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The THIRD YEAR

1 APRIL - 30 JUNE 1948

VOLUME IV

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY SPECIAL STAFF, U.S. ARMY HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT FILE	CALL NUMBER 8-3.1 CC 1 D V 4 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

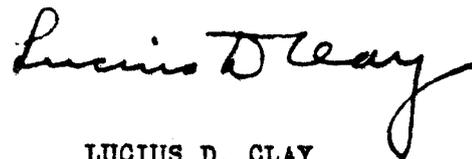
TO : All concerned

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.



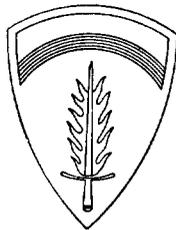
LUCIUS D. CLAY
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The Third Year of the Occupation

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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Chapters	
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XXXIII	Ernest Kreiling
XXXIV	John H. Collins
XXXV-XXXVI	Arthur A. Tashko
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Chapter XXVI

CHIEF, CHEMICAL DIVISION

Chapter XXVI

CHIEF, CHEMICAL DIVISION

1. Organizational Structure.

With the reorganization of EUCOM's Office of the Chief of Chemical Corps on 15 April 1948, the staff section was retitled the Chemical Division. Chart I indicates the revised organization, which placed the three branches of the office and the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot under the direct supervision of the Deputy Chief of the Chemical Division. The lack of adequate staff strength precluded the assignment of personnel to the Technical & Training Branch, the functions of which could be only inadequately performed by the Chief, Chemical Division, his Deputy and the Chiefs of the Supply and Administrative Branches.

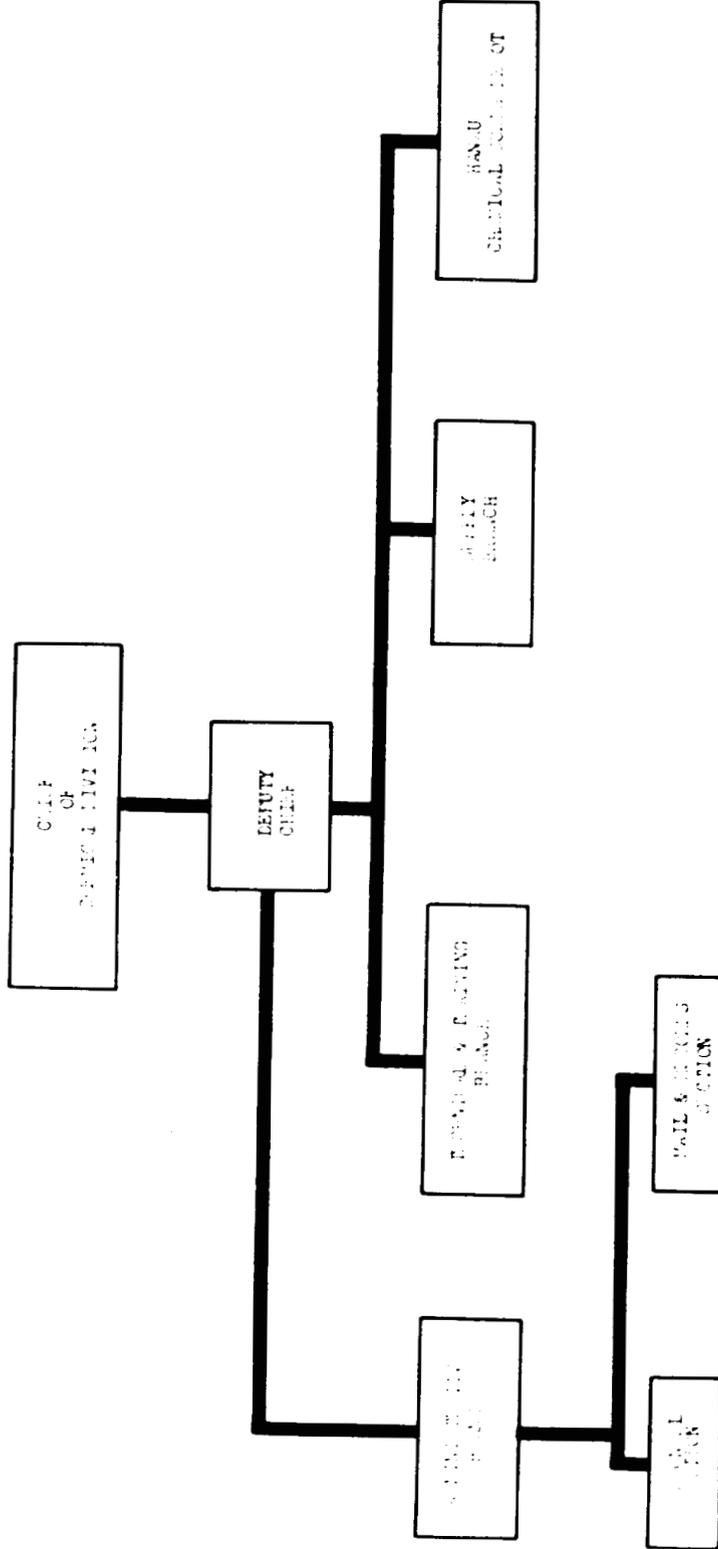
2. Key Officers.

At the beginning of the second quarter of 1948, the following

ORGANIZATION
CHEMICAL DIVISION
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CHART I

AFO 403
15 APR 48



Encl 1: Encl 2 Office Order number 7, 15 Apr 48

(3)

executives held key positions in the office as indicated below:

Chief, Chemical	Colonel Milton T. Hankins
Deputy Chief	Lt. Col. Roland P. Fournier
Chief, Administrative Branch	Lt. Col. Roland P. Fournier
Chief, Mail & Records Section	John J. Liscinsky
Chief, Personnel Section	M Sgt Grady M. Evans
Chief, Supply Branch	Lt. Col. Warren S. LeRoy
Assistant Chief, Supply Branch	Maj. James Watson
Acting Chief, Technical & Training Branch	Capt. Serge Tonetti (with station at Hanau)

On 22 June 1948, Col. Charles E. Loucks arrived from the United States
(4)
and was designated Chief, Chemical Division, in place of Col. Hankins who
was made Deputy Chief of the Division pending his imminent return to the
United States. Lt. Col. Fournier continued to serve as Deputy Chief of
the Division during the absence of Col. Loucks or of Col. Hankins. Maj.
(5)
Watson succeeded Lt. Col. LeRoy as Chief of the Supply Branch on 31 May.

3. Staff Strength.

On 30 June 1948, the number of personnel assigned to the division
included 4 officers, 4 enlisted men, 5 American and Allied civilian
employees and 3 German, 1 Italian and 1 Polish employee. Authorized
strength of the office was 3 officers, 4 enlisted men, and 10 civilian
(6)
employees.

4. The Hanau Depot.

Lt. Col. Donald E. Yanka continued in command of the Hanau

Chemical Corps Depot, with Capt. Kenneth W. Gobar as his Executive Officer. There was no change in the mission of the depot. The only significant personnel change that occurred at the depot during the period under review was the reduction from 260 to 200 in the number of German employees authorized. As a result of the German currency reform and of a new wage agreement with German workers, the average daily absentee rate dropped from 47.5 to 32 persons, including those on leave. On 1 April the 193d Chemical Depot Company, which operated the St. Georgen Chemical CEM Depot near Traunstein, was assigned to the Hanau Depot, and attached to the Munich Military Post. Strength authorization of the 193d Chemical Depot Company was two officers and 55 enlisted men; its assigned strength on 30 June was one officer and 52 enlisted men. The mission of the company was to provide security for the captured toxic materials stored at the St. Georgen Depot and to provide technical assistance to Military Government in disposing of the toxic munitions.

5. Repair and Salvage of Gas Masks.

The Chemical Base Maintenance Shop for classes II and IV supplies at the Hanau Depot repaired or salvaged almost 30,000 gas masks during the quarter ending 30 June. An average of 2,000 masks were returned to stock each week. Irreparable gas masks were salvaged for sale to the Staatliche Erfassungsgesellschaft fuer Oeffentliches Gut MBH (STEG). Representatives of the German agency from Wiesbaden purchased the scrap remaining from 43,000 masks which were salvaged during the first quarter of 1948.

6. Captured Enemy Material.

In accordance with agreements made between OMGUS and the Italian Government, the St. Georgen Chemical CEM Depot sent 19 trains containing 9,500 tons of toxic gas munitions during April and May 1948 to Cimabanche, Italy, for the Ulmer Corporation, for demilitarization and salvage of components and materials useful for peaceful purposes. Each train was accompanied by an escort guard comprised of one officer, 2 enlisted men and 2 German employees. Shipments to Italy ceased early in May and were not resumed during the current quarter, owing to the expiration of the Italian concern's import license. It was planned to scuttle the remaining supplies of toxic munitions in the North Sea. (10)

7. Status of Stocks.

The Hanau Chemical Corps Depot stocked a total of 3,207.71 tons of supplies, of which 2,717.56 tons were classes II & IV and 490.15 tons were class V. No critical shortages of chemical supplies existed in the command during the period ending 30 June. (11) The remaining 380 long tons of surplus chemical supplies were scheduled for transfer to STEG, the German disposal agency, in July 1948.

FOOTNOTES

1. Staff Memo 17, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Apr 48.
2. Incl 1 to Hq, EUCOM, Cml Div, Office Order No 7, 15 Apr 48.
3. Hq, EUCOM, Office Order No 7, 15 Apr 48, subj: "Organization of the Office of the Chief, Chemical Division."
4. GO 59, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Jun 48.
5. Hq, EUCOM, Cml Div, Office Order No 8, 17 May 48, subj: "Announcement of Assignments."
6. Hq, EUCOM, TD, No 303-1432A, 20 Feb 48.
7. Hq, EUCOM, Troop Assignment No 8, 16 Mar 48.
8. EUCOM, Cml Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 6.
9. EUCOM, Cml Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 7.
10. EUCOM, Log Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 7.
11. Ibid, p 14.

Chapter XXVII

CHIEF, ENGINEER DIVISION

Chapter XXVII

CHIEF, ENGINEER DIVISION

1. Trends During the Quarter.

Early in 1948 engineering work in the Command tended to shift from construction to maintenance, but the movement of EUCOM Headquarters, the reorganization of the 1st Division and the Constabulary, and intensified training and developments within the Air Force all required extensive construction during April, May and June. By the end of June, Constabulary Headquarters in Stuttgart was practically completed, but much work remained in Heidelberg for EUCOM Headquarters. The Grafenwöhr training area was nearing completion. Plans had been prepared for a 500,000 man-hour project on Vilseck Kaserne where 120 buildings were to be made into a Constabulary training camp. The first phase of the Vilseck project was to be completed by 1 October 1948, but the second phase would not be finished before 1 April 1949. Shop and depot construction required more than a million man

hours. Airfields at Kaufbeuren and Neubiberg were being improved. During this period the engineer officer strength was approximately 97 percent of that authorized. Although there had been a drop of about 5 percent in enlisted strength, engineer units still were 1 percent above the authorized figures at the end of June. One of the features of the training program during this period was the instruction given to one officer and 18 enlisted men from the Turkish army who completed their work as students at the Engineer school. The depot consolidation plan was nearing completion with the Bremen Engineer Sub-depot closed and other sub-depots about ready to close. Major commands were preparing to establish maintenance shops in each military post and take over field maintenance of engineer equipment. EUCOM was reducing real estate holdings. The closing out of accounts in France and North Africa still involved considerable work.

2. Organization and Administration.

a. Organization and Key Personnel. The Office of the Chief Engineer, on 8 April 1948 was redesignated the Engineer Division, European Command, and its divisions were renamed branches. There were no changes (1) in the six branches. The organization of the division is shown in Chart II.

b. Units in Military Districts. When the First Military District (2) was discontinued 1 April 1948, the engineering units assigned thereto were transferred to the operational control of the Engineer Division. Also upon the redesignation of Berlin Command, OMGUS, and Headquarters Command,

EUCOM, the engineer units assigned to these commands were transferred to Berlin Military Post and Frankfurt Military Post respectively.

c. Units in Military Posts. Various engineer units of the Military Posts were inactivated on 20 June. The functions and personnel of these units were absorbed in most instances by post service units. Frankfurt Military Post was serviced by the following units at the beginning of the current period: 556th Engineer Composite Service Group Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 716th Engineer Depot Company, 45th Engineer Dump Truck Company (SP), 609th Engineer Light Equipment Company, the 501st and 505th Engineer Utilities Companies, and the 518th, 519th, 521st, and 523d Engineer Utilities Detachments. Following the re-organization on 20 June, only the 501st Engineer Utilities Company remained unchanged; the equipment of other engineer units was assigned to Post Engineers, Frankfurt Military Post, and personnel to 7811th Station Complement Unit. The quarterly average military strength during this period was 573, while the quarterly average for Germany employees was 5,876. The disposition of Engineer units is shown in Table I.

d. Units Serving Under Air Force Control. Engineer Construction troops, engaged in construction and repair of Air Force installations and in the maintenance of projects already completed, included: One engineer aviation group, Headquarters and Headquarters Service Company 924th Engineer Aviation Group; two engineer aviation battalions, the 831st and 862d; and one engineer aviation maintenance company (less personnel), the 2175th, which was transferred to March Field, California in June. These

units employed an average strength of 1,316 military personnel and 8,385 German civilians on Air Force engineer work. In nonconstruction units there were engaged an average of 60 Air Force engineer troops whose activities included administration, depot operations, maintenance and utilities operations.

3. Mapping and Map Reproduction.

a. Changes in Units. On 16 April 1948, the 66th Engineer Topographic Company (Corps) moved from Zwingenberg to Schwetzingen. The 1st Engineer Service Detachment and the 7709th Engineer Base Reproduction Detachment, both located in Frankfurt, and the 25th Engineer Map Depot from Muhlheim moved to Schwetzingen on 10 May. The 7709th Base Reproduction Detachment was inactivated on 20 May and its equipment, personnel and mission were transferred to the 1st Engineer Service Detachment. On 20 June, the 1st Engineer Service Detachment, 25th Engineer Map Depot Detachment and 66th Engineer Topographic Company (Corps) were inactivated. The personnel, equipment and mission of these units were transferred to the 7714 Engineer Intelligence and Topographic Company, organized on the same date at Schwetzingen. The Company, a non-T/O unit, equipped under a T/A No. 303-1342, had 9 officers, 114 enlisted personnel, 7 U.S. civilians and 50 German technicians. It consisted of a company headquarters, photomapping section, reproduction section (both mobile and stationary), map depot section, survey section and intelligence section. Its general mission was to perform intelligence and topographic work assigned by the Chief Engineer.

Table I

DISPOSITION OF ENGINEER UNITS

Units Under the Command of the Chief Engineer, EUCOM

	1 Apr to 1 May	1 May to 1 Jun	1 Jun to 20 Jun	20 Jun to 30 Jun
Engineer Base Depot Co.	2	2	2	0
Engineer Base Depot H/H Co.	1	1	1	0
Engineer Base Equipment Co.	1	1	1	0
Engineer Base Reproduction Det.	1	1	0	0
Engineer Composite Service Gr H/H Det	1	1	1	1
Engineer Construction Bn.	1	0	0	0
Engineer Depot Co	1	1	1	0
Engineer Augmentation Det	1	1	1	0
Engineer Dump Truck Co (Sp)	3	5	5	4
Engineer Heavy Shop Co.	1	1	1	0
Engineer Maintenance Co	2	2	2	0
Engineer Map Depot Det.	1	1	1	0
Engineer Parts Supply Co.	1	1	1	0
Engineer Service Det.	3	3	3	0
Engineer Supply & Maintenance Plat.	1	2	2	2
Engineer Topographic Co (Corps)	1	0	0	0
Engineer Utilities Co	1	1	1	1
Engineer School	1	1	1	1
Engineer Intelligence & Topographic Co.	0	0	0	1
Engineer Base Depot Group	0	0	0	1

Units Under Military Posts or Major CommandsFrankfurt Military Post

Engineer Composite Sv Gr H/H Det.	1	1	1	0
Engineer Depot Co	1	1	1	0
Engineer Dump Truck Co.	1	1	1	0
Engineer Light Equipment Co	1	1	1	0
Engineer Utilities Co	2	2	2	1
Engineer Utilities Det.	4	4	4	0

Stuttgart Military Post

Engineer Utilities Det.	1	1	1	0
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<u>1 Apr</u> <u>to</u> <u>1 May</u>	<u>1 May</u> <u>to</u> <u>1 Jun</u>	<u>1 Jun</u> <u>to</u> <u>20 Jun</u>	<u>20 Jun</u> <u>to</u> <u>30 Jun</u>
---	---	--	---

Heidelberg Military Post

Engineer Construction Bn.	1	1	1	1
Engineer Utilities Det.	1	1	1	0

Berlin Military Post

Engineer Bn, H/H Det.	1	1	1	1
Engineer Service Co, Hq	1	1	1	0
Engineer Supply & Maintenance Co.	1	1	1	1
Engineer Utilities.	1	1	1	1

Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation

Engineer Service Bn	1	1	1	1
-------------------------------	---	---	---	---

U.S. Forces in Austria

Engineer Service Bn, H/H Det.	3	3	3	3
Engineer Service Co, Hq	3	3	3	3
Engineer Service Co	1	1	1	1
Engineer Utilities Co	1	1	1	1

U.S. Constabulary

Engineer Construction Bn.	0	1	1	1
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1st U.S. Infantry Division

Engineer Combat Bn (Div).	1	1	1	1
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b. Extent of Operations. The Photomapping section continued revising mapsheets of the 4414 series, and prepared for shipment to the Air Force the aerial photographs previously the property of the 66th Engineer Topographic Company. The combined report of the 7709 Reproduction Detachment, the 66th Engineer Topographic Company and the recently activated 7714th Engineer Intelligence and Topographic Company showed a total of 247,900 map reproductions and 1,202,860 miscellaneous impressions. The Map Depot Section, organized from the 25th Engineer Map Depot Detachment, segregated, stored and prepared for issue the 675 tons of maps moved from Muhlheim. During the quarter, 314,959 maps were issued and 175 tons of captured enemy maps were distributed. The Survey Section supervised work on trigonometric adjustment of European Triangulation Nets performed by the Land Survey Office of Bamberg. The Intelligence Section continued a survey of rivers and bridges in the U.S. Zone of occupation.

4. Employment of Engineer Troops and Labor Units.

a. Distribution. By type of employment, the average quarterly distribution of engineer troops in the European Command, as of 30 June 1948, was as follows: construction and utilities, 3,316; supply and maintenance, 1,871; air force construction and maintenance, 1,047; post engineering activities, 1,115; administration and supervision, 440; headquarters duties, 166; labor supervision, 98; training, 160; topographical and intelligence, 108. The quarterly average strength was 8,321. The actual roster count as of 30 June 1948 was 7,924, a loss of approximately 5 percent. The reorganization of units had reduced authorized strength.

b. Assignment. Engineer labor units employed in the European Command were assigned to the Office of the Chief Engineer, EUCOM, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Regensburg and Stuttgart Military Posts. They included fifteen labor service companies (construction), one labor service company (Quartermaster labor), and one labor service company (Depot). The labor service companies, totaled 3,462 men; each was supervised by a Headquarters Labor Service Company.

5. Supply and Installations.

a. Levels of Supply. The command disposition level, a figure representing the tonnage of supplies required to support the Occupation Troop Basis until a certain date, was recomputed by the Engineer Division to cover the period up to 1951. The date previously set for the termination of this disposition level was 1 July 1949. It was the policy of the Division to review the level quarterly to maintain a current status.

b. Determination of Requirements. Thirty-day levels of class II expendables were computed for each military installation and exempted air station. Such computations were based on the average expendability of items authorized organizations and post headquarters, and were used by post engineers and air installations officers as a basis to replenish Class II stocks by means of monthly requisitions. Coal (Class III supply) consumption decreased with the approach of warm weather; hence, the distribution of solid fuels presented no immediate problem. Thirty-day levels for maintenance supplies were computed and sent to each military post and exempted air station. These levels were used by post engineers as a basis

for replenishing their maintenance supplies to the authorized amount. Requirements for construction (Class IV supplies), were submitted by the major commands six months before the quarter in which they were to be used, and maintenance requirements were consolidated and those items not available from depot stocks were placed on procurement orders. Any repair and utilities items determined indispensable which were not in depot stocks or could not be procured in Germany or allied and neutral countries, were requisitioned from the United States.

e. Freight Charges. Payment of freight charges for supplies procured in Germany was made by the Transportation Corps based on records of cars moved by the German railways. These records were inaccurate so the Transportation Corps later required the signature of representatives on each freight warrant. This did not present any problem for supplies procured in the U.S. Zone, but it did present a problem in regard to coal procured from the British Zone where no U.S. representatives were stationed. An agreement was reached with the Transportation Corps to transfer funds to the engineer budget to pay for coal shipments, since freight charges were actually included in the cost of the coal.

6. Procurement.

a. Field and Headquarters Purchases. Procurement in Germany consisted of headquarters and field procurement. Headquarters procurement was long term wholesale procurement for quarterly requirements. Field procurement consisted of local purchases by unit purchasing and contracting officers in Germany, generally for emergencies. Approval of the Land Office

of Military Government usually was necessary. Normally field procurement decreased as headquarters procurement increased. However, during the three months under review both field and headquarters procurement increased.

b. Teams. The Commanding Officer, Hanau Engineer Base Depot was responsible for headquarters procurement. Engineer procurement teams were located in Bavaria, Wurttemberg-Baden, and Hesse. During the period under review, a procurement team was established in the British Zone. This team in placing orders made use of the facilities of the Mandatory Requirements Office of the British Army of the Rhine.

c. Extent of Procurement. The following is a summary of procurement in the U.S. Occupied Zones of Germany from 1 April through 30 June 1948:

	Headquarters	Field
Materials	\$1,467,620.00	\$ 757,074.00
Services	19,368.00	4,869,767.00
Totals	\$1,486,988.00	\$5,626,841.00

d. Funds. Supplies procured in Europe outside of Germany were paid for with appropriated funds, while supplies purchased within Germany were paid for with German funds. Purchases from outside of Germany were negligible during the second quarter of 1948.

e. Claims. Investigation of claims arising out of irregular procurement of engineer items during the war and post-war years by army agencies other than engineer continued during this period. The Foreign

Procurement Section continued to close out contracts which had been transferred to it from Western Base Section.

7. Engineer Depots.

The Hanau engineer base depot was designated as a permanent installation. All other engineer depots were nonpermanent and were to be deactivated after the disposal of surplus property. All stocks were consolidated at Hanau, thus completing the depot consolidation program. Bremen sub-depot was closed and turned over to the Germans in accordance with the provisions of SOP 18, Bulk Transfer of Surplus U.S. Army property to STEG. Other depots were scheduled to be turned over during July, August and September 1948.

8. Other Engineer Installations.

There were, in addition to the supply depots, a number of construction material supply points, solid fuel storage and reconsignment points and maintenance installations. Eleven German firms were repairing equipment. Engineer supply and maintenance installations including construction material supply points are shown in Table II. German firms which assisted in repair of unserviceable equipment are listed in Table III.

9. Other Activities and Problems.

a. Engineer Labor. As in the first quarter of 1948, the trend of engineer operations continued to shift from construction to maintenance. The constantly decreasing proportion of work expended on constructions and the increased emphasis on maintenance is shown in Table IV. The number of

manhours on the various types of engineer activities during the months under review is shown in Table V, and the manhours by major commands and military posts are enumerated in Table VI. The categories of labor employed by the Corps of Engineers in the European Command are shown in Table VII. The distribution of the labor force by commands and posts is indicated on Table VIII, and Table IX shows the employment of the labor force by types of operations.

10. Construction.

a. Factors. The two primary factors shaping construction policy during the period were:

(1) Adjustment of the construction program to reduce as much as possible the burdens of the occupation upon the Germans.

(2) Consolidation and reduction and distributing to military posts of projects previously assigned to the Engineer field service.

b. Controls. To meet these conditions, the Engineer Division applied strict controls. Through its field consultants and technical inspection teams, it assisted post engineers in obtaining maximum use of funds, labor and supplies. Administration, organization, and reporting of engineer activities were further streamlined and standardized. Checks were made of the quantity and quality of construction and maintenance work, water, power, heating, sewage, and other utilities operations, of insect and rodent control, packing and crating, and fire prevention.

Table II

ENGINEER SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE INSTALLATIONS

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Type of Operation</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
Hanau Engineer Base Depot	Base Depot Class II and IV Spare parts, 4th and 5th Echelon Maintenance	Chief Engineer
Furth Engineer Sub-depot	Class II and IV, 1st and 2d Echelon Maintenance	Chief Engineer
Mannheim Engineer Sub-depot	Class II and IV, 1st and 2d Echelon Maintenance	Chief Engineer
Gelnhausen Engineer Sub-depot	Class II and IV	Chief Engineer
Linz Engineer Depot	Class II and IV, 3d and 4th Echelon Maintenance	Chief Engineer
Munich Engineer Supply Point	Class IV	Chief Engineer
Mainz-Kastel Engineer Supply Point	Class IV	Chief Engineer

SOLID FUEL STORAGE AND RECONSIGNMENT POINTS

Rheinau Storage Point	Class III Storage and Reconsignment	Chief Engineer
Kassel Reconsignment Point	Class III Reconsignment	Chief Engineer

MAINTENANCE INSTALLATIONS

Hanau Engineer Base Depot	Base Maintenance	Chief Engineer
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<u>Installation</u>	<u>Types of Operation</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
Frankfurt Field Maintenance Installation	Field Maintenance	Frankfurt Military Post
Landsberg Field Maintenance Installation	Field Maintenance	US Air Forces in Europe
Bremerhaven Field Maintenance Installation	Field Maintenance	Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation
Berlin Engineer Field Maintenance Installation	Field Maintenance	Berlin Military Post
Linz Engineer Field Maintenance Installation	Field Maintenance	US Forces in Austria

Table III

GERMAN FIRMS REPAIRING EQUIPMENT

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Function</u>
Daimler-Benz Crane Rebuild Plant	Utingen-Goeppingen	Rebuild of cranes
Kraeble Bros Repair Plant	Backnang	Rebuild of tractors, rollers and graders
FMA Pokorny	Frankfurt	Rebuild of air compressors
Beihnoren Electrical shop	Hanau	Rebuild of electric motors
Sabel & Scheurer	Oberursel	Manufacture of flat motor bearings
Vulcan Diesel Plant	Bremen	Repair of tractors in Bremen and Berlin Areas
Karl Wolfe	Goeppingen	Rebuild of starters, fuel pumps, generators, carburetors, magnetos and Diesel fuel injector pumps
Daimler-Benz	Stuttgart	Spare parts supply
Alfred Teves	Frankfurt	Piston ring supply
Karl Schmidt	Fulda	Rebuild of electrical equipment
Fritz Leitz Machine Works	Oberkochen	Rebuild, general items

Table IV

MANHOURS ON CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

	Manhours expended	% Program for quarter	% Program for 1947
Construction (15 percent minor, 85 percent major)	4,585,444	31	47
Maintenance	10,247,812	69	53
Total	14,833,256		

Table V

MANHOURS ON ENGINEER ACTIVITIES

	April	May	June
Housekeeping Services	6,639,306	6,427,612	6,512,830
Maintenance and Utilities	3,374,805	3,425,863	3,447,144
Construction on buildings	784,424	841,258	832,241
Construction on technical facilities	13,752	12,880	17,429
Construction on utilities systems	92,549	115,599	136,019
Construction on railroads	43,242	34,046	30,410
Construction on airfield pavements	43,949	39,741	63,420
Construction on roads	174,366	206,477	197,503
Minor construction	271,324	278,131	269,988
Other operations and overhead	2,812,492	2,787,335	3,060,564
Totals	14,250,209	14,168,942	14,567,548

Table VI

MANHOURS BY MAJOR COMMANDS AND MILITARY POSTS

	April	May	June
Office of the Chief Engineer and Depots	977,400	842,700	1,157,760
USFA	229,772	223,004	252,776
USAFE	2,250,488	2,258,140	2,181,488
Berlin	1,363,728	1,225,540	1,139,505
BPOE	582,700	659,242	704,372
Frankfurt	1,504,069	1,603,539	1,671,362
Heidelberg	1,120,358	1,157,058	1,465,700
Stuttgart	970,113	910,752	969,527
Darmstadt	371,436	340,830	379,914
Wetzlar	930,872	977,923	1,245,708
Munich	921,254	870,453	808,699
Nürnberg	918,656	882,756	920,870
Augsburg	454,586	593,999	537,553
Würzburg	327,712	362,814	328,967
Regensburg	665,161	583,081	616,488
Garmisch	178,836	212,096	186,859
Engineer Field Service	483,068	465,015	-
Totals	14,250,209	14,168,942	14,567,548

Table VII

CATEGORIES OF LABOR

Category	April	May	June
US Military	6,368	6,315	6,240
US and Allied Civilians	561	581	634
Hired Indigenous workmen	58,009	58,498	61,013
Indigenous contract workmen	11,228	12,079	12,494
Displaced Persons	3,368	3,360	3,519
Totals	79,534	80,833	83,900

Table VIII

LABOR DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR COMMANDS AND MILITARY POSTS

Employed by	April	May	June
Office of the Chief Engineer and depots	6,516	5,618	8,336
USFA	1,675	1,520	1,795
USAFE	11,955	12,741	11,724
Berlin	6,686	6,230	5,340
BPOE	3,079	3,625	3,749
Frankfurt	8,371	8,436	8,922
Heidelberg	6,452	6,424	8,048
Stuttgart	4,877	4,581	5,318
Darmstadt	2,620	1,669	1,850
Wetzlar	4,595	4,581	5,972
Munich	4,926	7,241	8,090
Nürnberg	5,050	5,027	5,283
Augsburg	2,586	3,288	2,926
Würzburg	1,738	1,934	1,620
Regensburg	3,688	3,609	3,786
Garmisch	848	1,232	1,135
Engineer Field Service	3,872	3,077	-
Totals	79,534	80,833	83,900*

* Actual total of these figures is 83,894. See chart under Tab "G" in Hq, EUCOM, Eng Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48.

Table IX

EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR BY TYPE OF OPERATION

Operations	April	May	June
Construction of buildings	5,103	5,291	5,147
Construction of roads	1,368	1,228	1,345
Construction of airfield pavements. .	365	228	535
Construction of railroads	321	226	162
Construction of utilities systems . .	788	670	828
Construction of technical facilities	83	79	100
Minor construction.	1,747	2,103	2,065
Maintenance and Utilities	18,900	21,301	20,226
Housekeeping services	32,779	31,331	32,864
Other operations	7,133	6,653	8,292
Overhead.	10,947	11,723	12,336
Totals	79,534	80,833	83,900

c. Projects. During the quarter under review construction activities included: the Grafenwöhr Summer Training Camp, estimated to require 1,500,000 manhours of labor, of which 192,362 manhours were expended by 30 June 1948; rehabilitation of the Vilseck Kaserne for use by the U.S. Constabulary as a training camp, to be completed by 1 April 1949; construction in Heidelberg connected with the move of EUCOM Headquarters to that city; rehabilitation of Echterdingen Airfield, kasernes at Böblingen, Göppingen and Vaihingen, all connected with the establishment of Constabulary Headquarters at Stuttgart which, after 48,000 manhours of labor, was completed by 30 June; construction at Giessen Quartermaster Depot; shop and depot construction at Butzbach, Kitzingen, Kassel, Mannheim, the Hanau Engineer Base Depot and the Ordnance rebuild plants near Stuttgart. The

construction in Heidelberg developed into a major commitment. It involved hardstands, widening of roads, increasing office space and the Kasino Mess at the Command Post Kaserne, a gas station, five parking lots, an engineer supply point, and Class III supply point. Approximately 255,000 manhours were expended on these projects during the quarter under review.

d. Air Force Construction. Air Force construction, during this period included: approximately 8,000 manhours on the USAFE program for the expansion of Kaufbeuren Air Base to accommodate units of the troop carrier command; and about 20,000 manhours on the adaption of the Neubiberg Air Field for use by jet-propelled planes. Manhours expended on other Air Force installations included:

Tempelhof	15,040
Fürstenfeldbruck	41,437
Wiesbaden	299,683
Rhein Main	751,273
Erding	108,136
Oberpfaffenhofen	734
Landsberg	20,642

e. Other Work. Other activities included packing and crating, the volume of which increased materially with the expiration of a larger number of overseas tours; a survey of all gasoline burning units to eliminate them or convert them to solid fuel burners; a survey of electrical standby generator units to assure proper distribution and to eliminate unnecessary units; a survey of Hanau Engineer Base Depot to alleviate a water shortage.

11. Destruction of Enemy War Installations.

a. Survey of Structures. German war installations that had not been destroyed were resurveyed to determine if they were being used for the purposes for which the retention had been granted, and if required changes had been made to remove any chance of their use for war purposes. Records and reports of the demolition program were checked against the field situation. As of 30 June 1948, the number and type of installations located and destroyed is shown in Table X.

12. Real Estate.

a. Reduction of Holdings. The European Command continued to reduce its real estate holdings in Germany during the quarter under review. As of 30 June, holdings totaled 19,129 requisitioned structures, and 1,153 confiscated structures. Their monthly rental value was RM 8,305,180. This was a reduction of 664 requisitioned holdings, 172 confiscated holdings, and a decrease in monthly rentals of RM 141,412.

b. Outstanding Accounts. Auditing of outstanding engineer accounts for cities in France and French North Africa up to and including 31 March 1947 were completed and the accounts were paid. Consolidation of all damage charges for French properties released during the period 1 April 1947 to 31 March 1948 was started and was to be audited during July 1948.

13. Intelligence.

a. Transfer of Projects. The assignment of topographic and geographic projects to the Betz-Bixler-Campbell Mission altered the

Table X
INSTALLATIONS DESTROYED

Type of installation	Number located	Number destroyed
Minefields and other explosive obstructions	94.3 sq km	94.3 sq km
Non-explosive obstacles and field obstacles on main Allied lines of communications and across German defensive systems . . .	11.74 km	11.74 km
Fundamental defensive construction on main routes	1,311	1,311
Pens for submarines, E-Boats, R-Boats . . .	1	1
Permanent fortified land constructions. . .	1,982	1,926
All other types of permanent obstacles not shown in item 2	61.4 km	61.4 km
Special weapons installations, V-weapons. .	19	18
Permanent fortified coastal defense construction.	24	24
Fighter control & radar installations . . .	24	24
Base & operation airfields (surplus to Allied requirements).	142	134
Antiaircraft installations.	580	573
Underground facilities, depots, workshops .	201	201
Military & public air raid shelters	5,570	4,297
Underground communication cables, surplus to authorized Allied & German civil requirements.	3 km	3 km

Type of installation	Number located	Number destroyed
Overhead lines of communication in excess to Allied & German civil requirements	18 km	18 km
Fixed radio stations surplus to Allied and German requirements.	22	22
Underground and surface centers of communication and relay stations surplus to Allied & German requirements	23	23
Military scientific research centers, also testing grounds.	47	43
Ranges surplus to Allied requirements. . . .	136	127
Depots of war materials surplus to Allied requirements	135	118
Major strategic bulk POL storage installations surplus to Allied needs.	6	4
Camps & barracks installations	4,080	72
Headquarters & Administrative installations	72	1
Emergency war housing (military)	60	3
Hospitals.	56	1
Convalescent & recreation centers.	10	1
Schools (military)	24	1
Ground Force Depots.	101	0
Air Force Depots	5	0
Ground Force Arsenals.	23	0
Naval Arsenals	1	0

responsibilities of the Intelligence Branch to such an extent at the end of the current quarter that a complete reorganization of the branch was to follow. This change was to involve a gradual transfer of the projects in preparation for final assumption of responsibility by EUCOM Headquarters Intelligence Division.

b. New Projects. During the quarter, ten new intelligence projects were assigned or initiated by the Engineer Division. In addition, 37 old projects were carried over from the previous quarter. Six projects were transferred to the Betz-Bixler-Campbell Mission. The current 31 projects, the majority of a continuing nature, were to be carried on by the branch.

c. Documents. Intelligence documents and reports received by the Engineer Division totaled 3,556 of which 3,304 documents were transmitted to other agencies.

14. Training.

a. Missions. In view of warmer weather during April, May and June, the training of engineer units was accelerated. The European Command Engineer School conducted most of the engineer technical training on the high levels. Instructions in rifle marksmanship and crew-served weapons was emphasized; all units under command of the Chief Engineer required a portion of all their personnel to fire weapons for record. Training missions in demolition, 30 and 50 caliber machine guns, defensive tactics, and AT and AP mines were also assigned. Readjustment and redesignation of troops and units

eliminated all secondary training missions except those assigned to the 7710 European Command Engineer School Headquarters and Headquarters Company, the 502d Engineer Utilities Company, and the 4th Engineer Supply and Maintenance Platoon. Each unit was inspected during May and received two inspections during the quarter. Emphasis was placed upon field equipment and on identification tags.

b. Courses. No courses offered during the first quarter of 1948 were dropped during the current quarter. The only problem arising during the period was that caused by a shortage of training aids in the fire pump maintenance course. Courses in demolition and mines and operation of booby traps were in demand. Infantry platoons were instructed as units. One officer and eighteen enlisted men from the Turkish Army attended courses and had one or more students in each of the following courses: electrician; firefighter; mechanic; construction equipment; mechanic, Diesel; mechanic, air compressor; operator, crane and shovel; operator, dozer; operator, road grader; and warehouseman. Military graduates during the second quarter of 1948 numbered 351, an increase of 88 over the preceding quarter. On 30 June, 108 students were enrolled at the Engineer School.

c. Training of Local Workers. There were 182 local graduates from the school during the period, which was an increase of 79 over the previous period. Still enrolled at the end of the period were 95 local students. They received training in the following courses: stock record clerk, depot packing and crating, firefighting, household packing and crating, construction equipment mechanic, ignition and carburetor mechanic, refrigerator mechanic, crane operator, warehouseman and welder.

d. Attendance at Other Schools. There were 43 students from engineer units who attended courses at Ordnance, Quartermaster and TI&E Schools during the period under review.

15. Engineer Fiscal Matters.

a. Budget Estimates. The Chief Engineer was responsible for quarterly and annual budget estimates covering engineer activities. The Fiscal Branch aided in the dissemination of information and technical instruction relative to Army funds, budgetary control and the procurement of engineer items and maintenance of accounts pertinent thereto, as well as in the compilation of future costs. Consolidated annual budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949 were prepared and submitted to the Budget and Fiscal Director, EUCOM Headquarters, prior to the end of June. Reports and invoices received for open market purchases and contract accounts covering appropriated-fund procurement in allied and neutral countries were audited, vouchered, and submitted to applicable accounting disbursing officers for payment. At the end of the quarter under review, the Engineer Division was up to date with its fiscal work.

16. Surplus Property.

a. All surplus property declared to the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commission was moved from Engineer Depots. Estimates, as of 31 March, when a total of 70,554 long tons was declared surplus, were that approximately 50,000 tons of engineer surplus would go to the Germans. There were 22,359 long tons of engineer critical items returned to the

United States. Further shipments were to be made. During the third quarter of the calendar year of 1948, major commands were to assume responsibility for field maintenance of Engineer equipment currently held by the Chief Engineer. Each post was to establish a field maintenance shop and USFA and AGRC were each to establish one centrally located shop.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM, Eng Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, information contained in this chapter is based on this Report of Operations unless otherwise indicated in footnotes.

2. GO 41, Hq EUCOM, 24 Apr 48.

Chapter XXVIII
CHIEF, MEDICAL DIVISION

Chapter XXVIII

CHIEF, MEDICAL DIVISION

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL DIVISION

1. Functions and Personnel.

a. Changes in Nomenclature and Assignments. The uniform nomenclature for EUCOM staff elements provided for in Staff Memorandum No. 17, published 8 April 1948 designated the Office of the Chief Surgeon as the Medical Division, and also as a result of the Memorandum, divisions within the Office of the Chief Surgeon became branches and the previously designated
(1)
branches were renamed sections. By the same memorandum, the position of Executive Officer was abolished and the Control Branch established. The Administration and coordinating functions formerly performed by the Executive Officer became the functions of Chief, Control Branch, Medical
(2)
Division. Office Memorandum No. 7, dated 19 April 1948, announced the

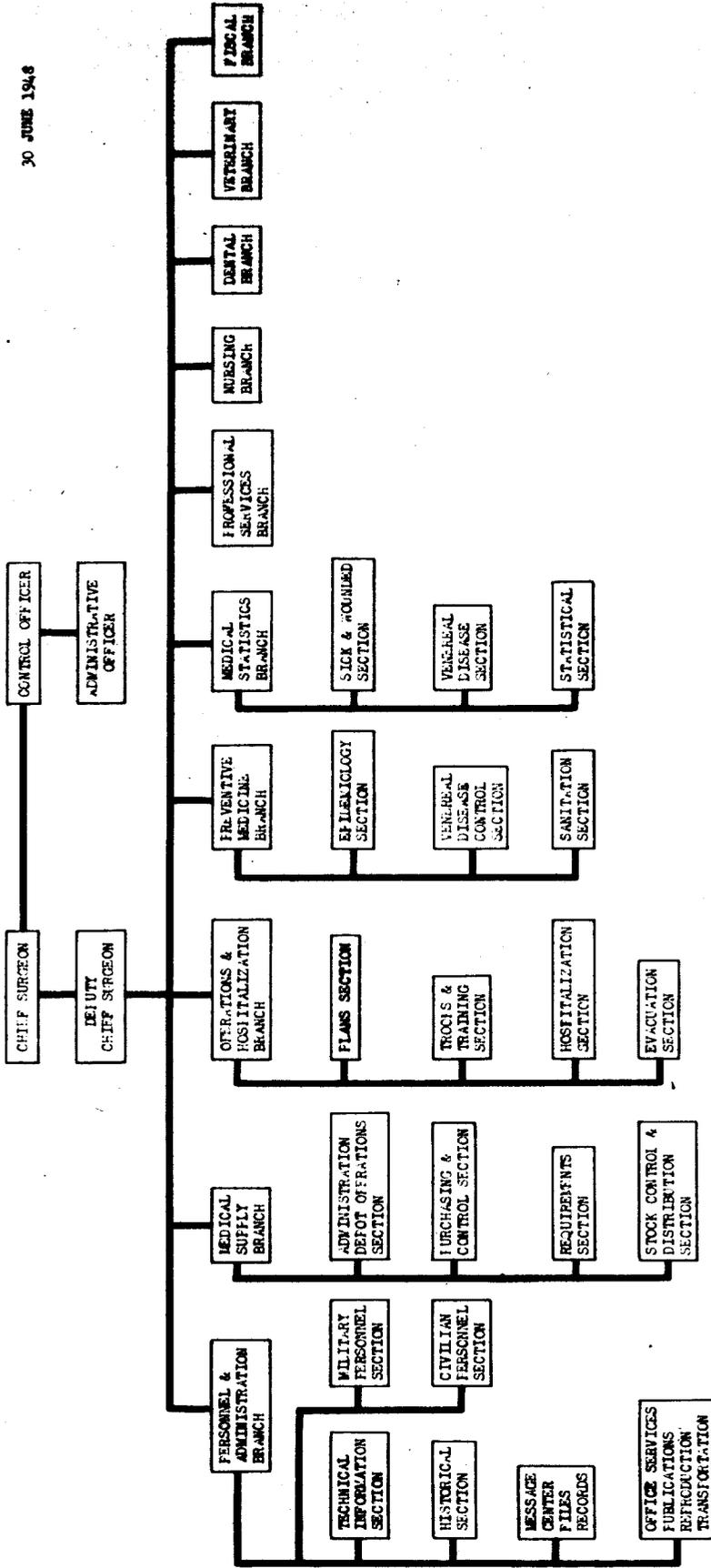
following assignments: Brig. Gen. G. V. Emerson, MC, was assigned primary duty as Deputy Chief Surgeon, with additional duties as Chief, Operations and Hospitalization Branch; Col. Bryan C. T. Fenton, was relieved as Executive Officer and assigned primary duty as Chief, Control Branch; while Capt. Charles F. McAleer, Jr., MSC, was relieved as Assistant Executive Officer and assigned primary duty as Administrative Officer. The Medical Division comprised the following ten branches: Personnel and Administration, Operations and Hospitalization, Medical Supply, Preventive Medicine, Medical Statistics, Professional Services, Nursing, Dental, Veterinary, and Fiscal. Chart III shows the organization of the Medical Division following the changes described above.

b. Promotions and Assignments. On 27 April 1948, Brig. Gen. Edward A. Noyes, MC Chief, Medical Division, EUCOM, was promoted to the grade of Major General, Medical Corps, Regular Army, with date of rank from 6 September 1945; and Colonel Emerson, was promoted to the grade of Brigadier General, Medical Corps, Army of the United States, with rank dating from 19 April 1948. ⁽³⁾ Other changes were: Col. Emery E. Alling, MC, replaced Col. Roger G. Prentiss, Jr., MC, as Chief, Professional Services Division, on 23 April 1948. CWO Russell H. Kuester, USA, was assigned as Assistant Chief Medical Statistics Branch. The staff of the Medical Division, Headquarters EUCOM, consisted of 20 officers, one warrant officer, 43 enlisted men and women, 19 U.S. and Allied civilians, and 20 local ⁽⁴⁾ employees. Civilian authorizations were continuously under study and revision and were reduced 15 percent. Old and new strength authorization of units directly controlled by the Medical Division for officers and enlisted men were as follows:

MEDICAL DIVISION

CHART III

30 JUNE 1948



Old authorized strength		Unit	New authorized strength		
Officers	Enlisted men		Officers	WO	EM
145	365	97th General Hospital	107		352
146	392	98th " "	108		379
4	22	80th Hospital Train	10		39
14	100	33rd Medical Depot	13	1	126
11	46	4th Medical Laboratory	11		46
8	17	7713th Med Dept Tng Ctr	8		17
1	49	7789th Hospital Detachment		1	49
329	991Totals. . . .	257	2	1,008

The strength, as of 30 June 1948, was 240 officers, 1,010 enlisted men and 2 warrant officers. This was a shortage of 17 officers but an overage of two enlisted men. There were 1,400 United States, Allied and German Civilians employed by the Medical Units listed above on 30 June 1948. There were 2,837 patients in EUCOM hospitals on 30 June 1948, a bed occupancy of 61 percent.

2. Functions and Units.

a. The Chief Surgeon provided medical service for U.S. military personnel, Department of the Army civilian employees, dependents and other authorized personnel within the European Command. A reduction of hospital beds and medical personnel was made proportionately to EUCOM reduced military strength. It was accomplished by reorganization and inactivation of medical installations with locations determined by troop concentrations. More German employees were provided for the 98th General Hospital than for

the 97th General Hospital. Both hospitals had the same bed capacity, but the location and floor plan of the 98th General Hospital required more workers there.

b. Bed Capacities. Hospitals were authorized bed capacities equal to four percent of the military strength. Several Medical Service units were reduced as a result of this limitation. Effective 20 June 1948, bed capacities in the following hospitals were reduced: the 97th General Hospital (Frankfurt) and the 98th General Hospital (Munich) were reduced from 1000-bed capacity to 750-bed capacity; the 388th Station Hospital (Giessen) was reorganized as a 250-bed unit, a loss of 100 beds; the 385th Station Hospital (Nürnberg) was converted from a 350-bed capacity to 250-bed capacity; and the 319th Station Hospital (Bremerhaven) was reduced from 500 to 400-bed capacity. The census of the hospital at Bremerhaven did not at all times indicate a need for 400 beds, but that number was necessary to provide for patients returning to the United States. The hospital needed bed capacity sufficient to fill the hospital ships.

c. Increase in Units. Other reorganizations of Medical Service units, also effective 20 June, which reflected an increase due to troop concentrations, follow: the 120th Station Hospital (Bayreuth) was reorganized from 150-bed to 250-bed capacity. This hospital cared for infectious hepatitis patients, and consistently had exceeded its authorized capacity by over 100 percent. Due to the movement of Headquarters EUCOM from Frankfurt to Heidelberg, the 130th Station Hospital was reorganized to restore the 37 enlisted T/O spaces which had been deleted by a previous

reorganization. The 450th General Dispensary "GA" in Vienna, Austria, was reorganized by the augmentation of one "AQ", two "MA" and three "EH" medical cells T/O & E 8-500. This action, effective 20 June 1948, not only consolidated a number of small cellular units, but eliminated the 525th Headquarters Prophylactic Platoon "AQ", the 621st and 622nd Prophylactic Detachments "MA", and the 781st, 782nd and 783rd Dental Operating Detachments "EH", all of which were located in Vienna. The 33rd Medical Depot (Färth) was augmented by one "BF" medical cell T/O&E 8-500, and all previous T/O space deletions were restored. This action was taken primarily because of the inactivation, 20 June 1948, of the 30th Medical Depot, whose residual duties were taken over by the 33rd Medical Depot.

d. Inactivations and Activations. In addition to the inactivation of the 30th Medical Depot, the 633rd Medical Clearing Company and the 341st Medical Dispensary "GC" also were inactivated, effective 20 June 1948. The 341st Medical Dispensary "GC" operated a 30-bed provisional hospital in Paris. Inactivation of this unit did not affect the operation of the hospital, it was merely a result of AGRC's transition from T/O&E units to non-T/O units. Also on 20 June 1948, the 132nd Medical Mess Detachment was activated in Linz, Austria, for the purpose of augmenting mess personnel at the 124th Station Hospital. A complete list of all Medical Detachment units is given in Table XI.

Table XI

MEDICAL UNITS IN EUCOM ON 30 June 1948

Unit	Bed capacity	Location	Assigned to
97th General Hospital	750	Frankfurt	Medical Division, EUCOM
98th General Hospital	750	Munich	Medical Division, EUCOM
387th Station Hospital	500	Stuttgart	Stuttgart Post
319th Station Hospital	400	Bremerhaven	BPOE
279th Station Hospital	350	Berlin	Berlin Post
385th Station Hospital	250	Nürnberg	Nürnberg Post
130th Station Hospital	250	Rohrbach	Heidelberg Post
120th Station Hospital	250	Bayreuth	Nürnberg Post
388th Station Hospital	150	Giessen	Wetzlar Post
110th Station Hospital	150	Vienna, Austria	USFA
124th Station Hospital	150	Linz, Austria	USFA
250th Station Hospital	150	Regensburg	Regensburg Post
317th Station Hospital	150	Wiesbaden	USAFE
9th Station Hospital	100	Würzburg	Würzburg Post
57th Field Hospital Unit 1	150	Würzburg	1st Infantry Div
57th Field Hospital Unit 2	150	Glasenbach	USFA
1st Medical Disp "GA"		Darmstadt	Frankfurt Post
5th Medical Disp "GA"		Kitzingen	Würzburg Post
6th Medical Disp "GA"		Munich	Munich Post
7th Medical Disp "GA"		Bad Tolz	Munich Post
8th Medical Disp "GA"		Karlsruhe	Heidelberg Post
9th Medical Disp "GA"		Bremen	BPOE
13th Medical Disp "GA"		Fuedenheim	Heidelberg Post
15th Medical Disp "GA"		Hanau	Frankfurt Post
24th Medical Disp "GA"		Bad Mergentheim	Stuttgart Post
25th Medical Disp "GA"		Bad Wildungen	Wetzlar Post
450th Medical Disp "GA"		Vienna, Austria	USFA
536th Medical Disp "GA"		Garmisch	Garmisch Post
539th Medical Disp "GA"		Augsburg	Augsburg Post
540th Medical Disp "GA"		Sonthofen	Augsburg Post
2nd Medical Disp "GA"		Frankfurt	Frankfurt Post
10th Medical Disp "GA"		Berlin	Berlin Post
33rd Medical Depot Co C/Z		Fürth	Medical Div, EUCOM
80th Hospital Train		Frankfurt	Medical Div, EUCOM
91st Dental Prosthetic Det (Mobile) "BH"		Glasenbach, Austria	USFA
253rd Medical Det "IA"		Bremerhaven	BPOE
255th Medical Det "IA"		Ansbach	Nürnberg Post

Unit	Location	Assigned to
264th Medical Det "IA" 4th Med Laboratory "HB" 288th Med Mess Det "AH"	Bamberg Heidelberg Glasenbach, Austria	Nürnberg Post Medical Div, EUCOM USFA
132nd Med Mess Det "AH"	Linz, Austria	USFA
167th Veterinary Food Inspection Det "DD"	Bremerhaven	BPOE
168th Veterinary Food Inspection Det "DD"	Berlin	Berlin Post
483rd Veterinary Food Inspection Det "DD"	Munich	Munich Post
487th Veterinary Food Inspection Det "DD"	Mannheim	Heidelberg Post
488th Veterinary Food Inspection Det "DD"	Wels, Austria	USFA
7713th H/H Det, Med Dept Training Center (Prov)	Nürnberg	Medical Div, EUCOM
7789th Hospital Det	Heidelberg	EUCOM Med Lab
7779th Hospital Det	Wiesbaden	317th Sta Hosp

3. Policy as to Provision of Medical Services.

a. Survey for Logistics Division. The Commander in Chief, EUCOM, directed that an overall 30 percent reduction in the number of German employees be made by 1 September 1948. In order to effect this reduction, the Medical Division was requested by the Director, Logistics Division, to report on the effect that such a reduction would have on the technical service installations commanded by the Chief Surgeon. A detailed study was made and the following conclusions submitted:

In a hospital, all clinics, laboratories and associated service must function in order to render proper care of the sick. No part of the set-up could be completely eliminated. Therefore, the only way desired care and treatment could be continued would be to reduce the number of persons receiving treatment. If this policy were to be adopted as a

result of decreased personnel, it would necessitate the curtailment of hospitalization and treatment for persons other than military who are now receiving treatment in the hospitals. Laboratory tests on Quartermaster and EES subsistence items to determine whether contracts had been met would have to be eliminated. This function is required for the protection of the Government's interests as well as for the well-being of persons within the Command. Normally such specification analysis is not carried out by Army laboratories in the United States. There, reliance is placed on the work performed by various agencies of the Department of Agriculture. Since no reliable agencies are available in Europe to assume this function, the 4th Medical Laboratory conducts these analyses. The recently increased work-load in this field is due to the frequency of procurement of subsistence items by EUCOM Quartermaster and EES from European sources.

The Director of Logistics advised the Chief Surgeon that there would be a reduction of 132 spaces, instead of the planned 406 spaces. This was a reduction of 10 percent instead of the proposed 30 percent.

4. Training.

The Medical Department Training Center, attached to the 385th Station Hospital in Nürnberg, graduated 48 noncommissioned officers on 23 May 1948. There were not enough students to warrant continuation of the school and it was temporarily suspended. Instructors and cadre were reassigned to other medical units. The school was retained on a non-operative status, so that training could be resumed if and when the need arose. Advanced training for Medical Department Laboratory technicians at the Fürth Medical Laboratory, which graduated 2 students during the quarter, was suspended until qualified students were available. The school at the 33rd Medical Depot, where personnel were trained for maintenance of Medical Department equipment, also was discontinued due to lack of

qualified students. The shortage of medical officers prevented full use of the post graduate courses offered at the Medical School in Vienna. During the first quarter of 1948, 45 Medical Corps officers attended these courses. During the second quarter only 34 officers attended. Sixteen officers entered the 12 April class, and 18 officers entered the class commencing 31 May.

5. Central Hospital Fund.

Expenditures from the Central Hospital Fund during April, May, and June totaled \$2,443.50 covering grants to the 319th, 120th, 110th and 388th Station Hospitals, and the 57th Field Hospital (Unit II), and premium payment on the Fund Custodian's position bond. The balance on hand 30 June was \$25,731.29, compared with \$28,174.79 on 1 April.

6. Return of Patients to the United States.

During the three months ending 30 June 1948, there were 841 patients returned to the United States by air or water. With the exception of closed ward mental cases, patients returning by ship went to the 319th Station Hospital, Bremerhaven. Closed ward mental patients went directly from the 317th Station Hospital, the Neuropsychiatric Center, Wiesbaden, to transports which had facilities for their care. Patients returning by air went to the 97th General Hospital, Frankfurt. Either ambulances or hospital trains normally were used to move patients but planes were used when required by the condition of the patient or when other means of transportation were not available.

7. Health of the Command.

a. Patient Admission Rate. The patient admission rate per thousand per annum for diseases was 655 at the end of June or 9,831, the lowest since the cessation of hostilities. Chiefly responsible for this was the reduction in the venereal disease rate, which during this quarter (5) was the lowest experienced since July 1945.

b. Respiratory Diseases. The rate of common respiratory diseases continued to drop throughout the current period, reaching the low rate of 50 per 1000 per annum for June 1948. Comparative rates for the 1 April to 30 June periods for 1946, 1947 and 1948 were:

	April	May	June
1948	85	62	50
1947	106	91	75
1946	131	125	100

The outbreak of influenza "B" among the civilian population, which commenced early in March 1948, subsided during the latter part of June with a reported case fatality rate of approximately 0.1 percent. The nature of the epidemic was confirmed by numerous Hirst agglutination tests on blood specimens of German civilians which were performed by the 4th Medical Laboratory. There was a slight increase in the reported incidents of clinical influenza among military persons during May, when the rate was 2.9 per 1000 per annum. Two soldiers contracted proven influenza during the period; one was vaccinated during the previous year, the other was not.

Several cases occurred (the records show 8) among dependents and WD civilians during the same period, none of whom were vaccinated. All cases reported were confirmed by antibody titration tests.

c. Scarlet Fever. The incidence of scarlet fever and streptococcus remained low in spite of an unusually high incidence among the German population. Isolated cases of measles afflicted new arrivals at the Bad Mergentheim dependents' center, where immunization of all susceptibles was carried out immediately with gamma globulin.

d. Gastro-intestinal Diseases. The incidence of common diarrhea was 6.4 per 1000 for May, but in June it dropped to 4.8, which was the approximate average rate in the command for the period from mid-February through June.

e. Infectious Hepatitis. The incidence of infectious hepatitis continued higher throughout the period than for the comparable period in 1947. However, the incidence, lower than for the first quarter of 1948, was in accordance with the anticipated seasonal curve for the disease in Germany.

f. Scabies. The scabies rate was 11 per 1000 for April and May, (6) but dropped to 6 per 1000 in June. The rates of incidence throughout the period under review were the lowest recorded since 1945.

g. Venereal Diseases. Monthly venereal disease rates for the quarter ending 30 June 1948 were the lowest recorded in the command since July 1945. Improved organization and discipline, together with increased venereal disease control were believed responsible. Comparative rates per 1000 per annum for the first six months of 1948 were:

1948	Total	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Rate	White	Colored	White	Colored
Jan	162	35	126	100	294
Feb	127	33	89	76	206
Mar	126	32	122	79	160
Apr	124	32	114	77	156
May	128	27	110	87	161
Jun	117	29	75	78	141

8. Transportation.

a. Hospital Ships. The Hospital ship, USAT Mercy, undergoing conversion, was not in use during the quarter under review. The Chief of Transportation on 27 May 1948 assigned the E-6 compartments of C-4 type troop vessels for use of patients, providing for 48 on each trip. Sixteen transports returned 476 patients to the United States.

b. Airplane Transportation. Air transportation of patients continued at the rate of four planes a month and 307 patients were returned to the United States. Within the command, 133 patients were moved by air, including 31 patients transferred to Germany from Trieste, 12 patients from Paris to Frankfurt, and 56 patients from Berlin to Frankfurt.

9. Nutrition.

The Army breakfast menu was adjusted during the January-March 1948 quarter to eliminate complaints regarding light breakfasts. Some communities lacked certain baby foods carried in post exchanges but prior to the end of the quarter some improvement was noted, as sufficient canned baby foods became available in commissaries.

10. Sanitation.

a. Water Supplies. On 30 June 1948, there were 58 municipal and other fixed water supplies approved for the use of U.S. forces, a loss of six sources since 31 March. During the quarter 1,996 water samples from approved supplies were examined bacteriologically; fourteen proved non-potable and forty of questionable potability. Much of the chlorinating equipment installed by the U.S. Army was deteriorating from wear and poor operation and maintenance. Standby equipment and spare parts were recommended as well as instruction of operation and maintenance crews and greater use of improvised chlorinating equipment.

b. Insect and Rodent Control. Information concerning insect and rodent control was given at post level. All posts and commands were informed by cable of the availability of screening materials, and screening of mess halls and kitchen and some other windows in dependents quarters was recommended.

c. Swimming. A directive, jointly prepared by the Provost Marshal and Medical Divisions, covered the selection and control of swimming pools and bathing areas. Except at controlled swimming pools, due to cool weather there was little swimming.

d. Food Analysis. Food analytical work at the 4th Medical Laboratory increased due to more food purchases from European sources.

11. Professional Services.

a. By 30 June 1948 a total of 8,479 reports of annual physical examinations had been forwarded to Washington. This was about 2,500 less

than the number which had been estimated. Fewer persons were examined due to strength reductions and reassignments. Preparations which had been made for the examinations proved effective as there was much less difficulty in hospitals and dispensaries than in 1947.

b. Civilian Consultant. Groups of civilian consultants continued to visit the command. They came for periods of approximately 25 days each. The majority represented surgery, internal medicine and neuropsychiatric fields, although some represented more highly specialized fields, such as ophthalmology, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology.

12. Surgery.

Although no surgeons were lost during April, May and June estimated future needs indicated serious problems. The command remained without a bronchoscopist, and the only qualified neurosurgeon was due for redeployment in the succeeding quarter. Statistics on medical and surgical service for
(8)

the quarter ending 30 June 1948 are shown in tables XII and XIII.

13. Medical.

Medical care for dependents remained essentially unchanged throughout April, May and June 1948. One experienced psychiatrist remained at the Neuropsychiatric Center. He was the Chief of Service, Maj. James A. Galvin. The remainder of the staff consisted of young officers who were interested in neuropsychiatry but had little training in this field. Civilian consultants from the United States as well as German psychiatrists, neurologists and psychoanalysts were used by the center.

Table XII

SURGICAL SERVICES

	Admissions			Operations				
	Direct	Transfer	Out patient visits	Major	Minor	Elective	Emergency	Deaths
General	1,839	458	4,495	495	1,636	1,171	959	10
Orthopedic	1,291	1,013	4,336	189	958	672	475	1
Ophthalmologic	154	78	7,053	5	103	82	26	-
Otolaryngologic	460	156	5,327	1	295	285	11	-
Urologic	581	187	3,141	27	475	481	21	-
Septic Surgery	749	243	383	24	252	223	53	-
Neuro-Surgery	130	45	29	16	1	11	6	6
Gynecology & Obstetrics	2,082	64	11,249	744	278	270	752	28
Miscellaneous Specialties	63	23	1,683	6	21	16	11	-
Totals	7,570	2,267	38,673	1,467	4,019	3,197	2,289	45

Table XIII

EUCOM MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUMMARY

April, May and June, 1948

	Admissions		Discharges			
	Direct	Transfer	Duty	ZI	Died	Other
Internal Medicine	2,911	712	2,648	280	14	410
Communicable Diseases . . .	805	787	858	55	2	87
Venereal Diseases	1,057	457	1,614	4	-	29
Dermatology	650	252	792	59	-	40
Neuropsychiatry	443	484	535	388	-	139
Pediatrics	782	140	897	25	3	167
Miscellaneous	640	211	651	5	-	22
Totals	7,288	2,543	7,995	816	19	894

14. Dental Services.

At the beginning of the current quarter there were 136 dental officers on duty in the European Command; while on 30 June, with 125 dental officers authorized, there were 89 on duty to operate 74 dental clinics, 14 located in hospitals and 60 in dispensaries.

15. Nursing.

The Nursing Service remained under-strength. All AUS nurses were redeployed to the United States for separation by 31 May 1948. In June 18 nurses arrived. There were 131 Regular Army and 185 Officers Reserve Corps Nurses in the Command on 30 June 1948. There were 43 nurses redeployed, 8 separated, four evacuated as patients and one died, making 56 losses. Only 20 nurses arrived. The number of obstetrical and pediatric cases made it

impossible to provide adequate service. A few civilian nurses worked from 0830 hours to 1730 hours, Monday through Friday. This left an insufficient number on duty during the weekends.

16. Veterinary.

a. Inspections. All ration items were considered critical so nothing was condemned and destroyed unless it could not be safely used. Freezing facilities were inadequate, rail movement of food was slow, packing containers deteriorated and markings became illegible. Quartermaster Corps and the Transportation Corps cooperated in efforts to speed up shipment of foodstuffs and the situation had improved by the close of the period.

b. Horses. U.S. Army horses, with the exception of a small reserve, were assigned to mounted platoons of the U.S. Constabulary. These small units were scattered over a wide area, making inspections difficult, but the noneffective rate among the animals was low.

c. The Pet Redeployment Unit at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation shipped 810 dogs to the United States during the quarter. There were few cases of disease or injury.

17. Medical Supply.

a. Locations. On 1 April 1948, the Administrative and Depot Operations Section and the Purchasing and Contracting Section of the Medical Supply Branch, Medical Division, Headquarters EUCOM, were located in the Command Post, Headquarters EUCOM, Heidelberg, along with other branches of

the Medical Division, while the Requirements and Stock Control Sections continued to work in conjunction with the Central Medical Depot located at Fürth.

b. Surplus. Surplus Medical supplies in the Weinheim Medical Depot were transferred to the German agency, Staatliche Erfassungs-Gesellschaft fuer Oeffentliches Gut (STEG) on 1 April 1948 in a formal ceremony. There were other transfers to the Germans and Austrians during the quarter. At the close of the quarter approximately 129 long tons of surplus remained to be transferred to the Germans. Shipments to the Austrians were completed.

c. Procurement. The currency conversion on 20 June increased the prospects of procurement from local sources but the improvement would not be apparent until deliveries were made on new orders. A bottle and glassware manufacturing firm capable of meeting current and future requirements was established in the U.S. zone. Items provided and delivered between 1 April and 30 June are shown in table XIV.

18. Optical Shop.

The Optical Shop completed 4,564 projects during the quarter, an increase of approximately 12.5 percent over the preceding period. This work included:

Spectacles, standard P-3 issue	3,864
"Lens only" and duplicate lens jobs.	223
Miscellaneous repair jobs.	65
Bifocals	254
40-round spectacles.	34
Gas mask inserts	9

Demand for spectacles increased. This was particularly true of bifocals, with 254 pairs delivered compared to 197 the preceding quarter. Of the

254 pairs during the preceding quarter only three were outside the range of foci produced in the base shop. Replacements of the bifocal toric cement type were substituted, thus eliminating the delay which would have resulted from ordering from the United States.

19. Maintenance.

Field maintenance was stressed during the period under review. This permitted experienced third and fourth echelon maintenance personnel to inspect all technical equipment within the hospitals and their outlying satellites, and make repairs instead of returning to the shop. Repair work in the base shop declined rapidly during the period. Items repaired by the field maintenance crews were not entered into the shop records but it was estimated that the value of field maintenance approximated that of the repair work done within the shop. At the inception of field maintenance work in the fall of 1947, it accounted for only 16 percent of all work. Repair operations of the base shop for the quarter were as follows:

Items repaired in the base shop	1,810
Tonnage handled	345½
Value of items repaired in the base shop. .	\$373,032.96

20. Fiscal Matters.

The Fiscal Branch acting for the Chief Surgeon, arranged for the payment for medical supplies procured in the European Command, settled claims relative to medical service rendered by civilian physicians and institutions, prepared budget estimates and maintained fiscal records.

Table XIV

PROCUREMENT OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN GERMANY
APRIL, MAY AND JUNE 1948

Item	Unit	Quantity	Value	
80 Guinea pigs	ea	80	RM	400.00
Dry ice	kg	3,300		2,160.00
Acetic Anhydride	kg	5		30.00
Hydrochloric acid	kg	35		20.00
Coal gas	cu mtr	35		6.00
X-ray film, fluorapid	mtr	415		330.00
Dental cab	ea	20		12,400.00
Hypodermic needles	doz	9,000		40,500.00
Vigantol oil	cc	100,000		6,160.00
Weils serum	cc	1,000		130.00
Smallpox vaccine	doses	68,500		2,920.00
Distemper serum	cc	25,000		4,600.00
Lot assorted pharmaceuticals				390.00
Asparagine	gm	500	\$	50.00
Rabies vaccine	doses	216	\$	40.00
Nemural tablets	tablets	200	RM	20.00
Scarlet fever serum	cc	6,000		700.00
Scarlet fever vaccine	cc	1,250		200.00
Cholera vaccine	cc	60,000		400.00
Para typhoid	cc	2,000		600.00
Diphtheria toxoid	cc	3,000		900.00
Test tubes	ea	107,350		12,870.00
Prescription bottles	ea	306,356		25,750.00
Digestive tubes	ea	1,050		1,980.00
Totals			\$	90.00
			RM	113,556.00

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Staff Memo No 17, Sec II, par 3 and 5, 8 Apr 48.
2. Ibid, par 9.
3. Hq, EUCOM, Med Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 2. This report is the basis for information contained in this chapter unless otherwise indicated.
4. Hq, EUCOM, Organizational Chart and Directory of Key Officers, 15 Jul 1948.
5. Hq, EUCOM, Med Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Annexes, Preventive Medicine, p 3.
6. Hq, EUCOM, Med Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Annex VI, Preventive Medicine, p 3.
7. Hq, EUCOM, Med Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 20.
8. Hq, EUCOM, Med Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, incl 1 to Annex VII, Professional Services Branch: Title: Surgical Report.

Chapter XXIX

CHIEF, ORDNANCE DIVISION

Chapter XXIX

CHIEF, ORDNANCE DIVISION

1. Organization.

Concomitant with a command-wide change in the nomenclature of EUCOM organizations, the name of the Ordnance Service was changed to the Ordnance Division on 30 April 1948. ⁽¹⁾ At the same time the 7 major subdivisions of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance were redesignated as branches; however, subdivisions of the branches retained their previous titles of sections. Except for the change in designation, no alteration occurred in the branches of the office, although several of the sections under them were reorganized or consolidated. On 20 April the Control Unit was established under the Parts and Supplies Section of the Supply Division to replace the Reports and Statistics Unit of that section and to assume most of the functions of the Issue Section, which was abolished. In the interests of greater operating efficiency, the three subdivisions of the

Office Service Branch were reorganized into the Mail and Records Section, the Operations Section, and the Supply Section.

2. Changes in Key Positions.

On 7 May 1948, notification was received from the Department of the Army that Brig. Gen. E. L. Ford, Chief of Ordnance, EUCOM, would be reassigned to the United States, and would be succeeded by Brig. Gen. Edward E. MacMorland; however, the change did not take place during the period under review. The chiefs of branches and other executives in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance remained the same as in the previous quarter, but several replacements of key personnel at ordnance installations were made. On 1 April Lt. Col. Walter E. Freeman was appointed commander of the Butzbach Ordnance Shop, replacing Lt. Col. H. S. Thurber, who was transferred to Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot. Lt. Col. E. H. Hicks became commanding officer of the 7848th Sedan Rebuild Detachment at Mannheim on 1 June 1948, upon the redeployment of the former commander, Maj. Maurice D. Finn. Maj. Mervin S. Waters succeeded Lt. Col. G. C. Masters as commander of the Bamberg Ammunition Depot on 11 June, when Col. Masters returned to
(2)
the United States.

3. Personnel Strength.

a. Ordnance Division. Assigned to the Office of the Chief of Ordnance on 1 April were 29 officers, 3 warrant officers and 43 enlisted men. On 30 June the staff strength was 29 officers, 2 warrant officers and 41 enlisted men. Civilians employed in the office on 1 April numbered 60

Americans, 39 persons of Allied or neutral nationality and 40 Germans. At the end of the quarter the civilian strength of the office comprised 71 Americans, 35 Allied or neutral persons and 46 Germans.

b. Assigned Units. On 1 April military personnel assigned to the Chief of Ordnance numbered 246 officers, 26 warrant officers and 2,846 men. The Career Management Plan for enlisted men, which became effective on 1 June, required that all men above the sixth grade in rank be placed in positions utilizing their primary Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or in a closely related field of work. The program involved many reassignments of enlisted men or changes in their MOS numbers. On 7 April the manning level of the Chief of Ordnance was reduced by 135 spaces to provide for the transfer of 135 enlisted men from ordnance units to a newly activated regiment. The number of officers under the Chief of Ordnance was also considerably reduced by normal redeployment of 19 officers, the transfer to the Air Force of 7 officers, and the discharge of 18 officers who did not sign new category commitments. On 30 June, Army personnel assigned to the Chief of Ordnance included 206 officers, 29 warrant officers and 2,437 enlisted men; personnel authorizations of the Chief of Ordnance amounted to 235 officers, 35 warrant officers and 2,680
(3)
enlisted men.

4. Training Activities.

a. Ordnance Schools. The Training Section of the Personnel and Management Branch continued to operate the Ordnance School at Eschwege, the Ordnance Supply School at Griesheim, and the Ordnance Motor Maintenance

School at Esslingen. The Training Section also allocated quotas of US Army personnel and German employees from the various Ordnance installations to attend schools conducted by other EUCOM divisions, and established quotas of students to be sent to the Ordnance Schools from the major commands of EUCOM.

b. Courses. Only U.S. Army personnel were trained at the EUCOM Ordnance School at Eschwege. Courses offered are shown in table XV.

Table XV
COURSES AT EUCOM ORDNANCE SCHOOL

Course	Duration (in weeks)	Student capacity of class	Student capacity of course
Organizational Mechanics	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	180
Motor Officers	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15
Motor Sergeants	4	(15)	(15)
Automotive Field Maintenance Mechanics	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	80
Machinist	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10
Artillery Mechanics	5	15	15
Ordnance General Supply	5	25	50
Special Armorer	5	15	15
Ammunition	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	20
Totals		165	385

The course for motor sergeants was offered alternately with that for motor officers. A course of instruction in the use of Volkswagens began on 12 April, but was terminated on 30 June, its contents being incorporated with the work of other classes.

c. Supply School. No changes in the teaching staff or in the curriculum occurred at the EUCOM Ordnance Supply School for German employees during the period under review. Only 217 students or 60 percent of the allotted quota of 363 students reported to the school for instruction. Graduates of the school numbered 164; 25 students completed the work unsatisfactorily; and 16 students were dismissed because of illness, inaptitude or lack of interest.

d. Motor Maintenance School. The EUCOM Ordnance Motor Maintenance School for German workers under command of Lt. Col. Arthur M. Tenney used the services of 50 German employees. Students enrolled at the school numbered 113 on 1 April; 354 additional students reported for instruction during the quarter. The 84 persons dismissed from the school before graduation included 57 academic failures and 2 disciplinary cases; the remaining 25 students were returned for personal reasons at their own request. The Carburetion and Ignition Course was completed satisfactorily by 130 students, and 137 students were graduated from the Power Train and Chassis Units course, with 116 students still enrolled on 30 June. The school was closed from 19 to 28 June to permit students to return home to convert their Reichmarks into the new German currency. The Training Doctrines Section of the school prepared German and English texts of 21 vehicle lubrication orders received from the Department of the Army for use in the European Command.
(4)

5. Field Installations.

a. Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot. In addition to its primary mission

of rebuilding unserviceable assemblies, the Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot assumed responsibility on 1 April for stock maintenance and issue of major assemblies for all vehicles used in the command with the exception of sedans. Facilities were established at the depot to rebuild $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton 6x6 trucks, the first truck being rebuilt on 5 June. A shortage of spare parts during the period under review prevented the Karlsfeld Depot from rebuilding trucks at the planned production rate of 5 a day. From 5 to 18 May, the 1,520 German employees of the Karlsfeld installation were on strike in an effort to obtain a larger fat ration from the food distribution authorities in Bavaria.

b. Rebuilding. The 7848th Sedan Rebuild Detachment was transferred on 1 April from Friedberg to Mannheim. Plans to move the unit to a subsidiary plant at Russelsheim were not effected by the end of June. To facilitate the maintenance of Volkswagens, the Chief of Ordnance arranged for engines and power train assemblies for such vehicles to be rebuilt by a German contractor under the supervision of the Sedan Rebuild Detachment.

c. Covered Storage. Requirements for 342,000 additional square feet of covered storage space at the Mannheim Ordnance Depot resulted from a substantial increase in the command level of spare parts for vehicles and combat items, the release of storage facilities at the Griesheim Depot to the Germans, the receipt of stocks from the Nordenham Depot, and from the desire to place all stocks under covered storage. Construction of 152,000 square feet of storage was completed during the period under review, while construction of the remaining 190,000 square feet had progressed about 7 percent toward completion.

d. During the second calendar quarter of 1948 the depots issued 25,900 long tons to units; relocated 9,430 long tons under the Depot Concentration Plan; received 5,500 long tons from the United States and shipped 510 long tons to the United States. Major installations and their subsidiaries under operational control of the Chief of Ordnance on 10 May (6) are shown in table XVI.

Table XVI
ORDNANCE ACTIVITIES

Major installations	Subsidiary installations
Griesheim Ordnance Depot	
Mannheim Ordnance Depot	
Nordenham Ordnance Depot	
Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot	
Kitzingen Ordnance Depot	
Ordnance Procurement Center (Ober Ramstadt)	
Ordnance Base Maintenance Center (Esslingen)	
	Lubberstadt Ordnance Subdepot
	Esslingen Ordnance Rebuild Shop
	Waiblingen Ordnance Rebuild Shop
	Neckarsulm Ordnance Rebuild Shop
	Böblingen Ordnance Rebuild Shop
	Aalen Ordnance Rebuild Shop
	Schwabisch Gmuend Ordnance Rebuild Shop
	Bad Cannstadt Vehicle Park
	Heilbronn Vehicle Park
Sedan Processing Detachment (Mannheim)	
Butzbach Ordnance Shop	
Kassel Ordnance Shop	
Ober Ramstadt Tire Rebuild Shop	
Illesheim Ordnance Depot	
Rothenbach Ordnance Scrap Collecting Point	
Münster Ammunition Depot	
Bamberg Ammunition Depot	
EUCOM Ordnance School (Eschwege)	
	Oberdachstetten Explosives Depot

6. Surplus Property.

a. Delivery. During the second quarter of 1948, ordnance depots delivered 65,540 long tons of surplus supplies of classes II and IV to customers of the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, raising the total amount of surplus ordnance supplies shipped for OFLC to 161,290 long tons. On 30 June, 83,860 long tons of supplies remained in ordnance depots awaiting consignment to OFLC purchasers. The lack of disposal documents from OFLC on sales impeded the progress of ordnance depots in making deliveries of surplus property, and consequently retarded the transfer of depots scheduled for sale to the German disposal agency, STEG. For the use of persons serving in or with the United States armed forces, the Ordnance Service had declared 1,000 jeeps as surplus to OFLC on 6 February 1948 for sale to the European Exchange Service. By the end of June, the retail agency had already received 400 of the jeeps, and the remaining vehicles were scheduled for delivery by 30 September. Changing military requirements dictated the withdrawal from surplus declarations of all parts used in the light tank M-24, which items were returned to command stocks.

b. Releases. In accordance with the policy of meeting the requirements in Austria before releasing surplus stocks to STEG for use in Germany, a total of 5,996 tons of ordnance surplus supplies were transferred to Austria. On 15 April, the German agency took possession of the Büttelborn Vehicle Park containing 4,470 tons of supplies which were valued at \$2,789,321.45. The Nürnberg Vehicle Park was transferred to STEG on 22 April; with 5,044 tons of supplies valued at \$5,909,752.71, however, the 7839th Vehicle Park Detachment, which operated the park, was not discontinued

(8)
until 20 June. On 10 June Area "A" of the Mannheim Ordnance Depot was released to STEG with 8,913 tons of property worth \$6,701,316.11. Although no part of the Griesheim Ordnance Depot was transferred, surplus property from that installation was shipped to receiving points designated by STEG, which received 3,900 tons from Griesheim between 20 April and 30 June. The surplus area of the Rothenbach Scrap Collecting Point with its 9,481 tons of supplies was released to STEG on 25 June.

c. Schedules. Transfer to STEG of the Heilbronn Vehicle Park originally scheduled to take place on 15 July, was deferred until 1 August because the lack of disposal documents and shipping instructions had held up the delivery of vehicles to OFLC customers. In view of similar difficulties at other Ordnance installations the Director of Logistics, EUCOM, prepared a new schedule of dates on which ordnance installations were to be transferred to STEG, but ordered that shipments of supplies to OFLC customers cease at each depot five days prior to the date of its transfer, and that sales by OFLC be cancelled on all supplies which were not shipped by that time. No further postponement of depot transfers was to be made owing to the necessity of relieving the command of responsibility for surplus property and installations as soon as possible, and of permitting STEG to receive the installations on schedule in order to make the best use of its limited number of trained personnel. The revised schedule established for the transfer of ordnance depots to STEG was as follows:

(9)
Butzbach Ordnance Shop 15 July
Bad Cannstadt Vehicle Park 15 July
Heilbronn Vehicle Park 1 August

Kassel Ordnance Shop	15 August
Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot	1 September
Kitzingen Ordnance Depot	15 September
Mannheim Ordnance Depot	15 September

7. Excess Supplies.

The return of 2,400 tons of ordnance supplies of classes II and IV to the United States during the period under review raised the total amount of excess supplies shipped by the Ordnance Division to the United States from Germany and Austria to 332,810 tons. To fill ordnance supply requirements in the United States, the Department of the Army, early in May, expanded the lists of ordnance items to be returned to the United States as
(10)
excess. The seven categories of ordnance materials included in the revised lists were: major items, ammunition, tools, and equipment, combat and general purpose vehicle parts, weapons parts, parts for antiaircraft materiel and fire control, and cleaning and preserving materials. Particularly desired was the return of all machine tools, shop equipment, and their appurtenances which were declared as excess to command needs and which were in economically repairable condition; all excess Koetherizing machines were
(11)
to be sent regardless of their condition. Six different types of engines for combat vehicles were also requested for return as excess property.

8. Scrap Disposal.

a. Reports. Tonnages of scrap and waste material at ordnance installations were reported monthly to the Chief of Ordnance, who consolidated the listings for submission to the Chief Quartermaster.
(12)
During the period under review the Chief Quartermaster sold 75,000 long tons of scrap

derived from the demilitarization of tanks at ordnance installations.

The scrap was sold to the Purdy Company of Chicago for \$20.10 a ton.

b. Aluminum. The Chief Quartermaster also sold 5,000 long tons of aluminum ingots for \$269.07 a ton to the Aluminum Corporation of America. The Lubberstadt Ordnance Depot, where Army aluminum scrap was stored in ingot form, began shipments of the aluminum on 13 June, sending an average of 120 tons a day. To determine more exactly the number of ingots available, the Chief of Ordnance requested the Commerce and Industry Group of the Bi-partite Control Office to notify him of the tonnage of aluminum ingots smelted at German plants for shipment to the Lubberstadt Depot.

c. Storage. The curtailment of ferrous scrap shipments to the Canterbury Corporation to 11 railcars a day created storage problems at certain ordnance installations. The Canterbury Corporation meanwhile enlarged its facilities at the Bremen port in order to be able to handle increased amounts of scrap. During May when no ferrous scrap was shipped to Bremen owing to a rail embargo which was lifted on 3 June, the firm shipped 1,525 long tons to the United States from the accumulation of ferrous scrap at the port. Beginning in July the shipment of scrap from ordnance installations to Bremen was to be unrestricted.

9. Demilitarization.

a. Surplus United States Combat Material. The removal of spare parts and major assemblies from combat vehicles retarded the Ordnance demilitarization program in April; however, 17,900 long tons of American-made combat materiel of classes II and IV were destroyed by the end of May,

leaving only negligible quantities of materiel still to be demilitarized. Demilitarization was halted on about 11,220 long tons of combat materiels which were required intact to meet revised supply requirements in the United States or requests of foreign governments. An agreement with military government provided for a German manufacturing firm, the Buderus Eisenwerke in Wetzlar, to demilitarize excess fire control (15) equipment under the supervision of the Butzbach Ordnance Shop. In payment for the work, the German concern retained the nonferrous metal contained in the equipment.

b. Captured Enemy Ammunition. On 30 June about 17,000 long tons of nontoxic captured enemy ammunition remained in the U.S. Zone of Germany, (16) awaiting shipment to the Ulmer corporation of Italy for demilitarization. During the second quarter 1948, 2,978 tons of captured enemy material of other types was transferred by the Chief of Ordnance for use in the German economy.

10. Maintenance Problems.

a. Efficiency. The average efficiency rating given to organizational maintenance facilities as a result of command inspections increased from 69.2 percent in the first quarter of 1948 to 75.2 percent during the second quarter. The average number of defects found in vehicles dropped from 10 to 8.9; drivers were considered responsible for 54 percent of the deficiencies in the vehicles. During the period under review only (17) one motor pool was rated as unsatisfactory.

b. Field Maintenance. The Chief of Ordnance was responsible for the inspection of field maintenance installations, the supervision of their activities, and the policies under which they operated. The 41 field maintenance installations in the command repaired vehicles of all units located within their respective geographical areas, posts, or commands, in addition to operating the 14 ordnance emergency service stations located on principal highways throughout the command. The average efficiency rating accorded to field maintenance units during the quarter under review was 68.1 percent, which was considered satisfactory.

c. A list of the rebuild operations scheduled and accomplished during the quarter under review by the base maintenance installations under the command and operational control of the Chief of Ordnance is given in table XVII. Reasons given for inability to meet some of the production objectives were: the reorganization of shop facilities and the enforcement of higher standards of workmanship retarded the rebuilding of both light and medium sedans as well as 4-ton trucks and automatic weapons; the production of tractor trucks equipped with trailers was delayed by the lack of parts and assemblies which had been requested from the United States, while the strike for more food by German employees in the region of Munich kept the production objective from being met on engines, transfer cases, transmissions, and axles.

Table XVII

BASE MAINTENANCE REBUILD OPERATIONS

	Production objective	Production achieved
1. Medium sedans	72	62
2. Light sedans	325	224
3. Truck, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton 4x4.	1,200	1,200
4. Truck, $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton 4x4, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton (all types).	980	1,090
5. Trucks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton 6x6.	1,696	1,621
6. Trucks, 4-ton and heavier	225	115
7. Trucks, 4-5 ton, tractor.	250	250
8. Truck, tractor M26A1, with semi-trailer M15A1	24	4
9. Trailers & semi-trailers.	688	609
10. Combat vehicles	15	15
11. Tractors, 13-ton, M5.	7	7
12. Engines	5,098	4,766
13. Transfer cases.	2,178	1,767
14. Transmissions	2,840	2,764
15. Axles	6,149	3,666
16. Tires	38,996	41,796
17. Tubes	15,750	17,242
18. SNL Groups A & B, automatic weapons, including rifles, and small arms	21,328	12,291
19. SNL Group C, light and medium field artillery weapons	37	37
20. SNL Group F, fire control equipment	5,516	5,259

11. Procurement of Supplies.

a. Responsibility. In line with the policy of decentralizing procurement from the German economy, which was established in the previous quarter, responsibility for procurement of certain kinds of ordnance supplies was assigned to several of the ordnance installations. The Ordnance Procurement Center, however, exercised staff supervision over the

procurement activities of these installations. On 16 April the commander of the 7848th Sedan Processing Detachment assumed responsibility for procurement parts and supplies obtainable in Germany for use in rebuilding all sedans used in the command except Volkswagens. In addition to its other duties, the Ordnance Base Maintenance Center was charged on 30 April with the following mission: obtaining parts and supplies, from local sources, used in rebuild operations at the center; procuring in the region of Stuttgart such items as were specifically assigned or approved by the Ordnance Procurement Center; recommending revisions in the monthly status reports for requirements of spare parts which could be produced at the installation; and the assumption of procurement assignments formerly handled by the Stuttgart Ordnance Procurement Team. Corresponding responsibilities for procurement were vested in the Kassel Ordnance Shop on 21 June for items obtainable in the Kassel area, and for items required in the shop's rebuild operations.

b. Automotive Spare Parts.

During each month of the quarter under review, the dollar values of automotive spare parts, batteries, and other supplies procured by the Ordnance Division in Germany were as indicated below:

	April	May	June
Automotive spare parts	\$ 668,558	\$ 597,266	\$ 500,121
Batteries	170,535	212,304	261,032
Other supplies	420,731	251,399	564,885
Totals	\$ 1,259,824	\$ 1,060,969	\$ 1,326,038

All dollar values quoted in the tabulation are based on a 30-cent mark.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Staff Memo No 17, 30 Apr 48.
2. EUCOM, OCO, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 27.
3. Ibid, pp 27-28.
4. Ibid, Annex 20, p 7.
5. EUCOM, Log Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 26.
6. Ltr, EUCOM, 10 May 48, file AG 322 GSP-AGO, subj: "EUCOM Technical Service Organization."
7. Cable No SC-24245, 19 Jun 48, Hq EUCOM sgd Huebner to OFLC.
8. GO No 7, EUCOM, OCO, 14 Jun 48.
9. Cf. fn. 7.
10. Ltr, DA, OCO, file O.O. 400.703/8225 Misc, 7 May 48, subj: "Ordnance Items Required in the Zone of the Interior."
11. Ibid, p 21.
12. EUCOM, OCO, Ord Technical Instruction No 65, 15 May 48, subj: "Procedure for Reporting of Scrap in Ordnance Installations."
13. Ltr, EUCOM, OCO, 28 Jun 48, subj: "Aluminum Ingots," to Commerce & Industry Group, BICO.
14. EUCOM, Log Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 5.
15. Hq EUCOM, OCO, Change 1 to Ord Technical Instruction No 20, 4 Jun 48, subj: "Demilitarization Procedure."
16. EUCOM, OCO, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 13.
17. EUCOM, Log Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 34.
18. Ibid, pp 35-36.
19. Ltr, EUCOM, OCO, 16 Apr 48, subj: "Procurement by 7848 Sedan Processing Detachment," to all installation commanders, sgd John S. Walker, Chief, P&M Br, OCO.

FOOTNOTES Chapter XXIX (cont.)

20. Ltr, EUCOM, OCO, 30 Apr 48, subj: "Procurement by Ordnance Base Maintenance Center."

21. Ltr, EUCOM, OCO, 21 Jun 48, subj: "Procurement by Kassel Ordnance Shop."

22. Cf. fn. 2, p 19-20.

Chapter XXX

CHIEF, QUARTERMASTER DIVISION

Chapter XXX

CHIEF, QUARTERMASTER DIVISION

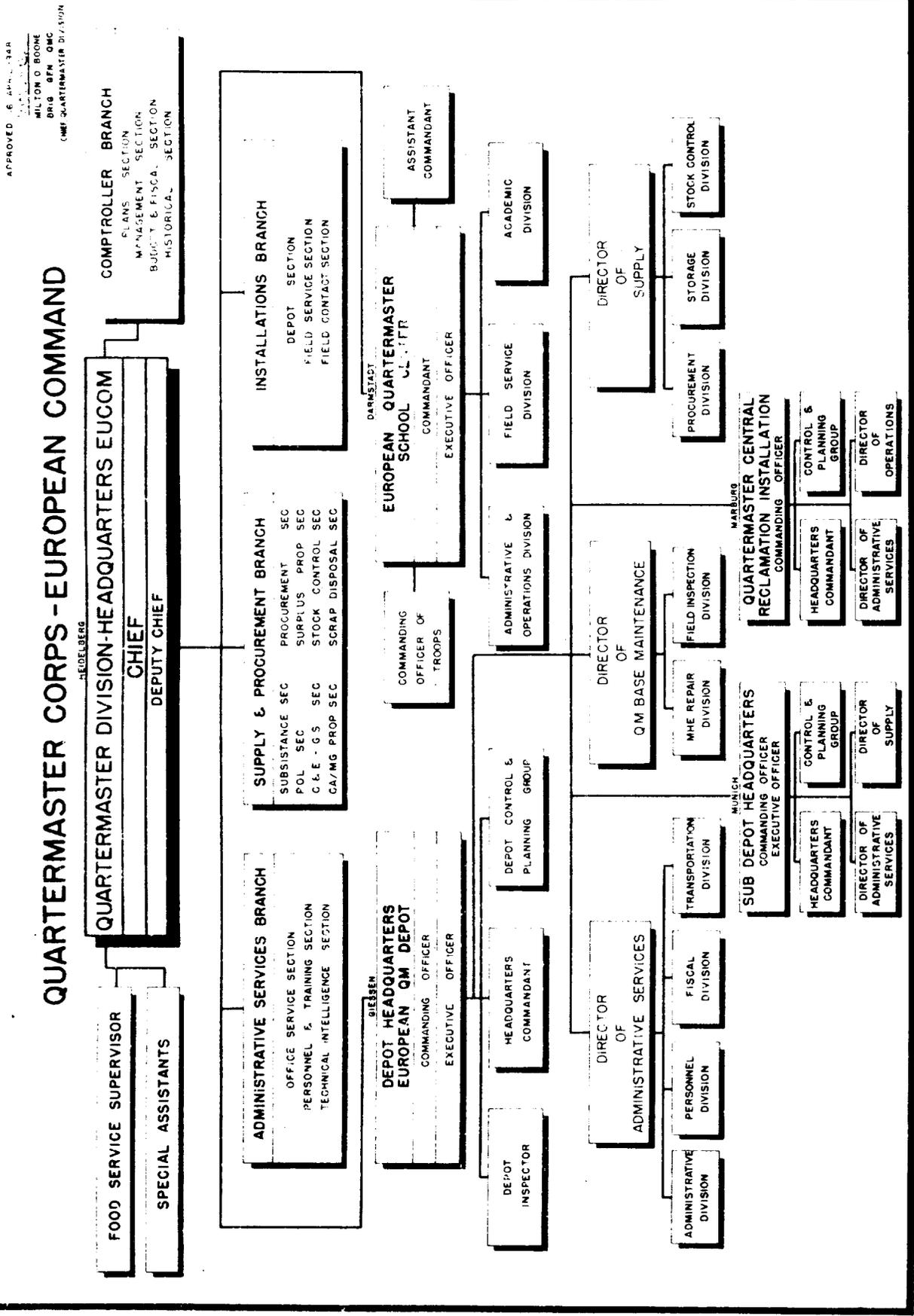
1. Office Organization.

(1)
In conformance with orders from Headquarters, EUCOM of 8 April, the Office of the Chief Quartermaster was redesignated as the Quartermaster Division, its main subdivisions were entitled branches, and subdivisions of the branches became known as sections. The directors of both branches and section were entitled "chiefs." Chart IV shows the organization of the Quartermaster Division as it was approved on 16 April. The Office was made (2)
up of four branches, which were subdivided into 18 sections.

2. Staff Executives.

After having served as Chief Quartermaster in the European Command since June of 1946, Brig. Gen. Milton O. Boone returned to the United States for retirement from the service, being succeeded by Col. Samuel W. Smithers, (3)
who became Acting Chief of the Quartermaster Division on 27 May. Formerly

CHART IV



APPROVED 6 APR 1948
MILTON O BOONE
DRIG BFN OMC
CME QUARTERMASTER DIVISION

the Constabulary Quartermaster, Col. Smithers was appointed Special (4) Assistant to the Chief of the Quartermaster Division on 21 April, in which capacity he had become acquainted with the duties he was to perform as acting chief of the division. Lt. Col. Charles P. Bellican continued to serve as Deputy Chief of the Quartermaster Division, and Lt. Col. Patrick H. Buckley as Food Service Supervisor. On 30 June branch and section chiefs in the office were as follows:

Unit	Chief
Comptroller Branch	Lt. Col. Quentin L. Kendall
Plans Section.	Maj. Leonard D. Martin
Management Section	Maj. Upton A. McGill
Budget and Fiscal.	Lt. Col. Robert B. Southworth
Administrative Services Branch	Lt. Col. Harold H. Shaller
Office Service Section	Capt. Bryce J. Torrence
Personnel and Training Section	Maj. John W. Maxwell
Supply and Procurement Branch.	Lt. Col. James M. Illig
Subsistence Section.	Maj. H. C. Mertens
Clothing and Equipage Section.	John G. Peters
General Supplies Section	Maj. Hudson R. Hurst
POL Section.	Lt. Col. Victor H. Moore
Civil Affairs and Military Government Section	Capt. John C. McCool
Stock Control Section.	Maj. Ivan P. Egeler
Surplus Property Section	Maj. Ernest W. Raabe
Procurement Section.	Lt. Col. Ralph S. Hardiman
Scrap Disposal Section	Capt. Harold G. Catlett
Installations Branch	Lt. Col. Jay T. Glen
Depot Section.	Maj. Folkley L. Johnson
Field Service Section.	Lt. Col. Lorne Wilkie
Field Contact Section.	Lt. Col. Warren G. Davis

3. Personnel Strength.

Enlisted men and women on the staff of the Quartermaster Division numbered only 44 on 30 June, although the authorization for enlisted

personnel remained at 63 spaces. The 36 Army officers assigned to the Quartermaster Division at the end of June exactly filled the authorization for such personnel. In accordance with command policy, the number of Allied nationals employed on the staff decreased from 51 on 1 April to 45 on 30 June. The following tabulation indicates the number of military and civilian personnel who were under the jurisdiction of the Chief, Quartermaster Division, at the end of each month during the period under consideration:

Category	April	May	June
US Civilians	218	217	213
Allied Civilians	47	44	45
German Civilians	9,866	9,165	9,943
Military Personnel . . .	2,010	2,027	1,923
Totals	12,141	11,453	12,124

4. Quartermaster Units.

During the quarter under review three Quartermaster companies were activated and none were inactivated. On 5 April the Constabulary Quartermaster Company, Infantry Division (Provisional), less 3 car platoons, was organized at Darmstadt with 7 officers and 92 enlisted men. On the same date the Constabulary Quartermaster Railhead Company (Provisional), less 1 platoon, was activated at Giessen with a strength of 3 officers and 99 men. On 11 April both units were attached to the 2d Constabulary Regiment for administration and supply. The 502 Labor Supervision Company, Headquarters was activated at Giessen on 20 June with 2 officers and 7 men.

Units of the Quartermaster Corps which were stationed in the European Command and in the U.S. Zone of Austria at the end of June are shown in table XVIII.

Table XVIII

QUARTERMASTER UNITS IN EUROPEAN COMMAND

Type of unit	EUCOM	USFA	Total strength
QM Base Depot, H/H Co	1		152
QM Group, H/H Det		1	35
QM Battalion, H/H Det	1		20
QM Bakery Co (M) (S).	1		83
QM Depot Supply Co.	1	1 Platoon	238
QM Pet Prod Lab (FB) (M).	1		6
QM Refrig Co (F).	1		98
QM Refrig Co (M).	1		103
QM Salvage Repair Co (F).	1		202
QM Service Co	1	1	53
QM School Center, H/H Co.	1		259
QM Mortuary Service	1		53
QM Depot Group.	2		1,074
Labor Supervision Co, Hq.	4		36
QM Supply Co.		1	62
Totals.	17	4	2,474

5. The Installations Branch.

a. Activities. Quartermaster installations were supervised by the Chief, Installations Branch. This branch interpreted policies (9) affecting depot installations and operations in the field. The Field Contact Section, under the Installations Branch, conducted technical inspections, surveys, and studies and reported on them to the branch. The

Field Service Section directed zone-wide quartermaster services, including mortuary facilities, laundries for troops and Army institutions, remount and canine activities, and reclamation and repair installations. When considered necessary, this section also recommended changes in policies and practices affecting quartermaster installations, aided supply sections of major commands and military districts in maintaining efficiency, inspected quartermaster units and installations and maintained liaison with the American Graves Registration Command. The Chief of the Depot Section collected data on organization and operation including tonnage, available storage space, supplies handled, and the status of shipments. He served as depot liaison officer in regard to maintenance and repair, space, transportation and materials-handling equipment, security, and the addition of buildings or equipment. (10) The Mannheim subsidiary of the Giessen Depot, which had stored supplies of classes II and IV, discontinued operations on 7 June. At the end of June the Quartermaster Division was maintaining installations as shown in table XIX.

b. Mortuaries. The six mortuaries operated under the administrative jurisdiction of the European Quartermaster Depot at Giessen. All were considered permanent, except the reserve installation storing civil affairs and military government supplies at Augsburg, which was scheduled for discontinuance on 1 September. During the current period, the EUCOM mortuaries handled the bodies of 142 deceased persons, of which 90 were sent to the United States, and 52 buried elsewhere as requested by the next of kin.

Table XIX

QUARTERMASTER INSTALLATIONS

Installation	Address	Type of Operation	Tonnages in stock
Hq, European QM Depot, Giessen	APO 169	Stocked all classes of QM supplies; repaired special purpose vehicles, materials-handling equipment.	138,013
<u>Giessen Subsidiaries:</u>			
Frankfurt	APO 757	Class I, Cold Stores	1,513
Mannheim	APO 403-A	Class I, Cold Stores	2,554
Bremen	APO 751	QM Liaison Point	
Marburg	APO 169	QM Central Reclamations except Special Purpose vehicles, materials-handling equipment repairs.	7,240
Frankfurt	APO 757	Class III, POL	10,355
Aschaffenburg	APO 800	QM Metallic Scrap Collecting Point	
European QM Subdepot, Munich	APO 407	Stocked classes I, II, and IV of QM supplies	120,207
<u>Munich Subsidiaries:</u>			
Munich	APO 407	Class I, Cold Stores	1,874
Nürnberg	APO 696	Class I, Cold Stores	1,327
Marzfeld	APO 696	Class I, Chill Stores	
Augsburg CA/MG	APO 407	Civil Affairs (Reserve)	12,628
Freiham	APO 407	Class III, POL	82,866
Darmstadt QM School	APO 175	Hq, Field Service Branch Troop Institution in QM Procedures.	
<u>EUCOM Mortuaries:</u>			
No. 1, Munich			
No. 2, Nürnberg			
No. 3, Frankfurt			
No. 4, Berlin			
No. 5, Bremen			
No. 6, Vienna			

6. The European Quartermaster Depot.

a. Staff and Organization. The European Quartermaster Depot at Giessen was the principal operational installation of the Quartermaster Division. Col. E. D. Ellis was commanding officer; Col. F. L. Thorpe, executive officer; Lt. Col. R. S. Miller, depot inspector; Maj. R. A. White, headquarters commandant; and Maj. David F. Tobin, adjutant. The Depot was authorized 220 American and Allied civilian employees. German workers were reduced from 10,600 to 9,400. The number of American, Allied, and German nationals assigned to the Giessen installation and its satellite depots on 30 June is shown in table XX. Civilians working for the European Quartermaster Depot at the end of the quarter totaled 8,927. For the first time since activation all openings for German employees were filled.

b. Depot Operations. During the quarter the Procurement Division of the Giessen Depot prepared 221 contracts for Class I supplies obtained from European countries other than Germany. The value of these supplies was \$9,927,189.56. Classes II and IV quartermaster supplies were procured through 21 contracts with European firms at a cost of \$293,189.54. German sources provided 5,383.9 metric tons of wet and dry ice costing RM 100,589.39 for the cold store plants at Munich, Mannheim, Frankfurt, Bremen and Nürnberg. Manufacturers in Greater Hesse provided 1,876 pieces of furniture, while firms in the British Zone delivered 70 pieces. During the second quarter of 1948, 3,556 mattresses were renovated and work was started on the renovation of 100,000 pillows. Field inspectors from the depot made 455 visits to 50 factories and plants which were engaged in the production of quartermaster

Table XX

WORKERS IN GIESSEN QM INSTALLATIONS

30 June 1948

Location	US civilians	Allied	Local
Giessen	69	17	2,930
Marburg	6	0	817
Frankfurt	15	0	402
Aschaffenburg	0	0	31
Mannheim.	21	3	1,227
Bremen.	0	2	35
Stuttgart	1	0	9
Munich.	51	5	2,348
Freiham	1	0	462
Augsburg.	1	0	225
Nürnberg.	0	0	249
Totals.	165	27	8,735

supplies. In an attempt to provide covered storage for all Class I supplies, 17,088 tons of such stocks was rewarehoused during the current quarter. Class I supplies received at the Giessen installation totaled 20,757 tons, while 35,673 tons were shipped from the Depot. The segregation of supplies of Classes II and IV and petroleum products was about 20 percent complete by (11) the end of June.

7. The European Quartermaster Sub-Depot.

Col. L. L. Skinner continued to command the Sub-Depot at Munich. This sub-depot received, stored, and issued quartermaster supplies to units in Austria and Bavaria, except the Aschaffenburg area. Its area included the military posts of Munich, Augsburg, Garmisch, Regensburg, and Nürnberg;

the exempted air stations of Erding, Fürstenfeldbruck, Landsberg, Kaufbeuren, Neubiberg, and Oberpfaffenhofen; the 1st Division at Grafenwöhr; and the depot in Wels, Austria. It supplied 26 commissaries. On 1 June the Nürnberg Cold and Chill stores installations, formerly operated by the Giessen depot, were transferred to the Munich sub-depot, which also became responsible for supplying the Nürnberg post area. During the period under review, the sub-depot at Munich received 96,804 tons of supplies, shipped 112,322 tons, and rewarehoused 40,874 tons. To handle the supplies, 6,557 rail cars and 293 trucks were unloaded at the sub-depot, while 7,925 rail cars and 3,636 trucks were loaded. (12)

8. The European Quartermaster School Center.

a. Military Units. When maneuvers started at Grafenwöhr in April, Lt. Col. Charles H. Kirkland, former school commandant, took charge of the Constabulary QM Provisional Company, Infantry Division, and on 10 April Col. David H. Finley, former commanding officer of the Mannheim Depot, assumed command of the school center. At the end of June, military personnel assigned to the school formed one battalion, consisting of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 7717 EUCOM QMSC, the 512 QM Bakery Company, and Training Companies No. 1 and No. 2. The strength of the battalion on 30 June was 41 officers, 1 warrant officer, 299 enlisted men serving as cadre; and 341 students were in attendance at the school. Those figures included the 7 officers and 88 enlisted men who were placed on detached service to the Constabulary QM Company on 9 April for assignment to the Grafenwöhr Military Post.

b. Civilian Personnel. At the close of the quarter Germans employed for operational work numbered 111 compared to an authorization for 119, while 112 Germans were employed for service tasks, against an authorization for 115. Eight American civilians and one Allied civilian completed the staff of the school center.

c. Courses of Study. Lt. Col. James W. Nichols, assistant commandant, directed the courses offered by the Academic Division of the school in food service and technical training. When the Constabulary School was inactivated at Sonthofen, the supply course for noncommissioned officers was transferred to the European Quartermaster School Center. The following figures indicate the number of students graduated from courses given by the Technical Training Branch, as well as the number of students enrolled at the end of the quarter:

Course	Students currently enrolled	Graduated during the 2d quarter	Total students graduated to date
Administrative clerks (8 weeks)	183	254	1,455
NCO supply clerks (4 weeks) . .	20	0	292
Station and depot supply clerks (4 weeks)	0	0	68
Sentry dog training	0	50	118

The Food Service Training Branch offered six courses, and graduated 287 students during the quarter. On 30 June 111 students were enrolled in these classes. Instruction was provided for cooks, mess managers, bakers, stewards, and coffee roasters. The Coffee Roasting Shop provided weekly 2,100 pounds of roasted ground coffee, which was used at the school and the

Rhine-Main Airport. Operated by students under supervision of the cadre, the Bakery furnished the two installations a weekly average of 14,656 pounds of bread.

d. Field Service Branch Activities. The Food Service Supervisor, Lt. Col. Patrick H. Buckley, also continued to serve as the Chief of the Field Service Branch of the school center. Formerly known as the Field Service Division, this branch became part of the Administrative Service and Supply Division of the school on 20 June. Under the Field Service Branch were the Administration, Food Service, and Quartermaster Technical Inspector Sections. The Administration Section prepared information and reports for field use and for the Quartermaster Division, and coordinated activities of the food service teams. These teams advised mess personnel at installations on food preparation. During the quarter, 122 surveys were made by food service teams, bringing the number of such surveys to 1,133 since April 1947. Logistics Teams inspecting preventive maintenance of quartermaster organizational equipment made 34 surveys during the quarter, bringing the total number of surveys to 127 since April 1947. The Command and Unit Training Advisory Team, which usually inspected supply facilities, security and training measures, was on detached service at Grafenwöhr during
(13)
the quarter under review.

9. Food Problems.

a. Results of Survey of Unit Mess Halls. In a survey made by the Deputy Inspector General during the first quarter of 1948, which covered 70 unit mess halls, at least 25 percent of the men in 47 units had stated that

they did not receive enough food. The Deputy Inspector General attributed this dissatisfaction to four factors: (1) reduced allowances of certain food items, especially bread, as a result of the Food Conservation Program inaugurated by the Department of the Army in October 1947; (2) illicit removal of troop rations by German workers in the mess; (3) the lack of second servings; and (4) the failure of company grade officers and their immediate superiors to provide adequate command supervision of their messes. A resurvey of 12 messes which had received the lowest ratings substantiated the conclusions reached by the Deputy Inspector General.

b. Corrective Measures. To correct the situation, Headquarters, EUCOM obtained permission from the Department of the Army to restore the ration to the level authorized before October 1947, when the conservation program was begun. EUCOM food service advisory teams and food service supervisors of major commands emphasized the importance of eliminating unauthorized meals for German mess workers. Principal complaints came from consolidated messes, so the advisory teams recommended organizational mess halls to replace the larger messes. They also urged additional helpings when requested, that management be improved, and that serving lines move faster. Troop commanders were reminded they were personally responsible for any negligence in messes under their jurisdiction. The EUCOM Menu Planning Board established in March, was reorganized with more enlisted men as members, and they were encouraged to express their opinions. The Chief, Quartermaster Division, recommended that German mess attendants should not exceed 10 percent of the members of a mess, that they should serve only as kitchen police, waiters, or dishwashers, and that only military personnel be food technicians.

10. Materials Handling Equipment.

Improvement was noted in the maintenance of materials-handling equipment as the result of the training given to operators and maintenance workers. The Quartermaster Division issued monthly memoranda on the use and maintenance of various items of equipment. At the end of June, 965 standard types of materials-handling equipment were in use, with 99 non-standard items still awaiting replacement. Of approximately 70 organizations, 33 had only authorized models by the end of June. Base maintenance facilities were provided by the European Quartermaster Depot at Giessen, which rebuilt assemblies, and by German firms, which rebuilt fork lift truck engines on contracts. Rebuilding of materials-handling equipment for the first six months of 1948 was:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Received for rebuild	8	0	0	0	0	2
Rebuilt.	22	18	28	30	24	22
Issued	5	8	12	37	31	33

By 30 June the Quartermaster Division had recovered 204 pieces of excess and unauthorized types of equipment. The lack of parts ordered from the United States retarded rebuilding assemblies at shops at Berlin, Bremerhaven, Erding, Fontainebleau, Giessen, and Munich. About 12 tons of rebuild parts were expected from the United States by 1 August. In addition to the six field maintenance shops, the following using agencies repaired materials-handling equipment: the Hanau Engineer Depot, the Hanau Signal Depot, the

Ordnance Base Maintenance Center, the Butzbach Ordnance Shop, and the
Ordnance depots at Griesheim, Karlsfeld, Kassel, Mannheim, and Nordenham. (17)

11. Surplus Property Disposal.

Of a total of 87,660 long tons of surplus quartermaster stocks destined for the Germans, 11,257 long tons, having a dollar value of \$3,778,700, had been transferred by the end of June. About 22,380 long tons of the total amount had been declared to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner but remained unsold as of 25 April. These supplies therefore were to be transferred to STEG, the German receiving agency. In May the Quartermaster Division requested depot commanders to supplant the daily reports of surplus property shipments with reports submitted on the 15th and 30th of each month. (18) Following the removal of all supplies required by the Army, the Quartermaster Disposal Center Designates at Bamberg and Lemwerder were released on 30 April to STEG. On 17 May STEG took possession of the Quartermaster Salvage Installation and Civil Affairs Depot at Friedrichsfeld.

12. Procurement.

a. Problems Encountered. During the period under review an estimated 60 percent of subsistence contracts were fulfilled. Headquarters, EUCOM, did not authorize contracts containing liquidated damage clauses or requiring performance bonds and purchase against the contractor. Hence firms filled their contracts only when they considered it profitable. The Quartermaster Division requested the Logistics Division to authorize the use of enforceable contracts, but no action was taken during this period.

Other difficulties encountered by the Procurement Section were the lack of qualified procurement personnel, the shortage of transportation, and the many requests for special procurement originating from persons with VIP standing.

b. Subsistence Obtained During Quarter. The amount of subsistence obtained during the quarter under review and the countries from which the various items were obtained are shown in table XXI. (19)

Table XXI
SUBSISTENCE PURCHASES

Item	Country	Quantity contracted	Value
Eggs	Denmark	480,000 dozen	\$ 297,600.00
Eggs	Switzerland	729,000 dozen	441,189.60
Eggs	Holland	1,750,020 dozen	1,085,012.40
Milk	Denmark	4,290,000 liters	759,330.00
Butter, bulk	Denmark	158,730 pounds	106,349.10
Butter, print	Denmark	238,095 pounds	164,285.55
Vegetables	Belgium, Denmark	1,777,855 kilos	291,165.67
Vegetables	France, Holland	1,398,713 kilos	327,514.43
Vegetables	Italy, Switzerland	3,898,093 kilos	457,837.17
Fresh fruits	Belgium, France	30,112 kilos	2,077.73
Fresh fruits	Italy, Switzerland	331,134 kilos	76,191.94

FOOTNOTES

1. Staff Memo No 17, EUCOM, 8 Apr 48, subj: "Organization of Headquarters, European Command."
2. Office Order No 11, Hq, EUCOM, QM Div, 4 May 48.
3. GO No 50, Hq, EUCOM, 27 May 48, subj: "Announcement of Assignment."
4. Office Order No 8, Hq, EUCOM, QM Div, 21 Apr 48.
5. EUCOM, QM Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 24. This report of Operations is the basis for statements in this chapter, unless otherwise indicated by footnotes.
6. GO No 3, EUCOM, QM Div, 16 Apr 48, subj: "Organization of Provisional Quartermaster Units."
7. Ibid.
8. GO No 6, EUCOM, QM Div, 18 Jun 48.
9. EUCOM, QM Div, "Organization and Procedures Manual," 16 Apr 48.
10. Ibid.
11. EUCOM, QM Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Annex "B", pt I.
12. Ibid., Annex "B", pt II.
13. Ibid., Annex "C".
14. EUCOM, the Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 21, 25 May 48, par 22, p 10.
15. Ltr, EUCOM, 15 Mar 48, AG 333.5 SGS-AGO, subj: "Mess Supervision and Management."
16. IRS, QM Div to Dir, Log Div, EUCOM (Rear), 27 May 48, subj: "Reduction or Elimination of Indigenous Mess Personnel and Utilization of Unit Messes."
17. EUCOM, Log Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 34-35.
18. EUCOM, QM Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 54-56.
19. Ibid. p 53.

Chapter XXXI

CHIEF, SIGNAL DIVISION

Chapter XXXI

CHIEF, SIGNAL DIVISION

1. Reorganization of the Signal Division.

On 8 April, the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, under a directive redesignating all special staff sections of Headquarters, European Command, became the Signal Division, EUCOM. ⁽¹⁾ The organization of the division at that date is shown in Chart V. In addition to the Administrative Office and the Frankfurt Signal Branch, the organization comprised the following branches: Plans and Intelligence, Fiscal, Communications, Army Pictorial, Personnel and Training, and Supply and Procurement. Effective 24 May, the division was reorganized. As reorganized, the Personnel and Management Branch contained a Fiscal Section, an Army Pictorial Section, a Personnel Control Committee and two sections responsible for personnel and training functions. The revised organization is pictured in Chart VI.

CHART V

OUTLINE OF ORGANIZATION
SIGNAL DIVISION

EFFECTIVE 15 APRIL 1948

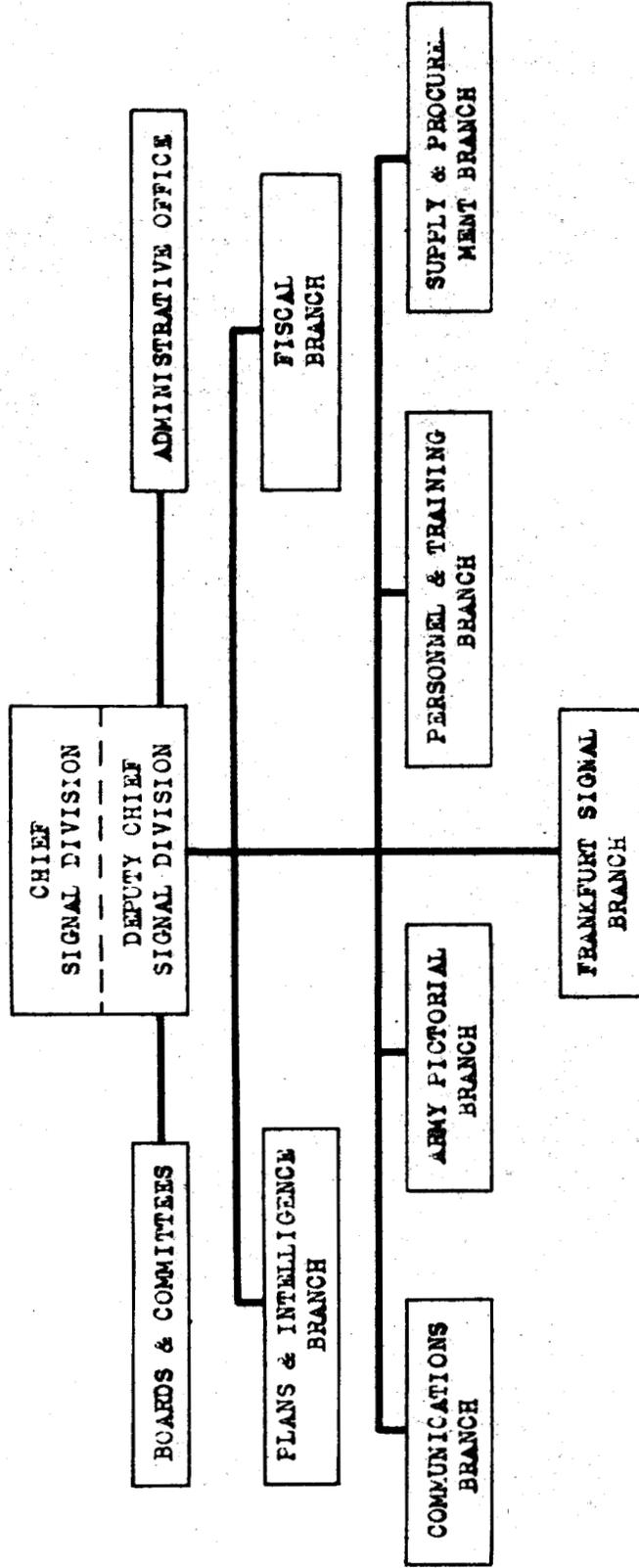
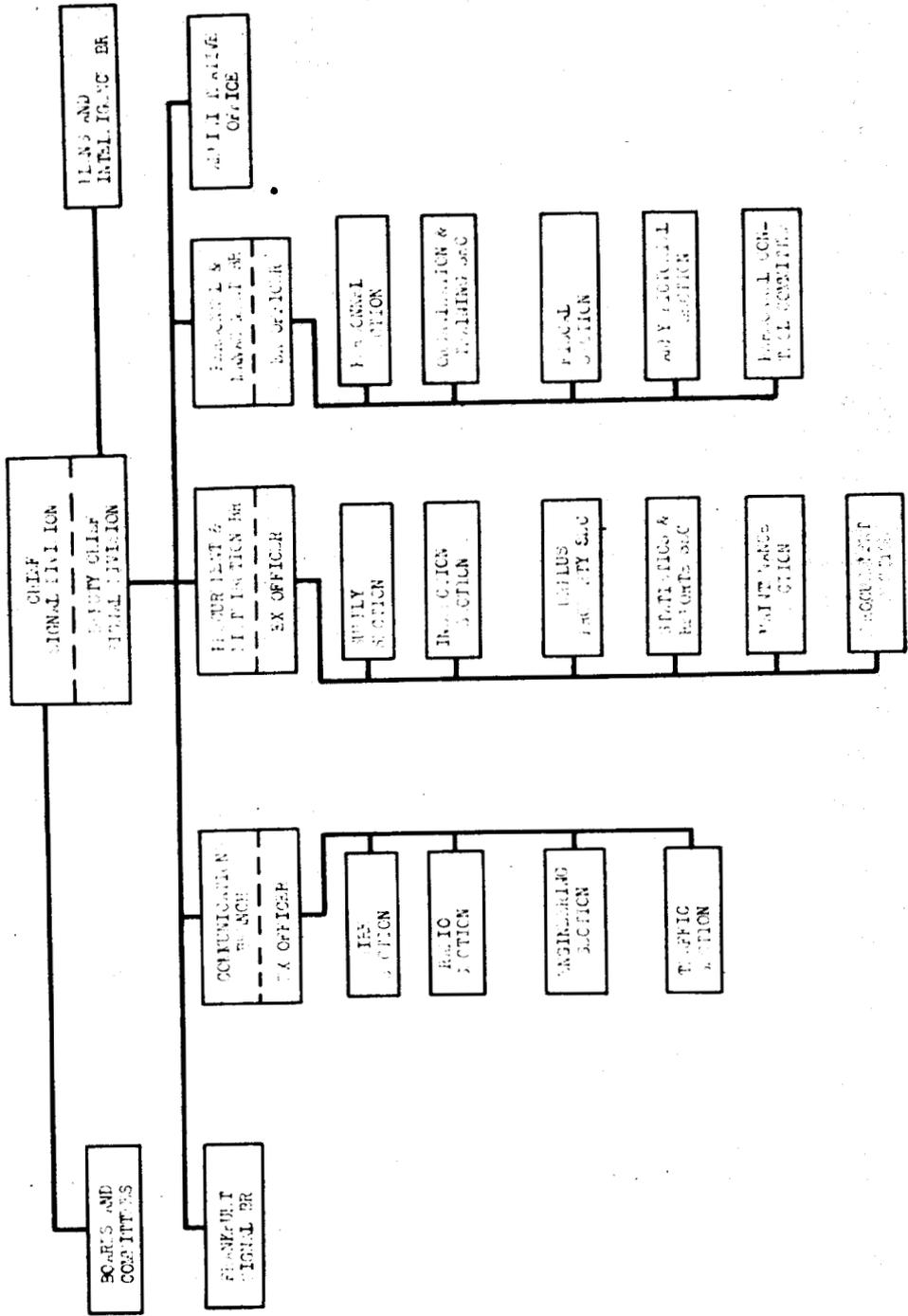


CHART VI
 OUTLINE OF ORGANIZATION
 SIGNAL DIVISION

EFFEKTIVE 24 NOV 1948



2. Responsibilities of the Chief, Signal Division.

Under the new organization, the Chief of the Signal Division continued to serve as chief of a technical service and as a staff officer of Headquarters, European Command. As a staff officer he was responsible for advising the Commander in Chief on all matters relating to signal communications and to the activities of the Signal Corps within the European Command; policy formulation; supervision of signal activities; recommendations on the training, organization and assignment of signal communication and photographic units; and the assignment of call signs, radio frequencies, and routing indicators for all Army radio stations within the European Command. His responsibilities as head of a technical service included operation of Signal Corps depots, the European Command Signal School, and other facilities; engineering and operation of equipment and facilities constituting the military communications system; contracting for necessary commercial signal communications services; establishing photographic laboratories and libraries; and preparing Signal Standing Operating Procedures and other publications relating to signal communi-
(2)
cations equipment and supplies.

3. Trends in Signal Communications.

The reduction in military communications facilities begun during the preceding year made less headway during the second quarter of 1948, particularly since the establishment of European Command Headquarters at Heidelberg called for marked expansion in that area. On 12 May a EUCOM directive called the attention of subordinate commanders and heads of EUCOM

divisions to five available methods of communication. They were to be used in the following order of priority: Army Postal Service, Signal Messenger Service, EUCOM Teletypewriter Service, the Deutsche Post telegraph service, and telephone communications. The directive pointed out that the Army Postal Service provided delivery in Germany within "about two days" and that messages sent over the teletypewriter network averaged from one to two hours' transmission time. The Deutsche Post Telegraph service was to be used for unclassified messages where the network was not available. The telephone was to be used only in instances where immediate communication or personal contact was essential. Circuits under Signal Division control decreased during April to nearly 2,000, but the addition of many circuits previously unrecorded brought the number to 2,705 by the end of June. Military switchboards (PBX's) were reduced from approximately 500 to 410. Two depots were transferred to STEG, the German agency responsible for accepting surplus transferred through OFLC, and a third was scheduled for transfer in mid-August.

4. Lines Allocation Board.

The Lines Allocation Board was officially discontinued following its 54th meeting on 25 May 1948. Temporarily it was replaced by a Provisional Circuit Requirements Coordination Committee composed of the same members. The new committee carried on its business by teletype. This change followed a conference held on 4 May between the Frankfurt Signal Branch and the Bipartite Communications Group, at which it was proposed to establish a supervisory committee representing the Bipartite Group, and

Signal Division, EUCOM. The committee was to meet periodically to re-
(8)
view civil and military lines and other communications matters.

5. Signal Publications.

In addition to a number of routine Signal Operation Instructions and a new index to Signal Technical Circulars, the Signal Division prepared
(9)
for publication several Signal Standing Operating Procedures. SOP No. 51 named the Chief, Signal Division, as the sole authority for the allocation of frequencies used by military forces of the European Command. SOP No. 50 defined the control exercised by the Commander in Chief, European Command, over all radio facilities operated by United States Forces within the Command. Licensing of radio broadcast stations and allocation of frequencies for broadcasting operations was stated to be a responsibility of the Office of the Military Government. SOP No. 11 defined the mission of the Army Pictorial Service, its organization and control, procedures to be used in requesting photographic service, processing negatives, writing captions and disposing of prints, and standards governing official military photography. Use of military communication facilities by the press was limited by the provisions of SOP No. 5.

6. Developments in Wire Communications.

The Engineer Section reported the following accomplishments for
(10)
the quarter:

a. Projects Completed.

(1) A 400-line dial exchange (PAX) at Camp Lindsey, Wiesbaden, begun on 4 May, was completed on 26 June.

(2) The 1200-line dial exchange for Headquarters, USAFE, was put into operation on 27 June, allowing the return to the Deutsche Post of equipment for 1000 lines.

(3) A 200-line exchange with 3-position switchboard equipment, begun 1 March 1948 for Stuttgart Military Post, was completed 10 April.

b. Projects in Progress.

(1) At Grafenwöhr, three additional positions of TC-10 switchboard had been obtained, but installation had not been started.

(2) At Bldingen, installation of a 180-line exchange to serve Theater Information and Education Group Headquarters was 70 percent complete.

(3) At Nürnberg, installation of a 2-position FK-16 switchboard to replace the TC-10 was 90 percent complete.

(4) At Karlsruhe, installation of a 200-line exchange with associated 1-position switchboard was 90 percent complete.

c. Dial Exchange Installation at Heidelberg. Installation of a new dial exchange for Headquarters, EUCOM, in Heidelberg, was nearing completion at the end of June. The batteries in the battery room had been installed, cable work was 62 percent complete and 82 percent of the work of preparing 1500 lines of dial equipment had been accomplished. (11)

d. Circuit Orders. The Engineer Section wrote telephone and telegraph circuit orders as follows, during this quarter. (12)

Month	Telephone	Telegraph
April	436	135
May	408	81
June	987	70

Telephone circuit orders increased in June because counter-intelligence service circuits were taken over, in six major cities. Charts VII and VIII illustrate the number of circuit orders written and circuits controlled.

7. Radio Communications.

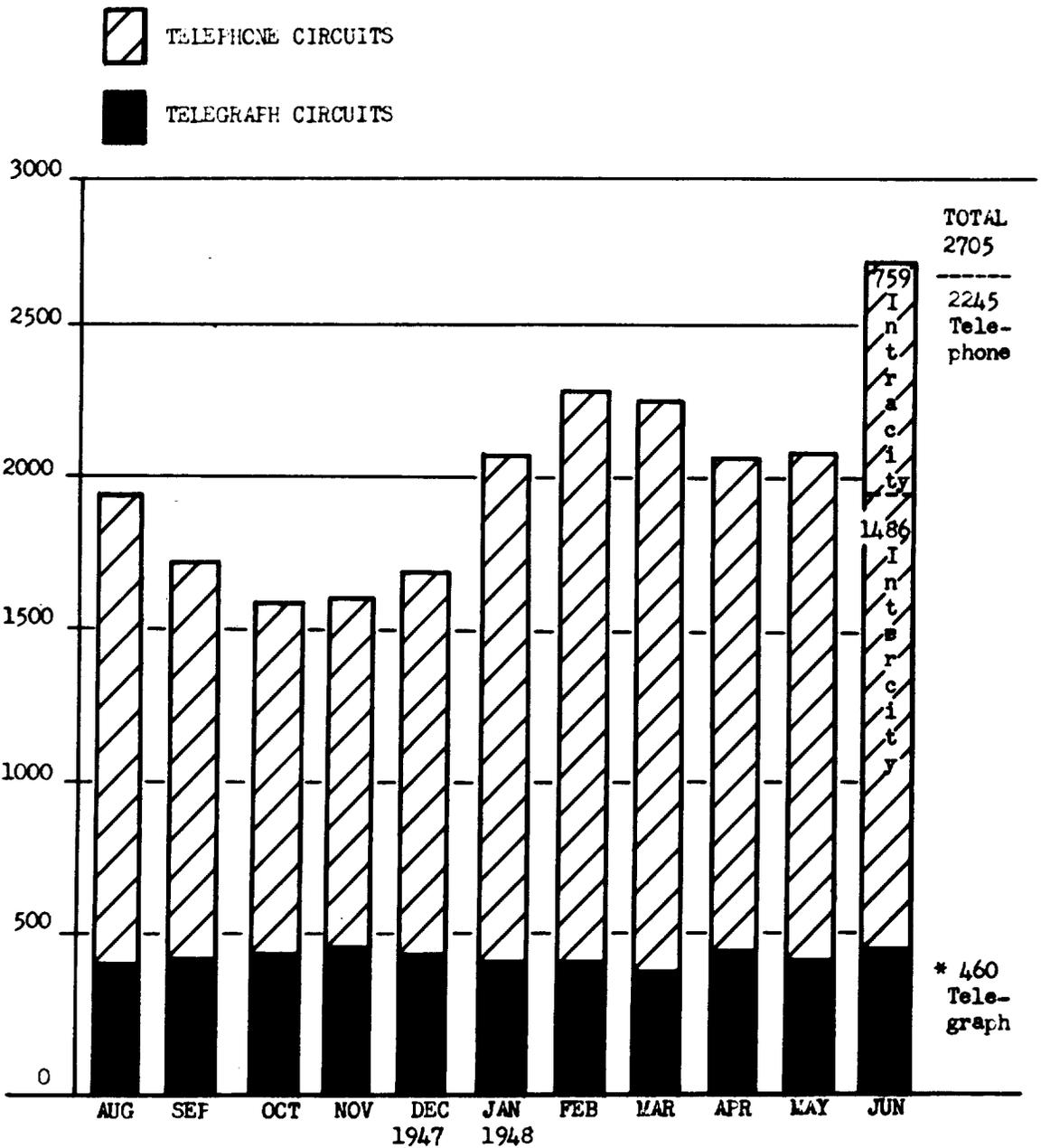
Extensive planning took place in April and May regarding the establishment of a new transmitter site at Mannheim, to provide radio communications for EUCOM Headquarters. A 10-KW transmitter was shipped from Frankfurt and overhauled in the radio shop at Mannheim Signal Depot, preparatory to its installation. In addition, 50 steel towers were shipped to the 7774th Signal Service Battalion at Seckenheim for use at the new transmitter and receiver sites.
(13)

a. Training Net. The net control station for the EUCOM Post Radio Net, earlier the Post Training Net, was moved to Heidelberg on 29 May.

b. Changes in Circuits. A new VHF (very high frequency) circuit was authorized to provide channels between the military switchboards at Heidelberg and Zwingenberg. A VHF circuit between Frankfurt and Stuttgart was discontinued on 29 May and replaced by a circuit between Heidelberg and Stuttgart. The system provided a full duplex RTT circuit between conference

CHART VII

MILITARY CIRCUITS UNDER COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH CONTROL

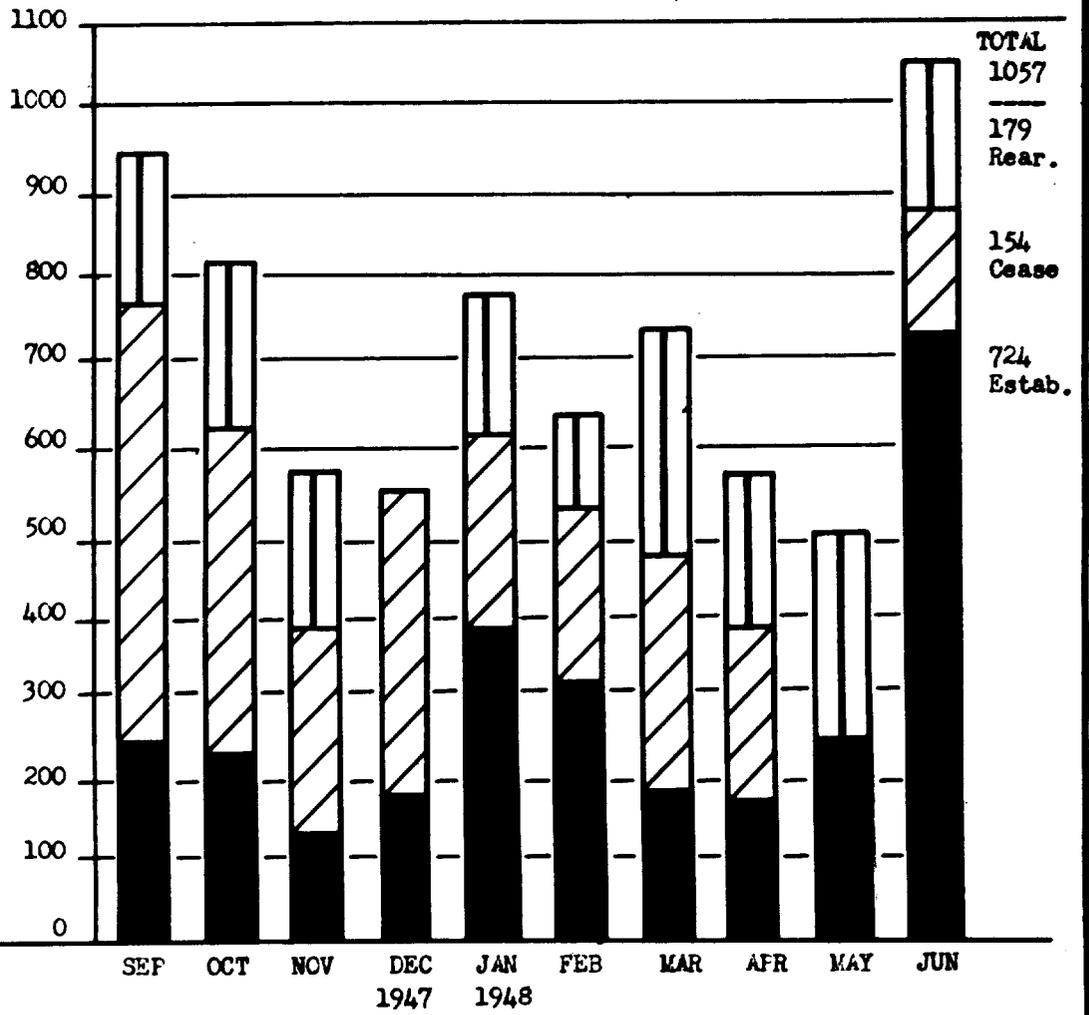
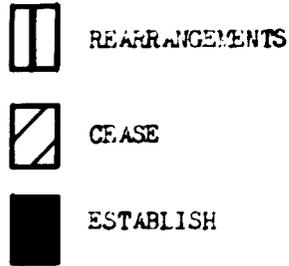


FIGURES AS OF LAST DAY OF MONTH

*438 Intercity
422 Intracity
 460

CHART VIII

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



rooms of the Constabulary and EUCOM and two telephone channels termi-
(14)
nating on the military switchboards. To remedy interference on the
Athens-Frankfurt radioteletype circuit, frequencies were exchanged on 21
May.

c. Major Projects Completed. The following projects were com-
pleted during the quarter:

- (1) VHF radio-telephone installation, Heidelberg-Zwingenberg.
- (2) Radio-telephone installation, Heidelberg-Berlin.
- (3) Installation of three transmitter BC-339 at the Head-
quarters, EUCOM, transmitter site.
- (4) Installation of radio equipment at Heidelberg for Head-
quarters, EUCOM (REAR), Job R-41.
- (5) Installation of radioteletype at Headquarters, EUCOM
(REAR), Job R-42.

8. Amateur Radio Operators.

The Chief, Signal Division, controlled all amateur radio operations
within U.S. Occupied Germany. Eighteen licenses were issued during April;
12, during May, including one to a British resident of the U.S. Zone under
a reciprocal agreement with the British Zone; and 18 during June. At the
end of June, licensed operators totaled 377, or 21 more than at the end of
(15)
March.

9. Signal Communications Traffic.

The Traffic Section, Communications Branch, supervised traffic
engineering and telephone and teletype operating practices throughout the

European Command wire communications system, and maintained essential messenger service to military posts in the Command.

a. Telephone Traffic. The average number of daily toll calls handled by the principal switchboards in the European Command, based on (16) weekly peg counts, was as follows:

Switchboard	Apr	May	Jun	Switchboard positions
Bad Tölz	1,888	1,257	1,571	6
Berlin Mil	4,058	3,397	3,171	17
Bremerhaven.	2,162	2,441	2,338	6
Frankfurt.	6,471	6,325	6,382	18
Heidelberg	5,212	4,932	5,850	12
Ludwigsburg (Stuttgart Mil Post)		768	863	2
Munich	3,666	1,597	1,714	9
Nürnberg		3,194	2,966	4
Paris.	5,242	5,632	6,530	10
Stuttgart Mil (Constab Hq)		3,444	4,036	6
Wetzlar.		2,634	2,907	5
Wiesbaden.	4,150	3,587	4,102	10
Würzburg		3,077	3,081	4

b. Circuit Requests Issued. Requests issued by the Traffic (17) Section for speech and teletype circuits were as follows:

	Apr	May	Jun
<u>Speech Circuits:</u>			
Dollar circuits provided	8	6	4
Dollar circuits ceased	9	11	2
Dollar circuits reterminated	0	0	0
Non-dollar circuits provided	113	47	79
Non-dollar circuits ceased	70	85	123
Non-dollar circuits reterminated	21	7	14
<u>Teletype Circuits:</u>			
Dollar circuits provided	5	1	4
Dollar circuits ceased	5	0	1
Non-dollar circuits provided	38	3	20
Dollar circuits reterminated	0	0	2
Non-dollar circuits ceased	38	8	18
Non-dollar circuits reterminated	8	1	4

c. Cost of Refined Messages. Messages refiled for transmission over commercial facilities, and the estimated cost of this service were as (18) follows:

	Apr	May	Jun
Number of messages refiled	668	632	784
Estimated cost in dollars	\$4,008	\$3,792	\$4,704

10. Signal Messenger Service Developments.

As of 15 April, Signal Messenger Service stops numbered 27. Revised schedules were published on 15 April in Signal Operations Instruction (SOI) 22-12, on 20 April in SOI No. 22-13, on 1 June in SOI No. 22-14. With the restriction of rail service to Berlin, messenger traffic was routed by

(19) air. On 28 May the major commands were directed to send only a
 (20) minimum of classified traffic to Berlin.

11. Messenger Service Traffic.

The following amount of traffic was handled by Signal Messenger
 (21) Service during this period.

Type of Service	Mileage			Pouches		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
Motor	121,699	146,765	99,793	31,544	27,517	19,327
Air	15,674	47,928	40,040	2,390	3,895	1,961
Train	35,675	39,349	30,352	28,401	28,873	24,601

Registered and unregistered messages were as follows:

	Apr	May	Jun
Registered	97,053	104,275	132,244
Unregistered	843,180	913,950	772,703
Totals	940,233	1,018,225	904,947

12. Developments in Telephone Service.

The Traffic Section took several steps to improve telephone service for members of the occupation forces during this quarter.

a. Training of Operators at Heidelberg. A representative of the Traffic Section conducted a training program for German telephone operators at Headquarters Signal Office, EUCOM (Rear), during April and May. Later a training supervisor was placed on permanent duty with the Headquarters Signal Office.

b. Dial Telephone Service at Headquarters. To insure equitable use of telephone lines from Heidelberg military dial machine on 28 April, a limited number of dial telephone lines were authorized for each staff section moving to Heidelberg.
(22)

c. Red Line Service. A new plan for Red Line telephone service was approved by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, in June. New tie-lines were installed between Frankfurt Military and the Military Governors in Bremen, Hesse, Bavaria and Wurttemberg-Baden, and between Heidelberg Military and the First Division, at Grafenwöhr. New directories were distributed on 26 June and Signal Officers were requested to adjust local Red Line installations accordingly.
(23)

d. Switchboard Inspections. The Bremerhaven Military Switchboard was inspected twice during June and desired improvements were brought to the attention of the Signal Officer, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

13. Developments in Teletype Service.

a. Engineering Circuits. An engineering circuit was established between the Heidelberg and Frankfurt Communications Centers to provide immediate communication in the event of trouble on any other circuit between the two centers.
(24)

b. Teletype Procedures. Teletypewriter traffic handled over the European Command Network was surveyed during this quarter. Violations of procedures set forth in Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Procedures (JANAP) were brought to the attention of signal officers of the major commands.

c. Communications Center, Heidelberg. During the quarter, work went forward on the planning and installation of a new communications center for Headquarters, EUCOM, at Heidelberg. The project included a tape relay center, manual teletype, message center, radio control, pneumatic tube system, manual radio and power installation. The manual teletype room was placed in operation on 5 June. (25)

d. Frankfurt-Berne Teletype Circuit. A full duplex teletype-writer circuit was established between the United States Embassy in Berne and the Frankfurt Communications Center on 25 June.

14. Frankfurt Signal Branch.

With the move of Headquarters, EUCOM, to Heidelberg, the Frankfurt Signal Branch was set up to operate military communications installations at Frankfurt.

a. Long Distance Telephone Trunks. Frankfurt Military switchboard had 181 long distance telephone trunks as of 26 June.

b. Long Distance Calls. Long distance calls originating from Frankfurt Military averaged 1,945 per day for the week ending 3 April, and 1,758 for the week ending 26 June. (26)

c. Teletype and Radio Messages. The total number of messages and groups sent weekly by teletype, tape relay and radio at Frankfurt rose from 45,305 messages (5,565,188 groups) for the week ending 3 April to 52,414 messages (6,302,820 groups) for the week ending 27 June. (27)

15. Procurement and Distribution Branch.

The Procurement and Distribution Branch, successor to the Supply and Procurement Branch, was responsible for the planning and direction of all Signal Division activities concerned with the procurement, storage, (28) issue and disposal of Signal Corps supplies. The Branch functioned through an Executive Office, Supply Section, Procurement Section, Surplus Property Section, Maintenance Section, Supply Inspection Section, and Statistics and Reports Section.

16. Principal Developments.

During the first six months of 1948 marked progress was made in organizing the Hanau Signal Depot into an efficient unit capable of meeting Command requirements for Signal Corps supplies. By 30 June, basic Command stocks had been concentrated at this depot. As the result of an inspection visit by two representatives from the Department of the Army, transfer to the Germans of Signal Corps stocks at Bremen and Neu Auring was postponed from May until June, some 7,000 tons being withdrawn before the transfer for shipment to the United States. Procurement of expendable photographic materials from the United States was placed on a dollar basis, the amount available being allocated by the Procurement and Distribution Branch to the military posts. Shortages continued to be encountered by units using equipment issued in accordance with Tables of Allowance authorized by EUCOM but not approved by the Department of the Army. Further shortages resulted from the necessity of operating on a 60-day level of supply, inasmuch as the average time for receiving supplies requisitioned (29) from the United States was six months.

17. Disposal of Surplus.

The transfer of two depots to STEG, the public holding agency representing the German economy, was the highlight of surplus property disposal activities during this quarter.

a. Bremen Signal Depot. The Bremen Signal Depot, with approximately 5,000 tons of supplies and equipment, was transferred to STEG on 14 (30) June.

b. Neu Aubing Signal Depot. The Neu Aubing Signal Depot was transferred on 15 June with supplies estimated at 10,000 tons.

c. Navy Property. Signal property of types peculiar to the Navy was checked by Navy representatives at Bremen Signal Depot. Shipping instructions were subsequently furnished to the depot.

d. Sale of Surplus to RCA, Vienna. Documents finalizing the sale of surplus valued at \$1,587.24 to Radio Corporation of America, in Vienna, were received in this quarter from the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. The property had been loaned to RCA in 1946 and later (31) declared surplus.

18. Special Supply Matters.

A supply of 168 chests of crystals and holders was received at Hanau from the Mannheim Signal Depot, to be added to depot stocks. To expedite supply operations, the 69th Signal Photo Service Company and the Hanau Signal Sub-Post Signal Officer were authorized to requisition directly from the Hanau Signal Depot, instead of having their requisitions and supplies forwarded through the Frankfurt Military Post. Issue of dry

batteries had to be strictly controlled during this period, in view of the large quantities drawn by tactical troop units on maneuvers. Under the credit system established by the Department of the Army, the European Command was allocated an allowance of \$23,582 for the procurement of photographic expendables from the United States. VHF carrier equipment maintained by the Constabulary called for the shipping of 114 radio tubes from the Signal Depot.

19. Procurement Within Germany.

a. Metals. Procurement of Signal Corps supplies and equipment within Germany was subject to strict regulation by Military Government agencies. A report to Logistics Division, EUCOM, showed that signal procurement personnel had issued tickets for 59.8 metric tons of iron and steel during the first quarter of 1948, against a quota of 61 tons. It was anticipated that Signal Corps would soon be required to furnish quantities of lead, manganese dioxide, tin and zinc to German producers, as well as aluminum, tungsten, and molybdenum, which it was already supplying. (32)

b. Budget Estimate for Fiscal Year 1949. The estimate of German funds needed for Signal procurement during the fiscal year 1949 included RM 2,068,200 for equipment, supplies and maintenance; RM 7,936,400 for the maintenance and operation of telephone systems; and RM 864,000 for photographic service. The estimated total was RM 10,868,600, or nearly twice the total of RM 5,507,700 estimated for fiscal year 1948. (33)

c. Procurement Orders. Orders were placed with German manufacturers during this quarter as follows: (34)

Month	Number of Line Items Ordered	Value
Apr	185	RM 186,200.00
May	79	RM 1,237,800.00
Jun	68	RM 340,667.69

d. Items Received. Items procured from the German economy were
(35)
received during the quarter in the following amounts:

Month	Number of Line Items Received	Value
Apr	215	RM 357,500.00
May	103	RM 279,736.00
Jun	202	RM 596,820.80

The final delivery on an order for optical equipment placed by the Chief Signal Officer in 1946 was received during this quarter. The delivery of 10 public address systems manufactured by Rohde & Schwartz, Munich, completed a requisition demand placed on 23 July 1947.

e. Procurement of Dry Batteries. By the end of June, seven or eight types of dry battery were in production in Germany as a result of orders placed by Signal procurement officers. Word was received that Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories would be prepared to test these locally-procured batteries in September, and instructions were issued to the Hanau Signal Depot to forward samples for initial testing. Large orders were placed during May and June, and samples of 13 types of batteries were
(36)
forwarded to the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories.

f. Procurement of Photo Flash Bulbs. During this quarter depot stocks of photographic flash bulbs were reduced because of shortages in the United States, use of bulbs on special projects, intransit pilferage, and insufficient appropriated funds for procurement in the Netherlands. After testing 500 samples delivered by Wolfram Lampen, Augsburg, ordered on 10 July 1947, the Bipartite Control Office in June permitted procurement of 100,000 bulbs, Signal Corps stock number E8E-10, from this firm, at a cost of RM 140,000. Deliveries were expected to begin in September at a rate of 25,000 per month. (37)

20. Procurement Outside Germany.

Procurement outside Germany during this quarter included an order placed in Brussels on 24 June for 21,000 meters of tungsten wire and an order placed on 28 June with the firm of N. V. Philips, Eindhoven, the Netherlands, for 19,800 photo flash bulbs. (38)

21. Signal Maintenance Activities.

The plan to have post commanders assume responsibility for Signal field maintenance, in accordance with the EUCOM policy announced on 16 January 1948, became effective on 15 April. By the end of June, all military posts were handling field maintenance satisfactorily. Base maintenance was performed at Hanau. To aid in maintenance of German manufactured telecommunications equipment used by the Army, military posts were authorized to requisition parts directly from Siemens & Halske under a system of quotas set in Reichsmark values. Similar arrangements were to be made with those firms which had manufactured the remaining 20 percent of German-made equipment in use by the Army. (40) (41)

22. Army Pictorial Section.

As part of the Personnel and Management Branch, the Army Pictorial Section continued to be responsible for photographic and training film policies and operational control of Signal Corps photographic units and installations, excepting those in the Air Forces, throughout the European Command. (42) Regular inspections were made of photographic detachments at Marburg, Nürnberg, Bremerhaven and Stuttgart. Special coverage was given to activities at Berlin, Memorial Day services sponsored by American Graves Registration Command, and industrial plants in the Ruhr.

a. Motion Picture Coverage. Motion picture films were produced as follows: (43)

	Apr	May	Jun
35 mm Original Negative	21,978	7,747	17,810
35 mm Duplicating Master Positive	17,268	7,413	14,436
35 mm Duplicating Negative.	438	1,276	585
35 mm Black and White Print	18,841	21,045	17,171
16 mm Black and White Print	10,815	1,675	6,645

b. Still Picture Production. A mobile photo team was attached to the 1st Infantry Division for the summer training period. One photographer covered the thirty-sixth annual celebration of American Independence Day by Danes at Aalborg, Denmark. Still picture assignments numbered 800 in April, 681 in May, and 727 in June, with the following production of prints and negatives: (44)

	Apr	May	Jun
Total negatives developed	38,092	28,964	24,770
Copies	506	157	178
Prints:			
Contact	45,319	31,179	30,101
Enlargements 8x10 or smaller.	17,676	14,972	13,792
Enlargements 11x14 or larger.	250	125	59

c. Training Film Activities. The work of the section in providing training films for use in the European Command is indicated by the following figures:
(45)

	Apr	May	Jun
Projectors loaned	453	449	392
Projectors repaired	193	171	190
Projectors checked	436	470	254
Total number of showing	8,027	6,439	4,995
Total attendance	1,013,917	836,948	747,793
Film loaned (title)	3,138	2,736	3,935
Film inspected and repaired (feet)	3,467,153	3,317,153	3,287,825

23. The Fiscal Branch.

a. Duties. The Fiscal Branch examined requests from field installations for the expenditure of appropriated and German funds, maintained records of materials furnished by German firms, and handled all commercial accounts payable from funds allocated to Signal operating agencies.
(46)

b. Liquidation of Obligations. During the second quarter of 1948, the Fiscal Branch arranged the liquidation of Signal obligations in the following amounts:
(47)

Month	Amount
Apr	\$ 1,342.03
May	20,397.46
Jun	25,334.31

c. Allocations and Withdrawals. Allocations and withdrawals of Signal funds processed by Fiscal Branch during April and May were as follows:

Month	Allocations		Withdrawals	
	Marks	Dollars	Marks	Dollars
Apr	RM 2,286,250.00	\$209,300.00	RM 191,022.76	\$110,302.00
May	RM 3,286,250.00	\$ 45,000.00	RM -	\$ 13,000.00

24. Special Projects.

Special projects undertaken by Fiscal Branch included the following:

- (1) An obligation authority for \$13,000 was forwarded to the Finance Office, AGRC, for payment of EUCOM telecommunications bills owed to the French and Belgian governments.
- (2) The import-export report required under Military Government Regulations Title 13 was submitted for the quarter ending 31 March 1948.
- (3) A plan for the reduction of Deutsche Post rates was submitted to Logistics Division, comparing present rates with those in effect in 1939.

(4) All British claims for the period 5-21 December 1946 were submitted to Logistics Division for settlement.

25. Signal Corps Units.

During this quarter the 7776th Signal Service Company was moved from Ansbach to Seckenheim and later to Zwingenberg. Effective 20 June 1948, the 7773d Signal Battalion was deactivated, the 63d Signal Operations Battalion, USFA, was inactivated, the 7774th Signal Battalion was redesignated as the 7774th Signal Service Company, the 7797th Signal Depot Group and the 7796th Signal Photo Company were activated, and the 69th Signal Photo Service Company was inactivated, its personnel being transferred to the 7796th Signal Photo Company and to station complement units of various posts. In addition, the following units were inactivated and their personnel transferred to the 7797th Signal Depot Group: 22d Signal Service Group, 192d Signal Repair Company, 218th Signal Depot Company, 221st Signal Depot Company, 543d Signal Base Depot Company, and the 7751st Signal Field Procurement Unit.

26. Inspections.

The Organization and Training Section made two inspections at Hanau Signal Depot, selecting at random the stock cards of 127 items, searching storage records, and when necessary, asking stock specialists to locate specific items. The Inspector General made inspections of the 69th Signal Photo Service Company, the 7774th Signal Service Company and the Bremen Signal Depot Motor Pool.

27. Training.

a. EUCOM Signal School. Training activities continued to center around the 7718th EUCOM Signal School, although quotas were also administered to permit attendance of Signal Corps students at Quartermaster, Ordnance, and Engineer Schools. Following the return of Lt. Col. Abramowitz to the United States, Major Penrose S. Mellinger was appointed (52) Commandant of the 7718th EUCOM School on 3 June 1948. Students graduated totaled 4,059 on 27 December 1947, 4,408 on 27 March and 4,865 on 26 June (53) 1948.

b. Critical Shortage of Technicians. A shortage of approximately 50 cryptographic technicians (SSN 805) in Signal units throughout the European Command made necessary the submission of an emergency requisition to Personnel and Administration Division. Quotas were allocated to USFA, USAFE, Army Security Agency (Europe), the Constabulary, Heidelberg Military Post, the 7772d Signal Battalion and the 7776th Signal Battalion to allow training of 11 cryptographic specialists at the EUCOM Signal School, (54) beginning 19 June.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Staff Memo 17, "Organization of Headquarters European Command," 8 Apr 48.
2. Hq, EUCOM, Memo, Sig Div, 24 May 48, subj: "Organization and Functions of the Signal Division."
3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, AG 311-2 SIG-AGO, 12 May 48, subj: "Use of Facilities for Official Communications."
4. Hq, EUCOM, Sig Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-31 Jun 48, Appendix 4, included in Chart VII.
5. Telephone interview with Lt Col W. W. Sturdy, Chief, Engineering Sec, Communications Branch; Sig Div, 20 Aug 48.
6. Interview with Col E. V. Elder, Chief, Procurement and Distribution Br, Sig Div, 22 Jul 48.
7. Hq, EUCOM, Sig Div, Daily Journal, 26 May 48.
8. Ibid, 5 May 48.
9. See Hq, EUCOM, Signal SOP No 55, "Teletype and Radio Traffic Load Report," 22 Jun 48; Signal SOP No 53, "General Radar Policy," 14 Apr 48; Signal SOP No 51, "Frequency Allocations," 25 Jun 48; Signal SOP No 50, "Radio Communications," 25 Jun 48; Signal SOP No 45, "Telephone Switchboard Designations," 22 Jun 48; Signal SOP No 44, "Disposition of Communications Center Files and Records," 10 Jun 48; Signal SOP No 41, "Long Distance Military Telephone Service," 25 Jun 48; Signal SOP No 35, "Use of German Civilian Communications Personnel," 1 Jun 48; Signal SOP No 25, "Communications Service for Liaison Parties of Other Nations Attached to US Forces," 27 May 48; Signal SOP No 20, "Operating Procedure for Unloading Trans-Atlantic Radio Channels of Unimportant Traffic," 14 May 48; Signal SOP No 15, "Operating Procedure, Intra-U.S. Forces," 17 Jun 48; Signal SOP No 11, "Army Pictorial Services," 22 Jun 48; Signal SOP No 5, "Press and Public Information Communication," 18 Jun 48; SOP's No 6, No 8, and No 57, were rescinded.
10. Hq, EUCOM, Sig Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 37-38.
11. Ibid, pp 36-37.
12. Ibid, p 36.
13. Ibid, p 25.
14. Ibid, p 27.

15. Ibid., pp 24, 27.
16. Ibid., p 29.
17. Ibid., p 28.
18. Ibid., p 29.
19. Ibid., pp 30-31.
20. Hq, EUCOM, AG-311.3, SIG-AGO, 28 May 48, subj: "Transmission of Classified Traffic to and from Berlin."
21. Hq, EUCOM, Sig Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 29-30.
22. Ibid., p 33.
23. Ibid., pp 33-34.
24. Ibid., p 35.
25. Ibid., pp 35-36.
26. Ibid., p 39.
27. Ibid.
28. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, Sig Div, 24 May 48, "Organization and Functions of the Signal Division."
29. Interview with Col E. V. Elder, Chief, Procurement and Distribution Br, Signal Division, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Jul 48.
30. Hq, EUCOM, Sig Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 2.
31. Ibid., p 3.
32. Ibid., pp 11-13.
33. Ibid., p 12.
34. Ibid., pp 14, 17 & 18.
35. Ibid., pp 14, 16 & 18.
36. Ibid., pp 7-8.

37. Ibid., pp 9-10.
38. Ibid., p 19.
39. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive No 14, 9 Apr 48, p 2.
40. Interview with Col E. V. Elder.
41. Hq, EUCOM, Sig Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-31 Jun 48, pp 14-15.
42. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, Sig Div, 28 May 48, "Organization and Functions of the Signal Division."
43. Hq, EUCOM, Sig Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 41.
44. Ibid., pp 41-42.
45. Ibid.
46. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, Sig Div, 24 May 48, "Organization and Functions of the Signal Division."
47. Hq, EUCOM, Sig Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 43-46.
48. Ibid., pp 43-45.
49. Ibid., pp 46-47.
50. Ibid., pp 48-51-53.
51. Ibid., pp 47-48.
52. Ibid., p 53.
53. Information from Organization and Training Section, Sig Div, 16 Aug 48.
54. Hq, EUCOM, Sig Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 50-56.

Chapter XXXII

CHIEF, TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

Chapter XXXII

CHIEF, TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

1. Mission and Organization.

The basic mission of the Chief of Transportation remained unchanged during the second quarter of 1948. That mission was to coordinate military movements by rail, air, and water, and to establish transportation policies for the European Command. Following the renaming of the organization as the Transportation Division, its four internal units known as the Administrative Services Branch, Personnel and Training Branch, Planning and Management Branch, and Operations Branch. Prior to this change, the Historical Section was transferred from Administrative Services Division to the Planning and Management Division. The organization and its key officer personnel are shown in chart IX.

2. Problems.

In addition to the routine problems, a number of special transportation problems arose during this period. The movement of the new German

GRANT
CHIEF OF

IX

CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION
Col. Calvin M. [unclear]
DEPUTY CHIEF
Col. G. E. Wroblekoff
EXECUTIVE
Major H. E. [unclear]

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BRANCH
Col. J. H. Grant

PERSONNEL & TRAINING SEC

OFFICE SERVICES SEC

SUPPLY & PROCUREMENT SECTION

PLANNING & MANAGEMENT BRANCH
Lt. Col. G. W. Barry

MAJ. J. [unclear]

OPERATION BRANCH
Lt. Col. W. E. [unclear]

RAIL SECTION

TRUCK SECTION

RAIL SECTION

AIR PRIORITY SECTION

7719 TRANSPORTATION TRAINING CENTER
Hq/Hq Det

7795 TRAFFIC REGULATION DETACHMENT

SIGNALS, HISTORICAL SECTION, SIGNALS, SIGNAL DIV, HQ, BUCKE

currency to distribution points at the time of the currency reform was a mission of motor transport units. The blockading of rail traffic to Berlin and the subsequent shift to air transport led to establishment of new rail and motor routes bringing supplies to the airfields. Water transportation authorities encountered technical problems relating to payment of port charges, shipping and stowing methods, and routing of vessels, as well as the common hazards of engine trouble and poor weather. Prospects for future rail service were improved by the rebuilding of railway equipment, which was accelerated in May.

3. Functions of Water Section.

The Water Section was responsible for recommending marine policies to the Chief of Transportation and advising him on military marine problems affecting the European Command; for the control and discharge of Army-chartered vessels bringing civilian relief cargo to the European area; for Army loading and unloading; for obtaining shipping space to meet requirements of the European Command; and for maintaining liaison with the United States Navy, United States Maritime Commission, the Bipartite Transport office, the Joint Export-Import Agency, the Office of Military Government for Germany (US), and United States flag line operators on matters pertaining to ocean shipping. The section worked in close coordination with EUCOM technical services on outloading programs and with the American Graves Registration Command on the movement of mortuary vessels. It also maintained schedules of passenger ships and assisted in operating the port call system by which passengers reached Bremerhaven only a few days before space was available for their journey to the United States. (3)

4. Port and Shipping Operations.

a. Use of Army Transports. The USAT General Edwin D. Patrick, formerly the Admiral C. F. Hughes, left New York for its first voyage to Bremerhaven on 18 May, arriving 27 May. The USAT Henry Gibbons and USAT George W. Goethals were both damaged by fire while undergoing conversion at New York. The USAT General Callan, delayed by repairs to its gyro compass, sailed for New York on 7 April. During May, the USAT General Ballou carried military passengers from Italy to Bremerhaven. A voyage of the USAT Zebulon B. Vance from Bremerhaven to New York, started at the end of March, was delayed until 2 April by a disturbance among patients and general prisoners included among the initial group of passengers. (4)

b. Scuttling of Ammunition. In May, the Chemical Service informed the Chief of Transportation that 2,590 long tons of toxic ammunition were available for scuttling. Work was therefore begun to prepare the German hulk, Phillip Heineken, with a lifting capacity of about 3,000 tons, for this project. In June, Logistics Division notified the Chief of Transportation that a revised total of 7,700 long tons would require scuttling. Arrangements were made to bring a second hulk, the Marcy, to Bremerhaven. (5) The two hulks were to be ready for scuttling by the middle of July.

c. Shipment of Magnesite to Japan. In June the Chief of Transportation, Department of the Army, instructed the Chief of Transportation, EUCOM, to obtain a time-chartered vessel for an initial shipment of 8,000 long tons of magnesite to Yokohama, Japan. A total of 29,000 long tons was eventually to be shipped. (6)

d. Transportation of Displaced Persons. The General Stewart sailed for Halifax on 2 May, and reached Argentina, with a second group of displaced persons, on 22 May. The General Black sailed for Brazil on 7 June and the General Sturgis made a voyage to Australia, returning to New York on 16 June.

(7)

5. Movement of Military Personnel by Water.

Passenger traffic at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation during this quarter, including military and civilian personnel, war brides, dependents, patients, general prisoners, and German nationals, were as follows:

(8)

	April	May	June	Total
Embarked	6,645	5,337	4,861	16,843
Debarked	3,806	6,157	5,034	14,997

6. Movement of Military Cargo.

Cargo tonnages outloaded and discharged at Bremerhaven, including bulk POL products discharged, were as follows during the quarter:

(9)

	April	May	June	Total
Loaded	6,577	5,038	4,715	16,330
Discharged	35,952	27,275	25,085	88,312
Bulk POL	107,325	140,966	87,824	336,115

7. Shipping Policies and Regulations.

a. Household Goods. The return to the United States of household goods made surplus by the move of Headquarters, EUCOM, to Heidelberg was authorized by the Department of the Army in April and this authority was later extended to cover certain Air Force organizations. Household goods received from Berlin for shipment out of Bremerhaven were inspected by an officer of the Transportation Division and their documentation found satisfactory, with the exception of one shipment of 11 pieces. The Commanding General, Frankfurt Military Post, was responsible for packing and crating shipments received from Berlin, providing for their security and storage, and forwarding the shipments to their destination. A revision of SOP No. 101, "Packing, Crating, Marking, Documentation and Shipment of Household Goods and Baggage," combining the former SOP No. 101 with SOP No. 45, on baggage, was forwarded to the Adjutant General through Logistics Division for publication. The revision included a simplified form of customs' declaration, provision for reporting on unsatisfactory packing, crating and documentation, centralized handling by the Post Adjutant of documents covering shipments from military posts, and improved methods of accounting for household goods and baggage by all agencies having a part in their shipment.

b. Emergency Return of Dependents. The emergency return of dependents and household goods to the United States at government expense was authorized by cable WCL-40657, on 26 November 1947. As clarified during this quarter, the policy provided that no return of household goods of civilian employees at government expense would be provided prior to their

return to the United States. Prior returns of household goods were to
(11)
be treated as commercial shipments.

c. Authorized Baggage. During this quarter the Department of the Army notified the Transportation Division that inclusion of wines and liquors as baggage was unauthorized. Other communications from the Department of the Army directed observance of the following regulations: individual passengers bound for the United States were not to be allowed to have more than two pieces of luggage in their cabins, and these pieces were to be no larger than could be carried by hand; all pieces of hold baggage were to have weight and measurements marked on them at military post of origin; excess baggage was to be shipped either at the expense of
(12)
the individual or within his household goods allowance.

d. Port Charges. Questions concerning the levying and payment of port charges were studied by Transportation Division, JEIA, and BICO during this period. At a meeting on 29 April, representatives of these three agencies agreed on two points:

(1) All port costs on time-chartered vessels were to be paid under arrangements made by JEIA;

(2) Port costs for space-chartered and berth-rate-chartered vessels were to be paid by vessel owners, except that costs of discharging
(13)
cargo from such vessels would be paid under arrangements made by JEIA.

The Chief of Transportation, D.A., advised that all costs in connection with ballasting Army time-chartered vessels would be borne by the operators. Previously such vessels had been ballasted, on request, with 1,500 tons of
(14)
sand at the expense of the Army.

8. Special Shipping Problems.

a. Discharging of Army-Chartered Vessels. Army Transportation authorities made special efforts to improve the rate of discharge of Army-chartered vessels at Hamburg. Because this port was handicapped by a labor shortage, several ships were diverted to Bremen. At the request of the Chief of Transportation, D.A., priority handling was assured for two berth-rate vessels carrying ammonium nitrate.

b. Debts Incurred by Army-Chartered Vessels. A request from a shipping agent at Genoa, as to the responsibility for debts incurred by an Army-chartered vessel while discharging State Department relief cargo at Genoa, was referred to the Chief of Transportation, D.A. The reply stated that all discharge expenses (stevedoring, tallying, etc.,) would be assumed by the receiver, and port costs (including pilotage, mooring, and quay dues) would be charged to the vessel for ultimate reimbursement by the chartering port of embarkation.
(15)

c. Shipping Documents. A revised system for distributing ocean and supply manifests was put into effect on 21 June. To assist port officials, Transportation Division forwarded to Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation a list of vessels on which bills of lading were outstanding.
(16)

d. Hospital Ship Facilities. The hospital ship Mercy was removed from service for safety-at-sea conversion, and was not expected to be returned to the Atlantic run before 1 September. Patients were given first priority on ship and cabin space.

e. Mortuary Vessel Sailing Schedules. Revised schedules of mortuary vessels were put into effect as a result of suggestions by AGRC.

The revised schedules reduced the number of ports visited, with a saving
(17)
of \$5,500 in port costs and \$25,000 in sailing time per vessel.

f. Cargo Vessels. The Water Section kept in touch with port conditions in the European Command and elsewhere, so far as they affected vessels loading or discharging military and State Department cargo within the European Command. In coordination with the Department of the Army, it arranged for use of the S. S. James Gillis to load cargo for Greece and Turkey. A report was made to the Chief of Transportation, D. A., on
(18)
damage by coke dust to a cargo of sugar aboard the S. S. John W. Garrett.

9. Operation COR.

The Chief of Transportation, D.A., temporarily authorized the use of commercial air or water transportation to return personnel to the United States. Under operation COR, 3,155 passengers traveled by commercial
(19)
transportation between 6 May and 27 June.

10. Air Transportation.

a. The Air Section. The Air Section, Transportation Division, aided in control of aircraft within the European Command. Special mission flights in Europe, trans-Atlantic flights, and the Berlin air lift were the main activities with which the section was concerned during the second quarter of 1948.

b. Berlin Air Traffic. Operation Vittles began on 21 June. By 30 June, 610 flights had transported 1,576.28 tons of military and relief cargo into Berlin from Rhine-Main and Erbenheim-Wiesbaden airports. In addition, military air transportation was made available to individuals

on a reimbursable basis, at \$31 per person, between these fields and Berlin. Arrangements were also made for the air movement of household goods from Berlin to Rhine-Main airfield, for transshipment to Bremerhaven, forwarding to other points in the Command, or storage at Frankfurt Military Post. By 30 June 716 flights had been made out of Berlin, bringing 2,676,831 (20) pounds of household goods to Rhine-Main airport.

c. Special Mission Flights. Entirely apart from the Berlin airlift, the Air Section approved 61 special mission flights to points in Europe and the United Kingdom.

d. Trans-Atlantic Flights. Trans-Atlantic flights by the air Transport Command (ATC), currently redesignated the Military Air Transport Service (MATS), carried 2,214 casual passengers and 322 hospital patients to the United States. (21)

e. Air Transportation of Dependents. A new policy ordered by the Commander in Chief, European Command, provided that only Air Force dependents, temporary duty personnel and emergency returnees employed by the Department of the Army were to be eligible for air transportation to the United States. (22)
Air evacuation of patients was not affected by this policy.

11. Motor Transportation.

a. Operation BIRD-DOG. On 21 June 1948 new Deutsche marks were transferred from the Reichsbank in Frankfurt to banks throughout the French and U.S. Zones by Transportation Corps vehicles and personnel in a movement known as Operation BIRD-DOG. The Motor Transportation Section, transportation Division, EUCOM, worked with the U.S. Constabulary, French Military Government, and the Foreign Exchange Depository. Army transportation

officers and battalion commanders from Munich, Mannheim, Nürnberg and Bad Nauheim met at Heidelberg to learn their roles in the over-all operation. Trucks were brought to the 24th Battalion in Frankfurt for inspection and refueling prior to loading. Preparations for the operation were classified top secret.

b. Command Post. On 8 June a Command Post was established and on 9 June Operation BIRD-DOG was activated. Between 10 and 12 June, convoys arrived and were given instructions. On 13 June, the first convoys were dispatched to the French Zone, returning on the 16th. In accordance with detailed schedules, convoys left on succeeding days for major cities and towns throughout the U.S. Zone. On 21 June the final convoys were dispatched and the Command Post was closed.

c. Scope of the Project. Approximately 100,000 vehicle miles were traveled, 18,040 gallons of gasoline were consumed, and 300 Transportation Corps officers and men were employed. Vehicles were inspected, repaired and fueled on a production-line basis at the rate of 10 minutes each. The Con-
(23)
stabulary was responsible for the security of the convoys.

12. Rail Transportation.

The Rail Section supervised the Transportation Corps release system and duty, leave and other military trains. This section controlled the
(24)
distribution of rail equipment to the using agencies.

13. Railway Operations.

a. Repair of Cars. Frankfurt-Berlin and Bremerhaven-Berlin sleepers were discontinued in April, and all rail transportation to Berlin was discontinued

in June. To make more cars available to the Germans, posts and depots were directed to unload rail cars within 24 hours. Previously, 48 hours had been allowed. (25) During this quarter the repair of passenger, dining, and sleeping cars was started in Belgian shops. The project included war-damaged equipment, German cars in military use and other German cars. The first cars were taken to Belgium in May under contracts prepared by the Office of Military Government for Germany. It was expected that a certain amount of first-class and second-class equipment would become available for German use. Up to this time, almost all such equipment had been in military use. (26) Care of rail wagons was stressed by a directive issued on 21 May to U.S. Army installations. (27)

b. Railway Car Situation. Military use of freight cars during the second quarter of 1948 is shown in the following figures: (28)

Use of Railway Cars				
	April	May	Jun	Total
Cars loaded	34,638	29,216	28,678	92,532
Cars unloaded	34,314	29,895	29,238	93,447
Cars reconsigned.	5,545	3,969	3,617	13,131
Daily average of cars on hand in local areas.	250	281	228	
Daily average of cars in depots	1,291	951	783	

c. Traffic Control Releases. Traffic control releases were issued by the Transportation Division as follows: (29)

Month	Number of TCR's	Number of cars covered
April	5,308	38,193
May	4,332	33,576
June.	4,493	37,102
Totals.	14,133	108,871

d. Special Trains. During April, six passenger trains were set up connecting Grafenwöhr with Frankfurt, Garmisch and Berchtesgaden. During the first two weeks of June, a special train was operated between Frankfurt and Munich to take care of extra travel to Garmisch and Berchtesgaden. (30)

e. Allocation of Sleeper Space. The policy on allocating sleeper space on military duty trains was revised, effective 1 June to provide for reservation of 20 percent of the space by leave passengers, and 10 percent by correspondents and businessmen. Seventy percent continued to be held for duty travelers. Records showed that businessmen and correspondents had consistently used less than 10 percent of the total space. (31)

f. Sale of Tickets to Military Personnel. The Bipartite Control Office reported that the Deutsche Reisebüro had transferred to EUCOM Finance officers \$74,784.90 received for the sale of military rail tickets during March 1948. This amount represented the cost of tickets for non-duty travel and for the duty travel of personnel paid with non-appropriated funds. (32)

g. Use of USA-X Rail Wagons. Transportation Division requested the Bipartite Control Office Rail Section to inform the Reichsbahn that USA-X rail cars, which were freight cars owned by the Army were for the

exclusive use of the Army, and that all movements of such equipment would be at the direction of the Chief of Transportation. Such movements were to be documented by military freight warrants. (33)

h. German Railway Police. Transfer of the operational control of the German Railway Police to the German Railway Administration was made effective on 1 April 1948. The German administration in this way became responsible for the safe transit of all U.S. supplies moving by rail within occupied Germany, with the exception of U.S. mail, household goods shipments, and certain other specified types of shipments. (34)

14. The 7795th Traffic Regulation Detachment.

The 7795th Traffic Regulation Detachment, under the command of the Chief of Transportation, was the field unit providing personnel and controlling the Army Transportation Offices in Bremen, Bad Nauheim, Mannheim, Munich and Nürnberg, the Karlsruhe Section, the Transportation Corps School Section, a River Craft Section, a London and Rome War Brides Section, a Motor Transportation Section, and a group of train inspectors. (35) As the field representatives of the Chief of Transportation, the Area Transportation Officers assisted all transportation officers within their respective areas, expedited shipments, prevented traffic congestion, prepared technical reports, and endeavored to insure the economical use of military transportation.

15. Area Transportation Offices.

a. Traffic Control Point at Rhine-Main Airfield. On 2 April the Chief of Transportation directed the Area Transportation Officer at Bad

Nauheim to establish a Traffic Control Point to coordinate truck and air freight shipments for Berlin. This was set up at Rhine-Main airfield and operated in coordination with the ATO, Bad Nauheim, to control the flow of cargo to the airfield.
(36)

b. Shipment of Rifles. On 18 April the ATO, Bad Nauheim, was called on to supervise the shipment by truck of rifles from Butzbach to various military posts in the European Command. This shipment was completed on schedule.

c. Embargoes on Rail Deliveries. The ATO, Munich, placed embargoes on the Erding Air Depot, Augsburg Military Post and the military installation at Dachau in May, to eliminate backlogging of rail cars as a result of shipments in excess of storage capacity.

d. Interference with Barge Operations. In May the ATO, Mannheim, reported that barge operations were being delayed in that area. Inspection showed that supplies had been stored too close to a crane to permit its being used. Arrangements were made to have the supplies removed, and operation of the crane was resumed.
(37)

e. Delay in OFLC Shipments at Aachen. A representative of the Bad Nauheim ATO accompanied a representative of the Transportation Division to Aachen for an investigation of delays in OFLC shipments to Belgium. The number of cars consigned to Belgium through Aachen was increased and the delays eliminated.
(38)

16. Surplus Property Disposition.

a. Delivery of Surplus Rail Cars. This quarter completed a program that had lasted more than two years--the Army's sale and delivery of surplus

rail cars to European countries. Of 48,000 brought to Europe during the war, some 4,000 were destroyed and many were lost. After the end of hostilities, 15,000 were traced by the Army and delivered to European countries under contract. The Netherlands received 2,000; Poland, 1,800; Turkey, 300; France, 7,000; and Greece, 1,500. In addition, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration purchased 5,000. On 12 June 1948, a ceremony in the Strasbourg Railway Station celebrated the completion of the contract by which the French Government purchased 7,000 surplus freight cars through the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. The final delivery of freight cars on the Greek Government's contract for 1,500 was made in May. (39)

b. Transfer of Rail Wagons for Sale to Germany. In June, the Transportation Division began negotiations for the transfer of rail wagons to OMGUS, with a view to their future sale to Germany. (40)

17. Fiscal Developments.

a. Budget Preparation. The Fiscal Section prepared and submitted to Logistics Division the revised fiscal year 1949 Transportation Service budget for Army appropriated funds. It called for \$3,821,500, including \$1,522,000 for personnel services. The total represented an increase of approximately \$1,235,000 over the estimate for the preceding fiscal year. This was largely due to dollars paid to JEIA for the moving of supplies and equipment for the occupation forces in Austria across Germany. The consolidated fiscal year 1949 German budget estimate for major commands and military posts was 223,750,000 Reichsmarks. (41)

b. Approval of German Budget. The revised German budget for the fiscal year 1949, submitted on 20 May 1948, was approved by the Budget Advisory Committee in the amount of 113,499,000 Reichsmarks.

c. Payments for Transportation. During this quarter, twenty-nine authorizations for payments totaling \$157,528.97, were issued to cover the cost of moving U.S. Army supplies through liberated countries. Similar costs incurred in Germany totaled 17,535,939.60 Reichsmarks. (42)

d. Transportation Accounts. The number of invoices handled by the Fiscal Section and the amounts are shown below: (43)

Accounts	Number	Total amount (dollar equivalent)
French	301	\$ 268,454.23
British.	64	65,380.60
United States. . .	15	3,095.21
German	53	916,002.50
Swedish.	1	238.40
Swiss.	1	14,307.00
Belgian.	90	166,665.74
Danish	4	283.36
Dutch.	4	602.96
Czechoslovakian	1	901.96
Luxemburgois. . .	1	38.80

18. Personnel and Training.

There were no outstanding developments in the field of personnel and training during the quarter, although the performance of Transportation Corps personnel in connection with Operations BIRD-DOG and VITTLES was highly satisfactory.

a. Reductions in Indigenous Personnel Strength. Reports were submitted to the Operations, Plans, Organization and Training Division through Logistics Division showing the planned distribution of a 15 percent reduction in German civilian personnel to be effective 30 June 1948, and the 30 percent cut to be put into effect between 1 July and 1 September 1948. The total number of authorized German employees on 1 July was 278. A reduction of 81 by 1 September was anticipated. (44)

b. Movement of Transportation Truck Companies. During the quarter the 69th Transportation Truck Company (Heavy) was moved from Gelnhausen to Munich; the 76th Transportation Truck Company (Heavy) from the Transportation Training Center at Hammelburg to the 122d Transportation Truck Battalion, Nürnberg; the 543d Transportation Truck Company (Troop) from Hammelburg to the 111th Transportation Truck Battalion, Munich; the 598th Transportation Truck Company (Troop) from Nürnberg and the 547th Transportation Truck Company (Troop) from Munich to the Transportation Training Center, Hammelburg, for training. Effective 10 June the 544th Transportation Truck Company moved from Frankfurt to Nürnberg and the 590th Transportation Truck Company from Mannheim to Nürnberg, both to be grouped under the 122d Transportation Truck Battalion. Effective 24 May the 24th Transportation Truck Company was relieved from assignment to Wetzlar Military Post and assigned to the 1st Infantry Division. Both of these units were to remain on their current projects until called for by the Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division. Effective 15 June the 12th Transportation Truck Company was relieved from assignment to Wetzlar Military Post and assigned to the U.S. Constabulary. Effective 18 June the 547th Transportation Truck Company (Troop)

was relieved from assignment to the Transportation Training Center and attached to Würzburg Military Post, being assigned to the Munich Military Post and grouped under the 111th Transportation Truck Battalion. (45)

c. Training of Transportation Personnel. The Transportation Training Center at Hammelburg provided a five-week course in driver training, with an additional week of basic training, for transportation truck companies from various military posts. Student companies were trained in rotation. The Driver Training Section of the school undertook to make qualified licensed drivers of all men in a transportation truck company. The Motor Maintenance Section placed its emphasis on first echelon maintenance, coordinating closely with the Driver Training Section so that drivers would be prepared to care for their vehicles. (46) The 96th Transportation Truck Company (Troop) was assigned to the Transportation Training Center effective 29 June, for a unit refresher training course to be given from 6 July to 14 August. (47) Courses in company administration (for officers) at Kitzingen Training Center, in ordnance, at the Ordnance School, Eschwege, and in unit supply (noncommissioned officers) at the Quartermaster School, Darmstadt, were also made available to Transportation Corps personnel during the quarter. (48)

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, (Rear) Transportation Division, Office Memo No 20, "Redesignation and Reorganization," 3 May 48; Hq, EUCOM, Staff Memo, No 17, "Organization of Headquarters, European Command," 8 Apr 48.

2. Hq, EUCOM, OCOT, Office Memo No 13, 31 Mar 48, "Changes in Organization of OCofT."

3. Hq, EUCOM, Transportation Division, "Organization and Functions," 20 Aug 48.

4. Hq, EUCOM, Transportation Division, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 36-39.

5. Ibid. pp 27-29.

6. Ibid. p 30.

7. Ibid. p 43.

8. Ibid. p 11a.

9. Ibid.

10. Ibid. pp 2-5.

11. Ibid. p 7.

12. Ibid. pp 8-9.

13. Ibid. p 31.

14. Ibid. p 32.

15. Ibid. p 34, pp 42-43.

16. Ibid. pp 34-35.

17. Ibid. p 40.

18. Ibid. pp 41-42.

19. Ibid. p 43.

20. Ibid. pp 23-24.

21. Ibid. p 44.

22. Ibid., pp 7-8.
23. Hq, EUCOM, Transportation Division, "Historical Summary of 'Operation Bird-dog,'" under IRS, Transportation Division, EUCOM to Historical Division, EUCOM, 20 Jul 48, subj: "Historical Summary of 'Operation Bird-dog.'" Following the public announcement of the currency reform, Operation Bird-dog was reclassified from "top secret" to "restricted."
24. Hq, EUCOM, Transportation Division, "Organization and Functions," 20 Aug 48, p 10.
25. Hq, EUCOM, Transportation Division, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48. p 26; see Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive No 19, 14 May 48.
26. Interview with Maj Leo M. Krout, Chief, Rail Section, Transportation Division, 8 Aug 48.
27. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive No 20, 21 May 48, p 1.
28. Hq, EUCOM, Transportation Division, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48. p 11a.
29. Ibid., p 51a.
30. Ibid., p 26.
31. Ibid.
32. Ibid., pp 12-13.
33. Ibid., p 17.
34. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, AG 014.12 PMG-AGO, 31 Mar 48, subj: "Transfer of Operational Control of the German Railway Police to the German Railway Administration."
35. Hq, EUCOM, Transportation Division, "Organization and Functions," 20 Aug 48, p 12.
36. Hq, EUCOM, Transportation Division, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48. p 49.
37. Ibid., p 51.
38. Ibid.

39. Ibid., p 15.
40. Ibid., p 16.
41. Ibid., p 12.
42. Ibid., p 13.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid., p 21.
45. Ibid., pp 17-19.
46. Ibid., pp 52-53.
47. Ibid., p 20.
48. Ibid., pp 20-21.

Chapter XXXIII
CHIEF, FINANCE DIVISION

Chapter XXXIII

CHIEF, FINANCE DIVISION

1. Changes in Key Personnel.

On 16 April 1948 Col. Stephen B. Elkins was assigned to the Finance Division EUCOM, and appointed the Deputy Chief, Finance Division, at which time Lt. Col. A. W. Widmer, former Deputy Chief, was returned to the Zone of the Interior. ⁽¹⁾ Col. Ray B. Conner, Chief, Finance Division, was replaced by Col. Elkins on 1 May. Col. B. J. Tullington, formerly Disbursing Officer at the Frankfurt Finance Office, replaced Colonel Elkins as Deputy Chief, ⁽²⁾ Finance Division. Lt. Col. George R. Gretser, formerly Executive Officer of the Finance Division, was appointed Chief of the newly designated Administrative and Control Branch when the position of Executive Officer was ⁽³⁾ abolished. For other changes in key personnel see Table XXII.

2. Organizational Changes.

In April the Administrative Branch of the Finance Division less the

Table XIII

ORGANIZATIONAL AND PERSONNEL CHANGES
IN THE FINANCE DIVISION, SMOOM

1 APRIL-30 JUNE 1948

1 April	Redesignation	Chief of Unit as of 1 Apr
Administrative and Control Branch	Maj Francis A. Chamblin	Maj Francis A. Chamblin
Recruitment and Publication Branch	Maj Francis A. Chamblin	Maj Francis A. Chamblin
No Change	Lt Col William E. Stevens	Lt Col William E. Stevens
No Change	Lt Col Sylvan Wiener	Lt Col Sylvan Wiener
No Change	Maj Julius C. Marston	Maj Julius C. Marston
No Change	Lt Col Paul H. ...	Lt Col Paul H. ...
No Change	Lt ...	Lt ...
No Change	Lt ...	Lt ...

Publications Section was redesignated the Administrative and Control Branch, combining the duties of the former Administrative Branch with those of the Executive Officer. The Publications Section of the Administration Branch was abolished as such and incorporated into the Regulations and Publications Branch. The mission of this newly organized Branch was: (4) (5)

(a) to review, edit, publish and distribute technical and command directives of the Finance Division; (b) to receive and distribute all incoming publications for the staff division; (c) to maintain the official division library of technical and command publications; (d) to reproduce any documents or other material for the staff division within the limitations of available reproduction facilities. The Chief of the Branch was to act as Deputy Press Contact Officer for the Division. (For further changes in the organization of the Finance Division, see Table XXII.)

3. Personnel and Bonding Branch.

The following applications were handled by this branch during the second quarter of 1948: (6)

149 applications for new bonds
59 applications for bond renewals
59 applications for termination of bonds
344 applications for Automatic Position Form of Fidelity Schedule (Nonappropriated Funds)
72 applications for appointments as cashiers
5 applications for appointments as deputies
33 applications for termination of appointments as cashiers
9 applications for termination of appointments as deputies

4. Receipts and Disbursements Branch.

a. German Currency Conversion. In June Military Government Law No. 61 was promulgated, effecting a currency conversion in the three western zones of Germany. The conversion, which replaced Reichsmarks with U.S.-printed Deutsche marks at an undisclosed ratio, was of primary importance to the German economy, although it did have immediate repercussions on the dollar economy in Germany. Action was taken to centralize all the Reichsmarks held by U.S. Army disbursing officers at the Central Disbursing Office in Friedberg so that the conversion could be smoothly and rapidly effected. (7) All transactions by disbursing officers in Reichsmarks ceased with the close of business on 19 June, the day prior to the conversion. When the new Deutsche mark became available to finance offices, arrangements were made whereby a conversion of Reichsmarks to Deutsche marks, by authorized individuals, nonappropriated funds, and U.S. licensed agencies operating in the U.S. Zone, could be accomplished. The conversion for U.S. personnel and agencies was accomplished on the basis of one Deutsche mark for one Reichsmark, but the amount converted could not exceed the equivalent of one month's purchase of Reichsmarks for dollars based upon the average purchase of the previous three months. On the application for conversion the individual or agency had to certify that the requirements as stated above had been met and the finance officer had to certify to the accuracy of the statements based upon the records of his office. The new dollar rate of exchange for the new Deutsche mark was established at \$.30 but a thirty-day period was allowed during which authorized personnel could purchase up to 45 Deutsche marks at \$.10 each. Such sales being recorded

on EES ration cards. After 20 July, however, all purchases of Deutsche marks by individuals and agencies were at the \$.30 rate. (8)

b. Military Payment Certificates. This branch continued to consider requests for the belated conversion of Military Payment Certificates, Series 471, for personnel who for various reasons failed to accomplish their conversion on C-Day, 22 March 1948. The applications were approved or disapproved on the merits of each case, but all applications for conversion received after 23 April were forwarded to the Secretary of the Army for final consideration. (9) Meanwhile the destruction of the old MPC's was undertaken on 5 April in Friedberg, Germany, according to Department of the Army instructions. There were approximately 28,000,000 notes of all denominations, each of which was counted and burned in much the same manner as obsolete or mutilated currency destroyed by the Treasury Department. The old notes were contained in 750 boxes, six of which were destroyed each day. With an increased staff in May, however, approximately 30 boxes were disposed of daily. (10) Even before the old issue of MPC's was destroyed, counterfeits of the MPC's, Series 472, had appeared in the Command. In order to identify the source of the spurious notes all agencies were instructed in June to record the serial number of each \$5 and \$10 bill cashed as well as the necessary identifying information concerning each individual who cashed such a bill unless an infallible detection device was available. (11)

c. "March of Dimes" Contributions. Contributions from EUCOM personnel to the March of Dimes drive conducted in January totaled \$416,322. The quota set for the European Command at the outset of the campaign was \$150,000 or \$266,322 less than actually contributed. (12)

5. Reports of Survey and Delinquent Accounts Branch.

a. Reports of Survey. Of the 887 Reports of Survey on hand on 1 April 1948 or received during the ensuing quarter, 482 were forwarded for final action to the Chief of Finance, Department of the Army, carrying a recommendation of pecuniary liability, while action was taken by the Reports of Survey Section to relieve all concerned of responsibility and pecuniary liability in 87 cases. One hundred and fifty reports were returned to the originating organization for administrative correction or reconsideration, not including 82 which were received for the second time and upon which final action was taken by this section. On 30 June there were 168 Reports of Survey awaiting action. The responsibility of this section regarding the review of boards of officers' proceedings was defined during this period to apply only to those proceedings covering losses in sales officers' accounts for which report of survey action was either not prescribed or was expressly prohibited.⁽¹³⁾

b. Delinquent Accounts. On 1 April there were 664 delinquent accounts amounting to \$84, 445 on file with the Delinquent Accounts Section and an additional 1,141 accounts totaling \$82,093 were received by 30 June. By that date, however, 1,552 accounts representing \$148,230 had been closed. Of these, 1,448 were closed by payment in full and 64 by reference to the Chief of Finance, Department of the Army, for collection since the persons concerned were no longer in the European Command. This represented a decrease of 411 delinquent accounts totaling \$66,137 since the end of the previous quarter.⁽¹⁴⁾ Under the current policy much of the responsibility for the collection of delinquent accounts rested with the Post Commander. His

failure to collect a bill within 30 days after the date of delinquency resulted in the appointment of a board of officers to determine if pecuniary liability should be assessed. This policy was started in February. By June, 249 investigations had been conducted, resulting in the assessment of pecuniary liability against the Post Commander or a member of his staff in 14 cases. Twelve more such assessments were to be made if payment could not be effected by the Chief of Finance, Department of the Army. In 223 cases the accounts were paid prior to or during the investigations. After 1 January not only delinquent commissary accounts but accounts for billet rentals, personal servants and meals for employees were also required. The number of delinquent accounts by type for the months (15) February through May were:

Date account became delinquent	Commissary	Billets, Wages Meals	Total	Uncollected after 30 days and referred to Board of Officers
20 February	159	794	953	125
20 March.	84	476	560	81
20 April.	70	376	446	18
20 May.	37	167	204	16

The distribution by military post of the 204 accounts delinquent on 20 May (16) was as follows:

Wetzlar	64
Frankfurt	47
Berlin.	30
Wiesbaden	11
Stuttgart	10
All others.	<u>42</u>
Total	204

6. Foreign Accounts Branch.

This branch was assigned two additional responsibilities during the period under review. They were: (1) to reconcile and report on the difference between supplies received from the United States and those received from civilian sources in Europe and made available by the Army for distribution in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria; and (2) to account for and report on all deferred charges to the German economy.

a. Reports on Supplies Made Available by the Army. The reports in this case were to be retroactive until 1 October 1945, and to fully satisfy the requirements of the report a thorough recheck of all pertinent records was necessary. It was concluded that current and future reports could be rendered with the assistance of additional personnel, but that the retroactive reports presented a special problem in that the records of many inactivated headquarters were almost impossible to locate. In order to define reporting responsibilities a meeting was called. TRUST, which was responsible for the reporting for Mediterranean and Trieste Commands, sought and obtained permission from the Department of the Army to report directly to the Finance Center, St. Louis, Mo. USFA was to report through EUCOM, as was the Joint Export-Import Agency. The latter sought an exception to reporting through army headquarters, but was directed to conform to the original Department of the Army directive.

b. Reports on Charges Against the Germans. The Foreign Accounts Branch was to maintain fiscal records of all approved credits of the U.S. Army against the Germans. These credits represented transfers of military stocks and supplies furnished by the U.S. Army to the Germans and accepted

by Military Government as charges against the proceeds of future German exports. These transfers of supplies and services were, in effect, deferred sales to a foreign government. Although no German national government existed, it was assumed that any such state, upon the conclusion of a peace treaty, would accept those obligations unless specifically
(17)
waived by the United States.

7. Settlement with the United Kingdom.

An agreement with the United Kingdom was reached on 18 June whereby the United States paid \$3,134,218 in final settlement of U.S. Army and Air Forces procurement incurred during 1946. The agreement represented all charges against the U.S. Army and Air Forces by the British government for procurement throughout the world and the claims of its nationals in the United Kingdom and its colonial dependencies. The value of these claims was \$4,222,914 but offset claims of the United States amounted to \$1,087,695. Complete settlement was effected by payment of the difference by the EUCOM
(18)
Central Disbursing Office.

8. Settlement with Belgium.

When the agreement settling procurement claims against the United States through 30 June 1946 was reached with Belgium on 10 March 1948, approximately \$1,800,000 was withheld pending the settlement of a disputed claim by the United States against Belgium for the proceeds from the sale of abandoned United States war material other than scrap. The Department of the Army ordered the payment of the remaining sum, advising EUCOM on 11 June that

the Department of State had ruled the United States claim invalid. Consequently the amount of \$1,800,000 was paid to the Belgian Liaison Officer (19) on 25 June by the EUCOM Central Disbursing Office.

9. Status of Other Accounts.

(20)

The status of other accounts on 30 June was as follows:

a. A joint EUCOM-IRO audit was conducted of all second and third quarter and a portion of fourth quarter fiscal year 1948 accounts to determine the value of transfers from the U.S. Army, Military Government and Civil Affairs stocks to the International Refugee Organization. The value of the transfers during these periods was as follows: second quarter, \$900,459; third, \$1,119,581; and fourth quarter; \$1,875,332 totaling \$3,895,373.

b. The actual cost of the care and handling of surplus real and personal property for March, April, and May 1948 was reported as \$840,022.

c. The cumulative value of transfers to other United States governmental agencies for fiscal year 1948 was \$65,512.35.

d. The cumulative value of transfers effected on the deferred centralized payment basis to foreign countries and their representatives in Germany was approximately \$250,000, the major part of which was for Great Britain, since she was the only country enjoying that method of payment. France which originally had the same privilege was placed on a cash basis with other countries in October 1947.

10. Central Welfare Fund Branch.

a. The Board of Directors as of 1 April. The voting members of the Board of Directors of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund on 1 April were:

Brig. Gen. W. E. Bergin, EUCOM (Chairman)
Brig. Gen. James E. Powell, USAFE
Col. H. D. Cassard, BPE
Col. H. E. Sanderson, AGRC
Col. F. M. Wood, USFA
R. M. Barnett, Civilian Representative, CINCEUR

Members without votes were:

Col. R. B. Conner, Finance Division (Custodian and Financial Advisor)
Col. W. C. Rutter, Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director (Fiscal Advisor)
Lt. Col. F. P. Hall, Personnel and Administration, EUCOM
Lt. Col. A. C. Black, 1st Infantry Division
Lt. Col. B. E. Spivy, U.S. Constabulary
Maj. L. C. Coyne, USAFE
E. Q. Adams, Assistant Custodian

b. Changes in Board in May. In accordance with plans initiated during the first quarter of 1948, the membership of the Board of Directors was reconstituted in May as a result of the inactivation of the military districts. The composition of the new board was as follows:

<u>The Chairman</u>	Director of Personnel and Administration EUCOM who also represented the military posts
<u>Members</u>	Representatives from: USAFE USFA OMGUS AGRC and the civilian representative of the Commander in Chief

c. Budgets. The following budgets for EUCOM nonappropriated fund activities were approved during the period under review:

Special Services, Fiscal Year 1949.	\$2,500,000
Special Services (Balance of Fiscal Year 1948 funds to be used in 1949).	140,000
EUCOM Central Welfare Fund Branch, Finance Division, Fiscal Year 1949.	16,000
EUCOM Audit Fund, Fiscal Year 1949.	32,000
USFA, 1st Quarter Fiscal Year 1949.	15,000
U.S. Constabulary, 1st Quarter, Fiscal Year 1949	7,413
TI&E Education Fund, 1st Quarter, Fiscal Year 1949	38,000
TI&E Supplementary Fund, 1st Quarter, Fiscal Year 1949	32,314
American Forces Network, 1st Quarter, Fiscal Year 1949	84,478
Blue Danube Network, 1st Quarter, Fiscal Year 1949	29,030

In addition a loan of \$16,300 was made to the Stardust Club of the Heidelberg Military Post. The Board also approved the payment of \$21,068 to the Stars and Stripes for the delinquent accounts of 793 inactivated organizations, and in May \$950,000 was given to the European Exchange Service for the purchase of bowling alleys for the Command.

d. Dividends. Quarterly dividends to the major commands were reduced from \$2 to \$1.50 per authorized individual. Included among authorized individuals were U.S. military personnel, United States or Allied civilian employees, dependents and non-German employees of nonappropriated funds agencies. It was also agreed that employees of all nonappropriated funds agencies should be given the same privileges as appropriated fund employees regarding the shipment of dependents, automobiles, and household goods. (21)

11. Audit Agency. EUCOM.

a. Stock Record Accounts. There were a total of 477 stock records accounts in the European Command, 124 of which were audited during the current quarter. One hundred and eighty-nine certificates of audit were issued and all superseding certificates were issued replacing previous nonclear certificates. Eighteen stock record accounts were reported not to be in condition for audit.

b. Sales Accounts. Two hundred and thirty-seven certificates of audit for sales accounts were issued, of which 88 were nonclear certificates, 30 were final or clear certificates and 119 were superseding certificates clearing previously nonclear accounts. Field surveys of 5 quartermaster laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repair installations were conducted, and 7 audits of similar accounts were performed. The responsibility for the audit of these quartermaster accounts was assigned to the Sales Audit Section during the first quarter of 1948, but a shortage of qualified personnel still hindered the accomplishment of many audits.

c. Payroll Audits. The civilian payroll records of 14 installations were examined during the current period, principally with an eye toward determining the extent of compliance with Civilian Personnel Regulation 120 which became effective in the command in January 1948. In addition, field surveys were made of 6 installations to verify corrections of erroneous or illegal payments noted in earlier selective audits.

d. Industrial Audits. Forty-seven audits and accounting surveys were conducted during this period by the Industrial Audit Branch. This did not complete the work as the shortage of personnel and the poor condition of

the accounts made progress slow. Field surveys of the procurement activities of the technical services disclosed that few had established a system of accounting for government property furnished to contractors and suppliers. As a result a directive describing the procedures to be used in accounting for this property was written and approved.

e. Costs. The Nonappropriated Fund Audit budget for fiscal year 1949 was approved in the amount of \$122,896 by the Board of Directors of the Central Welfare Fund in April. Although the costs of the audits of non-appropriated funds were borne by the Central Welfare Fund, it in turn was reimbursed by the funds audited, according to a decision reached during the previous quarter. A flat rate of \$2 per hour plus 5 percent administrative charge was levied against the fund being audited and this amount was remitted to the Central Welfare Fund. Subordinate welfare funds were not charged for their audits. Steps were also taken to transfer the audit responsibility of the Air Forces' nonappropriated funds to the USAFE Audit Agency, thereby avoiding duplication of audit activities and allowing the EUCOM Audit Agency to concentrate on the ground forces' funds. In the 11 months prior to 30 June 1948, 729 nonappropriated funds in the European Command were audited.

12. Finance School. EUCOM.

The European Command Finance School in Friedberg presented the following courses during the second quarter of 1948:

Subject	Number of students completing courses	Number failing	Number dropped for other causes
Officer's pay	31	3	1
Travel allowances	35	2	1
Enlisted men's pay.	22	1	2
Property and sales accounting and auditing	20	0	1
Army supply and accounting (two courses)	85	2	0

A third course in Army Supply and Accounting was in progress at the end of the second quarter and had an enrollment of 47 students. From 1 January through 30 June 1948, a total of 44 courses with an enrollment of 814 students were conducted. Seven hundred and fifty-eight students completed their courses successfully, while 30 failed and 26 were dropped for other (23) than academic reasons.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM, Fin Div, Office Memo No 179, 16 Apr 48.
2. EUCOM, Fin Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 1.
3. EUCOM, Fin Div, Office Memo No 179, 16 Apr 48.
4. EUCOM, Fin Div, Office Memo No 174, Change 1, 16 Apr 48.
5. EUCOM, Fin Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 5.
6. Ibid, p 4.
7. Ibid, p 7.
8. Stars and Stripes, 19 Jun 48, p 3.
9. EUCOM, Fin Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 7.
10. EUCOM Press Release No 1048, 23 Apr 48.
11. EUCOM Weekly Directive No 25, 25 Jun 48, Sec XIII.
12. EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 4 May 48, par 4.
13. EUCOM, Fin Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 8-9.
14. Ibid, p 9.
15. EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 26, 29 Jun 48, par 17.
16. Ibid.
17. EUCOM, Fin Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 12.
18. EUCOM, Press Release No 1166, 23 Jun 48.
19. EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 28, 13 Jul 48, par 16.
20. EUCOM, Fin Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 11-14.
21. Ibid, pp 20.
22. Ibid, pp 23-27.
23. Ibid, pp 32-33.