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The THIRD YEAR

1 APRIL - 30 JUNE 1948

VOLUME V

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OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES

1947-1948

HISTORICAL DIVISION

EUROPEAN COMMAND

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE and SEVENTH ARMY
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, OPERATIONS
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24 MAY 1973

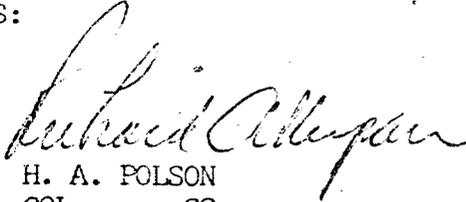
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SUBJECT: Request for Review of Classification

HQ DA(DAMH-HSG)
WASH DC 20315

1. Reference: Your letter of 13 April 1973, subject as above.
2. Volume V of "The Third Year of the Occupation, The Fourth Quarter: 1 April - 30 June 1948," was declassified in 1970. The remaining volumes listed in paragraphs a and b, reference letter, are not available in this office.
3. The volume OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1947-48, "The Evolution of the Occupation Forces in Europe," has been reviewed. All information that is based solely on documents originated in the U.S. Army commands in the European theater may be regraded unclassified. However, as indicated in the text and by footnote citations, significant portions of the document contain classified information originated by higher headquarters, by other services, and by foreign and international agencies. A determination to declassify those portions is beyond the authority of this office (paragraph 1-604, DoD 5200.1-R).
4. Recommend that the volume "The Evolution of the Occupation Forces in Europe" be referred to the DA Classification Review Committee (paragraph 1-4c, AR 380-5) or to the Interagency Classification Review Committee (paragraph 13-101, DoD 5200.1-R) for a determination whether continued classification is warranted.

FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, OPERATIONS:


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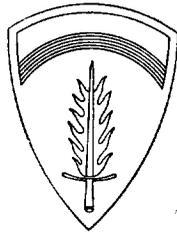
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The Third Year of the Occupation

THE FOURTH QUARTER: 1 April - 30 June 1948



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Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

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EUROPEAN AREA

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Chapter XXXIV

MILITARY POSTS

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

Chapter XXXIV

MILITARY POSTS

1. Organizational Changes.

The First Military District ceased to function on 1 April and was discontinued on 1 May. Darmstadt and Frankfurt Military Posts were merged at the end of June. When EUCOM Headquarters moved from Frankfurt to Heidelberg, the administrative units of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, remained at Frankfurt and became the headquarters of Frankfurt Military Post. General Order No. 30, 22 March, provided that Headquarters Command, EUCOM, should be merged with Frankfurt Military Post. In April a new General Order discontinued Headquarters Command, EUCOM, effective 1 May 1948, and authorized the 7811th Station Complement Unit in its place.⁽¹⁾ The Commanding General, Frankfurt Military Post, was named successor to the Commanding General, Headquarters Command, EUCOM.

Pending publication of new tables of distribution, the 7811th Station Complement Unit took over the Tables of Distribution of Headquarters Command, EUCOM.

2. Redefinition of Military Post Areas.

A letter issued in May by the Operations, Plans, Organization and Training Division described the boundaries of all military posts, listed the Landkreis contained in each post, and enclosed a map of the U.S. Zone on which military posts boundaries were indicated. All exempted Air Force installations were named and their locations shown on a series of large-scale maps supplementing the master zone map. (2)

3. Consolidation of Post Stockades.

In May the consolidation of several post stockades released some personnel and equipment. Prisoners of Darmstadt, Regensburg, and Heidelberg were moved to the larger stockades at Frankfurt, Munich, and Stuttgart, respectively. After this transfer the stockades at Munich, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Würzburg and Nürnberg provided confinement facilities for all the military posts except Wiesbaden, Berlin and Bremerhaven. Wiesbaden was under USAFE. Berlin and Bremerhaven, because of their isolation and special problems, continued with separate stockades. (3)

4. Consolidation of Darmstadt with Frankfurt.

The consolidation of Darmstadt and Frankfurt posts was announced in April, to be effective 1 July 1948.⁽⁴⁾ The Darmstadt 7818th Station Complement Unit was discontinued, and 7867th Headquarters and Service Company was organized in its place at Darmstadt and administered the subpost formed under the Frankfurt post. This made possible a saving of personnel and equipment.⁽⁵⁾ The number of posts in the U.S. Zone of Germany was reduced to thirteen.

5. Establishment of Military Posts Division.

In June a new general staff division of EUCOM Headquarters was designated as the Military Posts Division. The Director conducted command inspections of the military posts for the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe. Brig. Gen. Philip E. Gallagher, formerly Commanding General, Heidelberg Military Post, was announced as Director, Military Posts Division, effective 15 June 1948.⁽⁶⁾ The new general staff division made possible more efficient control and more accurate comparisons among posts.

6. Reductions in Locally-Hired Employees.

EUCOM Headquarters, on 25 March 1948, had ordered military post commanders to make a 15 percent reduction by 15 June in locally-hired employees who were paid with funds chargeable to the costs of occupation.⁽⁷⁾ Studies of personnel

utilization made at all posts beginning in September 1947, had convinced EUCOM Headquarters that such a cut was possible. Post commanders submitted, by 19 April, reports showing how the reductions would be distributed among post activities. New personnel authorizations for German employees which were prepared from data contained in these reports made the reductions effective 30 June. The release of employees was gradual and was spread over the May-June period.⁽⁸⁾

7. Personnel Utilization Analyses.

A plan for measuring work and utilization of personnel had been developed in a series of personnel surveys which began in September 1947. Starting 31 March 1948, each military post was required to make quarterly reports (Reports Control Symbol ECGOT 37) showing the use of personnel in relation to work. This report was based on an order of the Department of the Army dated 11 February prescribing a semi-annual report "to secure information about the various types of activity carried on in each command, the amount of work involved in the performance of each, the personnel utilized, and the sources of funds from which paid."⁽⁹⁾ Based on the experience gained in the preliminary studies of December 1947 and January 1948, a detailed set of instructions of approximately 40 pages on the preparation of these reports was sent to each post.⁽¹⁰⁾

8. Comparison of Personnel Utilization by Posts.

First statistics were issued in June, based on the reports of 31 March.⁽¹¹⁾ Posts were given rank in accordance with their economy in the use of personnel in each of approximately 40 categories. Variations of 1,000 percent to 10,000 percent between the highest and lowest posts were common. These variations indicated that the measurement of workload was not proportional to the amount of work performed. The comparisons appeared more reliable in the larger fields where workloads could be more accurately determined (e.g. Special Services). Revised authorizations for manning strength of each post were sent to post commanders on 27 April, to be effective 30 June 1948.⁽¹²⁾

9. Special Inspections.

Military Post Commanders were made responsible for monthly inspections by responsible officers of confinement facilities--stockades, guardhouses, and all places of temporary confinement.⁽¹³⁾ The Civil Affairs Division in June offered a plan for inspecting assembly centers and other installations serving displaced persons. Post commanders were ordered to make monthly inspections. More detailed inspections were to be conducted semi-annually and reported on a standard form listing the items to be inspected.⁽¹⁴⁾

10. Currency Exchange.

During the conversion of the German currency from 20 to 22 June 1948 Post Commanders were responsible for supervising the exchange of currency in the displaced persons assembly centers on their posts. An Exchange Official was appointed at each assembly center. Instructions on identification, control and other matters were given in a letter prepared by the Civil Affairs Division and distributed 16 June 1948, the subject of which was: "Implementation of Military Government Ordinance pertaining to the Conversion of German Currency." At some centers shortages occurred in exchange officials' accounts. In each case of shortage, the military post commander appointed a board of officers which investigated the circumstances and made recommendations. (15)

11. Miscellaneous Post Problems.

a. Check and Search Operations. In line with the trend toward centralizing local responsibilities, an order of 2 April 1948 assigned to the post commanders the duty of initiating and carrying out check and search operations in displaced persons installations. (16) This was a modification of EUCOM Circular 81 of 25 September 1947, which assigned to the U.S. Constabulary the authority to conduct such check and search operations. Although the U.S. Constabulary protested the delegation of authority to the post commanders, the change was confirmed, with the provision that post commanders should

notify the U.S. Constabulary in advance of all such operations, and should coordinate with the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary in all cases where the use of Constabulary troops would be necessary. (17)

b. Marriages. Authority to approve or disapprove marriages was extended to post commanders of Augsburg, Garmisch, Regensburg, Nürnberg-Fürth, Munich, and Würzburg effective 1 April 1948, and to commanders of Frankfurt and Berlin effective 1 May 1948. (18)

c. Replacement Vehicles. On 1 April Military posts were authorized to establish local replacement stocks of vehicles, except certain scarce types, up to 10 percent of the total authorized basic allowance. Military post commanders no longer requisitioned vehicles from the Ordnance Division to replace losses and much paper work and delay was eliminated. (19)

FOOTNOTES

1. GO 39, EUCOM, 23 Apr 48; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, 27 Apr 48, par 11b.
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 May 48, file AG 092 GOT-AGO, subj: "Military Posts and Post Boundaries."
3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Apr 48, file AG 654 GOT-AGO, subj: "Consolidation of Post Stockades in Germany;" Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 4 May 48, par 13.
4. GO 37, EUCOM, 22 Apr 48.
5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 28 Jun 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Discontinuance of the 7818 Station Complement Unit and Organization of the 7867 Headquarters and Service Company;" Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 26, 29 June 48, par 8c.
6. GO 57, EUCOM, 15 Jun 48.
7. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Mar 48, file AG 320.2 GOT-AGO, subj: "Fifteen Percent Reduction of Indigenous Civilian Strength."
8. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 4 May 48, par 11.
9. Department of Army, Memo 345-50-18, title: "Overseas Personnel and Workloads Actual and Estimated Activity (reports Control Symbol CSGOT-30)."
10. "Instructions for Preparation of Personnel Analysis-ECGOT 37 (as amended 12 March 1948)." See Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, ROEM Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 11 and tab 63.
11. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 15 Jun 48, file AG 200.3 GOT-AGO, subj: "Comparisons of Personnel Utilization by Military Posts," and enclosures A-S; Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, ROEM Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 4 and tab 6.
12. Ibid.
13. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, 11 May 48, par 6; Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 7 May 48, file 253 GPA-AGO, subj: "Confinement Facilities."

FOOTNOTES Chapter XXXIV (cont.)

14. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Jun 48, file AG 333 GCA-AGO, subj: "Inspection of Displaced Persons Installations."

15. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Jun 48, file AG 123.7 GCA-AGO, subj: "Implementation of Military Government Ordinance Pertaining to the Conversion of German Currency."

16. Cable SC-19101, Hq, EUCOM to Mil Posts, 2 Apr 48.

17. Cable G-216, U.S. Constabulary to EUCOM, 9 Apr 48; cable SX-3189 Hq, EUCOM to U.S. Constabulary and Mil Posts, 20 Apr 48.

18. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, 27 Apr 48, par 3.

19. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 22, 1 Jun 48, par 10.

Chapter XXXV

BREMERHAVEN PORT OF EMBARKATION

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

Chapter XXXV

BREMERHAVEN PORT OF EMBARKATION

1. Mission, Organization, and Key Personnel.

There were no changes in mission or organization of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation during the period under review. In key personnel, Col. W. V. Rattan was appointed Chief of the Plans and Administration Section, replacing Col. H. D. Cassard, while Col. George H. Molony, acting Chief of Staff, was made permanent Chief of Staff.⁽¹⁾

2. Port Operations.

a. Personnel. Personnel shortages continued to hamper operations of the port during the current period, although, toward the end of the quarter, authorization for the employment of additional personnel was made. The new allocation provided seven additional officers and 14 Department of the Army civilians. At the end of the period, only three of

the seven officer vacancies had been filled and none of the 14 civilian vacancies were filled, but it was expected that in the next quarter, with the additional personnel in place, the pilferage, inaccuracies in cargo reports, and improper storage resulting from a lack of adequate supervision would decrease.

b. Cargo Vessels. During the current quarter, the following cargo vessels were handled:

<u>Vessel</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Previous Quarter</u>
Ocean-going	28	16	19	63	63
Reefer	1	1	1	3	6
Coaster	-	-	-	-	1
Tanker	10	8	6	24	12

The average discharge per ship per day was 473 tons and the average time in port of ocean-going vessels was 2½ days, almost the same as in the previous quarter when 478 tons were discharged daily and time in port was 2½ days. The total tonnage handled during the period under review was 441,519 as compared with 281,834 in the preceding period. The increase in tonnage during the period under review was largely accounted for by an increase in POL tonnage of 188,168 tons over the previous period.

c. Maintenance and Repair. The Maintenance and Repair Section of the Water Division completed 408 job orders involving repairs to seagoing vessels, harbor craft, floating equipment, materials handling equipment, and dock facilities

and buildings in the port area at a total labor cost of RM 48,208.90. Repairs and cargo security installations were accomplished on 28 Army and Army chartered transports and cargo vessels. Among the vessels repaired during the period was the Clifford E. Ashby, enroute to New York from Hamburg, which put in to Bremerhaven after striking a mine on 11 May. She remained in drydock at Bremerhaven until 30 May, when repairs were finished. In addition to making the repairs necessary, this section also performed daily, weekly and monthly preventive maintenance on port equipment and in June, when paint arrived, began to paint all materials handling equipment as a protective measure against the corrosive salt water.

d. Transports. During the period under review, twenty Army transports arrived carrying troops and dependents and a total of 45,112 persons were handled at the Port as compared with a total of 34,298 handled during the previous period. Of this number, 9,826 were incoming troops, 12,669 outgoing troops. Incoming dependents totalled 2,763 while outgoing dependents numbered 1,599. Table I gives a summary of personnel handled. Displaced persons, emigrants and repatriates formed the largest group of outgoing personnel, comprising almost half the total of all personnel embarked 15,051.

Table I

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT BREMERHAVEN

DEBARKED

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Total</u>
Army	1,165	4,777	3,880	9,822
Army Nurse Corps	2	4	-	6
General Prisoners	2	3	21	26
DA Civilians	89	139	119	347
Dependents	554	1,200	1,009	2,763
Navy	6	15	11	32
US Civilians	1	41	54	96
Prisoners of War	-	2	-	2
Deportees	-	8	7	15
PAPER CLIP Project	5	9	4	18
German Civilians	-	15	11	26
Passengers-Different Nationality	-	7	-	7
Total	<u>1,824</u>	<u>6,220</u>	<u>5,116</u>	<u>13,160</u>

EMBARKED

Army	5,196	3,736	3,175	12,107
Army Nurse Corps	12	20	7	39
General Prisoners	72	72	179	323
U.S. Patients	103	277	143	523
DA Civilians	222	245	171	638
Dependents	584	499	516	1,599
Alien Dependents	401	354	568	1,323
Canadian War Brides	-	22	-	22
Navy	33	19	22	74
Repatriates	115	139	143	397
Displaced Persons	2,800	5,635	3,711	12,146
Emigrants	1,045	761	702	2,508
German Civilians	24	105	120	249
Passengers-Different Nationality	-	-	4	4
Total	<u>10,607</u>	<u>11,884</u>	<u>9,461</u>	<u>31,952</u>

e. Staging Area. The 7749th Staging Area, which is responsible for preparing for embarkation all military personnel, civilian personnel, dependents, ARC personnel and pets, began operating under Table of Distribution 303-1130-A EUCOM, 20 June 1948, which gives an assigned strength of 42 officers and 338 enlisted men to Headquarters and Headquarters Company under the 30 June 1948 Occupational Troop Basis. During the period, 31,952 persons of all categories were processed for embarkation. Six cats and 809 dogs were returned to the zone of the interior during the period. During the period under review, ten bowling alleys and a new theater were completed and put into operation.

f. Personnel Shortage. Personnel was also a major problem with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 17th Transportation Major Port. With 160 men scheduled for return to the United States in the approaching months, the non-availability of qualified replacements led to an intensive recruiting drive and campaign to have enlisted men extend their enlistments or reenlist. The severe shortages in personnel were aggravated by the almost complete disappearance of the WAC Detachment, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 17th Transportation Major Port in the current and previous quarters. Most of the WACs were discharged to accept civilian jobs, others were married, while still others were due for rotation.

3. Close-out of Camp Grohn.

The policy of moving all Army installations toward the Bremerhaven headquarters was continued in the period under review with the closing of Camp Grohn, formerly one of the largest troop concentration areas in the Enclave and one-time Enclave community headquarters. About the same time, many other Bremen and Enclave installations were closed or prepared for close-out during the quarter.

4. Training Program.

Emphasis was placed on troop training during the period under review with the inauguration of a new training program and firing of individual weapons. Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning were devoted entirely to training with physical conditioning, weapons, military courtesy and ceremonies included in the program. In firing of individual weapons, 1,583 qualified out of a total of 1,627 firing carbines; while 479 out of 565 firing pistols qualified. Training also included two-day courses in demolition.

a. Practice Alerts. As a part of training and to perfect security measures, practice alerts were held regularly, during which troops, combat clad and armed, simulated fighting against an attacking enemy. Protection of vital command installations was the objective of this practice in which the British, whose territory surrounds the command, and U.S. Naval forces on duty in the command, participated.

5. Serious Incidents.

Serious incidents handled during the period by the Provost Marshal Section, BPOE, were as follows:

<u>Type of Incident</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Rape	2	0	0
Burglary	5	2	0
Housebreaking	16	9	13
Car pilferage	12	3	3
Larceny	3	1	1
Suicide	0	1	0
Assault (simple)	7	5	3
(aggravated)	2	0	3
Embezzlement	1	0	0
Unauthorized use of firearms	1	0	0
Wilful property damage	0	1	0
Deaths	0	1	1
Vehicle accidents (Govt property)	6	8	7 (3)*
(civilian owned)	3	2	1
Theft of US Govt property	8	5	5
Illegal possession of unauthorized weapons	2	0	0
Illegal possession of US property	1	0	0
Fires	0	1	1
Shooting	3	3	0
Theft of US mail	1	1	0
	<u>73</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>38</u>
Total for three months	154		

(3)* Fatalities

6. Billeting.

During the period, exclusive of those quartered at the Transient Quarters, Hotel Bremen, billets were provided on a weekly average for the following categories, as shown on the next page.

BILLETING

<u>Dependents Quarters</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Status at end of month:			
Number of families	248	259	238
Number of dependents and sponsors	739	760	700
 <u>Bachelors Quarters</u>			
Status at end of month:			
Bachelor population	240	237	224

At the transient quarters hotel, usually reserved for those on leave in Bremerhaven or on TDY, the following average weekly accommodations were provided:

TRANSIENT QUARTERS

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Average Weekly Accommodations	548	842	712

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, BPE, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48. This Report of Operations was the source for all information contained in this chapter.

Chapter XXXVI

AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND,
EUROPEAN AREA

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

Chapter XXXVI

AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND,
EUROPEAN AREA

1. Organization and Staff of AGRC-EA.

At the beginning of the second quarter of 1948 Headquarters American Graves Registration Command, European Area, comprised a command section with a Command Inspection Team, 4 staff divisions and 13 staff sections.

2. Changes within the Organization.

a. New Designations. Change 2 in Staff Memorandum No. 9, published 19 April 1948, redesignated the Services, Supply and Procurement Division as the Logistics Division.⁽¹⁾ Staff Memorandum No. 3, published 13 May 1948, discontinued the Command Inspection Team and established new procedures for inspections of the subordinate commands.⁽²⁾

b. Functions. Staff Memorandum No. 5, published 10 June 1948, rescinded Staff Memorandum No. 9 and all the changes thereto, and redefined the organization and functions of Headquarters. The basic principles governing staff relationship remained as outlined in paragraph 5, Field Manual 101-15. The organization and functions of all staff divisions and sections were redefined as follows: The Inspector General, Budget and Fiscal Officer, Public Information Officer, Headquarters Commandant and Provost Marshal were placed under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, to whom they would report directly. The Chief of Personnel and Administration was made responsible for the supervision and coordination of the functions of The Adjutant General, Judge Advocate and Chaplain. The Chief, Logistics Division, was directed to supervise and coordinate the functions of the Surgeon, Engineer, Ordnance Officer, Quartermaster and Signal Officer.⁽³⁾ These changes rendered necessary the publication of a new chart on 10 June 1948, reorganizing Headquarters AGRC-EA with 4 staff divisions and 12 staff sections.⁽⁴⁾

c. Personnel. Lt. Col. J. A. Crewe succeeded Lt. Col. R. L. Maby as commander of the Fontainebleau Depot during the period. Changes in the staff sections of the Headquarters were as follows: Col. James J. Deery, relieved Col. John H. Evans, as Chief of OPOT Division; Lt. Col. James M. Scott, was assigned Judge Advocate; Maj. Benjamin P. Bretz,

became Headquarters Commandant and Provost Marshal; Lt. Col. Richard R. Brady, was announced Command Surgeon vice Lt. Col. Robert W. W. Evans, Assistant Command Surgeon; Lt. Col. Mark Amen, relieved Lt. Col. Arthur J. Maxwell, as Adjutant General and Col. Melvin L. Craig, was assigned as Chief of the Logistics Division. A total of 45 officers was redeployed and 38 officers replaced them during the second quarter of 1948, showing a loss of 7 officers. Thirty-four identification technicians and thirteen ungraded embalmers arrived from the United States, thus relieving the personnel shortage in this category. (5)

3. Operations of Headquarters, AGRC-EA.

a. Cemeteries. Entering the fourth quarter of return program operations, the AGRC-EA continued cemeterial maintenance, searching, concentration and identification activities in the assigned area. During April and May, much emphasis was placed on maintenance with a view to bringing cemeteries which would be open on Memorial Day up to the best possible standard. Major Memorial Day ceremonies were held at Foy, Margraten and Solers Cemeteries, attended by the EUCOM Commander, Deputy Commander, and the American Ambassador to France. Smaller ceremonies were held in all other open cemeteries and services wherever there were American remains. Large numbers of local citizens attended

despite bad weather.⁽⁶⁾ Eleven temporary cemeteries were closed for exhumation operations, six closing concurrently with Memorial Day ceremonies. Of the seven cemeteries remaining open at the end of the quarter, four were scheduled to close within 30 days. Upon completion of disinterments at the temporary cemetery sites, the land was put in proper condition for return to the owners.

b. Search and Recovery. During the period under review, the First Field Command and the three zones employed an average of 31 search teams and 12 recovery teams in six countries in Europe. These operations resulted in the recovery of 337 remains. The First Field Command established Headquarters at Odense, Denmark, for recovery and evacuation operations. This Headquarters also supervised the evacuation of remains from the Malmo Cemetery in Sweden. Evacuations were completed in Denmark on 10 May 1948, and in Sweden on 17 May 1948.⁽⁷⁾

c. Return of Remains. Exhumation operations were carried on during the period in the cemeteries at Brookwood, Cambridge, Hamm, Margraten, Son and Molenhoek, in the First Zone; St. James, Ste. Mere Eglise Nos. 1 and 2, Le Chene Guerin, Gorron, Marigny, St. Corneille and Villeneuve, in Second Zone; and Adilly, St. Avoild and Limey, in Third Zone. In April, operations were accelerated in the United Kingdom and 1,080 casketed remains sent to Cardiff Port for storage

and shipment.⁽⁸⁾ Disinterment operations were retarded in April because Field Operating Section technical personnel from the United States failed to arrive in time to meet the OQMG target date of 30 June 1948 for the shipment of 24,413 remains.⁽⁹⁾

d. Rate of Progress. At the AGRC-EA Commander's Conference held on 13 April 1948, the OPOT Division Chief stated that, because of the shortage of embalmers, operations had fallen below the goal for 30 June 1948 which was a rate of 300 to 400 remains daily. Col. Lyman R. Talbot, Memorial Division, OQMG representative, replied that he had recommended to General Horkan that the schedule be lowered, since the major objective of speeding up operations had already been accomplished in every Theater, and added that he would report to the Chief of Memorial Division that AGRC-EA had been doing the best possible job.⁽¹⁰⁾

e. Shipping. The first of three Victory ships newly assigned to AGRC-EA return program operations arrived on 11 April with 1,900 caskets for Antwerp and approximately 2,500 caskets for Cherbourg. A total of 17,847 remains were shipped during the period in six shipments from the ports of Antwerp, Cherbourg and Cardiff. The USAT Lawrence Victory departed Antwerp on 22 April with 2,000 remains and departed Cherbourg on 28 April with 2,347 remains. A further 1,000 remains were shipped from Antwerp on the Lawrence Victory on

9 June, and 4,383 remains from Cardiff on 18 June 1948. The USAT Greenville Victory departed Cherbourg with 3,743 remains on 17 June and the USAT Oglethorpe Victory departed Antwerp with 4,383 remains on 28 June 1948.⁽¹¹⁾ As of 1 July 1948, a total of 34,886 remains had been returned to the United States from the European Area.

f. Permanent Cemeteries. Preliminary grading for permanent cemetery sites was begun at Henri Chapelle, Epinal, St. Laurent and Draguignan. Except for St. Laurent, these operations were completed during the period. The first permanent interments were made at Henri Chapelle on 9 June 1948, and at Epinal on 14 June 1948.⁽¹²⁾

g. Plans to Discontinue Operations. Detailed planning for the completion of the search and recovery objective and the closing of the Command was continued during the reporting period. The initial phasing-out plans of AGRC-EA were presented to the Deputy Commander, EUCOM, at a conference held in Frankfurt in May 1948, and it was agreed by AGRC-EA, EUCOM Headquarters, and the Office of the Quartermaster General that exhumation and casketing operations should be completed by the end of 1948. Operation schedules in May anticipated that the Second Zone complete processing in August, the Third Zone in September, and the First Zone in December 1948.⁽¹³⁾ Toward the end of June 1948, the OQMG informed AGRC-EA that the closing date of the command had

been set for 30 June 1949. The AGRC-EA phase-out committee, however, observed that this deadline could not be met and that current alternate Command phase-out plans did not meet OQMG requirements. It was proposed, therefore, that the Zones operate with diminishing forces until 15 September 1949, the Headquarters until 30 September 1949, and a residual detachment operate until 1 January 1950. (14)

h. Return of Luynes Cemetery. The Commander, AGRC-EA, disapproved a proposal to return the Luynes Cemetery to the owners for the price of \$750 without removing the structures erected by AGRC-EA. Current instructions were that all structures were to be removed before the land was returned to the host nation. The Commanding General, AGRC-EA, emphasized that temporary cemetery sites were in no circumstances to be left in a half demolished condition. Complete demolition was required even though the project entailed greater expense. (15)

i. Services. In a letter dated 19 May 1948, the Commanding General, AGRC-EA informed the OQMG that it was not possible to carry out the provision of the Army Bulletin No. 600-32-31, requiring denominational services on the day permanent burial was made. The AGRC-EA planned on initial ceremony with chaplains of three faiths participating. (16)

4. Operations in the Area of the First Field Command.

The First Field Command continued operations with five detachments located in Bad Kissingen, Aachen, Berlin, Vienna and Warsaw. The Warsaw detachment completed its search and recovery mission during the period and was withdrawn from Poland. The H/H Detachment, First Quartermaster Group, was inactivated on 20 June 1948 and all personnel was transferred to the 7863d AGRC Field Company. (17)

5. Operations in the Area of the First Zone.

Disinterment operations were completed at Hamm, Cambridge, Brookwood, Son and Molenhoek Cemeteries during the second quarter of 1948. In June, exhumations were begun at Margraten. Processing and disposition of remains continued at Henri Chapelle. Only Fosse, Foy and Neuville Cemeteries, in Belgium, remained open. A total of 6,369 remains were casketed at the Antwerp Port Casketing Point during the period, of which 2,689 were from First Zone cemeteries and the remainder from Third Zone. The Central Identification Section processed and forwarded to Headquarters, AGRC-EA, 395 cases received from First Field Command and the zones and 585 cases reprocessed on exhumation orders.

6. Operations in the Area of the Second Zone.

No changes occurred in the organization of the Second Zone during the second quarter of 1948. Search, concentra-

tion, cemeterial maintenance and return program operations continued to be directed from Headquarters at Carentan, France.(18) Two cemeteries were closed for disinterment prior to Memorial Day and four cemeteries on 31 May 1948, leaving only one cemetery open in Second Zone. Disinterment and processing were completed at Ste. Mere Eglise Nos. 1 and 2, St. James, St. Corneille and Villeneuve Cemeteries during the period.

7. Operations in the Area of the Third Zone.

The Third Zone continued operations with its Headquarters located in Nancy, France. General Orders No. 20 deactivated nine units of this zone as of 20 June 1948. Personnel from these units was reassigned by geographical location to the parent unit, the 7857th AGRC Zone 3 Headquarters, activated the same date and assigned to the Third Zone.(19) Disinterment and processing operations were carried on in St. Avold, Andilly, Limey and Epinal Cemeteries. Despite labor difficulties, all disinterments were completed at Limey during the period.

8. Administration of Personnel.

a. Strength. Strength of the American Graves Registration Command, European Area, at the beginning and end of the period under review was as follows:(20)

	<u>30 Apr</u>	<u>30 Jun</u>
Officers and Enlisted Men	1,442	1,407
Civilians in clerical and technical positions	3,267	3,587
Local resident laborers	2,598	2,858

Procurement of military and civilian personnel for the Field Operating Sections continued to be the major activity of the Personnel and Administration Division. There was intensive recruiting for identification technicians and typists to fill vacant positions, with favorable results. A staff study was prepared concerning the reduction in force procedure in connection with the phase-out of the commands.⁽²¹⁾ A wage scale and employment policy was prepared for local resident civilians in the United Kingdom.⁽²²⁾

b. Recruiting of Civilians. In the Third Zone, a new policy to recruit the dependents of the zone personnel for civilian vacancies was approved by the Zone Commander. Local recruiting of Department of the Army employees was carried out on a limited scale. In some areas it was difficult to recruit local resident employees for the return program operations, since many laborers were engaged in other industries. It was necessary, therefore, to bring in mobile labor from other areas in order to meet operating schedules. The Third Zone continued to find difficulty in obtaining sufficient English-speaking clerical personnel. Mass hiring of local resident laborers was discontinued and it was

planned to secure personnel through the French Labor Office. Laborers hired through this source were examined by the police authorities. (23)

9. Morale and Welfare of the Command.

a. Inspections. The annual inspection report of the Army Inspector General disclosed that enlisted men had shown dissatisfaction with the messes and that the administrative records and accounts frequently were faulty. The AGRC-EA staff sections, however, maintained that they had not received complaints of this nature. (24)

b. Enlistments. The EUCOM Commander's report that enlistments and extensions of enlistments were at an all-time low in April was discussed at a conference at which it was brought out that 1 out of 3 AGRC-EA enlisted men had either extended their enlistment or had re-enlisted. In May, the AGRC-EA Commander asserted that recruiting had fallen off also. It had been pointed out earlier by the EUCOM Commander that a simultaneous increase in the number of garrison prisoners indicated lowered morale among enlisted men. The AGRC-EA Commander requested a report on the morale of the enlisted men and stressed the desirability of increased emphasis on recruiting. Later in the period under review, the staff sections and Zone Commanders issued a report showing that between 1 January and 15 May 1948 there had been 16 extensions, enlistments and

reenlistments compared with 219 losses. (25)

c. Information and Education. A Troop Information and Education Officer was placed on duty as Educational Advisor to select and advise instructors and generally supervise the Educational Centers. A new Education Center was set up at Fontainebleau Depot for the basic training of students, and a campaign to improve the educational qualifications on personal records of officers and enlisted men was begun. By the end of the period under review, 35 General Education Development Tests had been given to students and the results were recorded on their personal files. Two literacy surveys were made in the entire command during the period. All personnel found below the minimum standard of literacy were examined. Illiterates attended schools in the units of the Command or in Nürnberg Army Education Centers. (26)

10. Law, Order and Security.

Several cases of assault committed against the French police by military and civilian members of the AGRC-EA were reported during the period under review. The Commander, at a conference held in May 1948, directed that it be emphatically impressed upon all personnel that the Command was a guest of the French people to whom courtesy was to be extended at all times. (27) There were discussions on the expediency of maintaining a Special Investigation Service (SIS) agent in

each zone. One agent was placed on temporary duty in one of the zones and the EUCOM Provost Marshal objected to civilian clothes being worn by the agent. (28)

11. Plans, Operations and Training.

a. Schedules. Emphasis was placed on speeding up cemetery operations to meet schedules set for shipping remains to the United States, and to prepare for the closing of the Command. Current plans were to complete exhumations and processing of remains by 31 December 1948, and to begin to release employees after June 1948 according to the diminishing scale of Command operations. (29)

b. Zone Closing Dates. A directive published on 25 June 1948 established the closing date for the Three Zones and the First Field Command for 15 September 1949; the St. Germain and the Fontainebleau Depots, and Headquarters, Paris, France, 30 September 1949. A residual detachment was to remain at the St. Germain and Fontainebleau Depots until 1 January 1950. (30)

c. The Search for Isolated Remains. A total of 11 cemeteries was closed during the second quarter of 1948 with benediction or Memorial Day ceremonies. (31) It was estimated that searching for isolated remains located in the United States, British, and French Zones of Austria would be completed by 31 December 1948. Areas under Soviet control

were expected to be completed on that date also.

d. Rights of Entry. Efforts were continued to obtain from host governments right-of-entry permitting the Command to begin construction on the land required for the ten permanent cemeteries to be established in the European Area and for one cemetery in Carthage, Tunisia. Formal rights-of-entry to begin construction at Epinal, St. Laurent and Draguignan Cemeteries in France were received from the French government. (32)

12. Operations of the Registration Division.

The Registration Division, during the quarter, prepared interment records, performed identification research, disseminated isolated burial data to the field, and determined recoverability. Approximately 50,000 Disinterment Directives were dispatched to the field, and, in turn, more than 15,000 completed directives returned from the field. The total number of unknown deceased interred in U.S. Military Cemeteries decreased by 10 during the quarter. Figures were:

Total Unknown Deceased	1 Apr 48	7,085
Unknowns Interred	1 Apr-30 Jun 48. . .	276
Unknowns Identified	1 Apr-30 Jun 48. . .	286
Total Unknown Deceased	30 Jun 48.	7,075

13. Supply, Transportation and Communication.

a. Duties. During the second quarter of 1948, the Chief of Logistics was responsible for drafting and completing adequate plans to close AGRC-EA, and at the same time to

discharge the Command's functions efficiently and economically. The Division was also charged with the responsibility for the operations of the Command Maintenance Team, organized to determine the maintenance standards of the first and second echelon, as well as to instruct the Command and send it the latest published information concerning maintenance of technical services and equipment.(33)

b. Shipments. Approximately 13,000 casketed remains were shipped by rail to Antwerp from the cemeteries in the First and Third Zones. Most of the remains were shipped in transfer cases and were casketed in Antwerp. A total of 17,847 casketed remains were returned to the United States, and a total of 37,247 empty caskets were received from the United States during the same period. The number of caskets required to complete the program was estimated at 148,554, of which 111,477 had been received to date.(34) A total of 96,115 bodies had been returned to the United States by the end of the second quarter of 1948, and an estimated 56,287 remained.(35)

c. Use of Commercial Carriers. The limited number who could sail from Bremerhaven made it necessary to return 114 civilian employees and their dependents to the United States via Paris, using commercial air transportation and surface vessels.(36)

d. Vehicles. With the close-out of the Warsaw Detachment and the reduction of the First Field Command, a new allocation of vehicles was requested for the period beginning 1 July 1948. This decreased the number of authorized vehicles to 77. (37)

e. Depots. Operations in the AGRC Fontainebleau Depot were slightly retarded. Lack of funds caused many local employees to seek more attractive jobs elsewhere. A Polish Medium Automotive Maintenance Company was brought from Germany. These mechanics were not familiar with Army maintenance procedure and intensive "on-the-job" training was initiated. (38)

14. International Phase of Operations.

a. Negotiations. With the beginning of permanent reinterments in the cemeteries at Henri Chapelle and Epinal, the AGRC-EA entered the final phase of negotiations with other governments. Beginning with the first quarter of 1948, emphasis shifted from negotiations for concessions agreements to negotiations for the land on which 10 permanent cemeteries would be established. Numerous questions concerning policy and procedure arose while final negotiations were being hastened. The Commander of the First Zone was instructed to furnish the American Military Attache at the Hague copies of agreements with the countries within the First Zone, including

dates for the disinterment program. (39)

b. Situation at St. Laurent. At a Commanders' conference on 2 April 1948, it was brought out that scavengers were dismantling some of the ships on the landing beaches near St. Laurent Cemetery. Since the ships could not be considered a part of the cemetery surroundings, the matter was not considered within the jurisdiction of AGRC-EA. It was brought out also that de-mining equipment was not penetrating deeply enough in the St. Laurent area and that undiscovered mines were a constant hazard. As a result negotiations were opened for more adequate de-mining equipment for the operations. (40)

c. Agreements with Sweden and Denmark. An agreement was reached between the Commanding General, AGRC-EA and the officials of the State Departments in Sweden and Denmark to evacuate remains of deceased United States soldiers from the cemeteries in those countries by Memorial Day. A question under discussion concerned the disposition of six British graves adjoining the American plot in Malmo, Sweden. (41)

d. Agreements with England. In May 1948, the American Embassy in London reported that the British Government could not grant the AGRC-EA an official right-of-entry into the Cambridge Cemetery before arrangements to pay for the land had been completed. On the other hand, the British Government would not object to the initiation of grading operations by the Command. Accordingly, the Command Engineer

was directed to let the contract. The Command Fiscal Officer reported that the Office of the Quartermaster General questioned the inclusion in the Command budget for cemeterial funds of a requisition of \$60,000 to buy the land in Cambridge. The OQMG had made it a matter of record that no cemeterial funds would be used for this purpose and had already refused to allow the AGRC-EA to make such a request. The Commanding General, AGRC-EA believed that it was necessary to include this sum in the budget, since there was a probability that the British might demand payment for the land. The Military Attache in London, however, continued negotiations with the British authorities in an effort to obtain the land without payment. (42)

e. Field Trips in Austria. The Commanding Officer of the Detachment in Austria held a number of conferences with the Chief of the Military Division of the Soviet Element of the Allied Commission for Austria to discuss clearances for field trips into the Soviet zone of Austria. Clearances were obtained after the Soviet authorities had received permission to engage in repatriation activities in the United States zone of occupation in Austria. The Austrian Detachment arranged with the Czechoslovakian Military Attache in Vienna for the renewal of operations in Czechoslovakia. (43)

f. Clearances in Hungary. Clearances for a short period were obtained from Hungarian authorities during the

quarter. The body of one United States deceased person was recovered. At the end of the second quarter no clearances were in effect in this area.(44)

g. Situation in Rumania. There were no field activities in Rumania because that government had failed to reply to the request for clearances submitted during the early part of the second quarter of 1948.(45)

h. Relations with USSR. In spite of the strained political relations with the Soviet Union, the Soviet officials had been more cooperative than usual, according to reports of the Berlin Detachment. However, many of the same difficulties encountered in the past continued during the second quarter, with the Soviet officials advancing the usual excuses for not issuing clearances. The Soviet restrictions on truck and rail travel through the Soviet zone of occupation immobilized the two mortuary rail cars normally used by the Berlin Detachment and for operations in Denmark, Sweden and Poland. As an alternative, airplanes had to be used when such transportation was critically needed by the Air Forces in supplying isolated Berlin.(46)

i. Operations in Poland. Polish authorities were unusually strict regarding field operations. During the second quarter of 1948, towns were included on the itineraries of search teams only when positive information on burials or plane crashes was available. Towns previously visited by the

Detachment were arbitrarily excluded unless definite evidence of a burial or crash existed. The final report from the Poland Detachment indicated that, by and large, favorable relationships existed in contacts with Polish officials during the operations. The Poland Detachment maintained close and favorable liaison with the small British units sent to Warsaw during the period to begin concentration of British graves. The Soviet officials' refusal to allow use of rail facilities in the Soviet zone forced the use of airplanes for evacuations from Warsaw. These operations were delayed by the Polish authorities' reluctance to issue clearances for the two aircraft that would fly to and from Poland. (47)

j. Cooperation with the French. French civil and military authorities continued to show interest and cooperation in the return program. Labor officials were also very helpful in obtaining the laborers request by the Command, although much difficulty was experienced because of the low pay offered to laborers who were better paid elsewhere. In some instances it was impossible to recruit a single laborer. Laborers, therefore, had to be recruited from other areas and brought to the cemetery sites on a mobile status. An agreement was reached allowing French customs officials to inspect packages received through APO channels. This was a step toward discouraging the receipt of excessive mail by AGRC-EA personnel. (48)

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, AGRC-EA, Staff Memo, No 9, Change 2, 19 Apr 48.
2. Ibid, No 3, 13 May 48.
3. Ibid, No 5, 10 Jun 48.
4. Hq, AGRC-EA, Organizational Chart, 10 Jun 48.
5. Ibid, p 5.
6. Hq, AGRC-EA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 1; Data from AGRC-EA Rpt of Opr was revised when this manuscript was checked at AGRC Hq. Consequently some of the information contained herein supersedes the AGRC Rpt of Opr for this period.
7. Ibid, p 3.
8. Ibid, p 3.
9. Ibid, p 2.
10. Ibid, p 7.
11. Ibid, pp 3-6.
12. Ibid, p 5.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid, p 6.
15. Hq, AGRC-EA, Minutes of Commander's Conference, 4 Jun 48, SGS File 322, Vol 1.
16. Ibid.
17. Hq, AGRC-EA Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 21.
18. Ibid, p 22.
19. Ibid, p 28.
20. Ibid, p 33.
21. Ibid, p 25.
22. Ibid, p 36.

23. Ibid.
24. Hq, AGRC-EA, Minutes of Commander's Conference, 2 Apr 48, SGS File 322, Vol 1.
25. Ibid, 2 Apr 48 and 4 Jun 48.
26. Hq, AGRC-EA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 21.
27. Ibid, pp 67-68.
28. Hq, AGRC-EA, Minutes of Commander's Conference, 4 Jun 48, SGS File 322, Vol 1.
29. Hq, AGRC-EA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 101.
30. Ltr, Hq, AGRC-EA, RAD 322.4, 25 Jun 48, subj: "AGRC Phase-out Plan of Operations."
31. Hq, AGRC-EA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 109.
32. Ibid, p 115.
33. Ibid, p 177.
34. Ibid.
35. Ibid, p 178.
36. Ibid, p 181.
37. Ibid, p 187.
38. Ibid.
39. Ibid, p 229.
40. Hq, AGRC-EA, Minutes of Commander's Conference, 4 Jun 48, SGS File 322, Vol 1.
41. Hq, AGRC-EA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 230.
42. Ibid, p 231.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid, p 233.

45. Ibid.
46. Ibid.
47. Ibid., pp 233-234.
48. Ibid., pp 236-7-8.

Chapter XXXVII

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

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

Chapter XXXVII

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

1. Abolition of Headquarters Command.

As the transfer of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg progressed, a general order of March 1948 provided for the merger of Headquarters Command and Frankfurt Military Post.⁽¹⁾ As this procedure might have led to confusion and doubt as to the legitimate successors to the assets and responsibilities of Headquarters Command, a general order of a month later abolished Headquarters Command outright.⁽²⁾ The same general order created the 7811th Station Complement Unit and assigned to it the table of distribution of Headquarters Command. Thus, the 7811th Station Complement Unit became, for most purposes, the successor to Headquarters Command. The transition from one organization to the other was a smooth one, as with few exceptions the same persons remained in staff and administrative positions. No organiza-

tional changes of consequence were made as may be seen by comparing Charts I and II.⁽³⁾ At the time of the discontinuance of Headquarters Command the authorization of four general staff positions was withdrawn. In consequence, the staff divisions formerly designated by "G" were then designated by "S".

2. The Succession to the Functions of Headquarters Commandant.

a. Brig. Gen. Robinson E. Duff continued to hold the title of Headquarters Commandant, Headquarters, EUCOM, until 1 June 1948. In the meantime, Col. Russell O. Smith had been appointed Headquarters Commandant, Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear).⁽⁴⁾ On 1 June, Colonel Smith succeeded General Duff as Headquarters Commandant.⁽⁵⁾ At the new location of EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg, the functions of Headquarters Commandant were not mingled as they had been in Frankfurt with those of the post commander or those of a major area command. The new Headquarters Commandant had functions generally consistent with standard Army doctrine and custom.

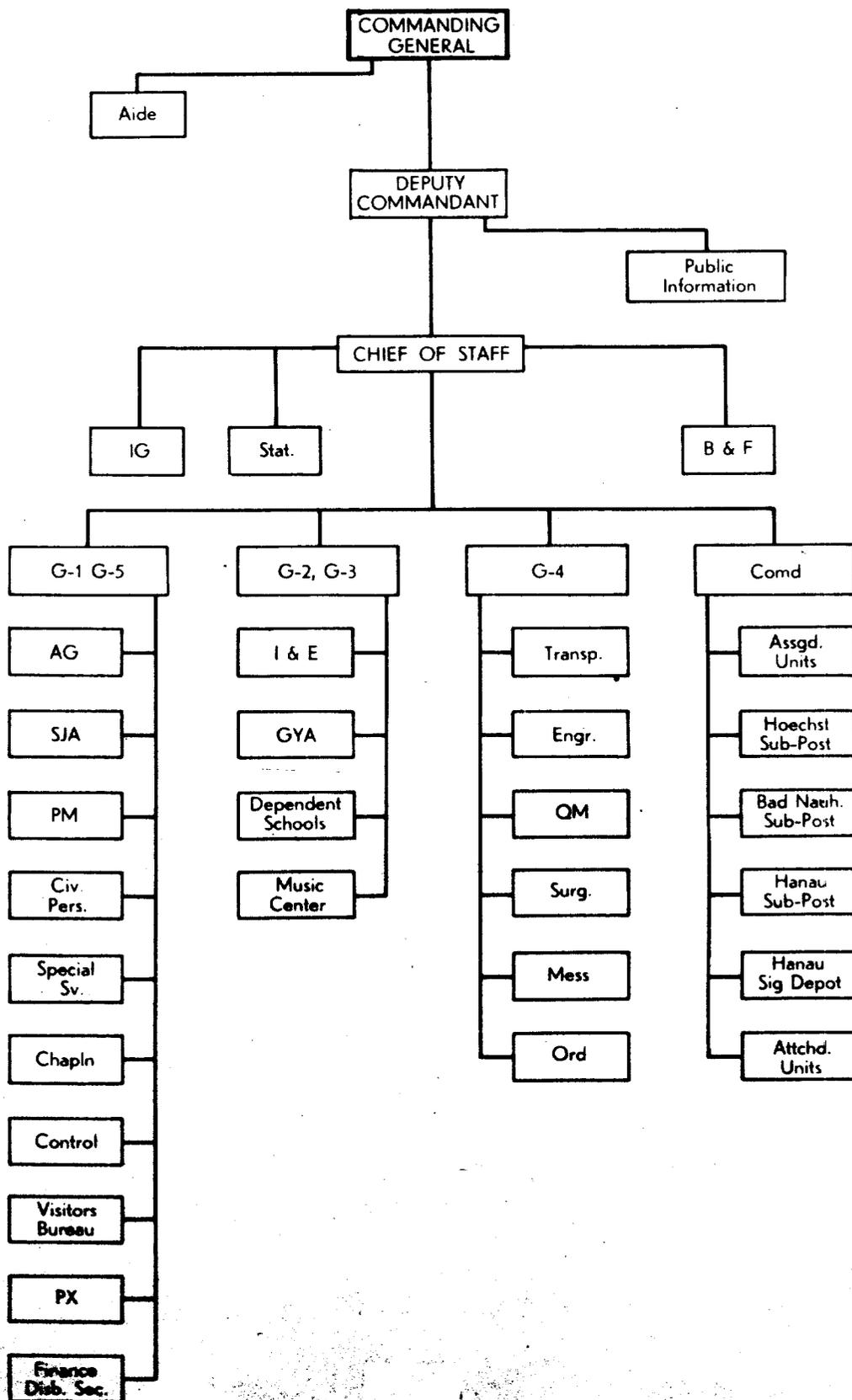
b. Some elements of EUCOM Headquarters remained in Frankfurt and its vicinity after 1 June and new headquarters, consisting in the main of the Bipartite Control Office, certain elements of OMGUS, and the Joint Export-Import Agency, were established there. Thus, the situation in Frankfurt

CHART I

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND EUCOM

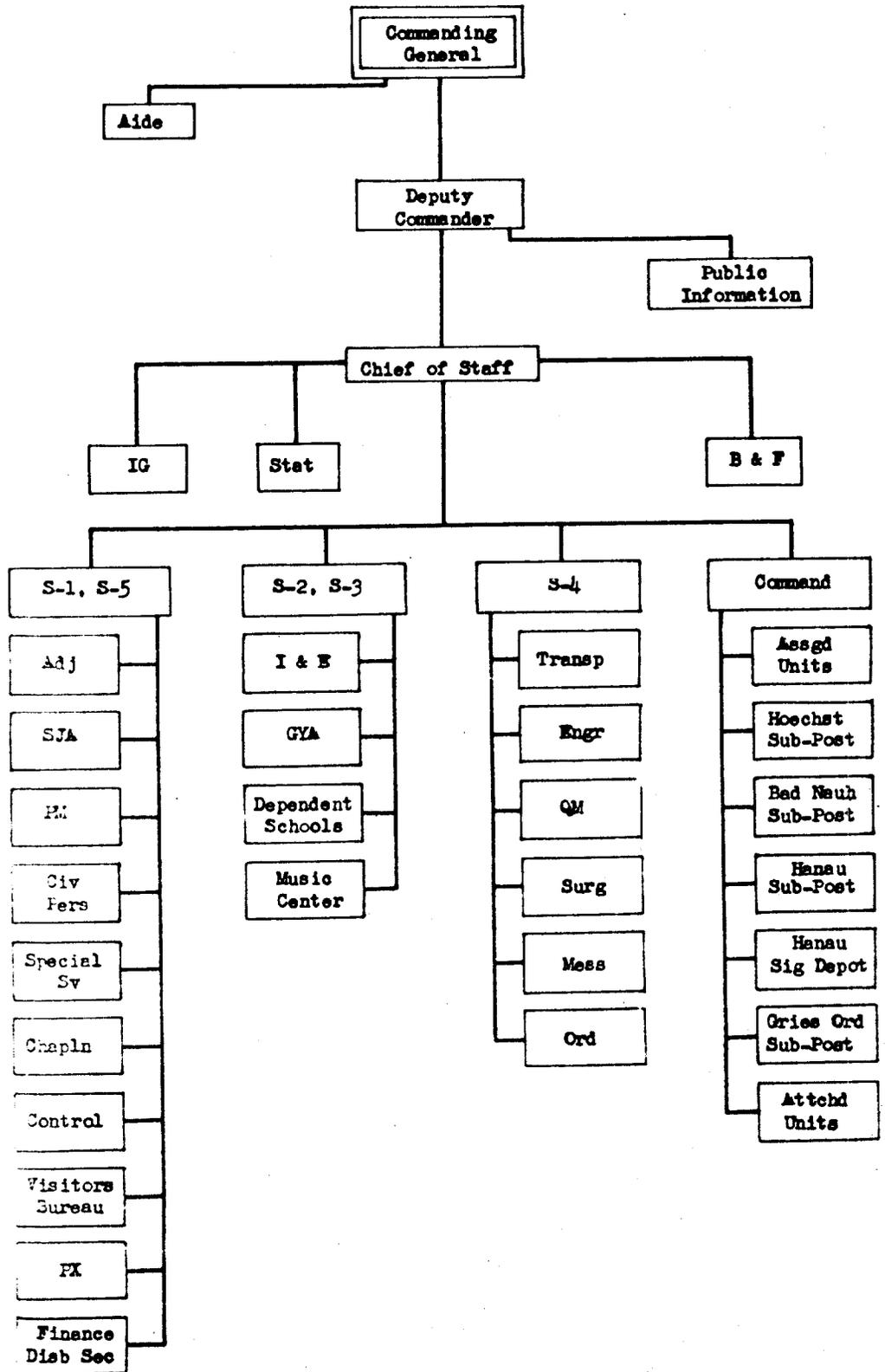
Organizational Chart as of 31 Jan 1948

(Including Frankfurt Military Post and Headquarters Commandant Section)



FRANKFURT MILITARY POST ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

1 MAY 1948



called for the performance of various functions such as are usually performed by the Headquarters Commandant. These functions, such as providing messes, personnel administration, reception of visitors, and the conduct of ceremonies, were performed by Frankfurt Military Post and units assigned to it. For example, the guard of the Headquarters Building, then occupied by the Bipartite Control Office and elements of OMGUS, continued to be provided by the 709th Military Police Service Battalion as had been the case since early in 1948 when that unit took over the security functions of the 18th Infantry Regiment in the Headquarters area.

3. The Succession to Major Command Functions.

a. Headquarters Command had been a major command under EUCOM Headquarters and in this capacity its commanding general had exercised general court-martial jurisdiction and had been responsible for the maintenance of area security and of a tactical striking force for use in emergencies. After the discontinuance of Headquarters Command, Frankfurt Military Post, along with other military posts in the U.S. Zone of Germany, was designated a major command.⁽⁶⁾ This step was not, however, linked in any special way with the discontinuance of Headquarters Command, but was the result of the abolition of the military districts as intermediate headquarters between the military posts and EUCOM Headquarters.

The general court-martial jurisdiction of Headquarters Command was, with the approval of Washington, passed to the Commanding General, Frankfurt Military Post.⁽⁷⁾

b. The other functions of Headquarters Command related to its quality as a major command, especially the maintenance of area security and of a striking force for emergency, was, for practical purposes, passed to tactical units comprised in the occupation forces in Germany. An important step in this direction had already been taken on 1 March 1948 when the 18th Infantry Regiment was removed from the operational control of the Commanding General, Headquarters Command, and returned to the Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division.⁽⁸⁾ The departure early in April from Frankfurt Military Post of the 18th Infantry Regiment for extended summer maneuvers in the Grafenwöhr Training Area would have left Frankfurt Military Post without a tactical force for the maintenance of area security or as a reserve for emergencies, except that a new infantry regiment was at the same time in the process of being formed. This was the 7892d Infantry Regiment, formed to become ultimately the 16th Infantry Regiment, which had long been removed from the effective control of the 1st Infantry Division because two of its battalions were stationed elsewhere, one each in Austria and Berlin. Thus, during the last weeks of its existence, Headquarters Command assembled and began the training of a new infantry regiment scheduled to

take its place in the revitalized tactical forces of the occupation. The 7892d Infantry Regiment was activated on 7 April 1948 with Col. Sterling A. Wood, the former commander of the 18th Infantry Regiment, in command. Its make-up was stated as follows: "The enlisted cadre came from the 18th and 26th Infantry Regiments while the fillers for the regiment came from every service in the European Command and from the States. A good majority of the men were combat veterans and all but two of the officers had fought in World War II."⁽⁹⁾ Later the 7892d Infantry Regiment was redesignated the 16th and left Frankfurt Military Post for its permanent station at Nürnberg, its third battalion remaining in Berlin. After completing its period of field training the third battalion of the 18th Infantry Regiment returned to take up its station in Frankfurt Military Post.

4. Succession to Military Post Functions.

The functions of administering Frankfurt Military Post, as formerly performed by Headquarters Command, were passed to Frankfurt Military Post and units assigned to it. Chief among these, from the point of view of providing a headquarters organization, was the 7811th Station Complement Unit. It fell heir to the table of distribution of Headquarters Command and along with it the great mass of functions relating to the military post. During the months of May and June 1948

the 7811th Station Complement Unit was merely Headquarters Command under a new name. In June the 7811th received a new table of distribution and all the personnel of the 7702d Headquarters and Service Battalion was transferred to it.⁽¹⁰⁾ The 7702d Headquarters and Service Battalion had long been the carrier unit for the administration of enlisted men employed in the various headquarters sections of Headquarters Command. The 7811th Station Complement Unit became the carrier unit, not only for enlisted men, but for officers as well.

5. Special Problems of Headquarters Command during the Month of April.

During its last month of existence a considerable part of the energies of the personnel of Headquarters Command was directed into work connected with the transfer of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg and the reception in Frankfurt of other agencies. This work offered no unusual problems as everything had been planned at an earlier date and the moves proceeded according to schedule. At the same time Headquarters Command found itself confronted by new problems precipitated by the tense international situation centering in Berlin. One of these was the necessity of equipping all military personnel with full field equipment and the undertaking of a course of training designed to put all units in a state of readiness and to improve their fighting qualities.⁽¹¹⁾

Another problem of the same origin that fell unexpectedly upon Headquarters Command was an outcome of the Soviet interference with land transportation between Berlin and the U.S. Zone proper. One result of the blockade of the western sectors of Berlin was that the household furniture of families departing from Berlin could be shipped only by air from Berlin. On 19 April the Air Force began the transport of a large quantity of household furnishings of American families which had accumulated in Berlin. The western terminus in this movement was in Frankfurt Military Post. During the remainder of April 210 flights brought 810,083 pounds of household goods and baggage from Berlin. The transshipping of these goods to the United States or to points in the U.S. Zone of Germany was handled by the Transportation Section of Headquarters Command. The extra burden of work imposed upon the local staff was considerable. The packing and crating organization was greatly expanded and extra shifts were necessary to handle the great influx of goods. The principal difficulty encountered was the lack of written data accompanying the shipments, making the proper forwarding more difficult. (12)

FOOTNOTES

1. GO 30, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48.
2. GO 39, EUCOM, 23 Apr 48.
3. Both charts from Monthly Report of Post Commander, Frankfurt Military Post.
4. GO 13, EUCOM, 30 Jan 48.
5. GO 44, EUCOM, 10 May 48.
6. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 6, 13 Feb 48, sec XVI; No 7, 20 Feb 48, sec XII; No 8, 27 Feb 48, sec XX; Cirs, EUCOM, 17, 25 Feb 48, sec I; 24, 16 Mar 48, sec IV; 41, 2 May 48, sec I; 48, 28 Jun 48, sec II.
7. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 11, 16 Mar 48, par 7; GO 29, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48; GO 39, EUCOM, 23 Apr 48.
8. Cable SX-1835, 12 Feb 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to 1st Inf Div; Hq Comd, EUCOM.
9. See 7892d Inf Regt, Rpt of Opr, 1-30 Apr 48, in Final History of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, 1-30 Apr 48, Vol II.
10. T/D 303-1067-A, EUCOM, 20 Jun 48; GO's 6, 7, and 9, Frankfurt Mil Post.
11. Ltr, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 13 Apr 48, no file No, subj: "Drawing of Individual Equipment for Officers."
12. Ltr, Hq Comd, EUCOM, Office of the IG, 22 Apr 48, subj: "Household Goods Received by Air Shipment from Berlin, Germany" (copy in Final History of Headquarters Command, EUCOM, 1-30 Apr 48, Vol I). See also remarks in ibid under "Foreward," Trans Sec, and G-4 Sec.

SECRET

Chapter XXXVIII

U.S. AIR FORCES, EUROPE

CONFIDENTIAL

Chapter XXXVIII

U.S. AIR FORCES, EUROPE

1. Organization.

a. Wing Base Planning. There was no basic change in the organization of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) during the second quarter of 1948. Plans were completed by Headquarters, U.S. Air Forces (USAF) and Headquarters, USAFE for organizing the command on a Wing Base Plan by 1 July 1948. Prior to this date USAFE consisted of a headquarters, a headquarters command, two attached organizations, seven air bases, two air depots, two air ammunition depots, one signal depot, and one air ordnance depot. Headquarters, USAFE and Headquarters Command, USAFE were both located in Wiesbaden, Germany, as was the headquarters of the attached 5th Airways and Air Communications Service (AACS) Wing and Weather Unit. The only EUCOM military post under the jurisdiction of USAFE

was the Wiesbaden Military Post. Air bases were located at Fürstenfeldbruck, Kaufbeuren, Neubiberg, Rhein-Main (Frankfurt-am-Main), Tempelhof (Berlin), and Wiesbaden in Germany; and Tulln, Austria. The air depots were: Erding Air Depot, Oberpfaffenhofen Air Depot, Landsberg Air Ammunition Depot, Roth Air Ammunition Depot, Munich Air Ordnance Depot, and Oberwiesenfeld Signal Depot (Munich). Detachments were maintained at the EUCOM replacement depot at Marburg and at Weddewaren Port of Embarkation (Bremerhaven) for handling the affairs of incoming and outgoing Air Force personnel. (1)

b. Staff Changes. On 27 April 1948, a number of minor changes occurred in the staff divisions and sections of Headquarters, USAFE. Six staff offices were designated as staff divisions and nineteen became staff sections. A Plans Division was established and added to the General Staff. New additions to the Special Staff were a Comptroller Section and a Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff Section for Civil Air. (2)

c. Weather Functions. The 5th Weather Group was discontinued on 1 June 1948. It had been attached to Headquarters, USAFE for administration, logistical support and operational control. Weather functions remained unchanged under direction of the 18th Weather Squadron, the group's chief field operating unit. (3)

d. Installations. To meet the requirements of the reduction plan, USAFE discontinued several installations which had become surplus to the needs of the Air Forces in the Theater. On 5 May 1948, the Brück Air Ordnance Depot, Wolfgang Storage Depot at Hanau, and Zeppelinheim Air Ammunition Depot were discontinued. The facilities at Zeppelinheim were consolidated with Rhein-Main Air Base. The Industriehafen Storage Depot at Nürnberg was discontinued on 10 May 1948. Kaufbeuren Air Base was temporarily placed under command jurisdiction of Munich Air Base on 1 April 1948, but became independent on 5 June when Munich Air Base was discontinued. Tripoli Air Base, Libya, was redesignated Wheelus Field, Tripoli, on 2 April 1948, and was discontinued as a USAFE installation on 1 June, when it reverted to the control of Atlantic Division, Military Air Transport Service (MATS). In April, Rhein-Main Air Base (Frankfurt) and Tempelhof Air Base (Berlin) were designated customs airdromes for the U.S. Zone of Germany. (4)

e. Units. There were seven tactical and direct support units and 26 non-tactical units under jurisdiction of Headquarters, USAFE. On 30 June 1948, the tactical and support units were: 86th Fighter Group and 486th Air Service Group, located at Neubiberg Air Base; 45th Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo Night, based at Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base; 60th Troop Carrier Group and 464th Air Service Group,

stationed at Kaufbeuren; and 61st Troop Carrier Group and 466th Air Service Group, stationed at Rhein-Main Air Base. (5)

2. Commanders and Key Staff Officers.

Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay remained as Commanding General of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe. On 30 June 1948, the members of the USAFE General Staff were: Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. A.W. Kissner; Deputy Chief of Staff, Raymond L. Winn; Assistant Chief of Staff, A-1 Brig. Gen. James F. Powell; Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2, Col. William C. Bentley, Jr.; Assistant Chief of Staff, A-3, Brig. Gen. John F. McBlain; Assistant Chief of Staff, A-4, Brig. Gen. Max F. Schneider; and Assistant Chief of Staff, Plans, Col. Howell M. Estes, Jr. Brig. Gen. Joseph Smith remained Commanding General of Headquarters Command, USAFE and Wiesbaden Military Post, and was designated Project Commander for the Berlin Air Lift Operation on 29 June 1948. (6)

3. Mission.

There was no change in the primary and secondary missions of USAFE as stated in previous reports. A restatement of the mission was made in a letter dated 22 March 1948 from Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, USAF Headquarters, Department of the Air Force, to Brig. Gen. A. W. Kissner, Chief of Staff, USAFE. The responsibilities of the Commanding General, USAFE, to USAF Headquarters were described and distinguished from those respon-

sibilities to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM.⁽⁷⁾ Although the mission was modified to meet current conditions, its main objectives remained the maintenance of a small, well-trained, and efficient Air Force for the support of United States foreign policy, OMGUS, and for carrying out the program for the disposal of surplus Air Force property.

4. USAFE Personnel and Installations.

The troop strength of USAFE showed a reduction of 744 men in the second quarter of 1948. The strength of assigned and attached military personnel on 30 June 1948 was 2,764 officers and 19,425 enlisted men, or a total of 22,189 men. A tabulation of strength of military personnel on 30 June, including attached units, is shown in Table II:⁽⁸⁾ The number of civilian personnel employed by USAFE decreased 1,160 persons from 24,236 on 31 March to 23,076 on 30 June. These employees included 932 United States citizens, Allied, and neutral civilians, and 22,144 displaced persons, enemy, and ex-enemy nationals. A reduction of local resident employees had been directed effective by EUCOM Headquarters on 1 June.⁽⁹⁾

5. Berlin Air Lift.

The efforts of the entire command were concentrated on the Berlin Air Lift, Operation VITTLES, which was officially inaugurated on 26 June 1948 as a result of the cutting of land communications by Soviet authorities. Early on the

TABLE II
 USAFE INSTALLATIONS AND STRENGTH
 30 JUNE 1948

<u>Station</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men</u>	<u>Total</u>
Brück Air Ordnance Depot	2	11	13
Darmstadt Control Site	18	217	235
Eltersdorf	2	2	4
Erding Air Depot	222	2,352	2,574
Freising Control Site	19	239	258
Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base	157	1,039	1,196
Headquarters, USAFE and Headquarters Command, USAFE	726	3,122	3,848
Hof Control Site	11	92	103
Kaufbeuren Air Base	174	1,117	1,291
Landsberg Air Ordnance Depot	75	710	785
Marburg	20	533	553
Munich Air Base	26	238	264
Munich Air Ordnance Depot	17	78	95
Neubiberg Air Base	140	1,142	1,282
Oberpfaffenhofen Air Depot	131	1,185	1,316
Oberwiesenfeld Signal Depot	18	220	238
Rhein-Main Air Base	345	1,900	2,245
Roth Air Ammunition Depot	35	413	448
Rothwesten Control Site	17	234	251
Tempelhof Air Base (Berlin)	41	347	388
Tulln Air Base (Austria)	45	314	359
Ulm	1	4	5
Weddewarden Port of Embarkation (Bremerhaven)	12	838	850
Weinheim	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
Sub-total, USAFE strength:	2,256	16,352	18,608
Attached organizations:			
5th Airways and Air Communica- tions Service Wing	188	1,688	1,876
18th Weather Squadron	77	290	367
Military Air Transport Service	<u>243</u>	<u>1,095</u>	<u>1,338</u>
Total USAFE military strength:	2,764	19,425	22,189

morning of 25 June 1948, Brig. Gen. A. W. Kissner, USAFE Chief of Staff, received a telephone call from Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Commander in Chief, EUCOM, who asked what USAFE could do if it became necessary to fly a large amount of supplies to Berlin. General Clay was informed that the Air Force would do its best to meet his estimated figures of 500 tons needed daily with 70 C-47 aircraft, making about 100 trips daily, and 30 additional C-54 aircraft. On Saturday morning, 26 June, Brig. Gen. Charles K. Gailey, Jr., OMGUS Chief of Staff, called General Kissner for General Clay in Berlin and said, "Turn it on." The Theater Commander directed that 100 trips daily be started on 28 June with C-47 aircraft. On 27 June General Clay called Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, USAFE Commander, and Brig. Gen. John F. McBlain, Assistant Chief of Staff, A-3, USAFE, to Berlin for a conference. Messages were dispatched to Washington which received prompt action by day-break 28 June, when USAFE Headquarters was informed that four squadrons of C-54 aircraft with 52 planes had been ordered to the European Command from various USAF commands in Texas, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Caribbean. Within a week many of the aircraft had arrived at the Rhein-Main Air Base, which had been designated as the center for operating the C-54 aircraft. This Base was selected because of its suitability for air operations and because it was better for loading supplies. The C-47 aircraft were concentrated at Wiesbaden Air Base.

On Monday afternoon, 28 June, the 60th Troop Carrier Group was directed to move from Kaufbeuren Air Base to Wiesbaden Air Base, and the following morning, 29 June, the group began hauling cargo to Berlin. All other training was cancelled and all available pilots were detailed to temporary duty with the group.⁽¹⁰⁾ Brig. Gen. Joseph Smith, Commanding General of Headquarters Command, USAFE was designated on 29 June as Project Commander for the Berlin Air Lift Operation.⁽¹¹⁾

6. Aircraft Operations.

a. Status of Planes. The status of 354 active aircraft on hand in USAFE on 30 June 1948 was as follows: 238 in commission; 100 awaiting maintenance and T/O compliance; 11 awaiting parts; and 5 others grounded. The average daily status of active aircraft in commission in June was 67.23 percent of the total on hand, with 27.40 percent awaiting maintenance, and 3.11 percent awaiting parts. These figures excluded authorized Theater reserves and aircraft in storage for operational use when needed to meet a 30, 60, or 90-day readiness target date. On 30 June 1948, there were 453 aircraft in storage, 286 excess, 3 salvaged, 50 disposed of to the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC); and 5 others. The excess aircraft included those on loan to other agencies. The disposals to OFLC included United States direct aid to foreign governments. A summary by type and model of active aircraft in USAFE on 30 June, with crew assignments, follows:⁽¹²⁾

<u>Type and Model</u>	<u>On Hand</u>	<u>In Commission</u>	<u>Maintenance, T/O Compliance</u>	<u>Await Parts</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Crew Assignment</u>
A-26	17	10	6	1		27
B-17	22	13	7	1	1	
C-45	29	13	11	3	2	
C-47	163	111	44	6	2	81
C-54	1	1				
F- 6	6	4	2			6
L- 5	10	8	2			
P-47	87	63	24			119
AT- 6	11	9	2			
FA-26	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	354	238	100	11	5	233

The Crew data reflected only T/O&E authorized crews and did not include rated (flying) personnel maintaining flying proficiency while assigned to administrative duties.

b. Flying Time. The number of hours flown by rated personnel increased in April, but decreased in May and June, due to the increased rotation of rated personnel and early completion of flying time requirements for the fiscal year of 1948. On 30 June 1948, the number of hours flown totaled 12,744, compared with 15,738 hours flown in April and 13,182 in May. A total of 5,255 hours were flown in operations in June, as against 6,092 hours flown in May and 7,596 hours flown in April. Operational flying was that which was accomplished by tactical units in individual or unit training and flights made on tactical type missions. A decrease occurred in flying time for administrative purposes, with 2,523 hours flown in June compared to 4,820 hours flown in March. A reduction of proficiency flying time was indicated in June, when 2,391 hours were

flown against 2,787 hours flown in March. Proficiency flying was done by air crew personnel of other than tactical units for the purpose of maintaining technical and flying proficiency. Transport time flown showed an uptrend in June, with 2,575 hours flown, reflecting the beginning of the Berlin air lift operations. Transport flying was that done for the purpose of ferrying personnel and air freight on a regular schedule or special mission basis. (13)

c. Distances Covered. The Berlin air lift caused an upward trend to 69,842 air miles flown in June, compared to 39,842 air miles in May, and 56,076 air miles in April. Cargo traffic increased considerably in April, with 1,189.5 tons being flown, against 198.2 tons flown in March. Following a decrease to 916.2 tons flown in May, the trend reversed sharply to 1,444.3 tons flown in June. Mail cargo tonnage also jumped from 2.3 tons flown in March to 230.6 tons in April, 204.6 tons in May, and 107 tons in June. The June increase in the cargo figures reflected the scheduled and special mission flights in and out of Berlin. (14)

d. Early Operations to Berlin. From 26 June 1948 until 30 June, a total of 1,713 tons of supplies were lifted to Berlin from the air bases at Rhein-Main and Wiesbaden. During this six-day period, 2,680 hours were flown and 651

flights accomplished to Berlin in C-54 and C-47 aircraft from Rhein-Main Air Base, and by C-47 aircraft from Wiesbaden Air Base. (15)

e. Passenger Service. Passenger traffic of a non-revenue nature handled by USAFE air transport service increased to 4,395 passengers in April, dropped to 1,649 passengers in May and jumped to 5,772 passengers in June, resulting from special mission flights in and out of Berlin. The number of revenue-producing passengers carried in April totaled 87 persons, with 70 persons in May, and 148 persons in June. (16)

The USAFE air safety program aided in keeping aircraft accidents at a relatively low level. Major aircraft accidents numbered seven in April, three in May, and six in June. There were two minor accidents in April, two in May, and one in June. (17)

7. Jet Fighter Aircraft.

USAFE Headquarters announced in June that 16 P-80 jet aircraft of the 56th Fighter Group stationed at Selfridge Field, Michigan, would visit the European Command during July. The aircraft were scheduled to arrive at Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base after a two-day stop-over in England, and were to return to the United States after a two-week visit in Germany. (18)

In June, USAFE revealed that the 36th Fighter Group (Jet) was to be transferred from the Canal Zone to the European Command.

The group was to be moved from Panama to Europe by water transport by 12 August. The aircraft were to be shipped to Glasgow, Scotland, and reassembled at Renfrew Airfield, after which they were to be flown to Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base. Personnel and equipment for reassembly were to accompany the transports. Ground personnel, equipment, and supplies were to be shipped aboard two Army transports and disembarked at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. (19)

8. Air Aid to Turkey.

In the first half of 1948, USAFE transferred 200 P-47 fighter aircraft to the Turkish Government under the United States program for military aid to European countries. The Chief of the Turkish General Staff and nine Turkish staff officers visited USAFE Headquarters in Wiesbaden on 22 June 1948 for an inspection of USAFE installations. A fighter group demonstration was staged for the visitors during an inspection of B-29 bomber aircraft at Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base. The Turkish officers were flown in a C-54 aircraft from Istanbul, Turkey, to the U.S. Zone of Germany and were returned to Turkey on 27 June. (20)

9. Combined Air Exercises.

USAFE Headquarters made arrangements with French authorities for a joint air exercise with the French Air Force held in mid-June. Two French Air Force squadrons participated

in air maneuvers with two squadrons of the 86th Fighter Group from Neubiberg Air Base and one B-29 bomber squadron from Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base. (21)

10. Tripoli Air Base.

The air base at Tripoli, Libya, was redesignated Wheelus Field and transferred to the Air Transport Command on 1 June 1948. Representatives from the Military Air Transport Service complimented USAFE Headquarters for having done a thorough job in reactivating and rebuilding the African base, providing adequate supplies and competent Air Force personnel. (22)

11. USAFE Reduction Plan.

Until the beginning of the Berlin Air Lift Operation on 26 June, and the establishment of the Wing Base Plan on 1 July 1948, USAFE was chiefly concerned with the planned reduction program of the Air Forces within the Theater which was to reduce to a minimum the Air support necessary to aid the U.S. Constabulary. The technical school at Nellingen and the Bad Wiessee Supply School were closed out and a number of installations discontinued. On-the-job training was continued in depot installations to aid the disposal of surplus property and the maintenance of supply activities at remaining installations. Training objectives were designed to raise to the highest possible level the operational effi-

ciency of those units which had been designated to remain in the Theater, and to supervise training accomplishments in line with the revised mission of these units. Prior to the change in the world political situation and the Berlin situation, USAFE had planned the following reduction program: (23)

a. To reduce the troop basis as of 1 July 1948 to an occupational Air Force of approximately 12,838 military personnel exclusive of a close-out force, and any engineer units necessary to maintain permanent bases.

b. USAFE was to be composed of an Air Force headquarters, one fighter group of three squadrons, one photo reconnaissance squadron, two troop carrier groups, three tactical control squadrons, one air depot group, three air service groups, and supporting units.

c. This reduction, with the exception of final property disposal, was to be accomplished on or before 30 June 1948.

d. All surplus property was to be inventoried, examined and declared surplus to OFLC by 1 January 1948; the aircraft reserve and a 3 June 1951 level of available Air Force technical supplies were to be retained..

e. USAFE permanent installations were to be located at Wiesbaden, Tempelhof, Erding, Landsberg, Fürstenfeldbruck, Neubiberg, Kaufbeuren, Rhein-Main, Giebelstadt (air strip, control tower, and taxi-ways only), and Hassani Airfield, Athens, Greece. Tulln Air Base was to be retained until 90

days after ratification of the Austrian treaty.

f. Engineering efforts were to be limited to exempted air installations maintenance and construction, and access road maintenance and construction.

g. Requirements for civilian personnel were to be reduced progressively as installations were vacated and returned to EUCOM control.

12. Establishment of Unit Alert Status.

Various stages of alert status were established by USAFE Headquarters on 14 April 1948 to be used when units or installations were alerted for any cause. An "available status" required air crews to be at their normal place of duty, in barracks or quarters, or such other place as made them available for briefing and take-off in any period designated by USAFE Headquarters. Ground echelon personnel were to be on call and available within a designated period. A "readiness status" required all air crews to be standing by and available at the operations offices and all flyable aircraft to be in readiness for take-off within one hour. Ground echelon personnel and the remainder of the air echelon personnel not assigned to air crews were to stand by for instructions. The "stations status" required that all crews be briefed and in the vicinity of their aircraft and standing by for take-off within 15 minutes. The remainder of the air and ground echelon personnel were to await instructions under the readiness status. (24)

13. Commanders Conference.

On 28 April 1948, commanders of USAFE installations met at USAFE Headquarters. At a long session they discussed intelligence plans, operations, logistics, and administration. Col. Jack Roberts, Commanding Officer of the European Wing (Provisional), Atlantic Division, Air Transport Command, discussed the functions of his organization in its relationship with USAFE. Lt. Col. D. N. Smith gave a talk concerning the new comptroller functions of the command. (25)

14. Officers Training School.

A school center was established at USAFE Headquarters on 23 April 1948 to instruct officers in an interim training program of four weeks duration. Approximately 90 officers were selected for the initial course, and new courses of instruction to accommodate 45 students were scheduled for every second week. The Commanding Officer of the 7778th USAFE School Squadron was responsible for the operation and management of the school center. (26)

15. Civil Aviation Policy.

a. Policies. On 14 May 1948, EUCOM Headquarters issued a directive which reorganized the Command functions relating to civil aviation. The Commander in Chief established the European Aviation Planning and Coordinating Committee (EAPCC) under the general supervision of the Commanding General, USAFE.

This committee was to coordinate policies with EUCOM agencies. Its chairman was a member of USAFE Headquarters in Wiesbaden, while the Commanding General, USAFE, provided administrative services and logistical support. The committee surveyed civil aviation policies and programs within EUCOM agencies; recommended projects; determined the civil aviation facilities and services required in U.S. areas of control to meet International Civil Air Organization (ICAO) requirements; monitored programs and projects; coordinated all ICAO matters; maintained liaison with United States air attaches and missions in Europe; and consolidated and maintained files on United States aviation policies. (27)

b. Assignment of Functions. Certain functions and responsibilities were assigned to EUCOM, USAFE, OMGUS, and the Office of the U.S. Political Advisor. The responsibilities of USAFE were as follows: (28)

(1) To invoke United States policy in the event of unauthorized flights, either military or civil, into and over the United States areas of control in Germany.

(2) To promulgate rules and promote safety in military and civil aircraft operations in the United States areas of control in Europe.

(3) To act on flight clearance requests by foreign military aircraft, involving the United States areas of control in Germany; and to coordinate with U.S. Forces, Austria, on such flights involving both Austria and Germany.

(4) To notify EAPCC of anticipated changes in the status of military aeronautical facilities or services of interest to civil air operation.

(5) To establish, operate, and maintain military and civil aeronautical facilities in accordance with Air Force regulations and ICAO standards and recommended practices.

(6) To organize and operate the Search and Rescue Organization to meet Air Force requirements and United States commitments to ICAO.

(7) To be responsible for security, including immigration quarantine, and customs inspections at the airport of entry under jurisdiction.

16. USAFE Responsibilities and Activities.

a. USAFE provided facilities for commercial air carriers. Communications and navigational aids in the U.S. Zones included control towers, radio beacons, teletype networks, weather stations, radio ranges, and ground control approach (GCA) facilities. Tactical units were equipped with fighter and reconnaissance aircraft and maintained in a state of readiness by continuous training. Air training included long range navigational flights by fighter aircraft with simulated escort and interception as well as bombing and gunnery training. The B-29 rotation program continued during the second quarter with squadrons making regular flights from

the United States to the European Command to train crews on long range missions. Troop carrier units received training. A number of transport aircraft carried personnel and supplies between cities in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. Training was continuous with all units conducting on-the-job training. Special schools were operated for supply personnel, radio operators, and GCA mechanics. A refresher school for officers was conducted in Wiesbaden, which was attended by the majority of USAFE officers during their tour of duty in the theater. A special flight planning course was provided for flying personnel, in addition to military courses. A Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) course, patterned after CAA training in the United States, was given to engine mechanics at USAFE air bases.

b. Surplus. After the war, enormous stocks of surplus and excess Air Force equipment and materiel were scattered in many European countries. Most of this equipment later was concentrated at the Erding Air Depot where it could be examined, classified, and disposed of to the best advantage. This project was a continuing process which saved large sums for the Air Forces and the American taxpayer. In a four-month period these activities had netted \$16,000,000 over the cost of operating the depot, including military and civilian payrolls. In April, the movement of depot shops from Oberpfaffenhofen Air Depot to Erding Air Depot was completed. Many of the difficulties which had confronted USAFE were expected

to be removed by the location of maintenance facilities at one depot, rather than the operation of separate maintenance and supply depots. As the supply center for all Air Force units in Europe, Erding Air Depot disposed of considerable amounts of surplus equipment to other nations through the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC). USAFE made certain scrap and salvage materials available to the Germans for rebuilding their industries and agriculture. Scrap steel and aluminum went into industrial uses and explosives were converted into fertilizer. Surplus planes were either stored, flown to the United States, scrapped for parts, or sold. Aircraft which were sold to European countries were withdrawn from storage and put in flyable condition before being transferred to OFLC. USAFE was responsible for maintaining major repairs and inspections on aircraft used by United States air and military attaches stationed in Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East.

c. Rearmament. USAFE assisted the United States program for the rearmament of friendly European powers by furnishing aircraft, supplies, and training personnel. It supported the United States military missions in Greece and Turkey. It cooperated with other members of the United Nations in an effort to maintain cordial relations and mutual understanding.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, USAFE, History, 1-30 Apr 48; 1-30 Jun 48; Organizational Chart, Hq, USAFE, 1 Jun 48.
2. GO 31, Hq, USAFE, 27 Apr 48.
3. GO 23, Hq, 5th Weather Group, 31 May 48.
4. Hq, USAFE, History, 1-30 Apr 48; 1-31 May 48, p 4; GO 43, Hq, USAFE, 8 Jun 48; GO 44, Hq, USAFE, 9 Jun 48; Cable WARX 98821, 2 Apr 48, CSAF to USAFE; Cable 191315Z, 20 Apr 48, Rhein-Main to USAFE.
5. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, 30 Jun 48.
6. Hq, USAFE, Roster of Key Officers, 30 Jun 48.
7. Hq, USAFE, History, 1-30 Apr 48, Appendix XXXIV. Lt Gen Curtis E. LeMay, "Post-War Program, US Air Forces in Europe," Army-Navy Journal, Wash, DC, 19 Jun 48; Hq, USAFE, History, 1-30 Apr 48, Sec III E, p 4.
8. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, 30 Jun 48, p 80.
9. Ibid, p 81.
10. Interview with Brig Gen A. W. Kissner, C/S, Hq, USAFE, 13 Jul 48.
11. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 29 Jun 48, subj: "Designation as Project Commander."
12. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, 1-30 Jun 48, p 83.
13. Ibid, p 84.
14. Ibid, p 86.
15. Ibid, p 87.
16. Ibid, p 86.
17. Ibid, p 85.
18. Interview with Brig Gen A. W. Kissner, C/S, Hq, USAFE, 14 Jun 48.

19. Ibid, 13 July 48; Hq, USAFE, History, 1-30 Jun 48, Sec E, p 5.

20. Interview with Brig Gen A. W. Kissner, C/S, Hq, USAFE, 14 Jun 48.

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.

23. Hq, USAFE, History, 1-30 Apr 48, Sec F, pp 1-3.

24. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 14 Apr 48, file 55-12, subj: "Stages of Alert Status."

25. Interview with Brig Gen A. W. Kissner, C/S, Hq, USAFE, 30 Apr 48.

26. Reg No 50-14, Hq, USAFE, 23 Apr 48, subj: "Training."

27. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Office of the Commander in Chief, 23 Apr 48, file AG 360 (AD), subj: "Establishment of European Aviation Planning and Coordination Committee"; GO 47 Hq, EUCOM, 14 May 48.

28. GO 47, Hq, EUCOM, 14 May 48.

Chapter XXXIX

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

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

Chapter XXXIX

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

1. Currency Reform in Western Germany and Its Effect
Upon the Military Forces.

a. Introduction of the new Currency. On 20 June 1948 the western occupying powers, in a concerted move, rendered practically valueless in their zones the depreciated currency in circulation known as the reichmark, and introduced a new currency, known as the deutschemark, the exchange value of which was declared to be thirty cents in American currency. The currency reform transformed the entire economy in the western zones and profoundly affected the whole structure of procurement costs, payrolls, Germans and displaced persons employed by the Army, and availability of goods and labor. Adjustments were necessary in retail prices of goods and

services where German labor was a significant element in cost, such as post exchange goods and recreational facilities. Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder, EUCOM Deputy Chief of Staff, summarized the impact of the currency reform on EUCOM domestic economy by suggesting as a rule-of-thumb that the payroll costs of resident employees would approximately double, but that the work that they did would also double, keeping ultimate cost unchanged. (1) This, of course, was intended only as a rough statement of a goal to be aimed at, but it indicated the scale of readjustment made necessary by the currency re-valuation.

b. Delivery. The actual handling of the new currency and its distribution to financial agencies authorized to effect the exchange of new currency for old was done under the protection of EUCOM troops. (2) At each military post, facilities were set up for exchanging the currency of displaced persons. (3) Army finance offices set machinery for exchanging legally acquired currency in the hands of members of the occupation forces, and for selling new currency for dollars upon demand. Each person in possession of a post exchange ration card was permitted to purchase up to 45 deutschemarks at the special rate of 10 cents a mark, all further purchases being fixed at the rate of 30 cents a mark. (4)

c. Planning. Preparation for the currency reform

required much cooperative planning at high levels between EUCOM and OMGUS. Legal and financial experts of both organizations had to reach concurrence on numberless details, and all negotiations had to be conducted in complete secrecy because a leak of information might furnish unscrupulous financial operators with unfair advantages or opportunities for fraud.

2. Czechoslovak Refugees.

As a result of the Communist seizure of power in Czechoslovakia in February, American authorities in Germany were confronted with an unexpected aggravation of the general problem of refugees and displaced persons. In March and April hundreds of anticommunist Czechoslovaks filtered through the frontier into the U.S. Zone of Germany. (5)

Legally, these persons were unauthorized entrants, but it was felt that they must be accorded a special status and not denied asylum. The question of responsibility for their care was acute. Complex negotiations were carried on between EUCOM and OMGUS as well as between EUCOM and PCIRO in dealing with this problem. (6) OMGUS directed the German authorities to provide food and shelter for the Czechoslovak refugees through their existing refugee installations.

3. Strikes in Germany.

At a EUCOM weekly staff conference in April,

instructions were issued covering any possible emergency arising from strikes in Western Germany. Post commanders were authorized to take such immediate measures as might be required for the maintenance of law and order, but it was emphasized that general policies in dealing with such strikes were the responsibility of OMGUS. Post commanders were instructed to report any threatened strike to the manpower officer of the Land Military Government Office and be guided by its decisions in action to be taken. Areas of responsibility between EUCOM and OMGUS were thus more clearly defined. (7)

4. Conspiracy to Procure Illegal Entry into the United States.

A report of Army investigators supplied evidence of the existence of a widespread conspiracy among displaced and stateless persons to procure entry into the United States through fraudulent documents. OMGUS was requested by the Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, to prosecute persons against whom evidence was assembled. Cooperative effort by American consulates, EUCOM, and Military Government was necessary to deal with this situation where authority and responsibility were divided. (8)

5. Travel Documents for Displaced Persons.

In January an agreement was reached between the Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, and the Combined Travel Board,

OMGUS, providing a simplified procedure for issuing travel authorizations to displaced persons leaving Germany for resettlement. Apprehension was felt by authorities in Washington that the agreed procedure was still too cumbersome and might clog the machinery when large numbers of displaced persons were scheduled to leave Germany under the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act, passage of which was soon expected.⁽⁹⁾

6. Soviet-Licensed Publications.

As a countermeasure to persistent interference in the Soviet zone with the free circulation of publications licensed in the U.S. Zone, the Information Control Division, OMGUS, decided in May to prohibit entry into the U.S. Zone of Soviet-licensed publications, pending a firm commitment by the Soviet authorities backed by tangible evidence of good faith that they would observe previous quadripartite agreements providing for free exchange of publications.⁽¹⁰⁾ The enforcement of this OMGUS order in displaced persons centers devolved through EUCOM upon local post commanders. To maintain the established policy that displaced persons were to have free access to news and information of repatriation conditions, it was pointed out to post commanders by the Civil Affairs Division that the importation and distribution to displaced persons of publications originating in their

former homelands was to continue. (11) On this occasion the
OMGUS ban on Soviet-licensed publications remained in effect
only a few days, as the Soviet authorities gave the Infor-
mation Control Division satisfactory assurances that American-
licensed publications would be allowed to circulate in the
Soviet Zone. (12) The incident was significant, however, in
that it showed the complex ramifications and repercussions
of an order issued by OMGUS within its own field of responsi-
bility, not directly affecting any EUCOM matter, yet actually
requiring careful handling by EUCOM officials to avoid serious
damage to high level objectives.

7. Redesignation of Berlin Command as Berlin Military
Post.

A significant change effective on 1 May 1948 was
made in the organization of the housekeeping and administra-
tive functions in the U.S. Sector of Berlin. Berlin Command,
previously directly supervised by OMGUS, was redesignated
Berlin Military Post and made responsible, like other mili-
tary posts to EUCOM Headquarters. This relieved OMGUS of
the burden of routine management functions in the Berlin
area, and brought the Berlin military organization into the
regular scheme prevailing in the U.S. Zone. (13)

8. Deportation of Certain Categories of Prisoners.

The involved legal problems of administering the

occupied zone were illustrated by the difficulties of dealing with certain classes of prisoners. These were United States citizens, not members of the occupation forces in any capacity, and hence not subject to court-martial under the Articles of War, who were convicted by military government courts of illegal entry into Germany or other violation of military government law not punishable under German law. Such persons were sentenced to serve terms of confinement in U.S. Army stockades. Upon completion of their terms of imprisonment it was obviously desirable that they be deported from Germany, yet no regular machinery for accomplishing this had been established. In May 1948, a specific case involving two such prisoners was adjusted by ad hoc discussions between EUCOM and OMGUS and it was decided to pattern a future standing operating procedure upon the same model. No less than 30 days before the scheduled date of release of such prisoner, stockade authorities were instructed to notify the appropriate Land Military Government Office, which in turn, would authorize deportation under Army escort on travel orders issued by the Adjutant General, EUCOM.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 25, 22 Jun 48, par 2.
2. Ibid, par 17.
3. Ibid, par 21.
4. Stars and Stripes, 19 Jun 48, p 3.
5. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 12, 23 Mar 48, par 9; No 14, 7 Apr 48, par 8.
6. Ibid, No 20, 18 May 48, par 11.
7. Ibid, No 14, 7 Apr 48, par 2.
8. Ibid, No 15, 13 Apr 48, par 32.
9. Ibid, No 18, 4 May 48, par 26.
10. Cable, CC-4348, 18 May 48, OMGUS to EUCOM.
11. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 21, 25 May 48, par 25; Stars and Stripes, 20 May 48, p 1.
12. Stars and Stripes, 29 May 48, p 1.
13. GO 28, EUCOM, 17 Mar 48; GO 29, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48, par 2h.
14. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 23, 8 Jun 48, par 5.

Chapter XL

RELATIONS WITH U.S. FORCES, AUSTRIA

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**

AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command.*

Chapter XL

RELATIONS WITH U.S. FORCES, AUSTRIA

1. Planning for the Supply of Vienna by Air.

a. Restrictions on Travel. Early in April, relations on technical matters between the American and Soviet authorities in Vienna began to deteriorate. This led to the fear that conditions similar to those in Berlin might arise. On 2 April, Soviet Deputy Commander Zheltov threatened to stop Americans from entering the Soviet Zone of Austria outside of Vienna, and to halt traffic across the Soviet Zone to Prague. (1) General Keyes did not believe that these threats were related to the Berlin situation, but that they were a form of retaliation for the American refusal on 4 March to extend the stay of the Soviet Repatriation Mission in the U.S. Zone of Germany. (2) On 13 April, it seemed that Soviet authorities were moving to carry out their threats,

when a road block was set up on the Vienna-Linz highway at Saint Poelten. (3) Two days later, a second road block was established where the passes and identification papers of Americans were examined. No effort was made to turn back those whose papers were in order, but all others were refused permission to pass. (4) At the same time, the recurrent rumors that all Soviet dependents were to be evacuated from Austria appeared again, this time with 20 May as the date for their removal. (5)

b. Preparation of the Plan. In view of these actions, and with Berlin already being supplied by air, General Huebner advised the Commanding General, USFA, that the same method of supply might become necessary for Vienna and asked that USFA prepare immediately a plan for such supply. (6) General Huebner also directed the Commanding General, USFA, to build up and maintain a 120-day supply in Vienna as a reserve for the period of negotiation which would precede the inauguration of an air lift. (7) On 4 May General Keyes advised EUCOM of the levels of supply on hand and the increases which would be necessary in building a 120-day reserve. General Keyes stated that much construction would be necessary to make Austrian airfields capable of receiving C-47 aircraft, and he advised that engineer equipment and supplies be brought into Vienna in advance. As alternative to the use of C-47

aircraft, he suggested the dropping of supplies by parachute and, if a protected area of the Danube could be obtained, the hauling of supplies by amphibious aircraft. He also proposed that aviation engineers from USAFE visit Vienna to study possible sites. USFA estimated that the delivery of 37 3/4 tons daily would be necessary for the support of the American community in Vienna. USFA notified EUCOM that a separate study on evacuation of Americans and their effects by air was in preparation. (8) On 10 May, Maj. Alvin Spees and Maj. Tom Stewart of USAFE were sent to USFA to render technical advice on these matters. At the end of the period under review, the results of their investigations were not known. (9)

2. Return of Resettled Displaced Persons.

The problems raised by the unauthorized return of displaced persons for whom new homes had been found in other countries were studied in USFA Headquarters. In an effort to prevent the return of dissatisfied or rejected displaced persons who had been resettled elsewhere, USFA asked the Department of the Army for a firm declaration of policy. EUCOM supported USFA's demand and asked that the Department of the Army make its decision applicable as well to the U.S. Zone of Germany. Agreements negotiated by PCIRO, in effect at the time of the request to the Department of the

Army, permitted the return of certain classes of persons resettled in the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and France. EUCOM took the position, along with USFA, that these agreements should be renegotiated to prevent return except in case the immigrants were a real threat to security or were suffering from communicable diseases contracted prior to resettlement. The Department of the Army advised both headquarters that the matter was being considered. No decision was announced before the end of the period under review. (10)

3. Reorganization of Security Forces of USFA.

In accordance with a request of General Huebner that units of the 1st Infantry Division be relieved of all external guard commitments so as to be free for training, USFA relieved the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, of such duties on 27 April and arranged with the burgermeister of Vienna for a training area large enough to permit small unit training. (11) As part of the program for the assembly of 1st Infantry Division units under control of the parent unit, EUCOM ordered USFA to organize the 350th Infantry Regiment, newly authorized as part of the Occupational Troop Basis of the European Command, and at the same time to move the 16th Infantry without personnel and equipment to Frankfurt, Germany. (12) Since the new regiment was to have an authorized strength of 2,074 while the portions of the 16th

Infantry assigned to USFA had an authorized strength of 2,029, USFA stood to lose non-Table of Organization authorizations for 4 officers and 41 enlisted men, which, USFA said, it could not afford. USFA therefore requested that it be authorized to organize the new 350th Infantry without the (13) medical detachment, transportation platoon, and chaplain. EUCOM forwarded this request to Washington with its recommendation for approval. (14)

4. Reduction of Civilian Personnel.

EUCOM forwarded to USFA the Department of the Army's advice that funds would be available during the fiscal year of 1949 for employment of not more than 5,000 Austrian civilians. EUCOM expected that USFA would appeal this ruling to the Department of the Army, but believed that rigid personnel cuts in USFA would be necessary. (15) The number of Austrian civilians employed by USFA, all of whom were paid from appropriated funds, remained constant at the figure of (16) about 9,050 during the months under review.

5. Training of Austrian Meteorological Observers in Germany.

In January 1948 the United States element of the quadripartite air section of the Allied authority for Austria urged that a quadripartite invitation be issued to the Austrian Government to participate in a meteorological

training program. The Soviet element, however, at first procrastinated and later opposed the idea. The French and British elements agreed to the need for an improved weather service. After all possibilities of quadripartite action had been explored, the United States, which was convinced that a need existed in the U.S. Zone of Austria for improved meteorological service to meet its own needs, decided to act unilaterally. On 17 June 1948, six Austrian weather forecasters left Vienna by air for Bad Kissingen, Germany, where they attended a 13-week course at the OMGUS Meteorological School. Plans were being made to open an observers' school, either in Vienna or in the U.S. Zone of Austria. In the meantime the Soviet element protested that sending Austrian meteorologists to Germany violated established procedure and asked for another quadripartite discussion. (17)

FOOTNOTES

1. Cable, P-1499, 2 Apr 48, from USFA sgd Keyes to Hq, Dept of the Army.
2. Ibid.
3. Cable, P-1554, 13 Apr 48, from USFA sgd Keyes to Hq, Dept of the Army.
4. Cable, P-1570, 15 Apr 48, from USFA sgd Keyes to Hq, Dept of the Army.
5. Cable, P-1554, 13 Apr 48, from USFA sgd Keyes to Hq, Dept of the Army.
6. Cable, SX-4084, 13 Apr 48, from EUCOM sgd Huebner to USFA.
7. Cable, SX-4127, 13 Apr 48, from EUCOM to USFA.
8. Cable, P-1713, 4 May 48, from USFA sgd Keyes to EUCOM.
9. Cable, UAX-8082, 10 May 48, from USAFE to EUCOM.
10. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, 11 May 48, par 19.
11. USFA, Hq Comd, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 90.
12. Cable, S-3700, 14 May 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CG, USFA.
13. Cable, P-1886, 28 May 48, USFA sgd Keyes to EUCOM.
14. Cable, SX-4383, 27 May 48, EUCOM (Rear) sgd Huebner to C of S, USA, for Dir, Plans and Opr.
15. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 26, 29 Jun 48, par 12b.
16. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Feb-Jun 48.
17. Hq, USFA, Air Division, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 79.

