, the Chief of Special Services requested that the Central Welfare Board, EUCOM, make nonappropriated funds available for the purchasing of children's books. The regulation prohibiting the use of non-appropriated funds for the benefit of children of dependents of personnel of the European Command was upheld, however, and the request was not favorably considered. The following month, librarians ceased submitting monthly reports to the Special Services Division in accordance with a directive from EUCOM Headquarters. At a later date these reports were replaced by a consolidated library report submitted each month by military post librarians. (29)

c. Library Services at Grafenwöhr. In April, two librarians were assigned to the First Infantry Division, U.S. Army, which was training in Grafenwöhr. They established library book centers in the orderly rooms of 13 companies, put bookmobiles on the road, and made plans to service the 16th Infantry Regiment with another bookmobile in July. In addition, they were to spend \$200 per month for magazines. At the end of the first month, 4,000 books were in the hands of troops in that area. (30)

d. Visits to the Field. The Field Services Librarian continued to spend most of her time visiting military organizations. In June she was instrumental in opening a EUCOM reference library in the Heidelberg Military Post Library. During the period 1 April-30 June, the Field Services Librarian and the Chief Librarian visited the following organizations:

(31)

Unit	Date
BPOE	8-9 April
Darmstadt Military Post.	7 May
Stuttgart Military Post.	10 May
USAFE.	11-18 May
Garmisch Military Post	19-21 May
*Nürnberg Military Post	9-12 June
*Grafenwöhr Sub-Post.	10 June
Rhein-Main Air Base.	15-18 June
Wiesbaden Military Post.	" " "
Wetzlar Military Post.	28-30 June
* Visited by the Chief Librarian	

e. Library Budget. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Commander in Chief, EUCOM, approved a library budget from nonappropriated funds for the fiscal year 1949 consisting of \$262,428 for librarians' salaries and \$211,037 for books, periodicals, and supplies. Of these amounts, \$65,998.89 was for the salary of 68 librarians and \$89,886.50 was for reading material and supplies. The Central Welfare Board, EUCOM, approved spending during the next fiscal year a sum amounting to about \$40,000. This had been left over from a grant made by the Board to pay library employees during the fiscal year 1948.

The Chief of Special Services submitted a library budget to the Department of the Army for the fiscal year 1949 including \$220,084 for librarians' salaries and \$211,447.60 for books and supplies. At the end of June, however it was not known how much money the Department of the Army would grant for the operation of libraries in the European Command during the fiscal year 1949. (32)

f. Distribution of Books. From 1 April to 30 June 1948, the Library Section distributed 16,252 cloth bound books, 10,000 paper bound books and a large quantity of library supplies to the various libraries in the European Command. On 30 June, there were 217 libraries (including 5 bookmobiles), 162,934 books in library depots, 20,107 books in library deposits, and 539,205 books in libraries, making a total of 722,246 books in the European Command. In addition to the 63 Army librarians serving on 30 June there were 38 enlisted men and women and German employees engaged in library work throughout the Command. (33)

ENTERTAINMENT

8. Soldier Shows.

Before the soldier shows were discontinued on 1 June, ten shows still on the road entertained approximately 36,000 persons during April and May. Twenty-five civilian actress technicians were working with soldier shows when the shows were discontinued. Twelve of these returned to the United States, 10 were assigned to the First Division, U. S. Army, in

German shows up to this time indicated that 59 Class X (complete shows) and 184 German bands were engaged. The cost for single performances, or approximately \$87 for a show and \$50 for a band, was the same as during (38) January-March 1948.

11. Motion Pictures.

a. Types of Films Shown. The Army-Navy Screen Magazine, one of the four types of films released by the Motion Picture Service, Department of the Army, was renamed the Armed Forces Screen Reports since it served all the armed forces of the United States. The four types of films shown in the European Command were features, short subjects, news reels, and the Armed Forces Screen Reports. The Entertainment Film Depot in Bad Nauheim received 194 35mm prints (50 titles) and 280 16mm prints (56 titles) from the United States. During the same time, it returned to the United States, or to the MGM Distribution Corporation Exchange in Paris, or burned, a total of 298 35mm prints and 488 16mm prints in accordance with instructions from the originating motion picture companies. Some of the features released in the European Command were:

Summer Holiday
T-Men
My Wild Irish Rose
A Double Life
The Naked City
The Bishop's Wife
To the Ends of the Earth
The Senator was Indiscreet
The Captain from Castile
Miracle of the Bells
Treasure of Sierra Madre
Call Northside 777

Unconquered
 Forever Amber
 Monsieur Verdoux
 Fort Apache

b. Status of Theaters. Six 35mm theaters closed and two new ones opened, bringing the number of 35mm theaters to 104 at the end of June. The number of 16mm theaters totaled 164, approximately the same as at the beginning of April. The 35mm theaters closed and those opened are listed below.

35mm Theater Closed	Location
Window Corner Theater	Bremerhaven
Air Port Theater	Rhein-Main
Hollywood Theater	Nordenham (in Bremen)
Alpine Theater	Lenggries
Benoit Theater	Erlangen
Walhalla Theater	Wiesbaden
35mm Theater Opened	Location
Evening Star Theater	Hanau
Commander Theater	Camp Lindsey (in Wiesbaden)

c. Maintenance Activities. Statistics indicated that during the period April-June 1948, the maintenance and service units of the Motion Picture Branch installed new equipment in five theaters, made 11 emergency calls, 102 service calls, six surveys, and dismantled equipment in seven theaters.

d. Attendance at Film Showings. There was an attendance of

approximately 470,000 at 16mm exhibitions and an attendance of approximately 1,730,000 at 35mm exhibitions.

c. Distribution Through Branch Offices. In order to facilitate control of motion picture films, the two motion picture branch offices at Bad Nauheim and Munich were combined with the regional offices in those two cities. For that reason, the Motion Picture Branch of the Special Services Division distributed motion picture films through an Entertainment Film Depot at Bad Nauheim, two regional offices, one at Bad Nauheim and another at Munich, and a 16mm branch office at Karlsruhe. (39)

12. Bands.

a. Training. The 7701st EUCOM Band Training Unit at Kafertal, Germany, began its third regular course of instruction on 3 April with an enrollment of 85 students. Additional students enrolled at a later date, and on 25 June, there were 53 white and 36 negro graduates. On 9 April, the 7764th Band, a negro organization which had been receiving unit instruction since February, completed training and moved to the Kitzingen Training Center. The following month, the 33 white and 2 negro students enrolled in the supplementary musicians' course since 1 March also graduated and a volunteer refresher course was started for warrant officer band leaders to prepare them for a Regular Army examination. In June, the 7701st EUCOM Band Training Unit was redesignated the 7701st Band Training School in order to conform with policies governing EUCOM service schools. AFN, Frankfurt began broadcasting recorded musical programs prepared by its faculty, every Friday at 0930 hours. After completion of the third (40) (41)

regular course of training during the same month, the band school began preparing for an advanced course for noncommissioned officers assigned to (42) EUCOM Army bands.

b. Transfer of Personnel. At the beginning of April, Lt. Gen. C. R. Huebner, Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, directed that all in-operative bands transfer their personnel to other bands in the European Command simultaneously with a current recruiting campaign for musicians. Accordingly, musicians were transferred out of the following bands: the 10th Constabulary Band at Sonthofen, the 15th Constabulary Band at Füssen, the 28th Army Band at Würzburg, and the 61st Army Band at Darmstadt. At the end of June, two warrant officer band leaders of the Band Training School were placed on detached service with the 7731st Special Services Supply Depot at Aschaffenburg to assist in an inventory and classification (43) of musical instruments.

c. Names and Locations. On 30 June, there were 22 bands in the European Command, including the four inoperative bands mentioned above. The names and locations of these bands are listed in the following table.

13. Special Entertainers.

Special Services Division was host to a number of screen stars and soloists who entertained in various parts of the European Command. From 28 May to 5 June, Lauritz Melchior Danish-American opera, screen and radio star, and Ezra Rachlin, a young American pianist and conductor, entertained troops in Grafenwöhr, Nürnberg, Heidelberg, and Berlin. Lana Turner and her manager visited enlisted men's clubs in Munich, Garmisch, Erding, Nürnberg,

and Heidelberg during 19-25 June. Due to Miss Turner's illness it was necessary for her to shorten her itinerary. Tony Martin, Hollywood film singer, and Pat Dodd, British pianist, entertained troops in Berlin, (45) Wetzlar, Giessen and Wiesbaden between 21 and 25 June.

EUROPEAN COMMAND BANDS

Name of Band	Location
28th Army Band	Wurzburg
29th " "	Wetzlar
30th " "	Munich
49th " "	Vienna
61st " "	Darmstadt
298th " "	Berlin
314th " "	Garmisch
421st " "	Bremerhaven
423d " "	Frankfurt
425th " "	Bamberg
*427th " "	Mannheim
*7764th Band	Kitzingen
7765th "	Nürnberg
First Infantry Division Band	Bad Tolz
7701st EUCOM Band Training School Band	Kafertal
2d Constabulary Regiment Band.	Augsburg
4th " " "	Vienna
6th " " "	Schweinfurt
10th " " "	Sonthofen
11th " " "	Straubing
14th " " "	Fritzlar
15th " " "	Füssen

* Negro Bands

SUPPLY AND FISCAL

14. Procurement and Distribution.

a. Dayroom Furniture. On 2 April, EUCOM Headquarters announced a plan by which military organizations could purchase furniture for their dayrooms without having to pay for it at the time of purchase. The announcement stated that: (1) military organizations including those of company level could order furniture from the Office of the Chief of Special Services, which had been allotted a special fund by the Central Welfare Board, EUCOM, to finance that program; (2) military organizations could pay for the equipment in monthly installments to the Custodian, Central Welfare Fund, EUCOM. In accordance with this plan, the Chief of Special Services spent approximately \$820,000 for furniture which he expected would reach 90 percent of the dayrooms in the European Command by the end of July. He placed orders with firms in the United States, Egypt, and Europe, including Germany, for chairs, tables, book cases, writing desks, and coffee tables. Expenditures were between \$155,000 and \$200,000 for these items.

b. Property Records. Prior to April 1948, the Supply and Fiscal Branch of the Office of the Chief of Special Services maintained only one property account--a stock record account in which all property (purchased from either appropriated or nonappropriated funds) was entered. During April and May three separate accounts were established as follows: a stock record account for all property purchased with appropriated funds and certain types of property purchased with nonappropriated funds; a property

record account for nonappropriated property sold to military units or expended in the Special Services Division; and a library account for (46) library supplies purchased with appropriated and nonappropriated funds.

15. Fiscal.

a. Reduction in 1949 Budget. The Special Services nonappropriated budget for the fiscal year 1949, originally amounting to \$3,614,501, was disapproved by the Commander in Chief in March. A revised budget of \$2,500,000 (including an expenditure of \$767,867.90 for the first quarter of 1949) was approved. In addition, EUCOM Headquarters notified the Chief of Special Services that the Department of the Army had approved an appropriated budget for Special Services for the fiscal year 1949 amounting to \$224,650. The Budget and Fiscal Division, EUCOM, approved an appropriated budget for Special Services for the fiscal year of 1950 amounting to \$1,408,997. This budget was awaiting the Commander in Chief's approval before going to the Department of the Army.

b. Reduction in Personnel. The above reduction in the 1949 non-appropriated fund budget made it necessary for the Chief of Special Services to modify contemplated expenses. He directed that a 25 percent cut be made in civilian administrative personnel employed by Special Services. In addition, the program calling for the expenditure of \$12,000 for bowling shoes and for 96 juke boxes at \$680 each was cancelled and the amount to be (47) spent on manual arts supplies was reduced from \$270,072 to \$100,000.

16. Transportation and Storage.

a. Supply Depot. Special Services finished moving its supply depot from Blexen to Aschaffenburg in April. When the move was completed, EUCOM Headquarters authorized the 7731st Special Services Depot Company (consisting of four officers and 40 enlisted men) which operated the depot, to employ 250 locally recruited persons. During the same month, the supply depot installed a shop to repair juke boxes and other electrical apparatus, using equipment that the American Red Cross returned to Special Services after closing its repair shop at Rheinau. In May, the Central Welfare Fund, EUCOM, purchased the 330 bowling alleys belonging to EES and gave the Chief of Special Services control over them. As a result, the depot at Aschaffenburg began stocking bowling alley supplies.

b. Distribution of Supplies. Statistics maintained by the Traffic and Depot Section showed that during the period 1 April-30 June 1948, 90 pool tables from the United States and five tons of library books from USFA were received at the supply depot at Aschaffenburg. In the same period, 65 cases of library books were sent to the Information Control Division, OMG, in Wurttemberg-Baden and to the U.S. Information Center at Stuttgart, and 10 pianos from the 7729th Special Services Entertainment Center at Assmannshausen were transferred to the First Infantry Division, in Grafenwöhr. A claim for \$1,500 was filed with the Claims Section, Logistics Division, (48) EUCOM, for supplies pilfered during transit from the United States.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

17. General.

The Technical Information Section handled all press releases and printing, and managed the radio broadcasts for the Special Service Division.

18. Press.

During the period under review, the Technical Information Section of the Office of the Chief of Special Services released 432 news items. These covered service clubs, tours, rest centers, libraries, manual arts, shows (soldier, Allied, and German), motion pictures, radio broadcasts and athletics.

19. Printing.

Printing done during the quarter included 72,000 copies (13 issues) of "SPOTLIGHT"--a technical information bulletin published weekly, 5,211 booklets, and 6,300 posters covering various forms of recreation and entertainment. The Printing Section published a large number of posters, cartoons, and charts, completed a reference file for picture negatives and prints, and constructed a photo dark room. (49)

20. Radio.

In May, Cpl. Jack Parsons returned to the United States and the radio program "PRESENTING PARSONS" was replaced by "SUNDAY AT ONE" a recorded program made by outstanding members of the film and radio world

visiting the European Command. The other three regular radio programs sponsored by Special Services, namely BAVARIAN BOOKSTALL, COFFEE TIME, AND SPECIAL FIFTEEN, continued as in the past. Spot announcements and special broadcasts were made from time to time.

(50)

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FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, EUCOM, Hq Sp Sv, 1 Apr 48, subj: "Phase-out of Soldier Shows."

17. Cf 13 above, p 27.
18. Interview with M/Sgt Samuel W. Alexy, Rec Br, Rest Center, Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 27 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, ch 2, sec VI, p 16.
19. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Ch 21, Sec VII, p 17.
20. Interview with M/Sgt Samuel W. Alexy, Rec Br, Tours Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 23 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Ch 2, Sec VII, pp 17-20.
21. Ibid.
22. Interview with Mrs. E.C. Nowlin, Director of Manual Arts, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 23 Mar 48; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Ch 3, Sec X, pp 34-38.
23. Ibid.
24. Cir 144, DA, 18 May 48, subj: "All Service Photography Contest."
25. Ltr, EUCOM, 17 Mar 48, file AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, subj: "Army Photography Contest for US Military and Civilian Personnel."
26. Ltr, EUCOM, 29 Jun 48, file AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, subj: "1948 EUCOM Photo Contest and All Service Photo Contest Eliminations."
27. Interview with Miss E. Ebert, Chief Librarian, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 26 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Chief of Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Ch 2, Sec IX, pp 28-33.
28. Ibid., SOP 109, EUCOM, 13 Apr 48, subj: "Accountability for Special Service Library Books."
29. Cf 27 above; Cir 101, EUCOM, 15 Dec 47, subj: "Nonappropriated Funds"; Weekly Directive 22, EUCOM, 4 Jun 48, Sec XV.
30. Cf 19 above, Ch 2, Sec IX, pp 32-33.
31. Ibid., pp 30-33.
32. Cf 27 above.
33. Ibid.

34. Cf 19 above, Ch 4, Sec XII, pp 42-45.
35. Interview with Capt F.F. Allen, Chief, Allied Shows, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 23 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Chief of Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Ch 4, Sec XIII, pp 45-46.
36. SOP 83, EUCOM, 20 May 48, subj: "Employment of German Nationals, Stateless, Displaced and Indigenous Persons as Civilian Entertainers."
37. Stars and Stripes, 19 Jun 48, p 1.
38. Cf 19 above, Ch 4, Sec XIV, pp 47-48.
39. Interview with Mr. R.W. Beaudry, Chief, Motion Picture Br, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 30 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Ch 3, Sec XI, pp 39-41.
40. Interview with Sgt 1st Class Harvey E. Raab, Chief of Music Section, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 17 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Sp-Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Ch 1, Sec II, p 2.
41. Cf 19 above, Ch 1, Sec II, Band Section, p 3.
42. Ibid.
43. Interview with Sgt 1st Class Harvey E. Raab, Chief Music Section, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 17 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Ch 1, Sec 11, pp 3 & 5.
44. Ibid.
45. Cf 19 above, Ch 1, Sec III, pp 6-7.
46. EUCOM, Weekly Directive 13, 2 Apr 48, Sec XIII, "Dayroom Equipment and Furniture"; Interview with T. W. Roach, Chief, Proc and Distr Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 31 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Chief of Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Ch 5, Sec XV, pp 49-52.
47. Interview with I. Blumefeld, Chief of Fisc Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 31 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Ch 5, Sec XV, pp 52-55.
48. Interview with Capt C. E. High, Chief of the Traf and Dep Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 31 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Ch 5, Sec XV, pp 55-56; Ltr, EUCOM, 21 May 48, file AG 418 GPA-AGO, Subj: "Bowling Alleys."

49. Cf 19 above, Ch 1, Sec IV, pp 8-12.
50. Interview with Mr. D. L. Hearn, Radio Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 30 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Ch 1, Sec III, pp 8-9.

Chapter XXII

EUCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM

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

Chapter XXII

EUCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Organization.

On 1 April 1948, the EUCOM Exchange System (EES), a branch of Special Services Division, began to operate under a new organizational structure. The divisions and subdivisions of this revised structure are shown in Chart III appended to this chapter. In addition to the divisions shown, there were two buying offices, one at Berne, Switzerland, and the other at Paris, France. During the quarter under review, there were no changes in the Headquarters organization. In the field, on 31 March, the Würzburg Post Exchange was transferred from Regional Office No. 1 to Regional Office No. 2, and on 1 June the regional exchange offices were internally reorganized.

2. Functions.

During April, May, and June, detailed functions of the divisions and offices of EES Headquarters and of field organizations were published, an outline of which is shown in Chart IV appended to this Chapter. (2)

3. Changes in Key Personnel.

Several changes in key personnel occurred during the quarter under review. On 9 April, Maj. J. Leslie Spellman was appointed Merchandise Manager (formerly called Chief of Merchandise Division) in place of A. H. Anger. On 5 May, Maj. William B. Cook was appointed Chief of the Personnel Division, replacing Lt. Col. Leslie Spinks. On 25 May, Maj. E. V. McClellan, formerly Commanding Officer at Aschaffenburg Exchange Depot, was appointed Executive Officer and Accountable Officer at the Ansbach Exchange Depot. On 28 June, Maj. Bertram Baker was appointed Executive Officer and Chief of the Administration Division, in place of Maj. William B. Hardin, who, on the same date, replaced R. N. Armstrong as Director of the Automotive Activities Center. Personnel filling key positions in the organization on 30 June 1948 (3) were:

EUCOM Exchange Officer	Col. A.C. Spalding
Deputy Exchange Officer.	Harris Gray, Jr.
Executive Officer.	Maj. Bertram Baker
Legal Counsel, U.S.	James Bradley
Legal Counsel, Continental	H.L. Baswitz
Management Counsel, Organization & Manpower	R. D. Mactavish
Management Counsel, Plans & Coordination	Maj. Charles M. Tharp
Management Counsel, Statistics	C. P. Gard
Fiscal Counsel	Lt. Col. Paul E. Benn
Chief, Security Offices.	Lt. Col. S.E. Minikes
Chief, Sales Promotion & Training Office	George Corsiglia
Chief, Administration Division	Maj. Bertram Baker

Chief, Personnel Division	Maj. William E. Cook
Merchandise Manager	Maj. J. L. Spellman
Chief, Finance & Accounting Division. . .	Marlin Haas
Director, Automotive Center	Maj. William B. Hardin
Adjutant 7738th EES Group	Capt. Walter Williams
Regional Exchange Officer, Region No. 1 .	Col. Ulric N. James
Regional Exchange Officer, Region No. 2 .	Col. Ben R. Jacobs
Commanding Officer, Ansbach Exchange Depot	Lt. Col. L.S. Parody
Executive Officer, Ansbach Exchange Depot	Maj. E.V. McClellan

4. Regional Exchange Offices.

a. Reorganization. In line with the transfer of many of the functions of the former Operations Division of Headquarters to the regional exchange offices, the regional offices were internally reorganized, becoming in effect, operations divisions in the field. In the reorganization, emphasis was placed upon delegation of responsibilities and authority to post level exchange systems. The structure of the reorganized regional offices is indicated in Chart V. (4)

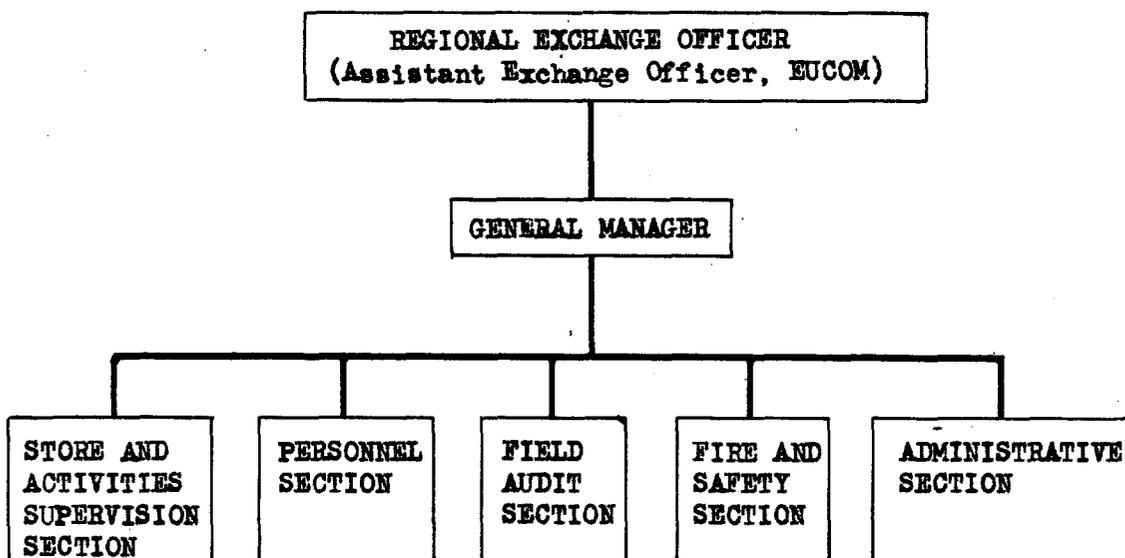
b. Functions. Generally the regional offices were made responsible for: supervising, inspecting and policing of post exchanges assigned to them in accordance with policies and standing operating procedures laid down by EES Headquarters; recommending changes in policies and procedures to the EUCOM Exchange Officer; standardizing of post exchange operations; and providing technical instruction and advice to post level personnel upon all aspects of post exchange procedures. The specific responsibilities of the Regional Exchange Officer, the General Manager and the several sections of the regional offices were outlined as follows: (5)

1. Regional Exchange Officer: Responsible to the EUCOM Exchange Officer for the operation of exchanges under his command, and for compliance with all EES and EUCOM policies, regulations and directives.
2. General Manager: Under general direction of the Regional Exchange Officer, responsible for supervision over all staff sections of the Regional Exchange Office and coordination of activities of subordinate echelons.
3. Store and Activities Supervision Section: Responsible for supervising, inspecting, and advising upon the operation of all post exchange retail outlets, food and beverage installations, breweries, services, and garage installations, and for supervising the operations and maintenance of all organic transportation and equipment assigned to post exchanges.
4. Personnel Section: Responsible for supervising, inspecting, and advising upon the duties of the post exchange personnel offices and for personnel administration in the Regional Exchange Office.
5. Field Audit Section: Responsible for active supervision over all post exchange fiscal operations within the region, and the organization and control of field audit teams, including a property audit team, for auditing of accounts of all post exchanges in the region.
6. Fire and Safety Section: Responsible for conducting security, safety, and fire prevention inspections of all post exchanges within the region.
7. Administrative Section: Responsible for providing all administrative services required by the Regional Exchange Officer, including a motor pool and a courier service.

c. Strength. The number of employees at the regional office was reduced from 210 on 15 March to 179 on 15 June 1948. In view of a new Table of Authorization which limited Regional Exchange Office No. 1 to 66 employees and No. 2 to 58, a further reduction of forces was to follow in succeeding
(6)
months.

Chart V

ORGANIZATION OF A REGIONAL EXCHANGE OFFICE



5. Problems Arising from Reorganization.

The first major problems confronting EES administration officials during the quarter under review were those presented by the reorganization which became effective on 1 April 1948. In addition to the problem of reducing personnel to the required number, was the necessity of revising operations and procedures so that the functions of the respective offices might be carried out with the reduced staff. (7)

a. Reduction of Personnel. The order reestablishing EES Headquarters specified the total number of personnel for the branches of each division or office. While it was believed by the officials of some of the offices that the number of personnel allotted was not sufficient to carry out

normal operations, no increases in tables of authorization were allowed. By 1 May the number of surplus personnel was reduced to 224, including 186 in the overstrength category and 38 so-called "casuals" (individuals released from their former positions and temporarily assigned to a casual pool in the Personnel Division to do odd jobs while awaiting separation or reassignment). One obstacle to reduction of surplus personnel was the inadvisability of terminating, without cause, binding contracts which were only partially completed. Also, in most instances, surplus personnel could not be assigned to positions outside of Headquarters because their grade levels were too high for placement in field openings at post level. By 1 June, however, the total number of surplus personnel had been reduced to 106, including 38 casuals. It was expected that the number of employees of EES offices would drop to approximately the allocated strength by 1 August 1948--
(8)
the deadline date set for the reduction to be accomplished.

b. Revisions of Procedures. In order to reduce the work load and to increase efficiency and economy of operations, many revisions in operating procedures in the field and in the various divisions and branches were made. A revision, for example, of the budget system, put into effect in May, provided for projection of EES operations a month in advance. Under the revised method of preparing the budget, regional offices received the forecasts of individual post exchange operations and established the wages, expenses and profit goals for them so as to obtain an overall net profit of 6 percent for the regional area as a whole. Goals for post exchanges lying outside the areas of the regions were established by Headquarters. The Ansbach Depot and offices of Headquarters also made projections of their operating expenses two

weeks in advance of an operating period. All projections from the field and Headquarters were then consolidated by the Fiscal Council into one operating budget for the entire EUCOM Exchange System. These projections delegated the responsibility for the budget to the lowest echelon and were intended to provide a means of controlling expenses; to forecast future operations and enable the exchange management to analyze operating results; to permit exchange and regional offices to take steps to correct discrepancies in operation before they occurred; and to provide the EUCOM Exchange Officer with an overall budget of exchange operations for an ensuing fiscal period. Other projects under study on 30 June included: improved methods of making inventories; a revision of the merchandise structure, better distribution of merchandise, and the reclassification of exchanges and the categories of merchandise to be carried by each. (9)

(10)

6. Problems Arising from Currency Conversion.

a. EES Planning to Meet Increased Operating Expenses. When it became apparent in May that the long contemplated German currency reform was imminent, plans were prepared to offset the expected increase in EES operating expenses. Because of its large number of German employees, its German procurement, and its freight, telephone and repair bills, it was estimated that an additional sum, ranging from \$350,000 at a 15-cent mark to some \$1,400,000 at a 30-cent mark, would be required. Since neither the rate nor the date of revaluation were known in advance, EES made preparations to inaugurate new prices on the basis of any valuation that might be put on the new currency. Price increases on beer were actually put into effect on 25 May before

reevaluation occurred. Increases in prices on groceries, snack bar items, services, cigarettes and other items of retail merchandise were planned. To insure raising of the required additional revenue, the increases were to be upon "sure sale" items, but new prices were not to exceed those for similar items in the United States.

b. New Prices Approved. At a conference on 18 June, attended by the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, the Chief of Special Services Division, and EUCOM Exchange officials, it became known that a 30-cent mark would be adopted and that, in order to offset part of the added operating expenses, one-third of the local dollar payroll of EES and its guarding services would be borne by the German economy. In view of these facts, the proposed price increases on the 20-cent mark basis were approved for most items including an increase to 12½ cents per package on cigarettes. New prices in general on retail merchandise were approved with the limitation that the increases would not amount to more than 10 percent of the current selling price. In the case of German manufactured items, increases over 10 percent were authorized only upon receipt of new shipments.

c. Concessionaire Service Prices. Proposed prices for services rendered by concessionaires were to be based on a 30-cent mark, but it was realized they would be too high in comparison with prices in the United States for the same type of services. The Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, agreed, therefore, that one-third of the payroll of the employees of concessionaires also be borne by the German economy. By this arrangement concessionaire service prices were to be based on a 20-cent mark, with the

exception of prices on garage services, which it was believed, would still be too high on a 20-cent mark basis. Accordingly a flat rate price of \$1 an hour for labor, comparable to a 15-cent mark, and similar flat rate prices for other garage services were established.

d. Additional Revenue Required. On the basis of assumption by the German economy of one-third of German payroll costs, it was considered that additional revenue needed would approximate \$1,000,000 instead of the \$1,400,000 previously estimated for the 30-cent mark. The price increases approved by the Deputy Chief of Staff were to remain firm until 1 August at which time upward or downward revisions were to be made as found necessary. It was expected, however, that the new prices would produce the greater part of the additional revenue required and that the remainder would be taken care of by other reductions in operating expenses.

e. Other Problems. Upon announcement that the currency reform would be effective on 20 June, all EES installations were closed on 21 June to put into effect the price increases. Technical directives, totaling some 50 pages, were prepared and distributed to the field to guide post exchange officers in making the changes. When exchanges reopened, a considerable number of complaints about the price increases were made by customers. The cigarette price of 12½ cents a package, which had been previously approved, was rescinded by EUCOM two days after the exchanges reopened and a price of 9 cents a package was ordered. This lowered the additional estimated income from sales some \$350,000 monthly and meant that the sum would have to be raised in another manner. Other complications arising from the currency reform, included matters pertaining to the manner and method of payment of

wages and salaries, procurement liabilities and losses, and further price increases. To offset procurement losses, the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, directed that EES be permitted to purchase new Deutsche marks at the old Reichsmark price of 10 cents each in the amount of one month's average purchase of Reichsmarks.

POLICY MATTERS

7. General.

During the quarter under review a number of recommendations on matters of policy were made by the Noncommissioned Officers Committee and the EUCOM Exchange Council. At its quarterly meeting, held 14-15-16 April, the NCO Committee discussed certain matters on which recommendations had previously been made but which were still considered unsolved. Recommendations on matters coming under the jurisdiction of the EUCOM Exchange Officer pertained to more frequent sanitary inspections of snack bars; stocking of low-priced merchandise items within the reach of the enlisted man's pocketbook; increased tobacco ration; post exchange personnel; and clothing for small children. These were left by the EUCOM Exchange Council for handling by the EUCOM Exchange Officer. Recommendations were made by the Council to the Commander in Chief relative to the handling of the tobacco ration, stocking of military goods, merchandise in transit, the sale of French POL coupons, and non-German concessionaires.

(11)

8. Tobacco Ration.

On the basis of a suggestion by the Noncommissioned Officers Committee, the Commander in Chief on 18 May approved a new method of selling the tobacco ration. Accordingly the new ration cards issued in June were redesigned so that under each date column there appeared for punching a number corresponding to the number of the tobacco ration coupon valid as of that date.

(12)

9. Stocking of Military Goods.

The suggestion of the Noncommissioned Officers Committee that EES procure for sale quantities of better quality chevrons, hashmarks, collar insignia and jeweler's rouge was disapproved by General Clay on the grounds that a wide variety of insignia was not desirable. He suggested, however, that EES keep on hand catalogs of United States firms carrying military goods to make it possible for customers seeking such goods to order them by mail.

(13)

10. Merchandise in Transit.

The Commander in Chief modified EES plans to maintain merchandise in transit to the value of approximately \$4,300,000 each month. Only "must" and "essential" items which averaged around \$3,000,000 per month were specifically approved for procurement. The remaining \$1,300,000 which was the previously planned figure for all procurement of "desirable" and "luxury" items was to be reduced as a result of the Commander in Chief's disapproval of procurement of such items outside Germany during June and July.

(14)

11. Sale of French POL Coupons.

With reference to a suggestion that EES enter into a general contract with all ESSO stations in France in order to simplify travel in that country, the Commander in Chief held that expansion of EES to facilitate recreational travel was not justified, established policy being that EUCOM personnel traveling for pleasure use facilities available locally. In this connection, a system was established by French officials which provided for the sale of POL coupon sheets to tourists through French banks. Attempts were made to extend this procedure in order to enable EES to discontinue
(15)
the sale of French POL coupon sheets.

12. Non-German Concessionaires.

Established policy that EES employ no non-German concessionaires, except where necessary supplies or necessary services could not be supplied otherwise, was again applied to several applications for concessions by non-German firms. Proposed contracts which were disapproved included one for the establishment of two textile and finding shops, and one for an automobile radio repair shop in Frankfurt. It was pointed out by the Commander in Chief that the policy did not apply to non-German firms operating in the occupied zone, independent of EES, when they were able to secure a license
(16)
to so operate from the appropriate Military Government Agency.

13. Rationing.

During the quarter under review, the rationing policy of EES underwent no changes, its general aim being to restrict sales of the smallest possible number of items. As previously, local control of sales of items in

scarce supply and the limiting of sales of individual items to a reasonable number per customer was permitted. In April, Post Exchanges were reminded not to impose restrictions on the purchase of back rations. The items remaining on general rationing were the same as during the previous quarter, but the candy ration was slightly increased. (17)

(18)

14. Bowling Alleys.

a. On 21 May, the bowling alley program passed from control of the EUCOM Exchange System to Special Services Division, as a result of the sale to the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund of all alleys and equipment, either in operation or under construction, for \$950,000. A total of 48 installations, comprising 284 alleys in operation and 46 under construction or scheduled to be started, was transferred on 25 May. EES was to continue construction of the unfinished alleys and transfer them at the time of completion.

b. Title of the alleys was transferred to the Chief, Special Services Division, EUCOM, who allocated alleys on memorandum receipt to the posts in which the alleys were located. The operation, control, and use of the alleys became the responsibility of the post commanders to whom they were allocated.

PERSONNEL

15. Strength.

The policy of reducing forces continued throughout the quarter under review. Total personnel employed dropped from 20,524 on 15 March to 19,033 on 15 June, a reduction of 1,491 or about 7.26 percent. Comparative figures on strength by category of personnel, at the beginning and end of the quarter are shown in the following table:

EMPLOYEES OF EUCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM

	Military		Civilians			Totals
	Off	EM	US	Allied & Neutral	German & DPs	
15 Mar 48	39	6	2,064	379	18,036	20,524
15 Jun 48	39	7	1,799	295	16,893	19,033
Decrease or (Increase).	0	(1)	265	84	1,143	1,491
Percent of decrease or (Increase) . . .	0	(16.66)	12.84	22.16	6.34	7.26

Personnel reductions were general throughout headquarters and the field installations. By 1 August 1948, headquarters personnel was to be reduced to 837 employees. On 15 June, the EES Staff was as shown on the following page.

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Place of Employment	Military		Civilians			Totals
	Off	EM	US	Allied & Neutral	German & DPs	
EES Headquarters (a)	9	7	398	138	345	897
Regional offices	2		100	21	56	179
Depots (b)	5		194	36	1,423	1,658
Post Exchanges (c)	23		1,107	100	15,069	16,299
Totals	39	7	1,799	295	16,893	19,033

- (a) Includes Butzbach Auto Maintenance Shop servicing EES Headquarters and Region No. 1.
- (b) Includes Ansbach Automotive Maintenance Shop servicing Region No. 2.
- (c) Includes Automotive Activities Center.

16. Job Classification Survey.

In line with the reorganization of EES Headquarters, a job classification survey of all positions allocated to the various divisions and offices was started early in April. By the end of June, the Personnel (21) Division had nearly completed the reclassifications.

17. Special Training Program.

The personnel reduction program of EES did not affect the recruitment of college graduates from the United States "for promotion up the organizational ladder." These individuals known as "trainees" were to be used as replacements for the increasing number of employees who were not renewing their contracts at expiration. Generally, after a comprehensive ten days course they were to be assigned as branch managers in the field, or to other

similar positions. By the end of June, a total of 20 trainees had taken the 10-day course which included an orientation on EES history, mission, organizational structure, scope of activities and operations. The training program was achieved by means of a series of lectures and tours of some of the EES installations. Reports on the progress of trainees in their respective assignments were to be made from the field to the Sales Pro-
(22)
motion and Training Office.

18. Return Transportation to the United States for Female Employees.

Because of a shortage of first-class accommodations on government vessels, which was expected to continue for some months, EES made arrangements for the return to the United States of female employees, upon termination of their contracts by commercial transportation, all costs to be borne by EES. (Male employees, upon separation, were sent home by troop class accommodations which could not be used for return of women employees). The first group of EES women employees to be returned by this means protested that they were required to go through the necessary procedures for embarkation at the International Relief Organization Center in Bremen with displaced persons and German immigrants, that no arrangements had been made for suitable sleeping or eating accommodations at the center, that, for the journey between Bremen and Bremerhaven, they were given crowded third-class coaches with displaced persons and German immigrants, and that on the ship itself cabins were crowded. In view of the experience with the first shipment, that type of commercial transportation was discontinued. Instead, passenger accommodations on freighters and regular steamship lines leaving European ports were secured,

and proved satisfactory as a method of returning female employees to the United States, until such time as government transportation was again available. (23)

19. Reimbursement for Medical Expenses.

On 1 May, EES announced that its employees would be reimbursed for certain medical expenses incurred for treatment in Army medical establishments only. Reimbursable expenses included medicine charges of 50 cents per day, prescriptions at 50 cents each, and unusual expenses such as costly medicines, dressings, appliances, and emergency dental work, at rates determined by the Commanding Officer of the Medical installation. Expenses not reimbursable were those incurred through negligence or misconduct, pregnancy, accidents resulting from over indulgence in alcoholic beverages, and luxury expenses such as the use of gold in dental work. (24)

20. Morale.

General morale of EES employees remained at about the same level as previously, with a slight upward trend among those who were not declared surplus and those who expected to remain with EES for some time. Among surplus personnel and those terminating for other reasons, there was considerable dissatisfaction according to reports of exit interviews conducted by the Employee Relations Branch. The main criticisms of EES, given at the interviews, were: continual reorganizations and constant reshuffling of personnel; poor employer-employee relations; poor supervision, and poor prospects of promotion. In this connection EES officials pointed out: (25)

and "essential" items to have a four-months' supply on hand in the theater by the end of 1948. He requested that procurement of desirable and luxury items, with the exception of procurement within Germany, be suspended until the end of July when the matter would be reconsidered. The barter of surplus merchandise for desirable and luxury items was to continue, and orders already placed were not to be cancelled.

(26)

22. Procurement.

During the quarter under review, the dollar cost value of merchandise received and paid for amounted to \$15,712,993. Procurement from United States sources amounted to approximately 11.6 million dollars and from European sources about 4.1 million dollars as shown in the following table:

(27)

PROCUREMENT OF MERCHANDISE

Country	April 48	May 48	June 48	Totals
Belgium	\$ 58,970.73	\$ 426,304.53	\$ 355,662.72	\$ 840,937.98
Italy	17,500.00			17,500.00
France	57,871.43	23,228.46	43,596.83	124,696.72
England	423,616.49	575,624.41	366,672.98	1,365,913.88
Sweden	47,563.50		51,678.00	99,241.50
Denmark	163,389.07	188,096.61	193,560.61	545,046.29
Switzerland	256,752.16	93,019.87	127,757.38	477,529.41
Germany	178,028.91	87,287.42	384,005.32	649,321.65
Austria		1,411.48		1,411.48
Totals	\$ 1,203,692.29	\$1,394,972.78	\$1,522,933.84	\$ 4,121,598.91
United States	4,544,576.28	4,351,221.48	2,695,596.89	11,591,394.65
Grand totals	\$ 5,748,268.57	\$5,746,194.26	\$4,218,530.73	\$15,712,993.56

23. Reduction of Inventories.

Merchandise inventory showed a smaller percentage of decrease than in the previous quarter, although sales for the quarter were somewhat higher.

From a total of \$35,561,224.93 on 25 March, merchandise inventory, less reserve for overvaluation, fell to \$34,724,972.43 on 20 June 1948, a decrease of \$836,252.50 or 2.35 percent, compared with a decrease of 14.65 percent during the previous quarter. Departmental inventory comparisons (28) between 25 March and 20 June 1948 are shown in table VIII.

(29)

24. European Manufacturing Program.

a. During the quarter under review, the German manufacturing program was markedly affected by the German currency conversion. Even though the revaluation of the mark did not take place until 20 June, it was already expected early in the quarter with the result that plans for new projects and additional orders on those already in progress were held in abeyance pending the outcome of the conversion. On 17 June, post exchanges were directed to stop taking individual orders for chinaware under the Special Order Service. After 20 June the German manufacturing contracts were all cancelled, but it was considered probable at the close of the quarter, that some of them would be renegotiated, particularly the fixture program, a new project for the manufacture of Christmas cards, wrapping paper and ribbons, and the silk manufacturing project. Although the cancellation of the complete program was to throw many Germans out of employment, the move was unavoidable in view of the fact that the prices of German manufactured articles under the new mark would be prohibitive.

b. Large quantities of merchandise were delivered during the quarter on orders already placed. Among the more important of these were 64,670 yards of silk materials, 72,777 yards of linings, 14,460 yards of woolens, 4,123

Table VIII

COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENTAL INVENTORIES

Department	25 Mar 48	20 Jun 48	Decrease or (increase)	Percent of decrease or (increase)
A. Tobacco	\$3,425,849.93	\$3,936,998.37	\$ (511,148.44)	(14.92)
B. Candy, chewing gum.	1,409,852.66	2,023,538.58	(613,685.92)	(43.53)
C. Toilet goods, perfume	8,521,927.89	6,839,635.70	1,682,292.19	19.74
D. Notions, sundries	882,121.29	730,376.07	151,745.22	17.22
E. Jewelry, leather.	2,423,543.80	1,776,132.30	647,411.50	26.71
F. Stationery.	1,354,672.99	954,691.05	399,981.94	29.53
G. Clothing, yard goods.	6,351,288.61	4,644,284.58	1,707,004.03	26.88
H. Household supplies.	2,059,751.62	1,497,108.07	562,643.55	27.32
K. Photographic, optical	1,820,906.33	1,719,421.08	101,485.25	5.57
L. Drygoods, linens.	811,317.87	428,775.88	382,541.99	47.15
M. Toys, games, dolls.	14,964.09	8,644.76	6,319.33	42.23
N. Floor covering, furniture radios.	225,229.49	154,823.44	70,406.05	31.26
O. Auto parts, accessories	515,524.26	664,383.37	(148,859.11)	(28.88)
P. Groceries, juices, beer	3,175,256.59	3,152,235.68	23,020.91	.73
Q. POL Books (QM).	529,765.52	313,543.79	216,221.73	40.81

scarves, 1,852 umbrellas, about 20,000 cameras, microscopes and other optical goods, 4,607 pieces of snack bar china, 200 steel drums, and 259 sets of fixtures for post exchange stores.

25. Disposal of Surplus Property.

Contracts for the disposal of \$1,036,389.12 worth of surplus property by means of barter and cash sales were made during the quarter under review. Firms in Denmark accepted surplus property in exchange for approximately \$500,000 worth of canned food, crackers, jam, cheese and other groceries. Other large barter agreements were for woolen material from England and Sweden, rayons from Belgium, and specialty foods, figs, raisins, and tuna fish from Turkey. The main types of EES surplus property involved in these transactions were surplus Quartermaster clothing and toilet goods items.

(30)

SELECTED ASPECTS OF EES OPERATIONS

26. Nature and Number of Activities.

a. During the period 10 March to 10 June, the number of EES operated activities decreased from 930 to 905, while concessionaire-operated activities increased from 513 to 543. This was in keeping with the policy of turning over to concessionaires as many service activities as possible. A total of 13 EES-operated activities were closed and 38 bowling alleys (plus 10 opened during the quarter) were sold to Special Services Division; on the

other hand, 36 new activities were opened, making a net decrease of 25. All types of concessionaire activities increased except barber shops and photo-finishing plants which decreased by one and two respectively. The number and type of activities operated on 10 June 1948 is shown in table (31) IX.

b. During the quarter under review, the contracts of two non-German concessionaires were cancelled--the shopping services of AMCAR and the flower shop concession with Bloemex of Holland. In April, another mail order shopping service, in addition to that of the Sears Roebuck Company, was started when Montgomery Ward Company Catalog Order Desks were installed (32) in post exchanges.

27. Automotive Activities Center.

a. Location. The Automotive Activities Center, which had been set up as a separate unit under the reorganization of EES Headquarters, had its offices and branches located in different towns--the executive offices were at Bad Nauheim, the auto sales point at Nied, and the jeep sales point at Kitzingen. Because of the inconveniences of this set-up, plans were under (33) way to consolidate all these in one central location in Frankfurt.

b. Sales. Sales made by the Center in the first three months of its existence reached a total of 2,207 automobiles as compared with 1,400 sold by EES in the first three months of the year. Of the total number of (34) cars sold, 425 were rebuilt jeeps and 10 were jeep station wagons.

Table IX

EES ACTIVITIES

Type of activity	Number of Activities	
	EES Operated	Operated by Concessionaires
Post exchange overhead:		
Offices	18	
Warehouses	18	
Display shops	14	
Post exchange stores	186	
Food and beverage activities:		
Breweries	13	
Bakery & doughnut plants	30	
Ice cream plants	36	
Beer bars	6	
Snack bars & soda fountains	254	
Valet service activities:		
Laundry & dry cleaning plants	11	39
Shoe repair plants	3	18
Tailor shops	12	115
Pick up points	93	
Barber shops		212
Beauty shops		69
Garages	34	37
Juke boxes	163	
Merchandise repair shops	7	31
Photo finishing plant	4	9
Portrait studios	3	13
Totals	905	543

c. Automotive Repair Service. Automotive repair service, under direction of the Automotive Activities Center, continued to be unsatisfactory. In April, a special study of the garage service situation in the Frankfurt area was completed and disclosed that poor service was due to the limited capacity of garages in operation, shortage of spare parts, shortages of skilled mechanics, inadequate equipment and a lack of incentive for concessionaires to produce under the existing type of labor service contract. The concessionaire contract with the Adam Opel Company and a new procedure for buying spare parts from European sources, had been expected to ease the garage situation. Actually 20 additional garages were opened during the quarter--10 EES-operated and 10 operated by concessionaires. However, negotiations with the German and Ford Companies to set up service stations were proceeding slowly, and the German currency reform gave rise to new difficulties. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction among garage concessionaires relative to garage service prices having been set on the basis of a 15-cent mark. On 30 June the situation was still in a state of
(35)
uncertainty.

28. Depot Operations.

a. On 1 April there were 20,727 long tons of merchandise at the central Ansbach Exchange Depot. During the quarter under review, 15,272.3 tons were received and 17,566.02 tons shipped. Of the total of 341,529 square feet of usable covered storage space, 281,116 were occupied, leaving 60,363 square feet vacant. Only 6,896 square feet of the 224,206 square feet
(36)
of net usable open storage were occupied.

b. To accommodate shipments to the Ansbach Depot of merchandise over 180 days supply in post exchange warehouses, the construction of extra storage space was begun. A Nissen Hut Area to provide approximately 27,000 square feet, with a capacity of about 2,500 tons was scheduled to be completed on 15 July 1948. Of the \$6,000,000 worth of excess merchandise to be shipped to the depot, \$2,000,000 worth, or 2,200 tons, was still in post exchange warehouses at the end of June, but was scheduled to be shipped to Ansbach by 1 September.

(37)

29. Transportation.

a. Status of Loaned Military Vehicles. During the quarter under review additional vehicles allowed under the table of authorization issued in February were received by EES on loan from the Army. The only vehicles still to be received were 23 semi-trailers. Because of the requirements of the air lift to Berlin, the Ordnance Division could not replace all EES vehicles turned in for repair but not considered repairable by them. A request in June by EES for a temporary loan from the Army of three 3-ton semi-trailer refrigerators to aid in the distribution of perishable food products from the Ansbach Exchange Depot to post exchanges was disapproved by the Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM.

(38)

b. Transportation for Personal Purposes. Reversing its previous policy of allowing employees the use of organic transportation for recreational or personal business purposes, upon payment of expenses incurred for such trips, EES on 1 June stopped such use of its vehicles. At the same time it was ruled that no vehicle would be assigned permanently to an individual

who did not spend at least 60 percent of his time in the field. The use of vehicles, however, for organized recreational activities of large groups sponsored by exchange installations was to be permitted. These steps were taken to conserve motor transportation and reduce the work-load in motor
(39)
pools and repair shops.

c. Surplus Jeeps. The program for the rebuilding of about 235 EES-owned jeeps intended for organic transportation was abandoned as
(40)
impractical. The jeeps were to be sold as surplus property.

FISCAL MATTERS

30. Reduction in Insurance Rates.

During the quarter under review, the fire insurance rates of EES were renegotiated at the estimated saving of \$19,728.71 monthly, or an annual saving of \$236,737.32. Also, an agreement was reached with the insurance writers to eliminate the appointment of an investigating officer in small claims cases, thus simplifying the handling of such claims and saving EES an additional \$5,000 annually. The new rates went into effect on 26 April 1948. An increase from \$10,000,000 to \$16,750,000 on the maximum limits of fire
(41)
insurance coverage at the Ansbach Exchange Depot was secured.

31. Sales.

Total direct sales for the quarter ending 30 June were \$26,943,389, an increase of \$1,608,425 over the preceding quarter. This increase was shown

despite the fact that the June accounting period was four days shorter than average--the June fiscal month having been ended on 20 June in order to begin a new accounting period simultaneously with the revaluation of the German mark. Sales to each ration card holder averaged \$54.22, as compared with an average of \$48.49 for the preceding quarter, an increase of \$5.73. (42)
 Table X shows the amounts of direct sales by month and category.

(43)
 32. Profit.

a. Gross profit amounted to 24.33 percent of sales in April, 25.54 percent in May, and 23.79 percent in June, an average of 24.55 percent for the period, as compared with an average of 22.67 percent for January, February and March.

b. Net profit for the quarter ending 30 June was:

Month	Net profit	Percent of sales
April	\$547,912.40	5.70
May	574,497.51	6.44
June	288,813.91	3.43
Total	\$1,411,223.82	

In April and in May the net profit approximately doubled the average for the preceding quarter, but in June it dropped back to about the same level. Thus, the average percentage of net profit to sales increased from 2.94 in the preceding quarter to 5.19.

Table X

TOTAL DIRECT SALES OF EES FOR QUARTER ENDING 30 JUNE 1948

Category	Apr 48	May 48	Jun 48	Totals
Retail Departments:				
Merchandise	\$5,919,671.67	\$4,991,312.78	\$4,853,444.96	\$15,764,429.41
Automobiles	1,129,399.90	1,313,400.95	1,164,311.15	3,607,112.00
Brewery	464,118.44	477,034.99	586,950.99	1,528,104.42
Surplus property.	114,954.44	258,681.83	105,478.62	479,114.89
Miscellaneous	445,627.07	425,230.81	386,681.32	1,257,539.20
Total Retail Sales.	\$8,073,771.52	\$7,465,661.36	\$7,096,867.04	\$22,636,299.92
Cost Department Sales	1,544,099.97	1,451,731.92	1,311,257.59	4,307,089.48
Grand Totals.	\$9,617,871.49	\$8,917,393.28	\$8,408,124.63	\$26,943,389.40

33. Wages, Salaries, and Expenses.

The amount charged to wages and salaries for the quarter ending 30 June was \$3,541,295.55, an increase of \$19,681.95 over the amount expended for this purpose for the first quarter of 1948. This increase, despite continued personnel reduction, was attributed to an increase in wages for German personnel due to the revaluation of the Mark in June, and to payments made on back salaries and wages of French employees of AGRC exchanges. Other expenses totaled \$2,076,713.65, as compared with \$1,793,864.70 for the preceding quarter, an increase of \$282,848.95. Total expenses were \$5,618,009.20, or \$302,530.90 more than for the preceding three months.
(44)

34. Losses.

Figures on losses are shown in the following table. Total losses were \$92,291.79 less than during the preceding quarter.
(45)

35. Financial Status.

Charts VI, VII, and VIII, appended to this Chapter show developments in the financial status of EES during the fiscal year, which ended on 30 June 1948. During the quarter under review the net worth of EES increased from approximately \$32,350,000 to about \$38,700,000. Total assets decreased from roughly \$55,500,000 to about \$50,100,000, while total current liabilities decreased from about \$17,200,000 to about \$11,000,000. Deferred liabilities which had been closed out during the previous quarter amounted to \$120,735 on 20 June 1948, representing the liability for unfinished bowling alleys to be turned over to Special Services Division upon completion.
(46)

LOSSES

Category	Apr 48	May 48	Jun 48	Totals
Short shipments	\$ 3,612.86	\$ 10,818.54	\$ 3,508.92	\$ 17,940.32
Hidden shortages	14,860.14	12,504.15	5,455.53	32,819.82
Damaged merchandise	28,526.06	(4,862.51)*	18,511.45	42,175.00
Burglary, theft & pilferage	5,084.13	2,529.37	2,752.51	10,366.01
Spoilage & loss	19,844.11	9,709.85	17,961.38	47,515.34
Fire loss		1,960.23		1,960.23
Totals	\$ 71,927.30	\$ 32,659.63	\$ 48,189.79	\$152,776.72

* This figure represents net credit balance after proceeds of claims settled were credited during May.

FOOTNOTES

1. GO's, 7738th EES Sv Gp, No 13, 16 Apr 48; No 16, 14 May 48; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 1-4.
2. GO's 7738th EES Sv Gp, No 7, 1 Apr 48; No 8, 2 Apr 48; No 9, 3 Apr 48; No 10, 5 Apr 48; No 11, 9 Apr 48; No 12, 14 Apr 48; No 14, 20 Apr 48; No 18, 27 May 48.
3. SO's, 7738th EES Sv Gp, No 52, 9 Apr 48; No 67, 3 May 48; No 74, 17 May 48; No 85, 24 Jun 48; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 3.
4. GO 16, 7738th EES Sv Gp, 14 May 48.
5. Ibid.
6. Memo from EUCOM Exchange Officer to Regional Offices, 13 Apr 48.
7. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 14-16.
8. Memo from EUCOM Exchange Officer to C of Sp Sv, 1 May 48, 1 Jun 48.
9. EES, TM No 62, 18 May 48; EES, Staff Memo ltr, No 1, 18 May 48.
10. EES, TM No 68, 25 May 48; Nos 78-84, 19 Jun 48; EES Staff Memo ltr, No 8, 19 Jun 48; EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 18-24.
11. Minutes of NCO Committee Meeting, Apr 48; Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meetings, 26 Apr 48, 17 May 48, 21 Jun 48.
12. Memo from DC of S, EUCOM to C of Sp Sv, 18 May 48.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 28.
16. IRS, DC of S to C of Sp Sv, 3 Jun 48.
17. EES, Ration Bulletin, No 11, 13 Apr 48; No 12, 27 May 48; No 13, 3 Jun 48; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 30.
18. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 May 48, file AG 418 GPA-AGG, subj: "Bowling Alleys;" Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 31.

19. Monthly Report on EES, from C of Sp Sv to DC of S, EUCOM, 10 May 48; 9 Jul 48.
20. Ibid.
21. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 32.
22. Ibid., pp 34-36.
23. Ibid., pp 32-34.
24. EES, TM No 60, 11 May 48.
25. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Exit Interview Analysis Reports, 1 Apr-15 May 48; 16 May-15 Jun 48, filed in EES Employee Relations Branch; EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, 39-41.
26. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 42; Memo from DC of S, EUCOM to C of Sp Sv, 18 May 48.
27. Figures from EES, Accounts Branch, Fiscal & Accounting Div.
28. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, supplement, p 2.
29. Cf fn 21 above, pp 43-44.
30. Ibid., p 45.
31. EES, Monthly Report on EES, from C of Sp Sv to DC of S, EUCOM, 10 Apr 48; 9 Jul 48.
32. EES, TM No 51, 9 Apr 48; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 51.
33. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 46-47.
34. Ibid.
35. Ibid., 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 62-63; 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 47-48.
36. Monthly Depot Space & Operating Reports, Ansbach EES Depot, Apr, May, Jun 48, filed in EES Administration Div.
37. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 52-53.
38. Ibid., 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 69; 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 54.

39. Cable 683, 28 May 48, EES to Exchange Installations, filed in EES Central Files.
40. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 56.
41. Ibid, p 57; Annex F to EUCOM Exchange Council Agenda for Jul 48, filed in Management Council, EES Hq.
42. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Profit and Loss Statements, Apr-Jun 48; EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, supplement, pp 3-5.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid.
45. Figures from EES, General Ledger Branch, Finance & Accounting Div.
46. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Balance Sheets, Apr-Jun 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, supplement, p 1.

CHART VI EUROPEAN COMMAND EXCHANGE SYSTEM

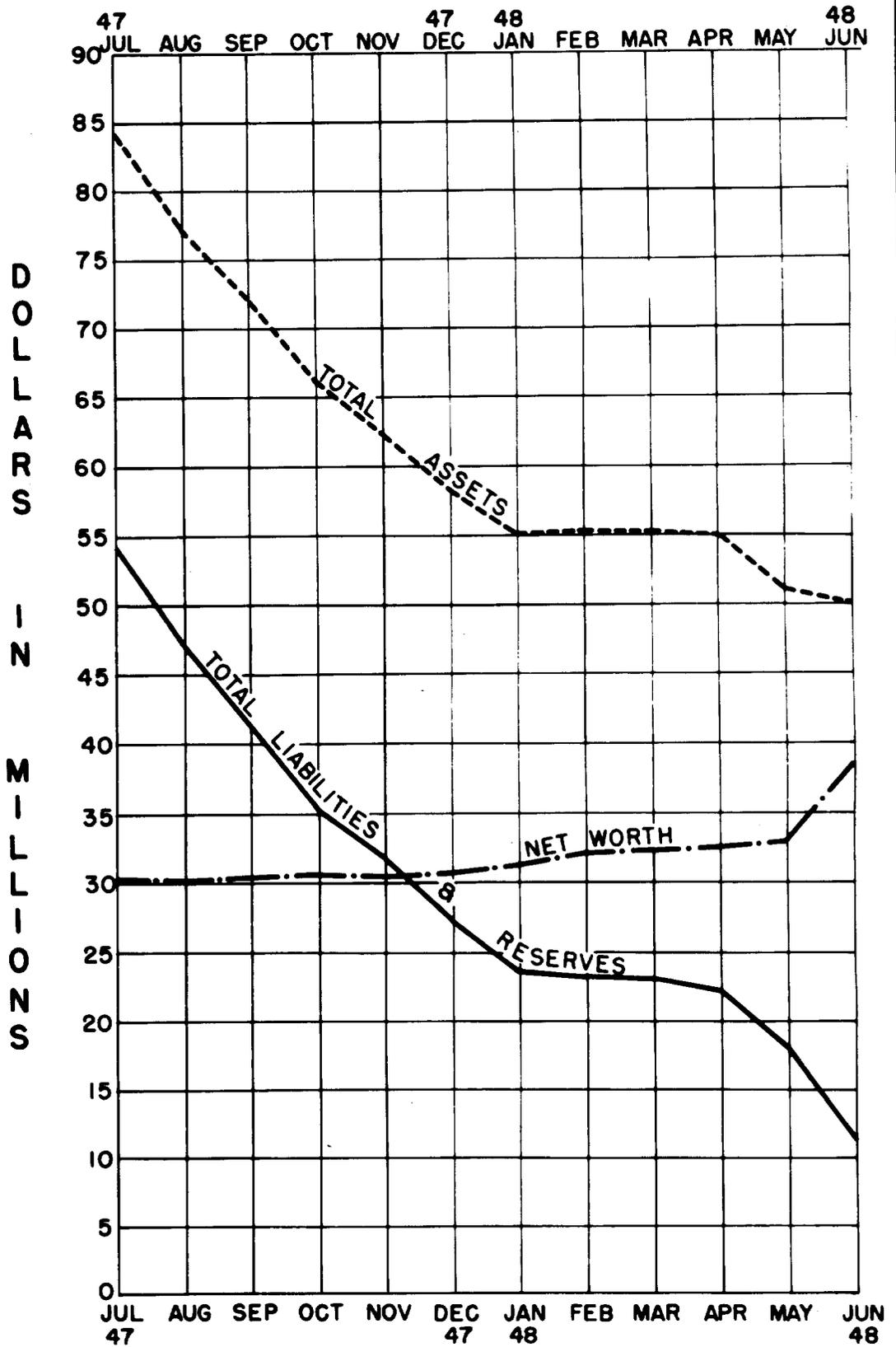


CHART VII EUROPEAN COMMAND EXCHANGE SYSTEM

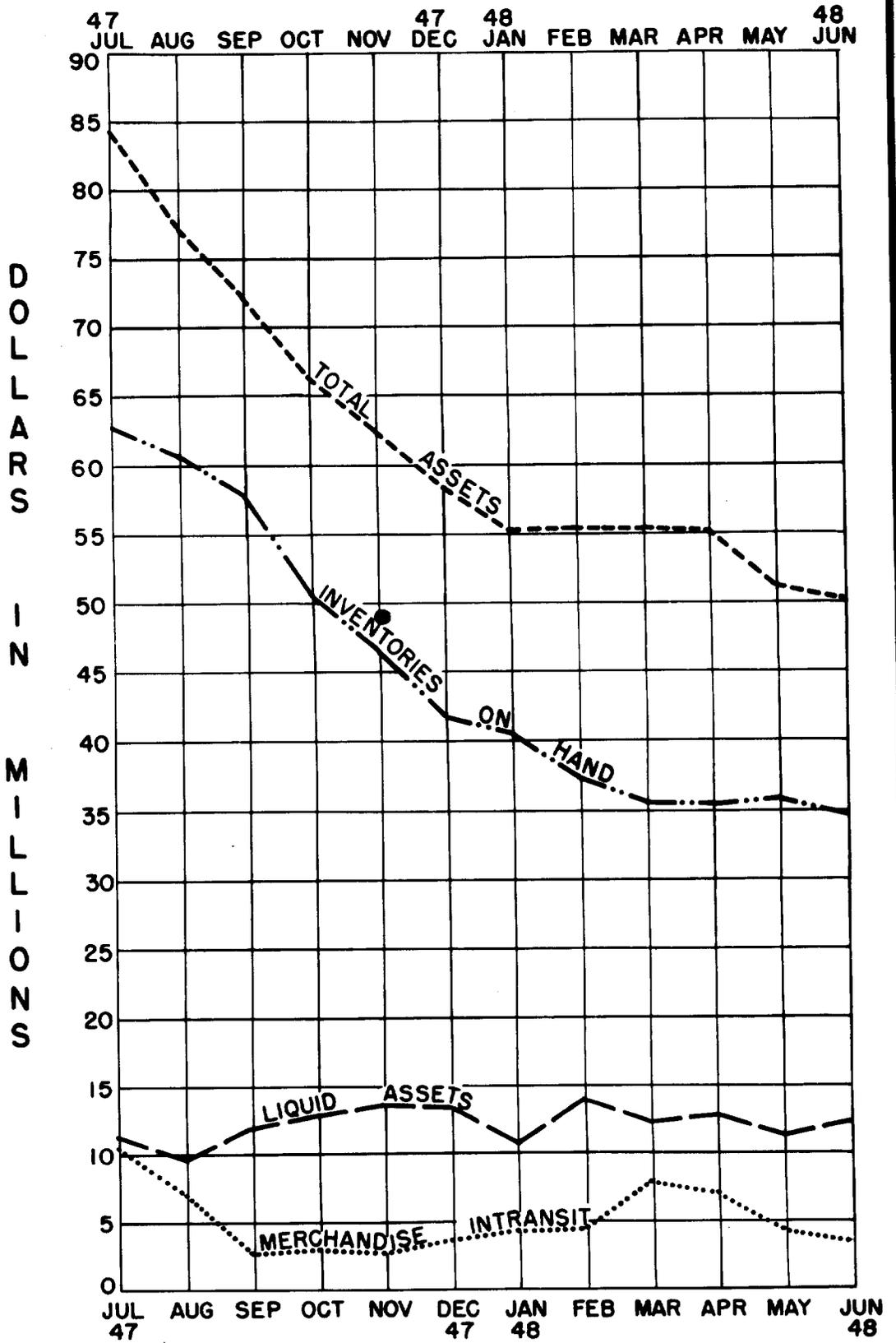


CHART VIII EUROPEAN COMMAND EXCHANGE SYSTEM

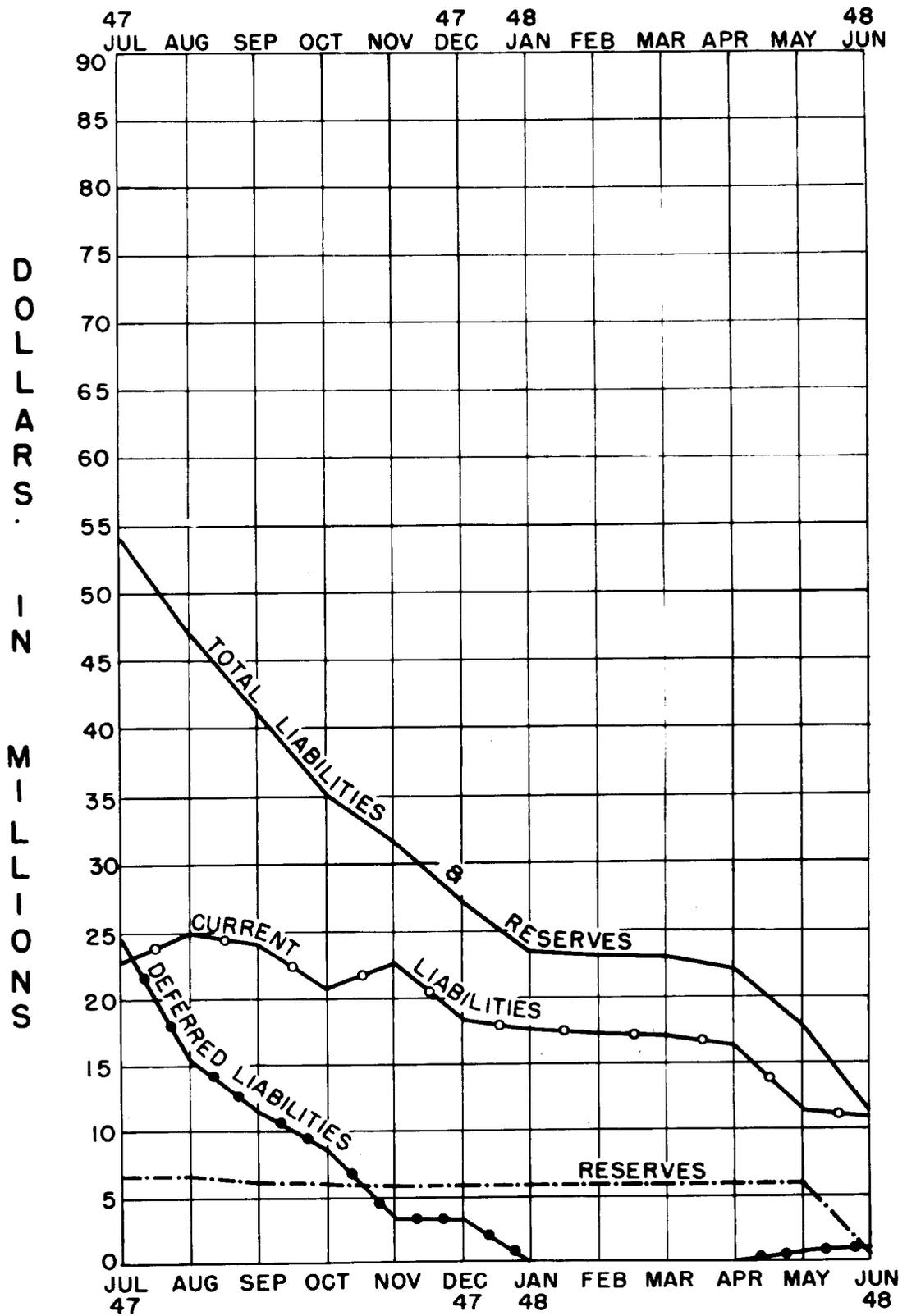


CHART III

Chapter XXIII
CHIEF, CLAIMS DIVISION

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

Chapter XXIII

CHIEF, CLAIMS DIVISION

1. Discontinuance of the Claims Division.

The Claims Division, EUCOM, ceased operations as a special staff division on 30 June 1948 at which time its records, functions, responsibilities and personnel were assumed by the newly constituted Claims Branch of the Judge Advocate Division, EUCOM. (1)

2. Organizational Changes.

a. The one-man German Claims Commissions authorized to adjudicate claims against the United States and authorize payment only from funds chargeable to the German economy which were active at the end of the second quarter of 1948 were as shown on next page. (2)

German Claims Commission	Location	Date activated
7	Frankfurt	1 November 1945
19	Munich	2 December 1946
24	Wiesbaden	28 October 1947
25	Munich	19 February 1948
27	Munich	1 June 1948
28	Wiesbaden	23 June 1948
29	Munich	28 June 1948

The following commissions are those which were inactivated since December
(3)
1947:

German Claims Commissions	Location	Date inactivated
16	Stuttgart	10 December 1947
17	Stuttgart	15 December 1947
21	Munich	15 April 1948
22	Munich	31 December 1947
23	Berlin	15 June 1948
26	Wiesbaden	1 July 1948

b. Claims Office Team 7723, Berlin, Germany, was inactivated on 19 June 1948 and its functions were assumed by the Staff Judge Advocate Section of the Berlin Military Post which continued to investigate incidents and claims arising in Berlin according to the same policies and procedures as were formerly used. Claims Office Team 7727, Stuttgart, Germany, was inactivated on 14 May and the attached personnel was transferred to Claims Office Team 7728, Munich, Germany, while 272 claims then being investigated were
(4)
transferred to Claims Office Team 7722, Wiesbaden, Germany, for completion.

3. Claims Agreements with Foreign Countries.

a. The provisions of the agreement signed with Norway on State Department level during the first quarter of 1948 reached the Claims Division during the period under review. The Norwegian government assumed the responsibility for the payment of claims which arose from the presence of United States Forces in Norwegian territory and claims against the United States government or members of the Armed Forces or civilian personnel attached to such forces as a result of wrongful acts or omissions occurring (5) in Norwegian territory on or after 9 April 1940 and prior to 1 July 1948.

b. Article 13 of a Civil Affairs agreement reached with Belgium on 29 April 1948 pertained to tort claims. According to this article the United States and Belgium agreed to mutually forbear from asserting any claim against the other arising from traffic accidents in Belgium or in Germany in which vehicles or their contents were damaged or personnel injured. The prohibition against filing of claims for damage or injury under the agreement was not limited to those caused by members of the Armed Forces of the two countries, but applied also to claims for damage or injuries caused by personnel or employees of the two governments. It did not pro- (6) hibit, however, the assertion of a claim by individuals of either country.

c. An agreement was achieved with the British Occupation Forces on 21 April 1948 which provided that claims of German nationals against the British Forces which arose from incidents occurring in the U.S. Zone be investigated by American authorities and forwarded through the Judge (7) Advocate Division, EUCOM, to British claims authorities for adjudication.

4. German Evacuee's Claims.

a. In June 1945 approximately 1,600 German scientists and technicians and their families were evacuated from what later became the Russian zone of occupation to accept contracts to work for the U.S. In most cases they were evacuated on less than 24 hours notice and brought with them only hand luggage. Upon arrival in the U.S. Zone only about one hundred were utilized in the intended capacities while the others accepted employment in the German economy. They alleged that Russian authorities considered them "traitors to the people" and confiscated the property left behind, making it impossible for most of them to return. (8)

b. These scientists and technicians were told by U.S. Army personnel on evacuation that their personal losses resulting from the evacuation would be paid by the United States Army, so shortly after their arrival in the U.S. Zone about 800 claims were filed with a Claims Board which was appointed by Headquarters, USFET. This board, which was completely independent of the Claims Service, recommended payment of the claims in most instances, but the payments were never actually effected. Subsequent claims swelled this figure to over 1,500. These claims, which were kept on file with the Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, presented demands under the following five categories.

- (1) For property lost in transit to the U.S. Zone.
- (2) For loss of tangible property, furnishings, scientific books, etc.
- (3) For loss of bank accounts, insurance, stocks, bonds, etc.

- (4) For loss of future pension rights, salaries, profits, and unemployment compensation.
- (5) For impairment of health due to poorer living conditions in the U.S. Zone.

Most of the claimants filed under more than one category, but categories two, three and four were predominate. The total amount claimed was approximately RM 200,000,000.⁽⁹⁾

c. The settlement of these claims was hindered, however, by legal restrictions. Claims against the United States were ordinarily settled according to the provisions of AR 25-25 and AR 25-90 but they prohibited the payment of claims to the nationals of an enemy country or of an ally of such a country. To provide for the settlement of legitimate claims arising in Germany a letter was published in April 1946 which allowed for the payment of claims of German nationals against the United States from German funds chargeable to the cost of the occupation. This regulation, however, used AR 25-90 as a guide in determining the responsibility of the United States and for legal reasons precluded the payment of these claims. The Claims Division felt that if the legal restrictions were lifted these claims could be disposed of and toward that end made the following recommendations.⁽¹⁰⁾

- "A. That a new and separate directive be issued constituting a board of officers empowered to investigate, consider, and direct payment of subject claims under the supervision of the Office of the Chief of Claims. . . .
- B. That, as a condition precedent to or simultaneous with the issuance of the requested directive, the sum of 90,000,000 Reichsmarks be made available to such board for the purpose designated.

- C. That the processing and payment of subject claims be accomplished not in the ordinary light wherein a legal liability against the United States is established, but rather as an equitable or moral obligation on the part of the United States.
- D. That subject claims become a matter of primary interest to the Office of the Chief of Claims only in the event of the substantial approval of the foregoing recommendations. Also that until such possible approval, the claims files remain in the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM."

d. The Commander in Chief directed that claims under categories two and three be considered and paid and that the subject individuals be paid their salaries from the date they departed from their places of residence to, but not including, 1 May 1948. On that date they were to be placed on their own recourses within the local economy and with the exception of those whose services were essential to the occupation, they were no longer to remain a responsibility of the U.S. Forces. The funds to cover the payment of the claims were to be made available from the Prisoner of War Encashment Differential Account by the Chief, Finance Division, EUCOM. (11) (12)

The following board of officers was appointed in April to investigate, consider, and effect settlement and direct payment of these claims: (13)

Maj. William Fleischaker, JAGD, Chairman
Maj. James C. O'Conner, JAGD, Vice-Chairman
Capt. Ronald R. Swartz, CAC, Member
Capt. William V. Schmitt, CAV, Member
Maj. Reginald E. Ivory, JAGD, Member (14)
Heinz Baerman, DA Civilian, Department of the Army,
Advisory, Member

Bernard L. Gooch, Fiscal and Control Officer of the Claims Division was appointed to effect the payment of the claims according to the decisions of the board of officers. (15)

e. Within the thirty-nine days preceding the German currency conversion on 18 June, the board awarded payments to 1,480 evacuees, and disallowed 82 claims. (16) Over RM 69,000,000 were disbursed to the German claimants, and RM 233,000 were held in suspense for Dr. Fritz Gajewski who was awaiting trial at Nürnberg, but who was later acquitted and thereby eligible for payment. There were approximately 100 claims still to be settled at the end of the quarter.

5. Project Paper Clip Claims.

The Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence also had in his files the claims of fifty scientists who had had contracts with the United States for employment under Project Paper Clip. Their homes were for the most part in the British and American zones so there was no forcible evacuation although they were strongly urged to accept the offered employment. None of the above fifty men were sent to the United States and their contracts were broken, some, after the individuals were on board ship ready for departure. Since there was no forcible evacuation there was no consideration given to claims for lost or destroyed property, but the claims for the salaries under their contracts were considered. The duration of their contracts were between three and six months. The Deputy Director of Intelligence asked that these claims be considered along with those of the evacuees (18) and authority was granted. (19) Thirty-eight such awards were made although only 18, amounting to approximately RM 100,000, were paid prior to 18 June. Steps were being taken to authorize the payment of approximately 80 unsettled awards.

6. Operations in Allied and Liberated Areas.

The Claims Investigating Service in the field had 2,338 incident reports under investigation on 1 April 1948, and 530 were received during the ensuing quarter, 430 as a result of new incidents and 100 by transfer. Four hundred and ninety-one were forwarded to the Claims Commissions with the resultant claims, 150 were transferred, and 1,056 were withdrawn or otherwise closed. On 30 June two incidents were being held in suspense pending the filing of a claim while 1,163 were under investigation. There were 796 claims under investigation in April and 310 new claims were received, 208 of which were new and 102 by transfer. Four hundred and ninety seven claims were forwarded to the Claims Commission for adjudication while 192 were transferred, withdrawn or otherwise closed. By the end of June there were 417 claims still under investigation. ⁽²¹⁾ Action was taken by the Foreign Claims Commission on 442 claims as indicated in Table XI. ⁽²²⁾

7. Operations in Germany.

Fourteen hundred and forty-five (1,445) reports of incidents which might give rise to claims against the United States were on hand with the Claims Service on 1 April, 714 new incident reports were received, and 365 were received by transfer. Eight hundred and sixty-six (866) incident reports were disposed of through nonreceipt of claim, 164 through filing of claim, and 359 transferred or otherwise closed, leaving 1,135 incidents on hand at the end of June. There were 1,360 claims under investigation on 1 April, while 1,418 new claims were received as well as 480 received by transfer or by other means. Fifteen hundred and seventy-eight (1,578) were

Table XI

ACTION BY FOREIGN CLAIMS COMMISSIONS
(Allied, Neutral and Liberated Areas)

1 April-30 June 1948

Type of claim	Number (1) allowed	Number (2) Disallowed	Number forwarded to Theater Commander or JAG, Wash. D.C. (3)	Amount (1) allowed	Amount (2) disallowed
Traffic	337	47	5	\$72,642.01	\$146,716.92
Operations of the Army	1	6	0	10.48	0
Depredation	27	4	2	3,295.16	4,094.39
Miscellaneous	13	0	0	641.24	144.47
Totals	378	57	7	\$76,588.89	\$150,955.78

- (1) Includes those claims partially allowed.
- (2) Includes only those claims fully disallowed.
- (3) Claims from \$2,500 to Theater Commander.
Claims above \$5,000 to Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army.

Note: There were no claims resulting from aircraft incidents adjudicated during this period.

forwarded to the Claims Commissions for adjudication while 610 were transferred or otherwise closed. On 30 June there were 1,070 claims under investigation. Action was taken by the Claims Commissions on 996 cases as indicated in Table XII.⁽²³⁾

8. Personnel Claims Commission.

a. The Personnel Claims Commission had 352 claims of civilian or military personnel and dependents on hand on 1 April and received an additional 327 during the quarter under review. Action was taken by the Commission on 123 as indicated in Table XIII, 105 were forwarded to the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, for adjudication and 8 were otherwise disposed of. Four hundred and forty three (443) claims were on hand at the close of the period.⁽²⁴⁾

b. Concurrent with the merger of the Claims Division and the Judge Advocate Division, EUCOM, the Department of the Army directed that all claims of civilian and military personnel under AR 25-100 be forwarded to the Judge Advocate General, Washington for adjudication. This commission continued to screen those claims for compliance with pertinent Army Regulations, but adjudicated only the bailment claims of dependents under AR 25-25.⁽²⁵⁾

Table XII

ACTION BY CLAIMS COMMISSIONS IN GERMANY

1 April-30 June 1948

Type of claim	Number (1) allowed	Number (2) disallowed	(3) Percentage	Amount allowed Dollar Value	Amount disallowed Dollar Value
Traffic	585	192	78.01	\$509,245.00	\$ 991,852.00
Aircraft	2	0	0.20	1,681.00	8,762.00
Operations of the Army	22	1	2.31	29,671.00	5,352.00
Deprivation	97	33	13.05	87,895.00	129,268.00
Miscellaneous	48	16	6.43	52,434.00	92,055.00
Totals	754	242	100.00%	\$680,926.00	\$1,227,289.00

- (1) Includes those claims partially allowed.
- (2) Includes only those claims fully disallowed.
- (3) Represents the portion of the total number of claims allowed and disallowed which fell into the various types.

Table XIII

ACTION BY THE PERSONNEL CLAIMS COMMISSION

1 April-30 June 1948

Month	AR 25-100 (1)		AR 25-25 (2)		Total number disapproved	Total amount disallowed
	Number approved	Amount allowed	Number approved	Amount allowed		
April	21	\$ 4,818.06	18	\$ 6,696.32	3	\$1,597.93
May	18	3,350.02	14	4,482.59	3	2,246.23
June	27	6,591.14	17	4,709.83	2	3,494.81
Totals	66	\$14,759.22	49	\$15,888.74	8	\$7,338.97

(1) Claims of Civilian and Military Personnel.
(2) Dependent's Claims.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, GO 56, 10 Jun 48.
2. Hq, EUCOM, Claims Div, Roster of Claims Commissioner for Germany.
3. Ibid.
4. Hq, EUCOM, Claims Div, Rpt of Cpr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 3-4.
5. Ibid., p 1.
6. Ibid., pp 1-2.
7. Ibid., p 2.
8. Ltr to C in C, EUCOM, attn: Col. John J. Dubbelde, Jr, Bud and Fis Dir, 7 Apr 48, subj: "Payment of Claims of German Nationals who were evacuated from central Germany," sgd A. B. Jaynes, Lt Col, CMP, Chief of Claims; and interview with Maj C. C. Taylor, Claims Branch, Judge Advocate Division, 22 Oct 48.
9. Ibid.
10. Ltr to C in C, EUCOM, attn: Col J. J. Dubbelde, Jr, Bud and Fis Dir, 7 Apr 48, subj: "Payment of Claims of German Nationals who were evacuated from central Germany," sgd, A. B. Jaynes, Lt Col, CMP, Chief of Claims.
11. When enemy prisoners of war were paid for the labor performed while in the custody of the United States the dollar amount shown on their Certificates of Credit or Military Payment Orders were converted into Reichsmarks at the military rate of exchange (1 RM equals \$.10). They were actually paid at a rate of RM equals \$.30, the difference being credited to a special account, "Prisoner of War Encashment Differential." See EUCOM Circular 186, 31 Dec 46.
12. Memorandum to CG, U.S. Ground and Service Forces, Europe, 16 Apr 48, subj: "Payment of Claims of German Nationals who were evacuated from central Germany," sgd, John J. Dubbelde, Jr., Col, GSC, Bud & Fis Dir.
13. Hq, EUCOM, SO 81, 19 Apr 48, par 2.
14. Hq, EUCOM, AO 86, 26 Apr 48, par 19.
15. Hq, EUCOM, SO 86, 26 Apr 48, par 15.

16. EUCOM Audit Agency, Report of Audit Number ECS 1036-48, "Program for Payment of Claims of German Evacuees, Office, Chief of Claims, Hq, EUCOM, for period 25 April-18 June 1948," sgd Joseph J. Medlin, Auditor.

17. EUCOM Audit Agency, Report of Audit Number 1036-48, "Program for Payment of Claims of German Evacuees, Office, Chief of Claims, Hq, EUCOM, for period 25 April-18 June 1948," sgd, Joseph J. Medlin, Auditor.

18. Informal Memo to Col J. J. Dubbelde, Bud & Fis Dir, 24 May 48, subj: "Evacuee Scientist's Claims," sgd A. B. Jaynes, Lt Col, CMP, Chief of Claims.

19. IRS, from Dir, Bud & Fis, OMGUS to C/Claims, 26 May 48, subj: "Evacuee Scientist's Claims," sgd J. J. Dubbelde, Col, GSC.

20. EUCOM Audit Agency, Report of Audit Number 1036-48, "Program for Payment of Claims of German Evacuees, Office, Chief of Claims, Hq, EUCOM, for period 25 April-18 June 1948, sgd, Joseph J. Medlin, Auditor; and individual Paper Clip Files, Claims Div, EUCOM.

21. Hq, EUCOM, Claims Div, consolidation of Monthly Report of Claims and Incidents by Claims Teams for April, May and June 1948.

22. Hq, EUCOM, Claims Div, consolidation of Monthly Reports of Foreign Claims Commissions for April, May and June 1948.

23. Hq, EUCOM, Claims Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Exhibits A and B.

24. Hq, EUCOM, Claims Div, consolidation of Monthly Report of Personnel Claims Commissioner to Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C. for April, May and June 1948.

25. Interview with Capt J. R. Vaughn, Personnel Claims Commissioner, 13 Sep 48.

Chapter XXIV

CHIEF, DEPENDENTS SCHOOL DIVISION

1. Organization and Strength.

a. Organization. A change in name from the Dependents School Service to the "Dependents School Division" was the only organizational change from 1 April to 30 June 1948. The Division remained within the Special Staff of EUCOM Headquarters, under the supervision of the Director, Personnel and Administration Division. On 18 June 1948, the operational unit--the 7755th Dependents School Detachment--was ordered to move from Heidelberg to Karlsruhe, Germany, on or about 8 July 1948.

b. Strength. On 21 May one civilian accountant was added to the staff. The authorized strength of the Division on 31 May was 3 officers, 2 enlisted men, 145 United States and Allied civilians and 26 German employees, while the actual strength was 2 officers, 2 enlisted men, 136 United States and Allied civilians and 24 German employees. Wilfred G.

Clelland, Supervisor of Music and Visual Education and Mrs. Anne H. Smith, Director of Nurses, terminated their tours of duty during this period. CWO William L. Hirsch was assigned as assistant officer and Malcolm G. Cook replaced Maj. Lauren S. Buel as fiscal officer and custodian of the non-appropriated fund.

c. Supply. The supply branch during the quarter established stock record accounting, consolidated inventories and adjustment records, provided instructions for the guarding of school property during the summer vacation, and prepared for the summer workshops in Bad Wiessee.

d. Expenditures. At the close of the school year on 4 June, income from tuition amounted to approximately \$125,000. Allotments and expenditures were:

Funds	Allotments	Expenditures
GARIO (Appropriated):		
Personal Services	\$417,384	\$416,093
Supplies and Equipment. .	34,100	34,100
FSA (Appropriated):		
Personal Services	57,986	57,986
Nonappropriated:		
Personal Services	197,460	197,460
Other Expenses.	92,567	90,840

2. Schools.

On 4 June all schools closed for the summer except those in Berlin. The Berlin schools, which were temporarily closed in the fall of 1947 because

of an infantile paralysis epidemic continued in session until June 18. Graduation exercises were held in all high schools during the last week of school and diplomas were presented to approximately 140 seniors and 230 eighth graders. (6) On 30 June 1948 the Dependents School Division completed its second year. Weekly enrollment figures are shown in the following table. The student-teacher ratio as of 31 May was 1 teacher to 20 students. Table XIV shows the distribution of teachers and students by military posts: (The U.S. personnel included teachers, principals, superintendents and nurses).

WEEKLY ENROLLMENT FIGURES FOR DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS

Week ending	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Total
2 Apr 48	346	3,145	704	4,195
9 Apr 48	344	3,150	706	4,200
16 Apr 48	342	3,143	700	4,185
23 Apr 48	333	3,986	697	5,016
30 Apr 48	327	3,094	693	4,114
7 May 48	324	3,081	691	4,096
14 May 48	317	3,029	685	4,031
21 May 48	308	2,997	678	3,983
28 May 48	293	2,927	666	3,886
4 Jun 48	286	2,868	671	3,825

3. Procurement of Teachers.

Approximately two-thirds of the teachers employed during the 1947-1948 school year signed contracts to remain for 1948-1949. There were 118 teachers employed by the Department of the Army who renewed for another year with an additional 65 hired who were dependents residing in the European Command. The additional number needed was recruited from the United States. (8)

On 17 March 1948, George W. Orford, Assistant Director of Education and in charge of Personnel and Administration, went to the United States on temporary duty to assist in the procurement of teachers for 1948-1949. Mr. Orford spent two months interviewing applicants in fourteen major cities of thirteen states. Whenever possible, applicants were initially interviewed in groups. They were informed of the nature of the American dependents schools overseas; probable areas of assignment, minimum qualifications, requirements for physical examinations, character, security and loyalty checks, salary, living costs overseas, length of tours of duty, and approximate time of departure. Out of 315 applicants, 131 were given contracts as shown on the following page.

Table XIV

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS BY MILITARY POSTS

Military Post	Number of schools	Personnel		Number of students
		US	German	
Angsburg	5	8	8	150
Berlin	3	17.5	15	348
Bremerhaven.	4	15	13	221
Darmstadt.	2	3.5	3	112
Frankfurt.	9	41.5	32	795
Garmisch	1	2	2	30
Heidelberg	5	19.5	14.5	439
Munich	8	33	25	606
Nürnberg.	7	18	14	326
Regensburg	5	6.5	8	123
Stuttgart.	2	10	8	193
Wetzlar.	7	10.5	9	178
Wiesbaden.	3	12.5	8	244
Würzburg	3	6	4	121
Totals	64	203.5	163.5	3,886

common problems and make preparations for the coming school year. Research and study was carried out on ten topics relating to the dependents schools as follows:

- a. Establishing Dependents Schools in Germany.
- b. The School Curriculum, Teaching Aids, Basic Textbooks and Supplementary Materials.
- c. The teaching of German and Problems incident to the employment of local helpers.
- d. Physical Education and Athletic Programs.
- e. Pupil Accounting and Report Cards.
- f. Extracurricular Activities and Vacation Time Interests.
- g. Guidance and Student Organizations.
- h. Adequate School Buildings.
- i. Community Cooperation and Government Agencies and Responsibilities.
- j. Health and the Role of the Nurses in the Dependents School Division.

Resolutions and suggestions emanating from the research in these topics were to be incorporated in four handbooks entitled (1) Teachers; (2) School Officers and Schoolboards; (3) Parents; and (4) High Schools.

7. Improvement of Physical Plant of Dependents School.

On 6 April 1948, the Department of the Army issued a circular which authorized physical plants for schools in overseas commands and stipulated that they were to be of such standard that they could be regarded by the United States Government as models for demonstration purposes. To comply

with this circular, it was directed that military posts survey school plants and that those below standard be improved prior to the opening of school in September 1948.
(11)

8. Extra Activities.

During the period 14-30 June 1948, a demonstration school was conducted at Munich, Germany, under the supervision of the school superintendent. Four American teachers and one German teacher demonstrated American teaching principles and practices to a total of 450 German teachers. Eighty-eight American children in grades 1-8 attended as pupils.
(12)

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Staff Memo No 17, 8 Apr 48, "Organization of Headquarters, European Command."
2. Hq, EUCOM, Dependents School Division, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 1. This report of operations is the source of information given herein unless otherwise indicated in footnotes.
3. Hq, Heidelberg Military Post, Movement Order No 28, 18 Jun 48.
4. Hq, Heidelberg Military Post, EC Form 1-2, 21 May 48, subj: "Civilian Personnel Authorization."
5. Hq, EUCOM, Organizational Chart, 31 and 15 Jul 48.
6. EUCOM Press Releases No 1094, 19 May 48 and No 1123, 4 Jun 48.
7. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander-in-Chief, EUCOM, 31 May 48, p 13.
8. EUCOM Press Releases No 1043, 22 Apr 48, No 1094, 19 May 48 and No 1123, 4 Jun 48.
9. P&A Bulletin Nos 4 and 5, 19 May 48, Hq 7755th Dependents School Detachment, subj: "Closing of Dependents Schools;" and Hq 7755th Dependents School Detachment, Letter Orders No 169, 2 Jun 48, No 171, 4 Jun 48 and No 175, 9 Jun 48.
10. Hq 7755th Dependents School Detachment, Letter Orders No 169, 2 Jun 48, No 171, 4 Jun 48, and No 175, 9 Jun 48; and Hq, EUCOM, Dependents School Division, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 3 and 11.
11. Department of the Army Cir 95, 6 Apr 48, "Education of Dependents;" and Hq, EUCOM, Ltr, AG 352 GPA-AGO, 25 Jun 48, subj: "Improvement of Physical Plant of Dependents Schools."
12. Hq Munich Military Post, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 26.

Chapter XXV

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
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European Command.*

Chapter XXV

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

1. Office of the WAC Staff Director, and WAC Detachments.

a. Movement of Office of WAC Staff Director to Heidelberg. On 31 May 1948, the movement of the Office of the WAC Staff Director from Frankfurt to Heidelberg, Germany, was completed. (1)

b. Strength. During the second quarter of 1948, two WAC officers arrived from the United States for assignment in the European Command. The average monthly strength of the Women's Army Corps in the European Command for the period ending 30 June 1948 was:

	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>
Officers WAC	230	229	221
Enlisted WAC	1,224	1,204	1,124

These figures included the WACS assigned to the Department of the Army and Air Force. (2)

c. Inactivation and Movement of WAC Detachments. On 15 April 1948, the Headquarters First Military District WAC Detachment at Bad Tölz, Germany, was inactivated and all WAC personnel was transferred to the Munich Military Post. The movement of WAC personnel assigned to the staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters, from Frankfurt to Heidelberg, Germany, was completed during the second quarter of 1948.

2. WAC Anniversary.

On 14 May 1948, each WAC Detachment celebrated the sixth anniversary of the Women's Army Corps. Considerable publicity was given to the WAC celebrations by the Stars and Stripes, American Network, and the unit newspapers of the military posts.

3. Warrant Officer Selections.

During the period under review, 11 enlisted women in EUCOM were selected for warrant officers. They were chosen from the 68 applicants in EUCOM whose names had been submitted during the first quarter of 1948 to the Department of the Army for final action. Six failed to pass the final physical examination but the remaining five received appointments.

4. WAC Legislation and its Effects.

A EUCOM message on 3 June 1948, to all major commands stated that Congress had passed the WAC and WAF legislation for regular and reserve status for enlisted women. The legislation provided for the extension of the WAC, AUS for one year in order to provide for transition to the permanent peacetime program. During the first two years, the women's services in the regular

forces were authorized approximately 1 percent of the Army strength, but after two years this was to be increased to 2 percent of the authorized military strength. Between 1 July 1948 and 1 July 1950, the Army was to be authorized 500 officers, 75 warrant officers, and 7,500 enlisted women, making a total of 8,075 WACS; while the Air Force was to be authorized 300 officers, 40 warrant officers, and 4,000 enlisted women making a total of 4,340 WAFS. In general, the policies for enlistment and appointment of women into the Army and Air Force were the same as those prescribed for men. (4)

b. The new legislation removed the 30 June deadline for the separation of WACS not desiring further service. Such persons however, were to be returned to the United States for separation as soon as shipping quotas could be set up, in any case, prior to 1 October 1948. Further return to the United States of WACS who desired to remain in the service and who were eligible for rotation was discontinued. Those who were eligible for rotation but who desired to extend overseas tours were permitted to remain in the Command temporarily, pending the publication of joint instructions by the Department of the Army and Air Force. On 17 June, a Command letter, entitled "Interim Policy Pertaining to the WAC," was sent to all major commands. It described the procedures to be followed by all WAC (AUS) officers and enlisted women on duty in the European Command pending the publication by the Department of the Army and the Air Force of the detailed instructions.

5. WAC-GYA Activities.

a. The GYA Conference on 2 April 1948. On 2 April 1948 GYA representatives from the military posts met at EUCOM Headquarters in Frankfurt

to consider the "Youth Helps Youth" plan which featured an exchange of correspondence between German and American youth groups. The WAC Staff Director, Lt. Col. Kathleen McClure gave a talk on the importance of the GYA program as a part of the WAC mission in the U.S. Occupied Zone of Germany. Most of the GYA representatives were WAC officers representing fifteen military posts or headquarters. There were two WAC officers from the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) and one WAC officer from the Austrian Youth Activities in Vienna, Austria.

b. The 16 May Radio Program. On 16 May, the American Forces Network presented a half hour program on "The WAC Contribution and Active Participation in GYA." The program featured personalized accounts of WAC officers and enlisted GYA workers and was high-lighted with incidents from WAC experiences in GYA. (5)

6. Awards and Decorations.

During the period under review, the Army Commendation Ribbon was awarded to T/Sgt. Lydia G. Skidmore. Six WACS including two WACS from the Air Forces were awarded the Good Conduct Medal and nine WACS of the Air Forces were awarded a clasp for the second award of the Good Conduct Medal. (6)

7. Athletics.

The 7704th WAC Detachment of Frankfurt won the 1948 EUCOM WAC Volleyball Tournament held at Bremerhaven, Germany, on 13-17 April. The Bremerhaven WAC Detachment was runner-up. Members of the winning team were presented with radios and the runners-up received leather-bound travel alarm clocks. (7)

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, report of Office of the WAC Staff Director. This report is the source for information contained in this chapter unless otherwise indicated in footnotes.
2. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, 30 Jun 48, p 4.
3. WAC ETO News, Mar-Apr 48, p 2.
4. EUCOM Cable SC-23077, 3 Jun 48; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference Report, 8 Jun 48, p 1; Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 17 Jun 48, file AG 322 GPA-AGO, subj: "Interim Policy Pertaining to the WAC."
5. WAC ETO News, Mar-Apr 48, p 3.
6. Ibid, p 2.
7. Ibid, p 4.

