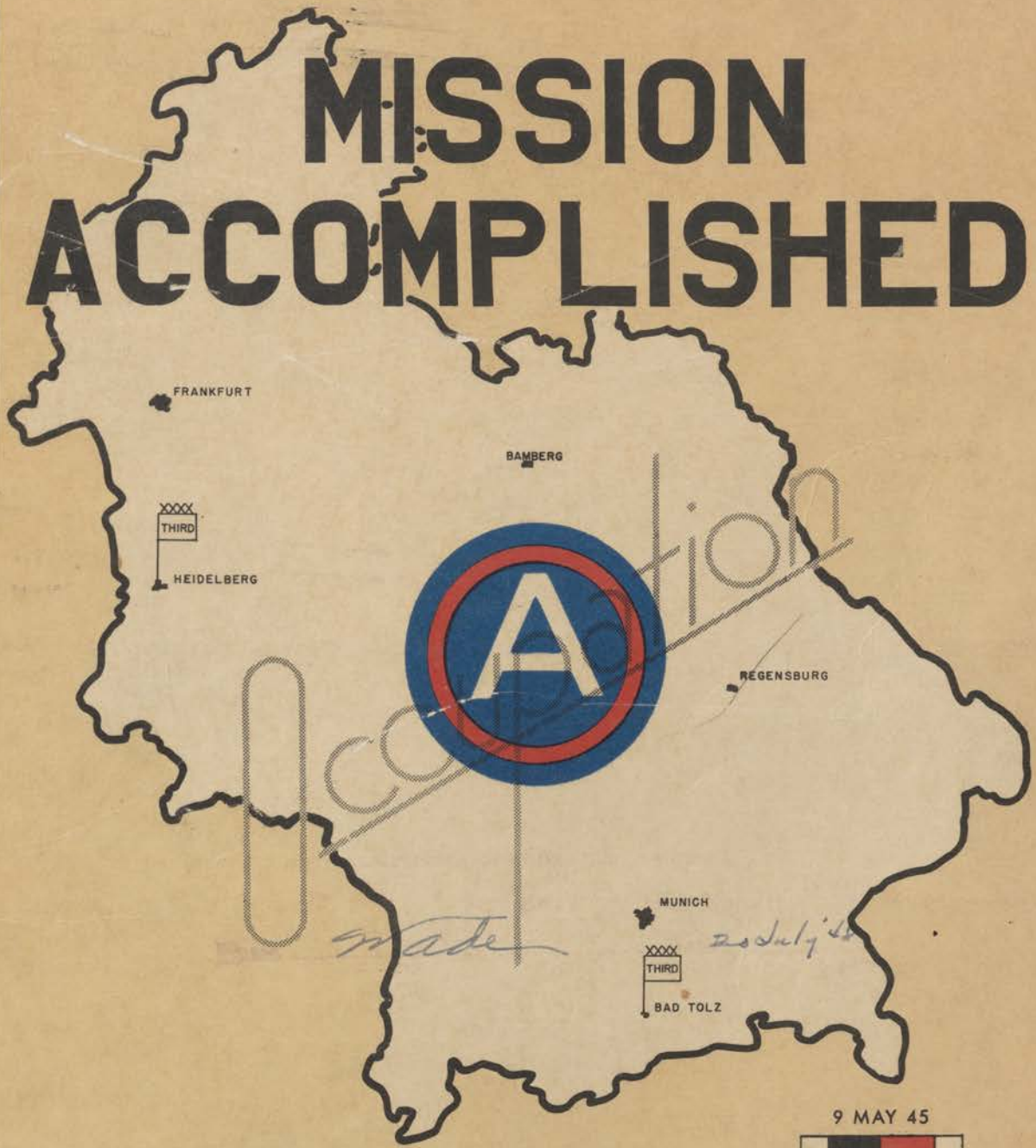


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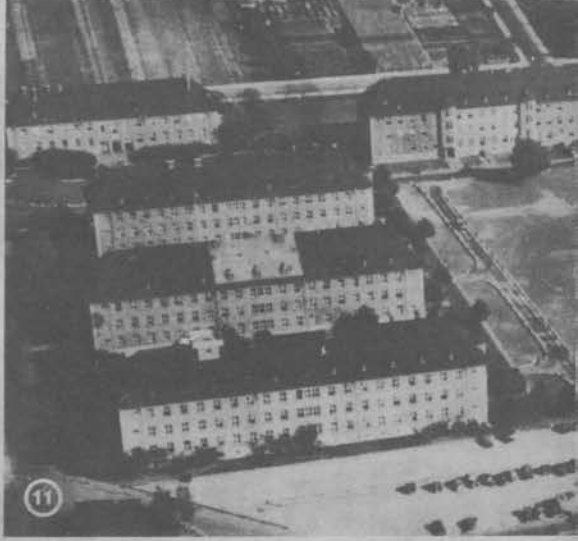
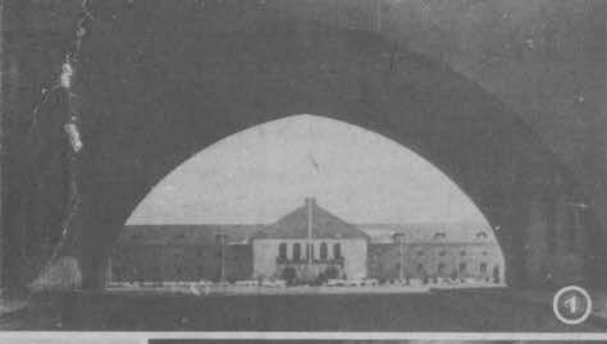
9 MAY 45



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MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

*THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
OCCUPATION OF GERMANY*



9 MAY 1945 — 15 FEB 1947

FOR PERSONAL USE ONLY



GENERAL GEORGES S. PATTON, JR.
COMMANDING GENERAL, THIRD U S ARMY
JANUARY 1944 TO OCTOBER 1945



LT. GENERAL LUCIEN K. TRUSCOTT, JR.
COMMANDING GENERAL, THIRD U S ARMY
OCTOBER 1945 TO APRIL 1946



LIEUTENANT GENERAL GEOFFREY KEYES
COMMANDING GENERAL, THIRD U S ARMY
APRIL 1946 TO JAN 1947



MAJOR GENERAL ERNEST N. HARMON
COMMANDING GENERAL, THIRD U S ARMY
JANUARY 1947 TO FEBRUARY 1947

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Photos by Third Army Signal Photo

FINAL PERIODIC REPORT
081200 B MAY 45 to 090001 B MAY 45

Headquarters Third U S Army



XXXXX
THIRD



G-3 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 081200B May 45
To : 090001B May 45
HQ THIRD US ARMY
APO 403, ETO
090001B May 45

No 332

Maps: 1/250,000, GSGS 4346, sheets K51, L50, L51, M49, M50, M51, N48, N49, N50, N51, O49.

1. OUR FRONT LINE: No change.
2. LOCATION OF TROOPS: No change.
3. INFORMATION OF ADJACENT UNITS AND SUPPORTING TROOPS:
Ninth US Army: VIII Corps maintained positions.
Seventh US Army: XV Corps maintained positions.
4. WEATHER AND VISIBILITY:
Clear and warm with high scattered clouds. Visibility excellent.
5. OUR OPERATIONS FOR THE PERIOD:
 - a. Third US Army — 70th Inf Div and 474th Inf Regt (Sep) continued to police assigned areas.
 - b. III Corps — 4th Inf Div closed into area east of NURNBERG wO4100. 99th Inf Div continued movement to new area with 395th Inf closed vicinity NEUSTADT AD SAALE wN7794. 14th Armd Div remained in assembly areas. 14th Cav Gp enroute to NURNBERG area wit 32d Cav Rcn Sq closed near ERLANGEN wO3616.
 - c. V Corps — 1st Inf Div (CCA 9th Armd Div attached) maintained positions and contact with VIII Corps on the north. Took large numbers of prisoners from the German XII Corps which surrendered during the period. 2d Inf Div maintained positions vicinity PILSEN xL0642. 97th Inf Div maintained positions north of PILSEN. 9th Armd Div (less CCA) remained assembled. 16th Armd Div continued to protect city of PILSEN. 102d Cav Gp — 102d Cav Sq closed at PILSEN. 38th Cav Sq and attachments remained assembled vicinity AS wP1789.
 - d. XII Corps — 5th Inf Div, 26th Inf Div, 90th Inf Div, 4th Armd Div, 11th Armd Div and 2d Cav Gp maintained positions. Patrols from 41st Cav Rcn Sq (11th Armd Div) contacted elements of Russian Army vicinity xW1473 at 1550B.
 - e. XX Corps — 65th and 71st Inf Divs maintained positions along ENNS RIVER and processed many prisoners of war from the German Army Group South. Withdrew patrols to west of ENNS RIVER. Elements of 65th Inf Div made contact with Russian 7th Prcht Div vicinity STRENGBERG xW1372 at 1845B. 80th Inf Div captured and provided guard for HUNGARIAN treasury of gold and jewels vicinity SPITAL AM PYHRN xV9517. 13th Armd Div remained assembled vicinity TANN xZ8281. 3d Cav Gp maintained positions along Corps south flank and administered captured concentration camp at EBENSEE xV5230.
6. COMBAT EFFICIENCY: Excellent.
7. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS:

The unconditional surrender of all German armed forces at 090001B May 1945 brings to an end the long and victorious march of the Allied Armies which carried Third US Army through FRANCE, BELGIUM, LUXEMBURG and GERMANY into CZECHOSLOVAKIA and AUSTRIA. During this last period of the operation contact was made with Russian forces south of the DANUBE RIVER near STRENGBERG. All divisions processed thousands of German prisoners and prepared to take over occupational duties in assigned areas.

/s/ H. G. Maddox
/t/ H. G. MADDOX
Brigadier General, GSC
AC of S, G-3

1 Incl.

DISTRIBUTION:

"A" plus 60 to G-3	Corps (10ea)
Twelfth Army Group (5)	XIX TAC (3)
First US Army (3)	Divisions (6 ea)
Seventh US Army (3)	38th AAA Brig (3)
Ninth US Army (3)	1st TD Brig (3)
Fifteenth US Army (3)	474th Inf Regt (6)

CHAPTER I

TRANSITION

"A representative of the German High Command signed the unconditional surrender of all German land, sea, and air forces in Europe to the Allied Expeditionary Force and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command at 0141 Hours, Central European Time, 7 May, under which all forces will cease active operations at 0001 Hours 9 May.

Effective immediately all offensive operations by Allied Expeditionary Forces will cease and troops will remain in present positions. Moves involved in occupational duties will continue. Due to difficulties of communication there may be some delay in similar orders reaching enemy troops so full defensive precautions will be taken."

This simple but epoch marking directive, emanating from Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force, marked the end of hostilities in the European Theater of Operations. VE DAY, or Victory in Europe Day, was officially announced on 9 May 1945. The costly and seemingly interminable struggle had been brought to a victorious conclusion. In bringing success to Allied arms the fighting men of the Third United States Army played a vital and brilliant role in smashing the once powerful German juggernaut. In forcing the capitulation of the gray-green legions that had overrun and terrorized Europe, the Third United States Army had essentially fulfilled its part in Operational Plan OVERLORD. The fighting phase was over, but there remained another role to be fulfilled. The magnificent accomplishment of arms was but a necessary prelude to a second phase of operations . . . Occupational Plan ECLIPSE was the aftermath of VE Day, and the Third United States Army was designated as an Army of Occupation.

ECLIPSE is the code name of a plan whose purpose it was to cover the planning and preparation for the immediate occupation of Germany incumbent upon its fall or capitulation to the Allied Forces. The plan called for two general phases by which this could be accomplished. The initial, or opening phase, had as its primary objective a rapid advance of Allied Forces into Germany and the seizure of previously stipulated strategic areas. In its second phase it required an expansion of the Armed Forces to bring under absolute control the entire area of occupation and then ultimately to effect a redistribution of the Allied Forces into their respective National Zones of Occupation. In accordance with this plan the Third United States Army was assigned the general mission of occupying the German State of Bavaria.

On the 24th of April 1945, the second draft of the Third Army Outline Plan for Operation ECLIPSE was issued and distributed. While this was termed a draft plan, it actually constituted an approved planning directive. In its broad aspects it called for Third Army to be ready to continue the advance eastward to establish a juncture

with Russian Forces and a subsequent withdrawal from the Russian Zone. The occupation of various areas in the Third Army Zone of Advance was to be undertaken until units present could be relieved, those sections of the German border within the area of responsibility were to be sealed off, and the United States Eastern Military District comprising the State of Bavaria was to be occupied, organized, and governed. The command of all forces employed in occupational duties within the District was to pass to the control of the Eastern Military District. Simultaneously, the Seventh United States Army was to be provided with replacements for those of its troops which were absorbed by the Third Army. Meanwhile preparations were to be made for the redeployment of units to other sectors.

In carrying out all operations within the Zone of Action, Army Group missions were to include such functions as the subduing of sporadic enemy resistance, the rounding up and disarming of all enemy forces, and the safeguarding of German War materials. The machinery of Military Government was to be set into motion through the creation of military districts. It was necessary to make adequate provisions in order to maintain and evacuate Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees, to administer enemy internee camps, and for the immediate relief and repatriation of United Nations displaced persons.

The original plans for Third Army participation in Operation ECLIPSE called for no specific time at which the change over from Operation OVERLORD could be clearly distinguished as apart from ECLIPSE. In the German areas progressively overrun by Allied Forces and behind the rear Corps areas, Operation ECLIPSE was tacitly assumed to have begun. Consequently the new operation preceded 9 May, and the changeover came about by an evolutionary course of action. With the advent of VE Day, Operation OVERLORD was essentially accomplished and the introduction (formal) of ECLIPSE to the military situation emphasized.

Several of the paramount problems confronting the Army can be briefly outlined as: (1) the taking up of occupational duties, (2) the speedy repatriation of thousands of Allied prisoners of war, (3) the disposition of many hundreds of thousands of displaced persons, (4) the colossal task of rounding up, disarming and processing of hundreds of thousands of members of the Wehrmacht who were wandering aimlessly about the country, and last, but not least, (5) the urgent necessity of redeploying many divisions and thousands of individuals . . . a staggering task even when considered in its simplest terms.

The gradual movement into appointed occupational areas proceeded without incident in conformity with the overall plan (Eclipse) except where current situations dictated certain temporary expedients. Organization improved with the occupation of designated zones, thereby assuring an orderly conduct of affairs. At the beginning of the month, thousands of Allied prisoners of war languished in camps overrun by the Third Army's lightning advance. By the end of May, through the speedy and effective efforts of Third Army, all American, British and French imprisoned personnel had been evacuated. In dealing with the Russian prisoners of war, whose numbers exceeded by far the other Allied prisoners, a great number had been evacuated and the machinery was set in high in order to expedite the evacuation of the remainder. In similar fashion, striking success was attained in the disposition of tremendous groups of displaced persons.

Because of the magnitude of the problem and its complex aspects, the machinery necessary to carry on the grouping, processing, and releasing of enemy prisoners of war to civilian status operated slowly in the initial phase, but it progressed more rapidly with every passing day. At the end of the month, well over a quarter million former members of the Reichswehr had been processed and returned to civilian life. Concurrently the problem of redeployment was undertaken in order that the weight of Allied arms in the Pacific might be augmented by additional fighting units from the European Theater of Operations. With its maze of problems in relation to individuals and units, the problem of redeployment was further complicated by the necessity of acting with speed in order to meet deadline dates, such dates often allowing but a short interval for preparation. Through the expedients of adequate processing and planning, men and units were redeployed swiftly and efficiently without any appreciable loss of time.

There was a potential danger spot in the area separating the Third and Fifteenth Army Groups. In moves designed to eliminate the potential trouble sector, the swift and powerful movements of units of the Third Army brought about a juncture with the Fifteenth Army and a clarification of the somewhat confused picture. By this decisive action, the United Nations demonstrated to the world that they were prepared to undertake any and all necessary preventive measures against any unilateral course of action by a power, or powers, designed to exploit the confused and chaotic situation by means of "Force Majeure".

In the days following VE Day no enemy activities were reported and a line was formed by the Corps with the III, XX, and XII located from west to east respectively with the V north of the XII and extending into Czechoslovakia. In accordance with instructions received from the Army Group Commander, Army Headquarters on 10 May directed the V, XII, and XX Corps to utilize all means to insure absolute control of their various areas and to strictly enforce the terms of unconditional surrender which had become effective the day before. Pursuant to these instructions from the Army Group Commander, various measures were at once undertaken. A few of these measures included the establishment of defended roadblocks covering all main avenues of approach leading into the Corps from the east, southeast and northeast; the erection of signposts well in advance of the defended checkpoints reading: "In compliance with the terms of surrender, German military personnel are forbidden to pass beyond this line," and the immediate halting of all troops in order to deny them entrance through the line. In order to achieve the maximum result from the latter order, the use of minor demolitions as deemed necessary was authorized by higher headquarters.

This problem presented grave difficulties in view of the lamentable fact that hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of persons, in which both civilian and military categories blended together almost imperceptibly, were fleeing westward in the hopes of gaining entrance into the devastated Reich.

The stratagem throughout the month called for moves and counter-moves whose purpose it was to bring about the occupation of established and previously designated occupational zones. The overall pattern was in conformity with the master plan ECLIPSE and the moves were designed to meet all exigencies of the situation. On 18 May, the Commanding General of the Twelfth Army Group stipulated a number of orders and directions to govern the scope and nature of occupational moves in the

future. At a later date, Russian forces were committed to relieve our forward units in the Soviet zone of occupation in Austria. In the other sectors of Austria which passed under American jurisdiction, the 15th Army Group would eventually take over the areas then occupied by the 12th Army Group. For the immediate present the 12th Army Group was instructed to establish firm contact with both Russian troops and those of the 15th Army Group and to occupy, organize, and govern those sectors of Germany and Austria under its control. It was also announced that the 21st Army Group would slowly assume command from the 12th Army Group, from east to west, and those areas currently held by the 12th Army Group in the British occupation zone and in the adjacent Russian zone.

The Army Group also issued instructions re-emphasizing the fact that the Third Army should maintain its position in Czechoslovakia as of the end of the war, and further stipulating the use of all necessary force to restrain any movement of German military or civilian elements to the west. In cognizance of the tremendous magnitude and scope of the problems raised by these instructions, clarification was sought on a number of points. Any and all German units overrun by the swift American advance prior to 0001 hours on 9 May were considered as prisoners of war and evacuated to Germany. Other units, or individual German military personnel infiltrating through the line after that date and hour, were returned to the Pilsen Line and turned over to the Russian Authorities.

To the 9th Air Force was assigned the task of disarming the German Air Force in the 12th Army Group zone with the two groups working on a cooperative basis. Both the 6th and 12th Army Groups were supported logistically by the Communications Zone, although the latter had no area of responsibility within either Germany or Austria.

In recognition of the fact that the rules covering Military Government were not applicable in Czechoslovakia, permission was obtained for Third Army to instruct its Corps Commanders on the scene to use their best judgment in handling matters which arose.

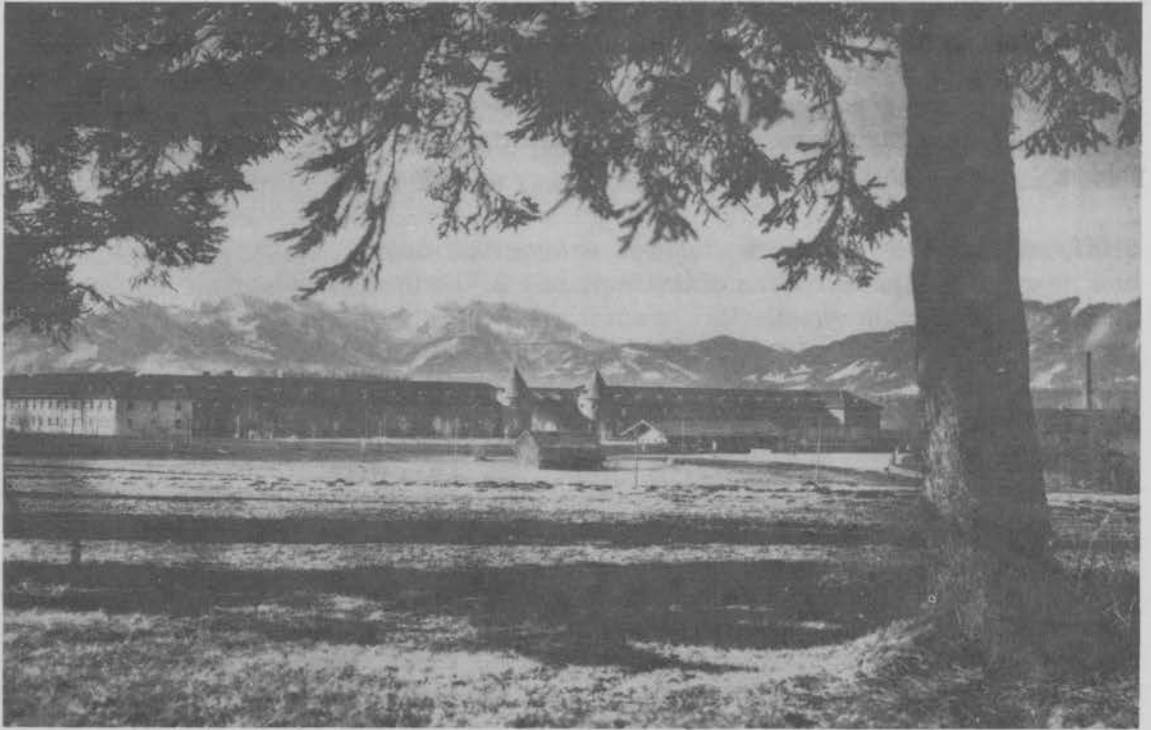
Information was later forthcoming from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force that the situation to the South, which had been discussed in the conference of 18 May, was deteriorating. Accordingly, Third Army was instructed to undertake a series of strategic moves whose purpose it was to insure complete security within this area.

A question was raised as to the opposition likely to be received from these moves by other forces, and the answer was received from the Army Group Commander that having been given a route and destination, Third Army was to proceed to accomplish the mission. In the event that an obstruction of some nature was placed in its path, full authority was given to use any and all means to overcome that obstacle. Thereupon the movement began and proceeded as planned although mobility was hampered by lack of suitable roads and the fact that available roads were icebound and covered with snow.

Instructions were received on 24 May to the effect that the forces committed to the south by Third Army in accordance with previous instructions were to remain in STATUS QUO . . . no additional units to be sent and none to be recalled until further orders were given. In complying with this directive the situation was static during the remainder of the month.

From the advent of VE Day to the end of the month, a number of changes in unit assignments were undertaken and completed. Several organizations were either assigned to or relieved from duty with Third Army, while within Third Army five divisions were changed in assignment to the various Corps.

Speaking broadly, the month of May was in the main a period of transition during which time the above stated problems and numerous others slowly crystallized. A realistic approach was made to the labyrinth of problems; solutions were advanced for consideration, decisions rendered, and heartening progress accomplished in all phases.



Army Headquarters

On 23 May 1945 Third United States Army Headquarters (Forward Echelon) moved from Regensburg, where it was located on VE Day, to a site near Bad Tölz. The new headquarters area consisted of approximately forty acres that formerly had been occupied by a German "Junkerschule". This installation at Bad Tölz was considered to be one of the finest military posts in Bavaria. The main building consisted of some 900 rooms built in the shape of a quadrangle building, and it afforded such facilities as offices, barracks, messes, chapel, theater, and post exchange. Other facilities within the headquarters area included laundry, gymnasium, indoor swimming pool, athletic field, stable, riding hall, and motor pool.

OCCUPATION IN MINIATURE

The fact that the United States was engaged in a global war contributed to the problems that resulted after Germany's surrender in May 1945. The dual task of vigorously prosecuting the war in the Pacific against Japan and the efficient policing of a devastated Reich presented innumerable and widely divergent problems in both logistics and policies.

The term "assumption of occupational duties" encompasses a tremendous field of endeavor that is filled with problems and complexities. The task of occupying Germany, of providing subsistence for its people, of eliminating the Nazi ideology, of rendering the Germans capable of self-government in a manner that would prove satisfactory to the society of nations — was a staggering problem even when considered in its simplest terms.

The magnitude of this problem has no precedent in contemporary history, and, because of this very fact, a great collective effort on the behalf of all nations was a pre-requisite to its successful solution. In the light of this realization, a formula for Germany was worked out by the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain in a series of conferences that ranged from Yalta to Potsdam.

For the sake of brevity and clarity, the Occupation Policy is best explained in the terms of the Potsdam agreement which stated that: "during the period of occupation . . . Germany shall be treated as an economic unit . . . Allied control shall be imposed upon Germany only to the extent necessary . . . to carry out the reparations and demilitarization and denazification and other policies agreed upon . . . and to insure the equitable distribution of essential commodities between the several zones . . . to produce a balanced economy in Germany."

The year following Germany's surrender in May 1945, was dominated by the implementation and execution of what might be called the "Three Ds of Potsdam":

1. Demilitarization — The complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany.
2. Denazification — All members of the Nazi Party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities, and all other persons hostile to Allied purposes shall be removed from public and semi-public office and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings.
3. Deindustrialization — The elimination of control of all German industry that could be used for military production.

Throughout the months of May and June 1945, Third United States Army operations were directed mainly to the moving of units and organizations into prescribed occupational zones, and to the extending of coverage to areas vacated by units being

redeployed. Redeployment of Third Army units began on 13 May, when the 474th Infantry Regiment (Separate) left the Third Army area enroute to the staging area at Le Havre, France; the 97th Infantry Division followed shortly thereafter (31 May). Upon the cessation of hostilities on 9 May 1945, troops were deployed throughout western Czechoslovakia, western Austria, and eastern Bavaria (Germany). Third Army was to occupy the state of Bavaria, and the 1st Infantry Division, the 9th Infantry Division, and the Fourth Armored Division were designated as permanent occupation troops.

Actually the southwestern half of Bavaria was occupied by Seventh Army troops, including the VI and XV Corps (3d, 42d, 45th, 103d Infantry Divisions, 10th and 20th Armored Divisions). Third Army's 11th Armored Division and 65th Infantry Division were in Austria and the V Corps (1st, 2d, 26th Infantry Divisions and 16th Armored Division) was in Czechoslovakia. Initially plans were made to occupy Bavaria with the following major units:

III Corps	XX Corps	XII Corps
9th Armored Division	13th Armored Division	4th Armored Division
4th Infantry Division	14th Armored Division	5th Infantry Division
99th Infantry Division	9th Infantry Division	90th Infantry Division
	71st Infantry Division	
	80th Infantry Division	

The Ninth and Fifteenth Armies began liquidation of their responsibilities and their troops were transferred to the Third and Seventh Armies. The Third United States Army absorbed over 400 separate units from other major commands. The XV Corps (3d, 42nd Infantry Divisions, 20th Armored Division, 101st Airborne Division and 106th Cavalry Group) passed from Seventh Army to the control of Third Army on 21 May. At a later date XV Corps relieved XII Corps of all occupational responsibility, and the XII Corps was deactivated.

The duties of the Third Army after 31 May were to occupy, organize, and govern the United States Eastern Military District as modified by the boundaries of the French Zone of Occupation, and to continue the occupation of western Czechoslovakia until relieved. In addition to these duties, that sector of Austria in the 12th Army Group area was to be occupied, organized, and governed under a Corps Headquarters while preparations were under way to assign this area to the 15th Army Group. Another phase of this program called for Third Army to assume control over those portions of Austria and Bavaria then under the jurisdiction of Seventh Army.

This was further implemented by an order on 9 June, which, in effect, specified that all sectors of Austria and Bavaria in Seventh Army control would pass to Third Army at 1200 hours on that day, exclusive of ⁽¹⁾Regierungsbezirke SCHWABEN. The sector of SCHWABEN north and east of the boundary with the First French Army would be turned over to Third Army effective at 1200 hours on 15 June.

In order to carry out these instructions and to meet the redeployment schedule, the Army Commander ordered that III Corps was to yield control of its area and the occupying forces to the XII Corps. On 13 June this assignment was completed and

(1) Government District

later in the month III Corps left for Camp Twenty Grand, France, enroute to the United States. Meanwhile, V Corps was instructed to continue its occupation of Czechoslovakia. In keeping with the transitory nature of the situation however, V Corps was instructed to yield the responsibility for its military personnel and sector to XXII Corps upon arrival of the latter unit within the area. Thus, before the end of June, V Corps was destined for Camp Twenty Grand and redeployment.

Redeployment continued on a large scale during the month of July, notwithstanding a considerable decrease from the previous month. Enlisted personnel with Adjusted Service Rating (ASR) scores of seventy-five or above were transferred from units alerted for direct redeployment to the Pacific, and assigned to units throughout the occupational area. Throughout the month Third Army was allotted quotas for the return of individuals to the Zone of Interior totalling 10,500, of which 3,000 were returned by water, and 7,500 by air.

A classification of the other more noteworthy activities and operations of the Third United States Army would fall roughly into two categories . . . training and Army of Occupation duties. The general line of approach adopted was in conformity with the plans conceived and developed through May and June. Despite the labyrinth of problems and issues, there was steady, methodical progress towards a final solution.

On 5 July, General Patton returned to Third Army Headquarters after an absence of thirty days in the United States, and immediately summoned his staff for a rapid review of the events and happenings that had occurred during his absence. A vigorous program of inspections was initiated, to which the General gave his personal attention. Operation "Tally Ho" followed on 21 July and a complete security check of Bavaria was completed within a forty-eight hour period.

The question of redeployment, with all its ramifications and phases, was thoroughly discussed in a conference held at Army Headquarters on 7 July. Participants in the discussion were representatives of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, as well as the Army Commander, his staff, and the Commanding Generals of five corps and twenty six divisions. The fluctuations of redeployment schedules within the Third Army were checked appreciably, and an integrated training program was put into effect. Another conference held on 25 July between staff members from Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, and Third and Seventh Armies provided the answers to many of the problems pertaining to the difficulties and misunderstandings incident to Military Government.

Steady progress in the repatriation of displaced persons was noted in July, and necessary measures were undertaken to prevent starvation and death in Bavaria during the coming winter months. Testimony of the efficiency of Third Army military personnel was reflected in a statement made by the Secretary of War in a conference with the Chief of Staff. He praised the alertness and confidence of Third Army personnel, and the methodical, tenacious manner in which they dealt with important issues.

Operational activities during the month of August centered chiefly about redeployment of troops to the United States, training, and occupation duties, in contrast to previous activities which had been directed towards meeting redeployment schedules, and the training of troops for the Pacific Theater. Third Army redispensed its forces



and the finding of peace for the Pacific Ocean. First Army returned to Japan

into the final occupation areas, and took up the problems presented by Military Government, training, and general occupational tasks. However, the movement of the XXII Corps from Czechoslovakia was not completed.

The abrupt termination of hostilities with Japan precipitated a number of sweeping changes in the program previously initiated. On 2 September 1945, the official V-J Day was proclaimed, and soon thereafter a recomputation of all ASR scores was begun. Later in the month, the original method of recomputation was amended by adding a straight eight points for the period of time between V-E and V-J Day. On the basis of the new recomputation, the critical score for enlisted men was lowered to 80, for officers to 85. Redeployment reached its zenith during this month when more than 180,000 troops were returned to the United States. The strength of the Army was approximately 400,000 as of 1 September; on 30 September it had decreased to 230,000.

On Sunday, 7 October 1945, in an impressive ceremony, General George S. Patton, Jr., the famous war time leader of Third United States Army, relinquished his command to Lieutenant General Lucien K. Truscott, Jr., former commander of the Fifth United States Army. The indomitable spirit of the soldier and gentleman who had led his men from the shores of Normandy to final victory remained an inspiration and guide to the Army he left behind.

A meeting was held in the city of Nurnberg early in October 1945 to take under consideration the needs and requirements of the Internal Security Detachment, incident to the carrying out of the War Criminal Trials. The session evolved measures adequate to meet all Third Army responsibilities.

At this time attention was focused upon preparation for a permanent occupational organization and the actual establishment of this organization within the shortest possible period of time. The factor of redeployment had to be carefully considered in any attempt to create a permanent occupational organization, as adjustments were constantly necessitated by the departure of units under the redeployment plan. One movement, effected in November, warrants special mention — the withdrawal of all United States forces from Czechoslovakia. The XXII Corps Headquarters left Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, during the period 27—29 November, and opened at Regensburg. On 15 December 1945, XXII Corps became non-operational.

In preparing for the selection of permanent military sites, a reconnaissance of German installations was undertaken by a board of officers from Army Headquarters in October 1945. This board submitted a report in which certain permanent military community sites and units were recommended. At a later period, a survey was conducted to include all accommodations in the Eastern Military District capable of accommodating a unit of troops, company size or larger.

At the close of 1945, an occupational planning directive was issued to all major units directing them to draw up the necessary plans and details in order to facilitate the establishment of military communities in the Eastern Military District. The purpose of this plan was to provide, in so far as it should conform to existing realities, a standard of living for United States troops and their dependents comparable to the standard afforded by the Army in the United States in the year 1937. The plan further stipulated that under no controllable circumstances would military personnel be

quartered in billets inferior to the type occupied by the Wehrmacht (German Army) prior to the outbreak of hostilities, nor would families be billeted on a standard below that enjoyed by Germans of a similar occupational status.

In preparation for establishment of military communities prior to arrival overseas of the dependents of American personnel, surveys were made of available sites and facilities. A directive was issued stating the procedure for the establishment of communities in such detail as to provide for readiness to receive dependents commencing on 1 April. Command responsibilities and minimum requirements necessary within a community were defined, commanders designated, priorities for development allotted, and service units assigned to specific communities.

During the latter part of 1945 the War Department conceived the idea of creating a special task force, specifically organized and equipped, to maintain security in the countries occupied by United States forces. In January of 1946 the groundwork was laid in the European Theater for development of such a police type force in the United States Occupied Zone of Germany. Major General Ernest N. Harmon was selected to organize and develop the Zone Constabulary (later changed to United States Constabulary) utilizing a planning staff at Third Army Headquarters. This group maintained liaison with Headquarters VI Corps until 15 February 1946, when the Corps Headquarters was established in Bamberg, Germany as the Headquarters United States Constabulary.

For the organization of the Constabulary, units and personnel were chosen from existing Cavalry Groups which were active in the Theater and portions of the First and Fourth Armored Divisions. In view of the necessary reorganization and equipping of these units, together with selection and training of personnel, 1 July 1946 was set as the date for the United States Constabulary to become fully operational.

The mission of this new force was to maintain general and military security and to assist in the accomplishment of the objectives of the United States Government in the Occupied United States Zone of Germany (exclusive of the Berlin District and Bremen Enclave). The Constabulary utilized an active patrol system prepared to take prompt and effective action to forestall and suppress riots, rebellion, or acts prejudicial to the United States occupation policy, and to maintain effective military control of the borders encompassing the United States Zone. In the execution of its assigned mission, the Constabulary supported and reinforced, but did not replace established United States and German law enforcement agencies. Cooperation with German civil authorities was effected through policies established in coordination with Military Government.

Military Government in Bavaria was placed directly under Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, on 1 January 1946. This meant that the responsibility of the administration, care and repatriation of displaced persons and coordination with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was left to Third Army. The responsibilities of Military Government, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Army and its subordinate units were outlined in detail, and policies and principles for general occupational functions were set forth with particular emphasis being laid on the care and repatriation of displaced persons.

Changes of occupation policies and plans necessitated reorganization of the American Zone of Occupation. A survey of the Army area was conducted to determine where guard commitments on stationery or "static" installations could be reduced. Also,

Polish Guard companies were organized and used so far as possible to replace United States personnel. These units were formed from Polish Civilians in the United States Zone, into companies called Labor Supervision Companies, and were commanded and controlled by a small cadre of United States officers and enlisted men in addition to Polish officers and non-commissioned officers.

A system of border security was devised in which Bavarian Border Police played a major role, thus further reducing the number of troops required for guard posts. The tactical commanders remained responsible for border security within their designated areas, but coordination was exercised between the Border Police, tactical troops, and Military Government.

A separate command was created by the Army Commander in the Nurnberg Area, the Nurnberg-Furth Enclave. The Enclave Commander was the Commanding General of the International Military Tribunal and was charged with the responsibilities and vested with powers normally associated with the command of an area in the occupied zone. With the exception of some Air Force and service units, all forces within the area passed directly under his operational control.

A major change under the Reorganization of the United States Zone, Germany, was the combination and redesignation of the Third and Seventh Army Areas into a single area under the command of Third Army. Seventh Army reverted to an inoperational status on 25 March whereupon Third Army assumed all occupational and operational responsibilities for the combined areas. Third Army Headquarters moved from Bad Tolz to Heidelberg, Germany, occupying the former location of Seventh Army Headquarters. Shortly afterwards, due to ill health, Lieutenant General Lucien K. Truscott relinquished command to Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes, former commander of Seventh Army. Major General Edwin P. Parker, Jr., was interim commander during a leave of absence of General Keyes.

With the advent of April, the Command Post of Third Army began operations at Heidelberg, and during the period immediately following, there were a limited number of changes within the Theater. For example, the Fifth Infantry Regiment went to Austria; elements of the Third Infantry Regiment moved to Berlin, and the Reserve Command of the Fourth Armored Division left for the port of Le Havre enroute to the Zone of Interior. Movement of smaller units continued in this period as part of the adjustment into permanent occupational areas.

The establishment of Military Communities and the preparation of facilities for dependents required the attention of Third Army. The term Military Community described an area in a locality where United States Army or United States Army supported personnel were accommodated. The areas of the Community embraced only United States Army installations, or United States Army and civil installations. Satellite communities were small installations established for the purpose of accommodating personnel where necessitated by operational requirements and were dependent upon the designated community for appropriate administrative services. In the initial stage of planning for military communities, the Third United States Army was assigned the responsibility of administering twenty-four communities and thirty-five satellite communities.

The downfall of Hitler's Third Reich bewildered the youth of Germany, bringing confusion and chaos to their minds. German youth had placed great faith in the hollow

ideals of Nazism, carefully implanted and nurtured by twelve years of education under the Nazi regime. Upon the passing of that educational system, the youth of Germany experienced a feeling of frustration that was equalled in its intensity only by the desire to find something to replace the Nazi ideology. This trend was clearly indicated by Baldur von Schirach, Hitlers youth deputy, in a statement made during the course of the Nurnberg Trials. He said: "For twelve years the youth of Germany have belonged to me; now they belong to you."

The German Youth Program was an official Army policy set down by the Theater Commander in the month of April 1946. This program was intended to demonstrate democracy, reduce delinquency tendencies among German juveniles, and to win the confidence and respect of the youth of Germany who would become its future leaders. The importance of this project was mirrored in a speech of General McNarney when he said: "German youth today constitutes a group which, if we can guide them toward the assimilation of democratic ideas, will contribute in great measure to the success of our occupational mission, which is to bring Germany back to a democratic way of life and eligible to take her place in the family of nations."

At the outset of this program considerable difficulties were encountered in the procurement of sports equipment, gymnasiums and playgrounds, as all were under requisition to Army personnel. Once underway however, the program gained impetus. Army sports equipment and facilities were made available to the youths for use at such time as it did not interfere with the recreational activities of American soldiers. The program of German Youth Activity was recognized by all commands as being of tremendous importance to future security in Germany. Full time and part time German Youth Activity officers were appointed at company level by some commands and at battalion and regimental level by others.



The Army Commander pointed out a number of points concerning the German Youth Activity Program. He particularly stressed the fact that the re-education of the German youth was one of the most critical problems confronting the American Occupation Forces, that the program would facilitate the rebuilding of the future Germany along democratic lines, and offered the best assurance that the ideals of democracy would be preserved by the German leaders of tomorrow. The Commanding General also called attention to the fact that Military Government had called upon Army to lend further impetus to their program by active participation in the German Youth Activity Program. The American Soldier, he said, was "the best demonstrator of democracy in action."

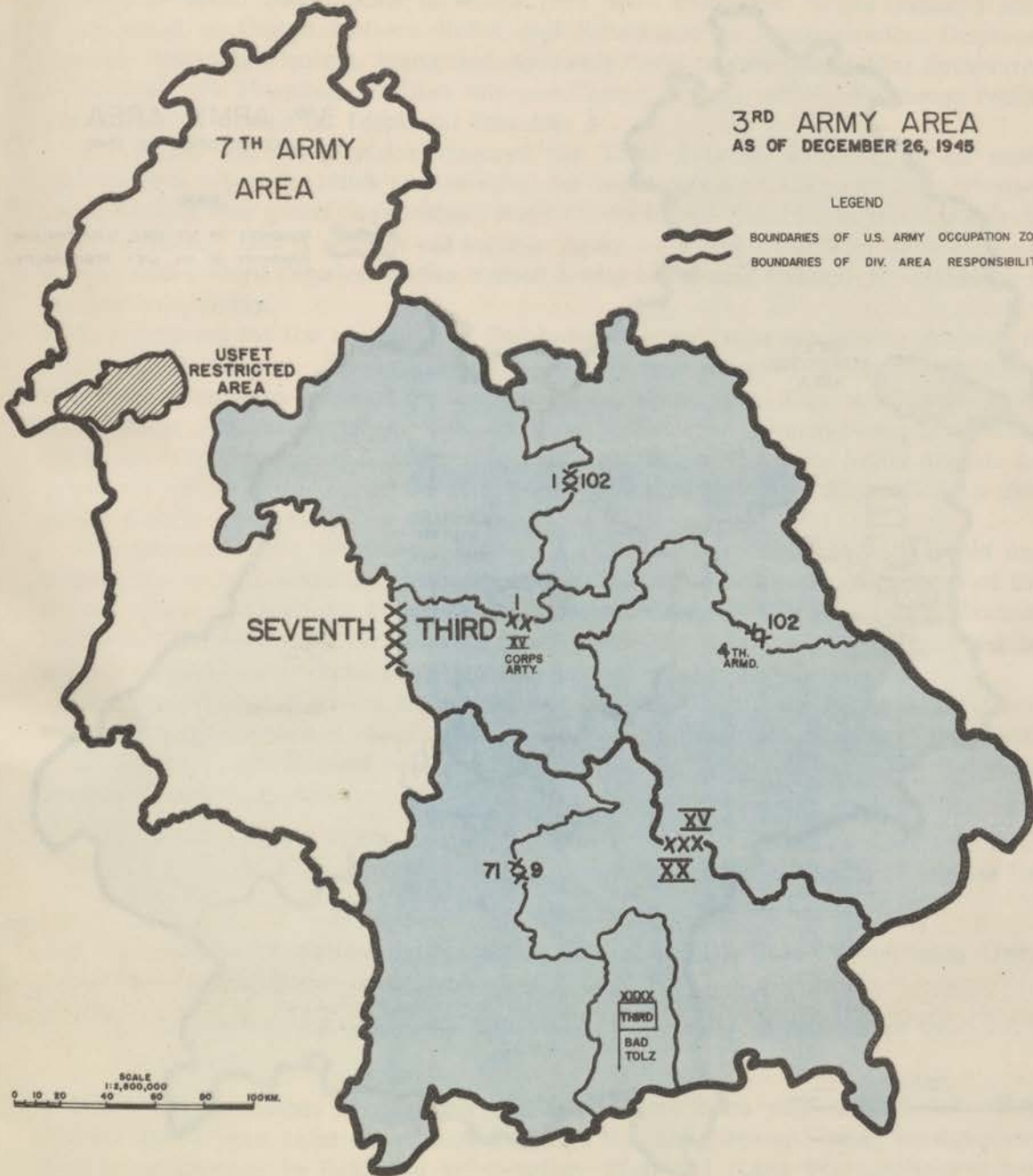
With the publication in June, 1946, of Third Army's "Operational Plan for Reorganization, Ground Forces, United States Zone, Germany", the long range perspective of our strategic and tactical role in the occupation of Germany was clearly outlined. This plan, which was closely adhered to in subsequent operations, made provision for internal security and border patrol, a tactical force and a strategic reserve, a reduction of United States troop commitments through use of Polish Guards and German civilians, and minimum personnel turnover through adjustments of final Occupational Troop Basis to the lowest Adjusted Service Rating score.

On 1 July 1946, the United States Constabulary assumed area and security responsibility throughout the Third Army Area, relieving the First, Third, and Ninth Infantry Divisions of area responsibility and border control. The two most important

3RD ARMY AREA
AS OF DECEMBER 26, 1945

LEGEND

-  BOUNDARIES OF U.S. ARMY OCCUPATION ZONE
-  BOUNDARIES OF DIV. AREA RESPONSIBILITY





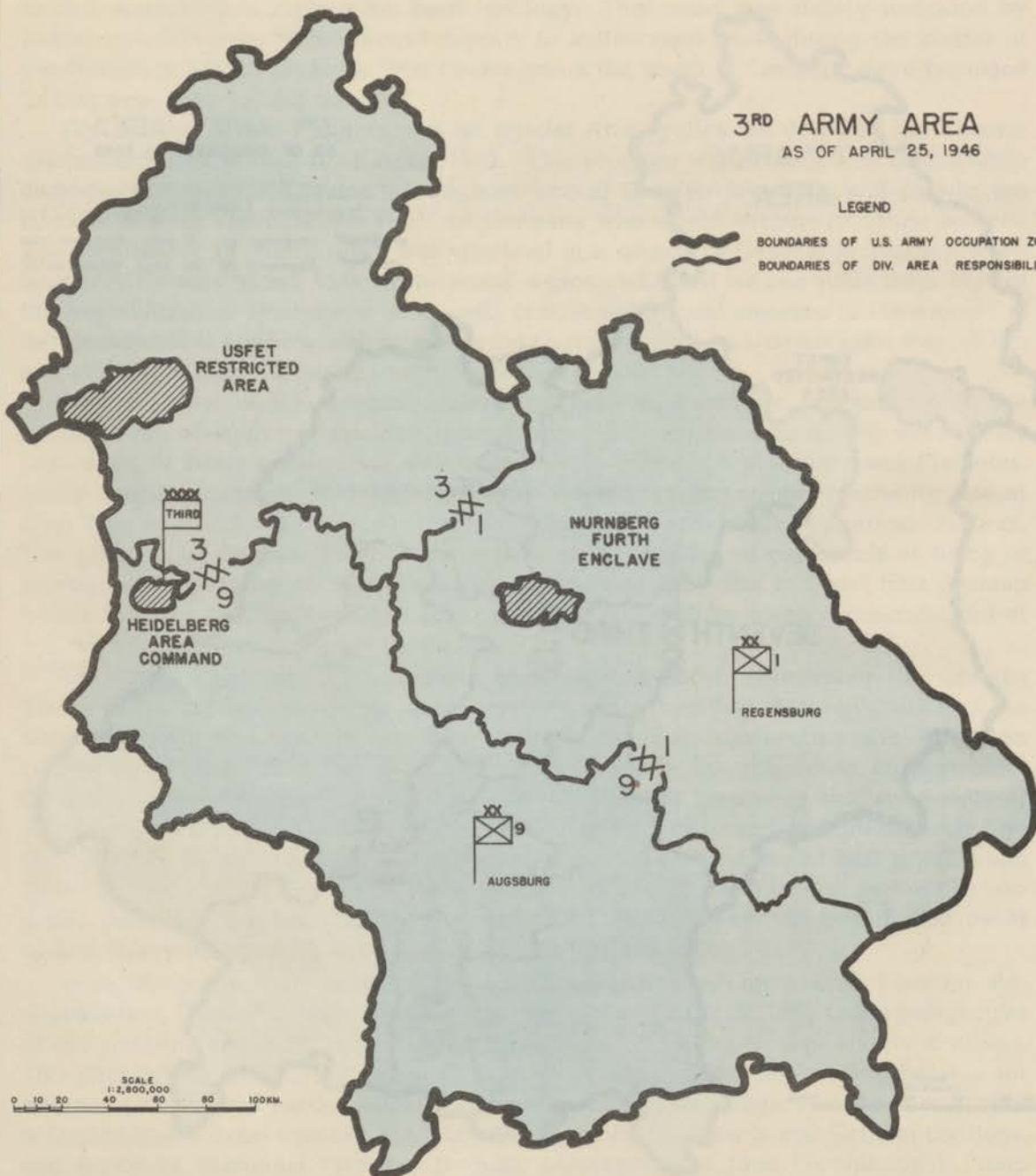
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3RD ARMY AREA

AS OF APRIL 25, 1946

LEGEND

-  BOUNDARIES OF U.S. ARMY OCCUPATION ZONE
-  BOUNDARIES OF DIV. AREA RESPONSIBILITY



functions of the Constabulary were: (1) Securing borders and frontiers, (2) Policing necessary to insure the maintenance of law and order within the area. The tactical divisions (1st and 9th Infantry Divisions) maintained responsibility for the internal security of static installations to which they were committed. These included such installations as United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Displaced Persons Assembly Centers, Immigrant Assembly Centers, Prisoner of War Enclosures, Prisoner of War Hospitals, Civilian Internee Camps, Prisoner of War Discharge Points, and Detention Camps for Displaced Persons.

The Ninth Infantry Division relieved the Third Infantry Division of all static commitments when the latter was selected for deactivation on 1 August 1946. Further consideration was given the planned deactivation of the Third Division, however, in view of the fact that it was an old regular Army unit, and permission was obtained to return the Third Division to the United States at reduced strength for inclusion in the post-war Army.

The program for the screening of Displaced Persons made substantial progress in the month of August. An indication of the progress achieved lies in the fact that 100,046 persons were screened by the second of August 1946. This figure represented approximately 26 percent of the total camp population in the United States Occupation Zone. Of this tremendous number, approximately 92 percent were found eligible for Displaced Person care; approximately eight percent were found unqualified for Displaced Person status.

The general supply situation, based on a report of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Zone Supply Officer showed the existing status of the various types of supplies. A survey of the various districts indicated that authorized food supplies were duly received and that excellent cooperation was afforded by military authorities in problems pertaining to this type of supply.

The "Operations Plan for Reorganization of the Third United States Army Area" was the guiding element of Third United States Army operations during the last quarter of 1946. The original plan was published in October, and set forth the following objectives and target dates:

1. To organize, by 1 February 1947, the Third United States Army Area into three Districts based on Länder boundaries, the District Headquarters to assume the subordinate command and function of the United States Constabulary.
2. To provide for the phasing out of all units not in the final Occupational Troop Basis (OTB) at the earliest possible date.
3. To provide for the necessary relocation of units and adjustment of (command) boundaries.

Under the provisions of this plan the Third Army Area was divided into three districts based upon Land boundaries. District II (Land Greater Hesse) headquarters became operational in Fulda on 10 October; District I (Land Württemberg-Baden) opened its headquarters in Ludwigsburg on 16 December; District III (Land Bavaria) opened its command post in Bad Tölz on 24 December. All district headquarters were formed from elements of the First Infantry Division, as the remaining elements of the 9th Infantry Division were inactivated on 31 December 1946.

With the approach of winter and the inability of the German economy to move the harvest before spoilage set in, a critical condition confronted the German populace as well as the occupying forces. A vigorous approach to the problem was undertaken by Third Army. On 30 October a directive was dispatched to all Third Army units which ordered immediate assistance in transportation of the crops, and commanders were directed to make available up to twenty percent of their serviceable vehicles to the nearest Military Community. Units were further directed not to limit themselves to twenty percent if more vehicles could be spared. The importance of the entire operation can be discerned in the last paragraph of the order which read "although the diversion of military transportation for this program will interfere with many essential operations, it is desired that the fullest cooperation be given to Military Government in accomplishing this task". The transportation of the German crop was speedily accomplished and a crisis averted.

Upon the cessation of hostilities in the European Theater, international traffic, both rail and motor, registered a steady increase. During this period Army formulated a policy on the handling of incoming and outgoing trains carrying repatriated personnel to their homelands. When such trains carried authorized personnel sponsored by an official agency they were not subject to check of the nominal roll or search for contraband by United States Constabulary or elements of any other Third Army Agency. Repatriation trains were documented and searched for prohibited items at points of origin by officials responsible for the movement, and these officials in turn provided the train commanders with certificates of clearance. In the event that a repatriation train was not properly documented or searched, it was not subjected to check or search by military personnel at the border, but was permitted to proceed and a complete report of the pertinent circumstances was forwarded to Third Army by the most expeditious means.

Operations with Allied powers were executed whenever the situation warranted, and an example of cooperation was well demonstrated on 22 November 1946 when a combined force of 1,000 United States Constabulary troopers and French gendarmerie conducted a thorough search of numerous small towns along the French-American border in South Württemberg during "Operation Scotch". The coordinated raid was the result of French and American intelligence reports which noted that certain towns and areas adjacent to the French-American Zone were serving as probable focal points for nefarious activities such as underground planning, black market functionings, and unauthorized border crossings. "Operation Scotch" covered an area of almost eighteen square miles. French and American troops were vigilant in their search for illegal entries and established numerous check points along the border. Due to the element of surprise, made possible by splendid timing, the populace was taken completely unawares and large quantities of goods were confiscated by the searching parties. Among these materials were cigarettes, cloth and elastic goods, unauthorized weapons, and considerable quantities of bottled liquor. A number of Germans were apprehended in the course of "Operation Scotch" for having attempted an illegal crossing of the border.

An event of outstanding importance was the completion of the Nurnberg Trials on 30 September 1946. This trial was undoubtedly the most spectacular judicial proceeding in the annals of jurisprudence. Preparatory steps had led to the commencement of the trial in Nurnberg on 20 November 1945; the establishment of the War Crimes Commission by the United Nations in 1942, the London Agreement on 8 August 1945, the establishment of the Tribunal, and presentation of the Indictment in Berlin on 18 October 1945 to the Tribunal.

Defendants in the Nurnberg Trials were served with separate indictments that specified the particular count, or counts, on which they were tried. The Indictment contained Four Counts: Count One charged that the defendants participated in a common plan or conspiracy to commit crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Count Two was based upon crimes against peace. Count Three was based on war crimes. Count Four was based on crimes against humanity. The trial opened at Nurnberg on the 20th of November 1945 and required no less than 284 days, 1000 hours, and 401 sessions before its completion. Eleven of the defendants were sentenced to death by hanging, three were sentenced to life imprisonment, two received twenty years, one drew fifteen, another ten, and three were acquitted by the Tribunal.

The closing address of Justice Robert H. Jackson throws a revealing light upon the purposes of the Nürnberg Trials. Justice Jackson closed with: "... I personally regard the conviction and sentence of individuals as of secondary importance compared with the significance of the commitment by the four nations to the proposition that wars of aggression are criminal . . . persecution of conquered minorities on racial, religious or political grounds is likewise criminal. These principles of law will influence future events long after the fate of particular individuals is forgotten."

Ten top ranking Nazis were hanged during the early morning hour of 16 October 1946 at Nurnberg (Göring committed suicide), whereupon an important security mission of Third Army came to an end. For approximately twelve months the 26th Infantry Regiment of the First Infantry Division carried out the security assignment of the International Military Tribunal.

Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes relinquished the command of Third United States Army on 10 January 1947 to Major General Ernest N. Harmon. General Harmon was the Commanding General of the United States Constabulary, and, in his capacity as Commander of Third Army, directed the final phase-out of the Army as an occupational unit.

Before turning over the Army Command, General Keyes said in a farewell address:

"Members of the Third United States Army:

Before departing for my new assignment, I wish to thank you for the cheerful and loyal support which you have given me as your commander. I express my sincere appreciation for the splendid manner in which you have worked to maintain for the Third United States Army, the reputation and high standards set and exacted by General Patton, the memory of whom will ever remain as the guide and inspiration for those who constitute the Third Army. I am grateful for the privilege and proud of having served with you. I wish you always the best of luck."

Third United States Army became inoperational on 15 February 1947. It was the last Army Headquarters in Europe on that date, and its familiar insignia of the circled "A" was known from Normandy to Austria — loved by its friends and feared by its foes. The occupation of Germany by Third Army laid the foundation on which can be built the lasting peace toward which Third Army gave so much in combat.

SECURITY — INTELLIGENCE — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Every phase of Army operations has its security problems; whether the safeguarding of personnel, the protection of information, the care of Government property, or the preservation of law and order, each agency contributes its share to the general security of all.

The security problems and operations of Third United States Army after VE Day can be divided roughly into three phases. The first is the period immediately following combat, when there was little change from the procedures found effective during fighting days. Early operations followed the combat pattern rather closely. It was a time in which the guard post and the road block were used extensively as the area was gradually brought under control, and the almost extinct German security agencies were rebuilt from the ground up through the offices of Military Government. The transition phase put into practical use lessons learned the hard way.

Following the "measures of expedient" which assured over-all security, there followed the settling of units to their occupational tasks, with units designated as permanent (Category I) gradually spreading their forces and assuming responsibilities from those units designated as temporary (Category I-T), and those destined to return to the Zone of Interior or to another Theater of Operations. This period can be considered to follow through the end of June 1946, approximately one year after the war — to be more explicit, to the effective date of United States Constabulary control.

The United States Constabulary assumed responsibility on 1 July 1946 in the Third United States Army Area, relieving the First and Ninth Infantry Divisions. Constabulary thus took over the overall security assignment for the entire Third United States Army Area with the exception of territory within the boundaries of Military Communities.

The United States Constabulary constituted a security force trained and equipped for its particular part in the occupation of Germany. Favorable comment was evident from the beginning as Constabulary became fully operational, and an Intelligence Report of the period gives a quick and clear impression of the general attitude. The Report said, in part, ". . . the internal security picture continues extremely satisfactory wherever Constabulary troops have taken over . . . increased reports of the effectiveness of Constabulary road blocks and roving foot and jeep patrols are submitted . . . the gradual balance between not doing enough and doing too much is already noticable as troopers, new to the job and given greater power of arrest and search, have assumed an attitude of quiet watchfulness . . . the presence of troopers in the Dachau area, for example, has . . . had a good effect on local security, and the display of efficiency has done much to reduce disorders in that locality. The United States Constabulary appears very efficient in handling security matters and the establishment of the Force has had a stabilizing effect on the population."

There were no evidences found of organized resistance activities. Isolated, minor incidents occurred, and there were evidences of petty sabotage in various forms, including wire-cutting, attacks on individual Americans, and thefts of all descriptions ranging from Post Exchange supplies to vehicles. The minor resistance activities divide roughly into two categories — those perpetrated by young hoodlums, and those promoted by embittered returning soldiers.

Reprisal against German girls for fraternizing with American troops was a leading factor in the number of disturbances noted. The lack of groups for young people was the prime cause in the formation of an underground movement calling themselves the Edelweiss Piraten — an organization that seemed at first to present definite possibilities for action along sabotage lines. Investigations proved however, that they confined themselves mostly to black marketing of a petty nature. The Program of Army Assistance to German Youth, begun in mid 1946, was designed partly to combat resistance action of this type by providing entertainment and athletic facilities for thousands of German youths.

The (1) "Fragebogen" filled out by Germans under the denazification laws provided Counter-Intelligence agencies with valuable information and leads on wanted personalities. The screening of visa applications for passage to the United States disclosed many who were actually criminals — people whose background it was most difficult to check if their homes had been destroyed or if they came from the Russian occupied zone. The reopening of the German educational institutions was cause to carefully scrutinize faculty members for Nazi tendencies — when not for greater offenses. Notable along this line was the prosecution of the Heidelberg University case, in which a lack of denazification policies on the part of the German leaders of the University was noted. The removal of the rector established a satisfactory trend towards complete denazification and the case was marked "closed".

German civilians in large numbers were employed by Third United States Army in a variety of capacities. Counter Intelligence Agencies at the beginning of the occupation carried out an extensive program to eliminate from United States employment workers with questionable political backgrounds. Falsifications on employment applications were numerous — and among those found was that of an SS Police official of the (2) "Sicherheitsdienst" who applied for a position as locksmith with the Engineers.

The G-2 Section, in its own particular function, was the overall security agency of Third United States Army. Research, study, tabulations, thousands of minute details, which, when fitted together gave the desired information in usable form, were the task of G-2. Many interesting documents were found, evaluated and processed, including the marriage contract between Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun and Hitler's personal will and political testament. These papers were found at Tegernsee and had been in the hands of one of Martin Bormann's agents. The early days of occupation were featured by numerous check and search operations, under such code names as "SWOOP" and "DOUBLE CHECK". These operations served to keep the German population "off balance", succeeded in uncovering large quantities of illegal weapons and the apprehension of many "wanted" personalities.

(1) Denazification questionnaires. (2) Security Police.

The German Police played an effective and important role in assisting Third United States Army in many phases of the occupation in towns and cities, and, perhaps more important, in the task of border control. The need for an effective German Police Force was seen early in the occupation, and steps were taken to provide this law enforcement group with the finest personnel available. All applicants for service with the German Border Police were screened, thoroughly trained, and adequately supported.

The German Border Police worked in particularly close coordination with the Constabulary in securing the borders and frontiers, and the German Rural and Municipal Police accompanied Constabulary personnel on practically all patrols. Relations along the borders with the British were excellent throughout, and several operations in co-operation with the French were successfully accomplished.

Civilian Polish Guards were used extensively by Third Army. Poles in the United States Zone were organized into Labor Service Companies supervised by a small cadre of United States officers and enlisted men in addition to Polish officers and non-commissioned officers. The companies were attached to United States units for use in guarding static commitments.

The basic difficulties in establishing and implementing border control stemmed from the growing trend toward resumption of inter-zonal trade on a peace time basis across borders governed by security regulations based on a combat or post combat period. The latter problem was not so pressing on the border of the British and American occupation zones, where practically all barriers were removed. Directives governing border control were changed as often and as quickly as possible to meet new conditions, but disturbing incidents often occurred which were, in reality, merely the exact and zealous compliance with orders on the part of the United States soldier. In general, frontier and border control constantly improved with the passage of time and the knowledge gained in day to day operations. However, statutes that govern travel across any international border approach perfection only after years of study and revision . . . and then only when implemented by trained customs personnel. It can be said, however, without hesitation, that the tremendous task of border control, with its multiplicity of problems, was efficiently handled.

To get a more complete picture of the border control situation with regard to the German Police, we must go back to 10 May 1946, when an Office of Military Government (United States) directive prescribed that German Police were not to bear arms within one kilometer of the United States Zonal boundary, where the opposite side of such boundary was guarded by military personnel of one of the United Nations on border control duty. The purpose of the directive was an attempt to eliminate incidents between German Police and Allied Military personnel. However, reports indicated that the desired effect was not attained, and the undesirable conditions which resulted from the disarming of the police outweighed any slight good that may have been accomplished.

Two methods of implementing the Military Government directive were used. In Land Greater Hesse, the border police continued to bear arms, but did no patrolling within one kilometer of the border, while in Land Bavaria, the police patrolled the border without arms. Neither method proved satisfactory. When the armed police were moved back from the border, police protection was removed to some extent, from those people who lived within the one kilometer strip, and in places where the police

were unarmed they were helpless to apprehend illegal crossers and smugglers. In both instances the German border police lost much of its prestige, and its members, who expected to be part of a respected organization, in several instances tendered their resignations and sought other employment.

As soon as conditions caused by the disarming order became apparent, Third Army sought to have the rule changed, an effort which was finally successful. Effective 1 February 1947, the German Border Police were authorized to bear arms anywhere within the area of their jurisdiction.

Three bombings in the Stuttgart area in late 1946 were among the more important security violations of Third United States Army's occupation period. These involved the Provost Marshal's office of the 504th Military Police Battalion, the records room of the Military Government Security and Liaison Detachment, and the bombing of the office of the de-nazification authorities at Backnang. No personal injuries resulted. The general opinion of the people in Stuttgart was that the bombings were not against the United States military authorities but against German authorities, and were agreeably impressed that reprisal measures were not taken.

The combined efforts of the Counter Intelligence Corps and the German Police resulted in the arrest of a twenty three year old SS major and fourteen youthful accomplices in connection with the bombings. The fact that the arrests quickly followed the incident made a very favorable impression on the German populace as to the efficiency of the United States Army and its law enforcing agencies — and no doubt caused any other subversive groups who contemplated similar activities to literally "think three times" before attempting such action.

The November 1946 Conference of ⁽⁴⁾Oberbürgermeisters and ⁽⁵⁾Landräte of Upper and Central Franconia was held in Berneck. The meeting was remarkable in that the two featured speakers both dwelt extensively on the subject of denazification. Both advocated the most stringent execution of the law, regardless of cost in trained and efficient personnel, and stated that literal interpretation of the law's personnel policy would not suffice. They demanded that applicants for civil service positions be made to show positive proof of being active democrats, and not persons paying lip service to an as yet undigested phrase.

An interesting sidelight was noted which indicates how conscious the population became of the denazification laws, and how anxious they were to use every incident, regardless of its relevancy, to their advantage. The case in point reveals that a public prosecutor was told by a ⁽⁶⁾Regierungsrat that the election successes of the Republicans in the United States would result in the Americans abandoning their denazification objectives, a prospect which he (the public prosecutor) should keep in mind!

The black market was one of the sorest headaches of the disrupted German economy. So common and so widespread was it that it gained nearly the stature of a recognized institution. There were many articles, necessities as well as luxuries, which could not be obtained otherwise, and few are the individuals who can claim to have shunned it entirely.

(4) Lord Mayors. (5) County or Provincial Councillors. (6) Government Advisory Councilor

The precise effect of the black market on the security situation is a controversial question, but that the two conflicted to a certain degree is undeniable. For one thing, dabbling in the black market, like any other crime, lead to further and more serious offenses in other criminal endeavors. Further, the black market offered a splendid means of support for individuals of the sort usually encountered in would-be resistance groups, and it is entirely probable that subversive organizations attempted to derive financial support from it. Perhaps most important, though, is the contribution which the existence of a large scale black market made to the unrest and dissatisfaction which provided the fertility needed to nourish the seeds of resistance.

Unfortunately, eradication of the black market was not an easy task, for it was not an economic illness in itself, but rather a symptom of other economic maladjustments. Its two basic causes were shortages of food, clothes, and other basic necessities, and the instability of the Reichsmark, which caused whatever available commodities there were to be priced reasonably high in terms of money or in terms of scarce goods, such as cigarettes.

The uncertainty of the future value of the Reichsmark and the large volume of currency in circulation (war savings, introduction of allied currency, and some counterfeiting caused it) resulted in inflated prices and the introduction of a barter system. A critical item like shoes brought an outrageously high price, as did cigarettes. Price control offices managed to maintain the cost of bread, milk, cheese, and rent fairly well, due largely to the influence of rigid price controls and penalties, but were helpless on most other consumer items, which were usually quoted in terms of rare items, sought not alone for use, but also as the medium for the acquisition of other goods.

In the performance of the occupational mission, Third Army encountered many problems which required liaison with representatives of foreign governments. Numerous representatives of Allied governments were accredited to Third Army as Liaison personnel for the purpose of registering foreign graves. Among the many problems which required international planning and coordination were the execution of the provisions of the Yalta agreement, the repatriation of displaced persons, and the tracing of Allied and Neutral personnel believed to have been within the Army area.

The restitution of cultural and art objects to countries which were plundered by the Nazis was one of the important achievements of Third Army which required the extensive use of liaison personnel. Many dignitaries of foreign governments visited Third United States Army Headquarters for the discussion of mutual problems, and individuals sought by both the United States and foreign nations were located through cooperative action with other governments.

The location and extradition of war criminals wanted for trial by the Allied Governments as well as the location of criminals wanted by their home governments for trial was one of the major tasks performed during Third Army's occupation. Provisions were made for legal defense of foreign displaced persons brought to trial before Military Government Courts for crimes or offenses committed within the United States Zone.

Intelligence personnel of Third United States Army were trained both within units and at schools which operated up to and including Division level. The European Theater Intelligence School trained specialists for such work as Russian Liaison and Counter Intelligence. All investigations involving espionage, sabotage, subversive activities, or disloyalty to the United States which took place within the Army area were handled

by the Counter Intelligence Corps. The Counter Intelligence Corps was also responsible for the vast majority of the arrests of "wanted" members of the Nazi Party and its affiliated military and para-military organizations.

Personnel of Intelligence Specialist Teams took care of all matters pertaining to the processing of Civilian Internees and Prisoners of War, and determining their disposition under security regulations. These Teams also screened displaced persons in camps under Army jurisdiction and provided personnel for ⁽⁷⁾Länder Security Review Boards, which were charged with reviewing recommendations of Civilian Internee Enclosure staffs. The Translator and Interpreter Section, with specialists in twenty languages, translated documents for all agencies of Third Army and furnished interpreters to subordinate units upon request.

Political Development

The first major geographical area under the jurisdiction of Third United States Army was known as the Eastern Military District. Comprising Land Bavaria, it was the largest Land of three similar political subdivisions, and it was in this area that the Third Army began the task of rebuilding Germany on democratic principles. Military Government remained an integral part of Third United States Army from VE Day until 1 January 1946 — thus bringing the most important work of political foundation building within the responsibility of Third Army. The rebirth of democratic political life in Germany received its first impetus on 6 August 1945, when the organization of political parties at Kreis (County) level was permitted. The date itself is most significant, less than three months after the cessation of hostilities!

The general response was at first slow and unenthusiastic, perhaps due to the hesitancy of the average German to associate himself with political parties or activities of any sort after the years of deception, controlled elections, and disappointment. However, those who took the matter of politics seriously showed a great willingness to work and cooperate in getting things started, and in September a rising momentum was plainly visible. Opposition to Nazism figured prominently in the programs and public meetings of the first groups to organize. Interest in general was greatly stimulated by advisory councils which were formed throughout Bavaria to cooperate with Military Government in the problems of denazification . . . a necessary pre-requisite to the establishment of workable election procedure.

The Minister President of Bavaria was directed to submit for approval local government codes, the codes to provide for popularly elected councils with substantial powers in every Gemeinde (Community). Throughout October political parties continued to organize at Kreis level in the larger Bavarian towns. By the end of the month the general response to General Eisenhower's authorization of Political parties at Kreis level had been favorable throughout — although both Military Government and German officials openly expressed doubts that before elections were held a program of political education should be commenced. Informational media available, however, was very limited — where over two hundred newspapers had once been published in Bavaria,

(7) Province

at this point there were only four. At the end of November, only about one-fourth of Bavaria was politically active through the organization of one or more political parties, and these were mostly in or near urban areas.

The announcement of the Gemeinde elections to take place on 27 January 1946 was made in December, and almost immediately political activity and interest took a sharp upswing. The first elections were planned for Gemeinde councils in communities of less than 20,000 inhabitants and for ⁽⁸⁾Bürgermeisters in communities of less than 3000 people. Over 1100 political meetings were held in December, an indication of the interest provided by the announcement that the election was to actually take place, a fact which gave the political parties a definite objective and the voters reason to seek all the information possible on candidates and issues. In November parties were authorized at Land Level — the largest geographical division at that time under Third United States Army control. The foundation had been well laid, well planned, and the brief summary here given can not begin to tell of the difficulties of making a functioning operation out of a system which for thirteen years had been merely a shell, a hollow imitation of democratic processes.

The long awaited, much debated event, the first elections, were held on Sunday, 27 January 1946, in 6,442 Gemeinden. The actual number of persons who came to the polls, was, by American standards, amazing. Of a total of 2,398,843 enfranchised citizens, 2,082,584 cast ballots . . . eighty seven percent!

On 1 January 1946, the offices and functions of Military Government were separated from Third United States Army. The responsibility for the actual political functions of the German electoral system thus passed from Third Army control. However, in the most important stage, the beginning, Third Army had done its job well. The first steps to give to the Germans that political freedom which had been so long denied them, the first steps to complete self government, were taken under Third Army guidance in the area for which Third Army was responsible. No opportunity was lost to impress upon the Germans that this was their first opportunity to participate and experience a phase of true democracy.

By Spring of 1946 the parties had developed into rather well defined groups. The Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party were organized actively in every Kreis in Greater Hesse. Most interesting to note is the fact that in this Land eighty-two percent of the Bürgermeisters appointed by Military Government were reelected. It was often difficult to know the precise difference which separated one political party from another. Generally speaking, German political parties did not adopt programmatic platforms which could be taken as a hard and fast description of the outlook of the party on a national scale, probably due to the conditions caused by the zonal occupational administration.

As nearly as could be ascertained, the parties fell into the following categories: The "Liberal Democratic Party" stood on the right, but made no great progress as a party and its leaders were less specific in their public utterances than those of other groups. The Liberal Democratic Party was not one party, but many parties, and

(8) Mayors

differed in name and outlook from place to place according to its local leadership. In some places it stood to the extreme right of all parties, while in other places it moved to the left of the Christian Democratic Union. Generally it attracted to itself urban business elements.

The Christian Democratic Union (known in Bavaria as the Christian Social Union), also had varied leaders and programs in different places. The party nearly everywhere was composed of left and right wings, and in many places in Bavaria and Greater Hesse small groups of moderates held the leadership.

The Social Democratic Party, which was recognized in all Zones except the Russian, functioned under the guiding spirit of Dr. Kurt Schumacher. The Social Democratic Party adopted resolutions which touched on practically every phase of politics and economics.

The Communist Party adopted a program in two parts — the so-called "minimum program" of immediate objectives, that is, the winning of political power in post-war Germany by the working classes, with the maximum program to be enacted subsequent to the attainment of political power.

A German public official, not a member of any party, in an interview stated that he thought the political parties did not have much to offer. "The differences between the various platforms are really not of much interest", he said, "because the problems of the day concerning work and living conditions are more pressing. Only when the time comes in which we have again a standard of living commensurate with our efficiency, will politics regain importance."

There can be no question, however, of the great progress made from a beginning which offered very little in the way of a foundation. All three Lands in the American Zone elected minister presidents. All three men reached the high point of their career in election to the minister presidency, and all faced the same task, which required the highest spiritual, intellectual, and human qualifications. All three minister presidents chose their cabinets on a strong coalition basis.

Perhaps the most important political event during Third United States Army's occupation was the Stuttgart speech of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes on 6 September 1946. This event was of particular importance because it raised German problems to a national level, and it marked the first clear expression of American policy since the end of the war. It was also the first time that an Allied statesman of first rank addressed an audience composed of both United States and German nationals. Third United States Army provided all news releases for the event, and the speech was carried over both German and American radio systems. Reports from all three Länder in the American Zone confirmed that the speech made a favorable impression on the majority of the population. The Germans felt that Mr. Byrnes gave them new hope and a new lease on life. The German press as a whole had nothing but praise for the speech. They especially commented on the calm, dignified, and simple manner in which it was delivered — because German orators in general tend to be most dramatic. Mr. Byrnes convinced them that democracy can get along without tricks and antics, a fact which they had evidently not known before.

PEOPLE

With the fall of Germany, Third Army applied the fundamental lessons learned in combat to solve the pressing problem of care for thousands of Displaced Persons, dispose of prisoners of war, and apprehend active supporters of the Nazi regime. The plight of the slave laborer and the broken remnants of human beings left in the wake of war had aroused the sympathy of the civilized world, and the measures taken to relieve the suffering of the victims of Nazism were given first priority by every administrative agency at the disposal of Third Army.

The accomplishment of Third Army in returning these thousands of helpless people to their homeland from a country whose communication facilities were damaged beyond recognition, is a record that is unbelievable when the magnitude of the task is considered. That it was well done has been established beyond dispute. The thousands of Displaced Persons who remained in Germany and those who entered the Third Army area after VE Day were well cared for.

Prisoners of war taken by Third United States Army were treated in strict accordance with the rules of the Geneva Convention, and discharged to their homes in the fastest possible manner. Prior to discharge prisoners of war were paid in accordance with Germany Army standards, and provided transportation to the point nearest their place of residence. German Army agencies were used to the greatest extent possible in the completion of the administrative details of prisoner of war disposition.

The objective of eradicating Nazism within Germany made it necessary that certain civilians be retained in custody until their status was determined, and civilian internee enclosures were established for that purpose. These were largely in the hands of German authorities when Third Army ceased operation, and the task of denazification was made the problem of the German governmental agencies.

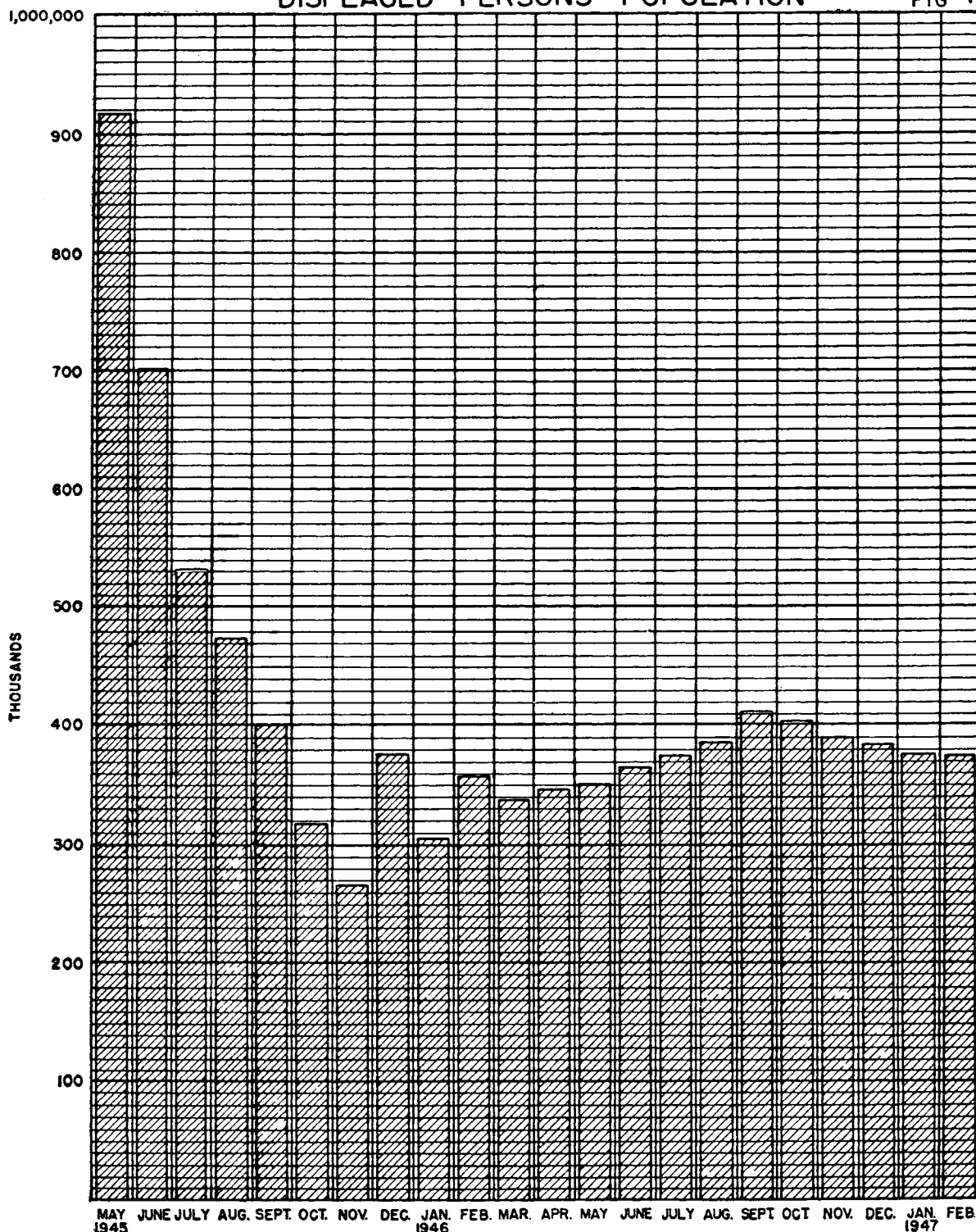
Displaced Persons

The slave labor policies of the Hitler government caused the greatest problem in human relationship faced by Third United States Army during its occupation. Thousands of people, representing practically every nation in Europe, had been forced to contribute their efforts to the maintenance of the German war machine, and upon the cessation of hostilities, these people were just as truly liberated as the inmates of the concentration camps.

For want of a better term, the Army termed these people "displaced persons" from which the familiar abbreviation "DP" was derived. Thus began the "DP Problem"

DISPLACED PERSONS POPULATION

FIG 1



NOTE-FIGURES FOR 1945 ARE TOTALS IN THIRD ARMY AREA
 FIGURES FOR 1946 & 1947 ARE TOTALS HOUSED IN CAMPS

— a problem in which a splendid record of accomplishment was made in a seemingly impossible task which occupied Third Army night and day throughout the occupation. (See Figure 1)

Who were these "DPs", where did they come from, and what did Third Army accomplish in the way of helping them . . . briefly we shall outline the picture here. The DPs were the victims of Nazism from every land in Europe — not the political victims of the concentration camps, not the voluntary workers of "the new order", but rather the unwilling laborers of one of the most cruel systems that the world has ever known.

With the destruction of German industry under the constant Allied bombing, places for these people to work no longer existed, and being non-productive their services were "no longer required" — they had outlived their usefulness, and became a liability to the Nazi machine. Consequently, they were in a state of near famine, without adequate clothing, and in a precarious state of health when the fighting ceased.

People without homes, people without food, people without proper clothing — these were what Third Army found, and there followed one of the largest tasks or organization and supply encountered in other than combat operation. The problem, which had developed over a period of years, could not be solved overnight, but remarkable progress was made — and the accomplishment was a bright chapter in the occupation story.

In May 1945, the same month in which the war ended, approximately 215,000 displaced persons were moved out of the Third United States Army Zone. Sixty percent of those repatriated were eastern and southeastern Europeans. A large scale "exchange" system for displaced persons was established, and Soviet DPs were moved into the Russian Zone of Occupation as Third Army received — also during May — 44,000 western Europeans.

The entire problem had not been unforeseen, and in May the first United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) teams arrived to assist in the overall task. The office of the UNRRA Area Director was established at Army Headquarters, and immediately twenty three UNRRA teams swung into action to assist the opening and operation of the DP camps. The system of camps was decided upon as the best method of providing the basic needs and it served to bring order out of chaos and establish a means of feeding, clothing, and caring for these groups on an orderly basis. The camp system was, in some instances, severely criticised — criticism which did not stand up under close examination.

The conditions of displaced persons constantly improved. Russian and Polish officers who visited camps housing their nationals expressed their deepest satisfaction, and in one case a Soviet officer tendered a formal commendation to the United States Military Government officer in charge.

Even though UNRRA had, by June 1945, assumed the greater part of the administrative functions of the camps, logistical support remained an Army responsibility, and work was begun early to provide for winter needs. At the same time, repatriation proceeded at an ever increasing rate, and the number of people who were, for one reason or another, not repatriable, became more evident. These were the groups who would require care on a long term basis, and it was to meet their needs that the first long range plans were made.

In order to determine requirements, camps were inspected throughout the Eastern Military District. The camps, even at this early stage, were in excellent condition. Facilities were available for organized recreation, religious services for all faiths, kindergartens for children, and classes in commercial subjects for the more mature.

An important factor in the life and economy of the camps was their self-government under elected leaders representing the various national groups. In camps where there were persons of more than one nationality present the leader was elected by vote of the camp population, or chosen by the camp liaison officer, and in the latter type of installation the leaders met daily under an elected or rotating president to assign housekeeping and police responsibilities and to hear grievances. Often leaders of various camps conferred to pool experiences and unite common interests. Liaison among camp leaders, Military Government officers, and German officials was amazingly good.

General Eisenhower visited several Displaced Persons Centers and every such center in the Eastern Military District was likewise visited by a General officer. All deficiencies found were made the immediate subject of corrective action. The basic diet was increased, blankets, clothes, and even radios were made available. Generally, the morale of displaced persons was good.

Camps were consolidated, and so far as possible, organized on national lines. This simplified administrative matters by eliminating the language barrier in as many instances as possible, and helped to simplify over all operation. Inspections by Army established the fact that UNRRA personnel included many highly qualified persons with a thorough knowledge of their job and a keen interest in dealing with the DP problem.

In mid-summer of 1945 the first large scale movement of Poles to their homeland was begun. These people moved through the Russian lines to their homes at a time when Soviet policy specifically stated that the many thousands of displaced Russians in Bavaria had first priority in travel. Transport by train was provided, and every encouragement was given to Poles who wished to return home. The rights, however, of all who declined repatriation, were carefully safeguarded.

The Bavarian Food Office was reconstituted shortly after the end of the war and was charged with providing available food stocks for DPs and disarmed German Forces. In order to assist the Food Office in carrying out its responsibilities, all captured enemy food stocks, which were held by the Army quartermaster, were made available.

With a view to the immediate release of all persons unjustly detained by the Nazis for political reasons, special Military Government "prison teams" were formed and circulated throughout the Army area reviewing cases and making arrangements for release. The number of persons set free reached such proportions that in some cases prisons became temporary displaced person and refugee camps. Close cooperation between Review Boards and Public Safety Officers of Military Government was required in the disposal of persons released, to avoid seriously overtaxing local facilities and to prevent interference with efforts to return the community to a normal footing.

America is the land of promise . . . and the American Zone of Occupied Germany was the land of promise to displaced persons who were in other zones at the end of the war. Shortly after the first steps were taken to organize plans for the displaced persons who were within the United States Zone and those who were legally received,

there began an influx of DPs from the other zones of occupation. Shipments of displaced persons arrived in ever increasing numbers, often in the worst imaginable condition, without food, adequate clothing, and many of them ill. These arrivals taxed the available facilities to the utmost, and caused work for both UNRRA and Army personnel far in excess of anticipated needs. It was not at all unusual for a train to arrive, entirely unannounced, with its occupants in a starved condition.

During October 1945 tremendous strides were made in repatriation but toward the end of the year statistics on displaced persons became more or less static. It was increasingly evident that certain among these groups had no desire whatsoever to leave Germany, and thorough screening was undertaken by the Army to determine just which of these thousands were entitled to the preferential treatment accorded legitimate DPs. Many imposters were found, and these were made the responsibility of the German economy.

By the beginning of summer 1946, the influx of refugees from other zones reached alarming proportions, and the Army bent every effort to see that these people were provided with at least the minimum necessities, at the same time working out plans for the housing of infiltrates in better accommodations.

In June, when the infiltration rate was between four and five hundred per day, a serious housing problem resulted. The general health of the indigenous population and the well being of the occupation forces were threatened by the condition of overcrowded facilities. In order to provide shelter prisoners of war were discharged at an accelerated rate and enclosures were converted to housing purposes.

It was evident by now that the Army was dealing with a problem that was not diminishing, but rather increasing, and accordingly the G-5 Section, charged with the handling of Displaced Person problems, was reactivated as a General Staff Section of Third Army Headquarters. In August, headquarters of UNRRA was established at Third United States Army Headquarters, thus initiating a period of closer cooperation between the two agencies.

Every effort was made to induce repatriable displaced persons to return home. During the period 1 October — 31 December 1946 all Poles who volunteered for repatriation were given a sixty day supply of food to assist them in starting life anew. Response to the offer was excellent, and approximately 50,000 persons took advantage of the plan.

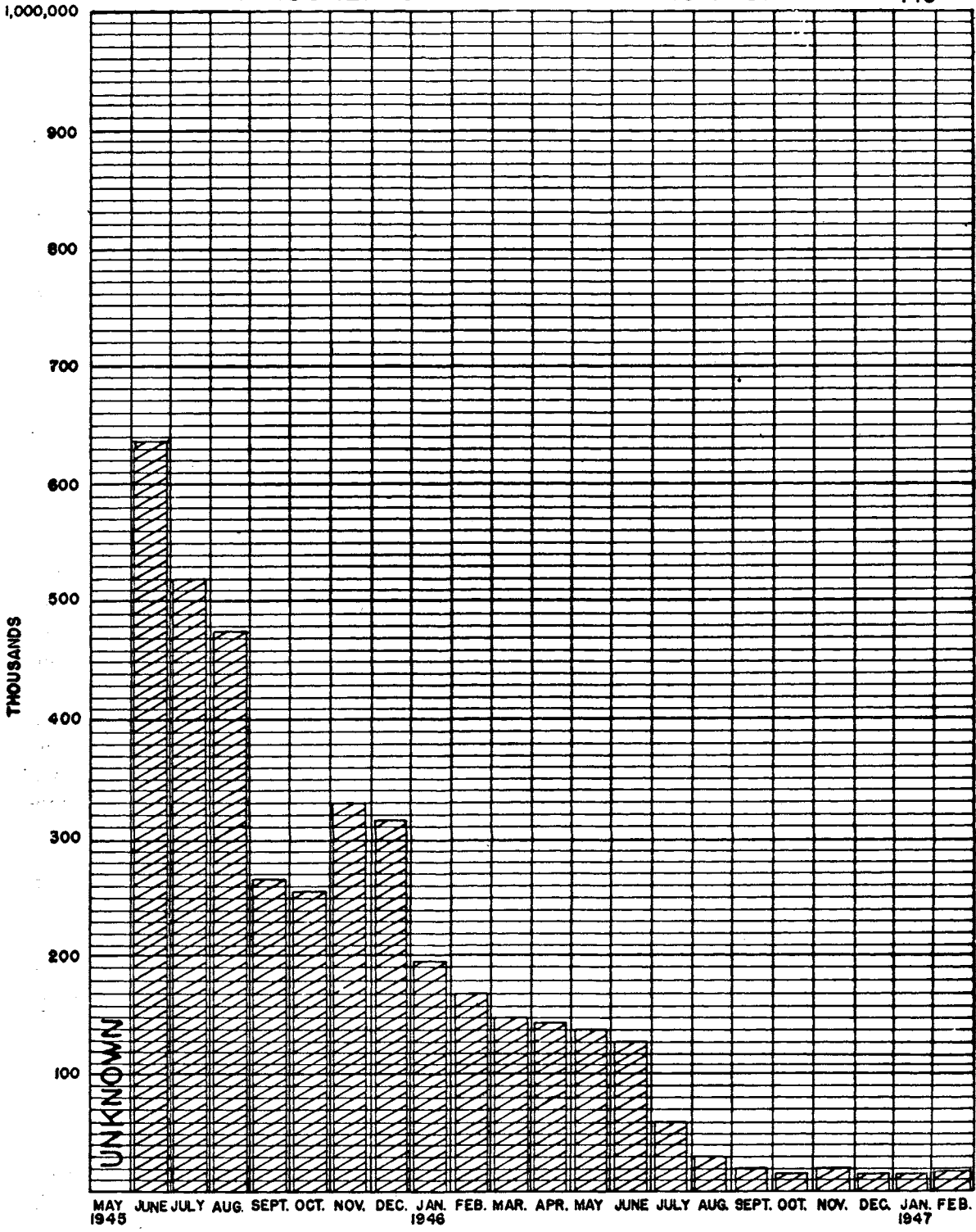
The entire problem of the Displaced Person was difficult. It was not easy attempt to correct in a few months the results of years of exploitation, and it was often hard to make the unfortunate DP realize that everything possible was being done for his welfare. However, the opinions of official observers, and the results of many thorough inspections show that the Army program was humane and adequate insofar as it was possible to have it so. Unexpected, unplanned requirements often caused temporary hitches in operation, but the overall record is one of which Third United States Army may well be proud.

Prisoners of War

Immediately following VE Day, the Army Commander charged the G-1 Section with the responsibility of discharging the 758,000 prisoners of war on hand (See Figure 2). The figure swelled rapidly; by the end of May Third Army had discharged 380,180,

PRISONER OF WAR POPULATION CHART

FIG 2



MAY 1945 UNKNOWN JUNE 1945 JULY 1945 AUG. 1945 SEPT. 1945 OCT. 1945 NOV. 1945 DEC. 1945 JAN. 1946 FEB. 1946 MAR. 1946 APR. 1946 MAY 1946 JUNE 1946 JULY 1946 AUG. 1946 SEPT. 1946 OCT. 1946 NOV. 1946 DEC. 1946 JAN. 1947 FEB. 1947

but 553,101 were still on hand. Actual discharge began on 13 May. Dischargees were transported to localities in which they lived at time of induction. The first to be discharged were farmers, coal miners, transport workers, and certain key personnel urgently needed to re-establish the German economy. Prisoners of war with police experience were directed upon discharge to report to their local police chief for work assignments under a plan which was coordinated with the Office of Military Government for Bavaria. June discharges of enemy prisoners of war reached tremendous totals, and on the last day of the month the millionth prisoner was given his final papers.

In July, reception of prisoners of war from Italy and the British Zone maintained the number of prisoners of war on hand at a rather high level despite the number of discharges completed. Stragglers packed up within the Third Army area also added to the number requiring processing.

Immediately following the end of the war, all SS personnel were non-dischargeable. This policy was changed in June 1945 to permit discharge of ⁽¹⁾Waffen SS personnel below the grade of ⁽²⁾Unterscharführer who entered the organization subsequent to 1 August 1944. During 1945, more than 50,000 prisoners of war were received through transfers from Italy and Austria, and approximately 20,000 were shipped to the British and French Zones and to the United States Communication Zone.

In November of the first occupation year, 93,000 prisoners of war within the Third United States Army area were used as labor troops. Thirty-five nationalities were counted among prisoners, and plans were made to repatriate Austrians to their homeland and to remove all Germans from Austria, and in December the repatriation of non-German SS troops began to countries which were ready to receive them. Shipments from France were received in increasing numbers, due to the necessity of clearing the enclosures of TSFET (Theater Service Forces European Theater) prior to 1 March 1946. The Russian Zone of Germany began to receive German prisoners of war whose homes were in that zone and screening teams were formed to examine Hungarian prisoners of war prior to their discharge to displaced persons status and ultimate repatriation. At the same time the reception of 25,000 prisoners of war from Italy was commenced.

The beginning of 1946 was marked by great progress in the disposal of prisoners of war. Authority was received for the shipment of 2200 prisoners to the Russian Zone; Hungarian prisoners of war totalling approximately 15,000 were discharged to displaced persons status; Belgian prisoners of war were collected and sent to Brussels; and a schedule for the reception of 15,000 dischargeable prisoners of war from France was established.

Many of the non-German prisoners of war who were dischargeable but not immediately repatriable (Latvians, Estonians and Lithuanians) were discharged to displaced persons camps.

Approximately 150,000 prisoners of war were held in enclosures on 1 April 1946. A critical shortage of trained interrogators made it impossible to discharge prisoners of war as fast as was desired, and thus the plan to reduce the overhead of Allied military personnel used to guard and administer the enclosures was materially affected. The redeployment of United States troops to the Zone of Interior left many prisoner of war enclosures with insufficient guards to prevent a rather high rate of escape, and the use of Polish guards to offset this lack of personnel was instituted. Without

(1) Combat SS. (2) Staff Sergeant.

these Poles or other Allied personnel it would have been impossible to redeploy as many American troops as was actually done. The maintenance of enclosures was also difficult because of lack of equipment for floodlighting, barbed wire, plumbing supplies and cooking utensils.

It is interesting to note here the different nationalities found among "German" prisoners of war. Included were Albanians, Arabs, Argentinians, Austrians, Belgians, Brazilians, Bulgarians, Canadians, Czechoslovakians, Danes, Dutch, Estonians, Finns, French, Greeks, Hungarians, Italians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Luxemburgers, Norwegians, Poles, Rumanians, Russians, Spaniards, Swedes, Swiss, Turks, Yugoslavs — and Americans. They had all been captured while in service with the German armed forces.

Many of the non-German prisoners, after being interrogated by liaison officers, were found to have lost their citizenship. A few claimed to be United States citizens, and presented documents as evidence. All non-Germans, however, were classified and treated as Germans. In a step to aid foreign liaison personnel in screening non-German prisoners, all prisoners in this category were segregated in a separate enclosure.

A difficult problem was posed when the Italian Government requested repatriation to Italy of what they termed "German prisoners of war" who had families in Italy. Repatriation to Italy as "German prisoners of war" was impossible, but the ensuing discussion with the Italian Government did reveal that these prisoners were residents of the South Tyrol region who had volunteered for service with the German Wehrmacht. Many of them at one time or another had voiced a preference for German citizenship, and were accepted by the German Reich as such. Italy never dropped these persons as Italian citizens, and the Italian Liaison Officer agreed that they were technically Italian — and repatriable as such.

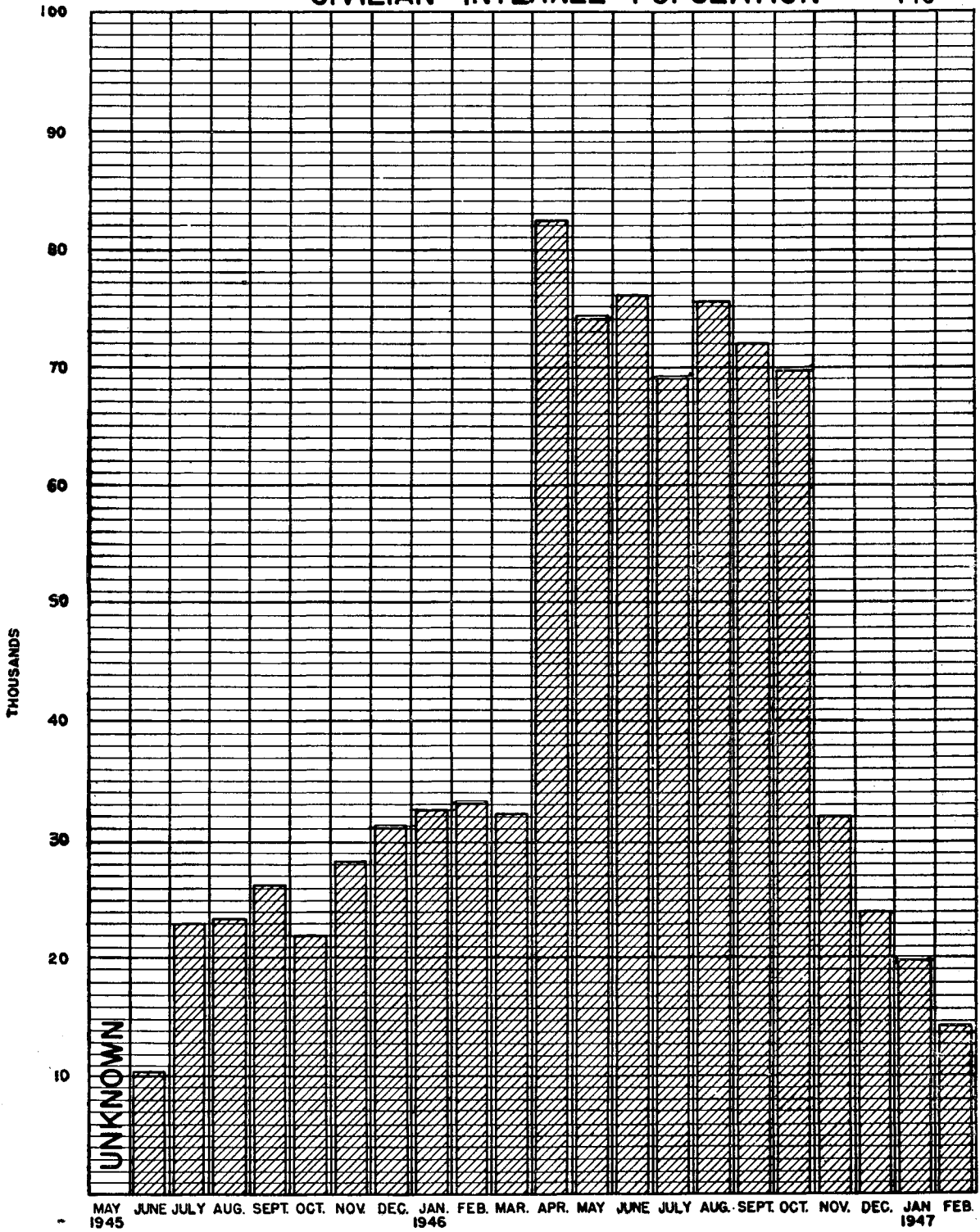
The discharge of prisoners of war of Baltic nationality presented a knotty problem as well, inasmuch as all Balt units were taken over by the Germans and placed under the operational jurisdiction of the Wehrmacht. A general compulsory induction was carried out in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia to recruit soldiers for these units. The fact that they were under the Wehrmacht or German SS placed them in an unfortunate position — since certain categories of SS were not dischargeable; and members of those organizations were not authorized UNRRA care as displaced persons regardless of nationality unless they could prove that they were compulsorily drafted. There was almost a complete lack of documentary evidence to show whether the individual was a draftee or a volunteer. The only possible solution was their discharge to non-military status, and the problem of obtaining displaced person status was left entirely up to the individual concerned.

Much difficulty in administration and housing was encountered when groups of prisoners of war arrived unscheduled from the other occupation zones and from France. To prepare for this recurring event, two enclosures were kept below capacity population, and stood by to take care of these irregular shipments.

One year after the end of the war, it was found that in the United States Zone of Germany there were several thousand former members of the German and Hungarian armed forces without proper discharge papers. Without such papers, they were unable to legally procure a civilian identity card, or a food ration card, and many resorted to the black market or more criminal pursuits in order to exist. As a means of properly

CIVILIAN INTERNEE POPULATION

FIG 3



documenting these persons, authorization was granted to all discharge centers to process any of these persons for discharge who presented themselves, and the program was given wide publicity in the German press and radio.

In September 1946 a system of granting compassionate paroles to prisoners of war was inaugurated by Third Army. Each individual case was decided on its merits, and all administrative details were carried out in the most expeditious manner consistent with security considerations.

Civilian Internees

The end of the war against Germany on 9 May 1945 marked the beginning of a new task for Third Army — the bringing to justice those individuals suspected of being war criminals and the apprehension of persons who were security threats to the United States Occupation Forces. To accomplish this it was necessary to apprehend and retain in custody thousands of individuals pending determination of their status, and arrests were made throughout the Army area in accordance with arrest categories that were determined long before the fighting ceased. (See Figure 3)

Those who had held positions of responsibility with the Nazi-founded organizations of the German Army were placed in automatic arrest categories, and the very fact of holding such position was sufficient reason for thorough investigation. War criminals and possible war criminals were apprehended, as well as any person known to have been a member of an underground fascist organization in any of the allied nations. Members of guerilla organizations which were anti-allied and members of the "foreign legions" which had been incorporated into the German armed forces were taken into custody.

The entire operation was one to insure general security, and not done with the thought of keeping large numbers in indefinite confinement. Review boards were established at an early date and thousands were released soon after apprehension when it was clear that continued confinement served no useful purpose. Those retained were automatic arrestees, and in this category were placed many German nationals whose continued liberty and freedom of action could hinder the mission of the occupation forces. In the normal course of events thousands of prisoners of war were discharged from prisoner of war enclosures and interned as civilians when their retention was desirable from a security angle or their trial as war criminals was indicated.

The passage of the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism affected the disposition of thousands of civilian internees whose retention was no longer necessary from a security point of view, and the only requirement was that they be proven non-Nazis to gain their freedom. The German denazification boards, known as "Spruchkammern", were established in each internment camp housing Germans. The passage of the German law resulted in an increase in the number of petitions for release, especially from doctors and scientists, who claimed it was the custom of the SS to bestow honorary ranks upon prominent men. Extensive

research proved that these men actually earned their rank, and could not be considered in any other than an "automatic arrest" category. All efforts were made to release unusual cases, such as persons erroneously arrested, violators of Military Government or Civil Law, and non-German nationals, and plans were made to turn the administration of civilian internment camps to German authorities.

The turnover of camps to German authorities prompted a thorough screening of internees and the decision to retain those considered "important" in United States custody. Many unusual cases were brought to light through this operation, cases that would never have been found through normal operating procedure. A board of officers thoroughly familiar with civilian internee processing was sent to each enclosure to expedite the release of as many internees as possible.

On 10 October 1946, Civilian Internment Enclosure Number 6, at Moosburg, Bavaria, was turned over to German control, the first enclosure to pass to German authorities. An appropriate ceremony marked the transfer, and those present included the Commanding General, Ninth Infantry Division, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Third United States Army, the Director of Military Government for Bavaria, and the Bavarian Denazification Minister. The press was well represented, both German and American, and approximately fifty photographers and reporters were present.

The ceremony was preceded by a brief tour of the enclosure. Following the tour, the group assembled in a small room for the signing of the actual transfer document. The Minister President of Bavaria spoke to the assembled group, and named the Bavarian denazification minister to operate the enclosure. Upon the conclusion of the ceremony, the transfer became official. German guards had been posted prior to the ceremony, and the American guards were withdrawn after the transfer was completed.

The Minister President of Bavaria thanked the United States military authorities for the confidence shown in the German authorities, and the denazification Minister termed the transfer "another step forward on the road out of chaos and into a better future".

Thus the final disposition of civilian internees became a German problem, and one of the first official acts of the new regime was the release of two inmates who had been cleared by the enclosure Spruchkammer. In releasing the two freed men, the State Minister said to the group gathered for the ceremony: "It is for the first time that I use the authority given me by Military Government to inform you that the first decisions of the Camp Moosburg Spruchkammer have become effective. I herewith order the immediate release of the two respondents. They will walk through the gates of this camp tomorrow. They are accompanied by the hopes of the many, who, for the time being, have to remain in the camp, but who will soon be able to see their future fate clearly."

The transfer of the Moosburg camp was but one of ten similar turnovers to German authorities during the Third Army occupation. More than 46,000 civilian internees were transferred in this manner to the custody of German officials. Upon inoperation of Third Army, there were two enclosures and one civilian internee hospital still under United States control, in which were confined some 12,000 inmates in war criminal and automatic arrest categories, and internees who had not been classified. The responsibility for these remaining internees was assumed by the United States Constabulary and the Theater Provost Marshal, Headquarters United States Forces European Theater.

CHAPTER V

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

During combat, the administration of Army affairs was often accomplished in a manner dictated by the needs of the situation rather than in accordance with the hard and fast rules of peace time operation. With the advent of VE Day, and the change from combat to occupation, it was possible to carry on the bookkeeping of the Army in the usual way. The transition period which followed the heat of battle gave the administrative and personnel sections an opportunity to catch up with the many details that had previously been postponed, and the Army gradually brought its housekeeping in order and gathered the facts and records that were the permanent sources of necessary information.

The most effective means of "keeping tabs" on the Army was the machine records system, the particular function of the Machine Record Units of Third Army. This system, similar to that used to record information in all large business houses, provided a quick and accurate means of answering Army questions. The redeployment which followed VE Day depended greatly on Machine Record Units to furnish the necessary data, and the advent of VJ Day proved the system's value under the most trying conditions. The machine records system had its foundation within unit personnel sections, through a special type card which was made out in conjunction with the daily strength reports. Collected at high levels, these cards were punched according to a pre-determined plan, and filed in a manner that made available particular or general information about any individual or group in Third Army. These cards showed an individual's age, grade, physical condition, military occupation specialty, and adjusted service rating score. The Adjusted Service Rating score, familiarly known as the "ASR", was computed according to the total length of service within the United States and overseas between 16 September 1940 and VE Day, the number of campaign credits (battle stars), decorations, and number of dependent children. One of the first tasks of the administrative sections after VE Day was the award of credit to individuals for participation in the Rhineland, Ardennes and Central European Campaigns. As units were cited for these campaigns, the credits, or points, were added to ASR scores. Under redeployment plans, all high score personnel were transferred to units scheduled for deactivation, and personnel in various categories (according to points) were moved into units scheduled for Pacific service or occupational duty.

Prior to VE Day Third United States Army had an aggregate overstrength of 2,000 men, with a surplus of 14,000 replacements, mostly infantry, in the 17th Replacement Depot. These replacements were made immediately available to units to replace high score personnel who were candidates for redeployment to the Zone of Interior. An interim score of 85 for enlisted personnel was announced, and by the end of May

ninety-six units were in the process of adjustment prior to departure from the Theater. Units were designated as ⁽¹⁾Category I, II, III, or IV, according to their planned mission, and were filled with personnel on the basis of eligibility for further service.

On 6 July 1945, enlisted men with 75 to 84 points were removed from units scheduled for direct redeployment to the Pacific. Early in August Third Army received requisitions for several thousand low score enlisted men and several hundred low score officers for shipment to the Pacific, requisitions which were cancelled on 16 August upon cessation of hostilities in that Theater. The end of the war with Japan brought about an immediate and dramatic change in all plans and set in motion the return of large numbers of troops to the United States. The day following Japan's surrender, Third Army was given a quota of 50,000 high score personnel for immediate shipment. This was later increased by 5,000, and followed by a projected quota of 105,000 for October. (See Figure 4)

Recomputation of ASR scores was ordered immediately after Japan fell, and a plan was effected whereby individuals were given eight "points" for service in the European Theater between VE Day and VJ Day. A new critical score of 80 for enlisted personnel was established, and that for officers was set at 85 and 100 for company and field grade officers respectively. September quotas for redeployment assigned to Third Army were set at 183,000, for which four divisions and 354 separate units were used as carriers to the Zone of Interior. The critical score for redeployment was gradually lowered until it was finally abandoned, and months of service used as the only determining factor in selecting personnel for return to the United States. In November, the first replacements for the Army of Occupation were received, and Army strength at the end of the month was approximately 135,000.

At the beginning of 1946, plans were completed for the reassignment of personnel of Seventh United States Army within Third Army units, and personnel were requisitioned and assigned to VI Corps, the unit which later became Headquarters United States Constabulary.

At the end of the war, there were 1546 cases of unresolved casualties in Third Army. The War Department was furnished with a compilation of all available information on these cases, under an administrative policy known as the European Casualty Plan. A casualty clearance plan put into operation in February 1946 resulted in a large number of reports from German civilians of isolated graves of Allied dead, and the Central Tracing Bureau of the Bavarian Red Cross made available to the Army a quantity of miscellaneous German records pertaining to Allied prisoners of war and burials. These records were found in the clean up of the Munich Postoffice.

The discharge of prisoners of war was one of the greatest administrative problems handled by Third Army during the occupation. This was particularly difficult because German records generally were delivered in poor condition and had not been segregated. The magnitude of the problem was illustrated when, in order to locate members of the First SS Panzer Division in connection with the alleged massacre of United States troops in the Ardennes campaign, it was necessary to scan no less than 1,500,000 prisoner of war records.

(1) Category I — To be retained in current command (occupation duty).

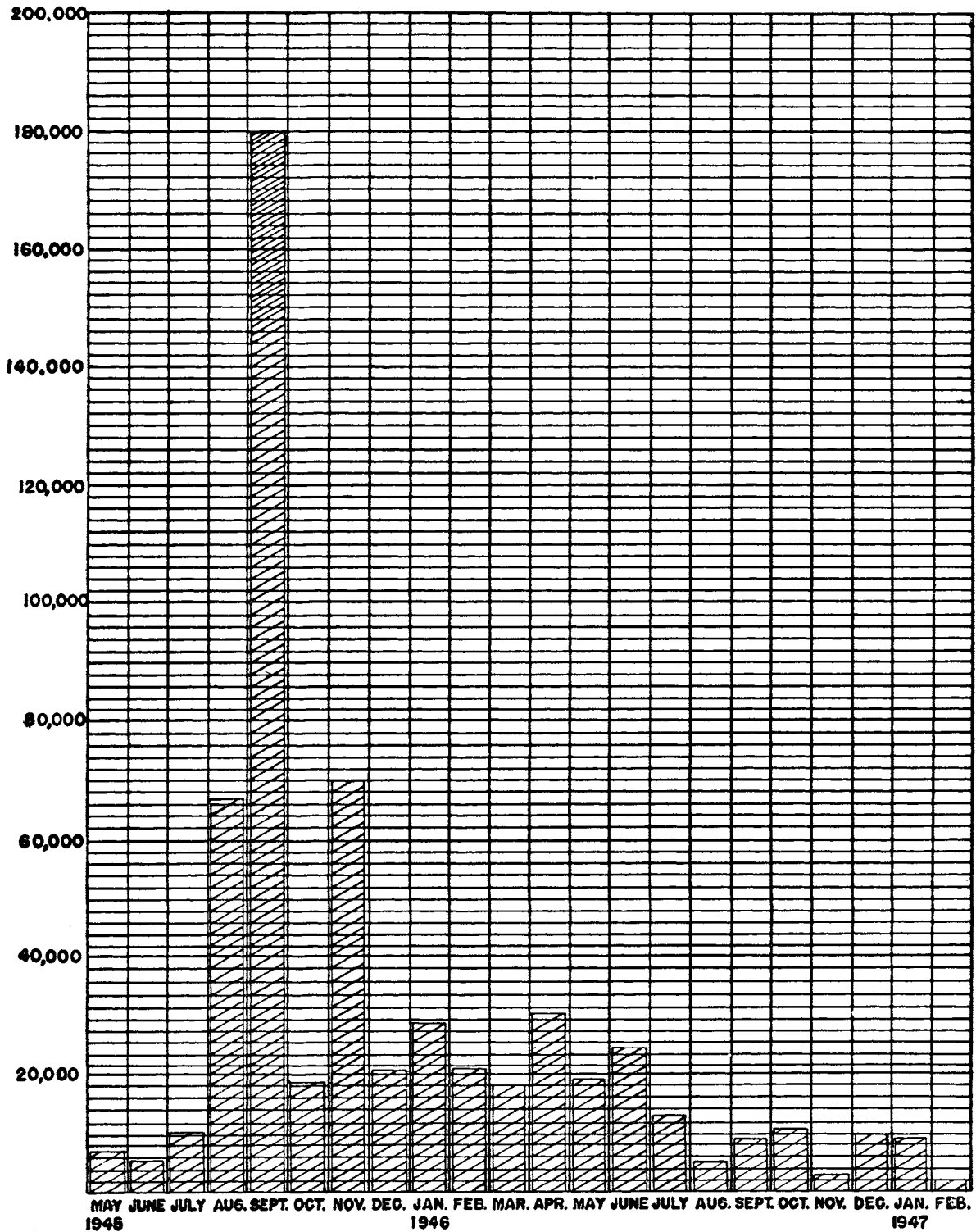
(1) Category II — To be transferred to the United States for continued service (domestic or foreign) or direct to another active Theater.

(1) Category III — To be reorganized, preparatory to becoming Category I or II.

(1) Category IV — To be demobilized. War Department Readjustment Regulations (RR 1—1, 15 February 1945).

REDEPLOYMENT DURING OCCUPATION YEARS 1945-1947

FIG 4



In September 1945, the peak month for redeployment, the loss of trained personnel began to have a serious effect on Army operations, and a civilian personnel subsection was established within G-1 for the purpose of augmenting the military establishment with qualified civilian workers. Civilian personnel were procured both through requisition on the War Department and from personnel discharged within the Theater for the specific purpose of accepting government employment. By the end of October twenty-eight civilians were employed by Third Army — a figure which had grown to almost 1000 when Third Army ceased operation in February 1947. When United States personnel were not available qualified residents of allied and neutral countries were hired. An Employee Relations Section was established in November 1945 to care for the numerous administrative problems that arose and to give necessary procedure explanations to War Department workers.

An intensive and successful recruiting program was carried out by Third Army throughout the occupation. The publication of the famous War Department "Circular 310" in October 1945 was the signal for an all out recruiting campaign, and numerous inducements were offered prospective enlistees, such as retention of grade and choice of arm or service. Recruiting officers were appointed by all units, and recruiting offices were established in principal cities. The recruiting office in Heidelberg was flooded with German applicants during its first few days of operation, all of whom were very disappointed to learn that their services were not desired.

The cessation of hostilities gave an opportunity to occupation troops to visit the interesting places of Europe at reasonable cost, and thousands took advantage of the organized trips offered by the Army. In August 1945 the first of the famous tours to Switzerland began. At the same time air transportation was provided for leave trips to the Riviera, United Kingdom, and to Paris, for which eleven C-47s were used daily. This use of air lift continued until redeployment curtailed the number of Air Force personnel available for such flights, but improved rail service made up the difference, and the opportunity for Third Army personnel to make recreational trips was not diminished. Vacations were made available to practically every country in Europe, and at one time or another during the occupation arrangements were in force for leaves to Rome, Chamonix (France), Denmark and the Third Army Rest Centers in addition to the Riviera, United Kingdom, and Paris.

The administration of facilities for dependents received the closest attention of Third Army during the occupation, and every effort was made to make available the best possible facilities and services for the families of occupation personnel. The Third Army Dependents School system began operation on 15 October 1946 with eighteen schools and 500 pupils, and provided instruction that equalled the highest standards found in the United States.

Headquarters and Headquarters Company Third United States Army was readjusted during the period 1 February — 15 February 1947 in preparation for the close of operations on the latter date. The majority of Third Army personnel were absorbed by the United States Constabulary or the Military Districts in the United States Zone.

CHAPTER VI

ARMY OPERATIONAL SERVICES

The operation of the Army is a highly complex procedure, and the means and methods used to complete any given task are not readily discernible to the casual observer. Every phase of Army operation is dependent upon manpower, and manpower is dependent upon supply. By supply is meant not only the actual materials with which the work is done, but also the supply of the services, such as communication, engineering, medical attention, transportation necessary to accomplish the logistics of an Army at work, and the ordnance which keeps that transportation functioning — in brief the Army operates through services that complement and serve each other in a common purpose.

The supply problems of Third Army during the occupation were of every type. They effected not only the daily lives of Army personnel, but those of the displaced persons and the German population. Loss of key personnel in the rapid redeployment which followed the surrender of Germany handicapped many static installations which were geared to handle tremendous daily turnovers in food and supplies. Shipping difficulties in the United States prompted preparation of emergency measures, but both obstacles were successfully surmounted. The supply situation, in general, was excellent within Third Army throughout its occupation. Supply policies were carefully checked to eliminate waste and to assure accurate accountability for all items expended. The operational services performed well their tremendous task.

Communications

The occupation placed a dual responsibility upon the signal section of Third Army — the task of rebuilding the shattered German communication system, and the maintenance of Army communications within an ever increasing number of static installations. The civilian and military communication systems were operated on a basis of close cooperation in which existing central switchboards were used in all cities where suitable facilities were found, and field equipment used in the early days of occupation was gradually removed from general use or allocated to German civilian agencies.

The German public communication system, which handles telegraphic, telephonic, and mail transmission, is a closely knit government organization known as the Reichspost. The fact that the communication affairs were handled by a government bureau undoubtedly contributed to the fact that many Nazi Party members were found among the employees, and denazification made heavy inroads on the number of experienced

workers available in the rebuilding task. However, both denazification and reconstruction were successfully accomplished, a tribute to the efficiency and clear planning of Third Army Signal agencies.

The demands on the overall communication system increased with the problems of occupation, and the telephone came into more general use with the lessening of security requirements. Matters which in combat could not be discussed over communication lines, such as movements of troops and supplies, were no longer highly classified and telephone traffic was thereby greatly multiplied. The Third Army Exchange alone averaged over eight thousand calls each day.

The close tie-in of the German Reichspost with the military communication system prompted the hiring and training of several thousand German telephone operators, all of whom were carefully screened before being employed. Signal units of the German Wehrmacht were used during the first part of the occupation to aid in the tremendous volume of work which was to be done, and many were reemployed as civilians following their demobilization.

The Signal Corps assisted the German Police in establishing a police radio net throughout the occupation zone. Radios were installed in German patrol cars and stations were connected from equipment furnished by the Signal stocks and from rebuilt German transmitters and receivers.

The formation of the United States Constabulary placed heavy demands on signal supplies. The Constabulary required thousands of radios and related equipment in the accomplishment of its assigned mission of policing the 46,000 square miles of the United States Zone, in addition to the maintenance load placed upon static lines and installations.

For the convenience of occupation troops, American commercial cable service was made available in December of 1945, and shortly thereafter trans-atlantic telephone service was put into effect. Thousands of soldiers made use of both services to communicate with their families and the advantages gained in cases of emergencies were invaluable.

Engineering

Third Army Engineers applied to the occupation the same skill and efficiency which paved the way for fighting troops from Normandy to Czechoslovakia. In combat, bridges were built and roads cleared for rolling tanks and marching infantry, and when the fighting ceased the added responsibility of Displaced Persons and the restoration of main lines of communication were the main tasks at hand. One of the favorite German methods of defense was the destruction of bridges, and very few remained intact on 9 May 1945. The temporary structures which the engineers erected for combat were rapidly replaced by more permanent construction. Not only highway bridges, but railroad bridges as well were destroyed by the retreating German Armies, and their restoration was vital in the effort to return the German civilian supply lines to a normal state.

The additional Third Army responsibility for construction of Displaced Persons Camps and Prisoner of War enclosures prompted the maximum use of native civilian labor during the early post-war period, and the preparation of suitable housing for

military personnel was given the highest priority. By the end of 1945 all Third Army troops occupied winterized billets. When Third Army was designated as an Army of Occupation and the number of troops to be utilized become known, construction of training facilities was begun and permanent troop quarters, mostly German kasernes, were improved.

The almost complete breakdown of the German municipal water systems posed a serious problem when troops were moved into fixed installations, and most of the drinking water available in Germany was non-potable. Engineer water purification units provided thousands of gallons of drinking water each day for military installations until normal water supplies were tested and hypochlorinators installed where necessary.

In order to care for the property used by the occupation personnel, a Real Estate Section was established within the Engineers in late 1945, charged with the responsibility of supervising the operation of Engineer Town Major Teams. The Town Major acquired real estate and local civilian labor to the extent needed by United States troops.

The early rehabilitation was followed by a continuing program of maintenance and improvement. Critical shortages in materials occurred often and a salvage program was instituted which greatly aided the procurement of items necessary in the repair and renovation of buildings used for military purposes. Recreational facilities were built in all areas where troops were concentrated, and existing German facilities were made suitable for use by military personnel wherever possible. Tennis courts, baseball diamonds, football fields and basketball courts were constructed to make available the familiar American sports, and Red Cross and Special Service facilities were provided to a maximum extent.

The arrival of the first dependents from the United States required long hours of planning and a thorough program of rehabilitation by the Engineers. Military Community Utilities Detachments were established to provide essential services, and were staffed for the most part by German technicians under military supervision. Each Military Community required commissary facilities, and these usually were suitably large buildings converted for military use and equipped with refrigeration and other necessary services.

The destruction of German military fortifications and the demilitarization of German industrial plants was one of the largest projects accomplished during the occupation. Many of the industrial plants were underground and presented a most difficult engineering problem. Fortifications were classified according to type and location and a priority system for demolition established. Gun emplacements, pillboxes, air raid shelters, and minefields were among the elements earmarked for destruction.

The Topographical Section of the Engineers provided all maps used by Third Army for operational activities. Road signs, road repair in cooperation with Military Government, and snow removal through the winter months are but a few of the many jobs accomplished by the Engineers in keeping the plant of Third Army in working order. In occupation, as in combat the Engineers "paved the way", and provided services which supported every phase of Third Army activity.

Medical Affairs

The change from combat to occupation brought many new and difficult problems when troops were brought in or near large centers of population, where conditions caused by the destruction of war were not favorable to good health. Many of the cities in Germany had suffered serious damage to their sanitary systems, but the preventive measures taken were so effective that no serious outbreaks of communicable disease were recorded among United States troops, and the general health of the Third Army during the occupation was excellent.

With the cessation of hostilities, particular emphasis was placed upon the acquisition of permanent or semi-permanent type buildings to house Army hospitals. A thorough survey of available facilities and the consolidation of German hospitals made many modern, excellent structures available for care of the sick and injured. By the end of the first post-war month Army medical facilities were operating in Regensburg, Wurzburg, Bad Wiessee, Erlangen, and Passau, in buildings that compared favorably with those found in the United States, and eventually all medical installations were placed in suitable accommodations.

One of the first problems faced by the Medical Department was the preparation of troops for redeployment, at first for an active theater and later for separation from military service. For this preparation dental work was given a high priority, and mobile units were used to bring the necessary care to those beyond the reach of static installations. The installation of modern German equipment in Army hospitals increased the capacity of Army dentists to complete an extraordinary number of treatments. A survey of plants manufacturing dental equipment was made for the purpose of supplying both military and civilian needs.

The high incidence of communicable disease within the German population received the closest attention of Third Army at all times, and cooperation with German health officials was excellent in carrying out quarantine measures whenever danger spots developed. Typhus und diphtheria were the most common diseases among civilians, and all US personnel under the age of 35 were immunized against diphtheria in an additional step to protect the health of the occupation force.

The respiratory diseases — the "common cold" was at no time unduly prevalent within the Army, and careful inspections of food and food handlers were made at frequent intervals to keep illness from these sources at a minimum. All buildings used for billeting troops were carefully inspected and thoroughly cleaned before being used, and drinking water was obtained only from sources known to be free of contamination or thoroughly purified before use.

Adequate bathing facilities for troops was a constant problem, as the facilities available in Europe did not meet normal American standards. In many of the larger cities the use of the local public baths aided the solution, and hot water was available to all troops at least part of each day when the fuel situation demanded conservation. Public swimming pools were used by Army personnel wherever such facilities were to be found, and maintained at a high standard of cleanliness by German employees under United States supervision.

Venereal disease statistics showed an upward trend after VE Day, and a thorough going program designed to arrest this tendency was successfully carried out. A steady decline followed the early prevalence. Third Army attacked the problem in two ways — a program of education to acquaint the soldier with the dangers of infection and a cooperative effort with German civilian agencies to eliminate the source of infection which was present in the German population. The tremendous moral, social, and economic upheaval in Germany as the result of total defeat provided fertile soil for the spread of venereal disease, and the problem was further aggravated by German shortages of medical supplies and personnel in many civilian hospitals. It was clear that the disease rate among troops could not be diminished without effective measures to eliminate the civilian sources of the danger.

Educational and publicity measures were used to warn soldiers of the dangers present, which pointed out the lasting effects of infection and the failure of remedies to effect a cure in all cases. The moral and social significance of the problem was not neglected, and more and better recreational facilities were provided which contributed greatly to the downward trend of cases. For more effective cooperation with civilian agencies, liaison officers were attached to each Land public health office, and United States medicines were made available to civilian hospitals. An educational program was included in the civilian program, and excellent progress made in treating large numbers who might otherwise have been uncared for.

The health of the general population in an occupied country has a direct bearing upon the health of the occupying force, especially when large numbers of civilians are employed, as was the case with Third Army. The occupation forces were in daily contact with thousands of Germans in offices and other installations, and the domestic servants employed by American families were another possible danger source which was carefully guarded. Tuberculosis was the most serious disease prevalent among the civilian population. The overcrowded German cities, often with inadequate hospital and treatment facilities, and the slowness with which the disease manifests itself, contributed to the high infection rate. All civilians employed by Third Army were given examinations and inoculations prior to being accepted, and were re-examined at regular intervals thereafter.

Army hospitals during the occupation presented the appearance and gave treatment that was in accordance with the normal high standards found in Zone of the Interior installations. Army sick and injured received the best of care, and the more serious cases were evacuated to the United States when adequate treatment was not available within the Theater or when the patient's condition indicated an extended hospital stay. Evacuation was both by air and hospital ship.

During the occupation, vehicle accidents were the primary cause of death and injury to Army troops, accounting for approximately one half of all occupation casualties. The Third Army "Year Round Safety Program", under which Safety Officers were appointed for all units down to and including companies, greatly reduced the rate of non-battle injuries to Army personnel.

In addition to its normal duties of guarding the health of Army personnel, the medical section during the occupation was faced with the problem of caring for displaced persons and Prisoners of War. The nutritional status of the concentration camp victims upon liberation was extremely bad, and those who were not immediately

hospitalized would have menaced the health of the military population had they been allowed to wander about before proper measures could be taken. Hospitals were established for the more seriously ill, and others were thoroughly treated before being allowed to make contacts with others. "Dusting Teams" using DDT powder, were a familiar sight both in camps and at transfer points where displaced persons were started on their homeward journey.

Among the inmates of the concentration camps were found many physicians and dentists, and to these people captured enemy materials were made available for treatment which was given under the supervision of United States medical officers. The general health of displaced persons showed a steady improvement throughout the occupation period as they were returned to a near normal diet and recovered from the efforts of their long mistreatment. Camps were constantly improved, and the rate for communicable diseases was lower than that of the German civilian population.

No outbreaks of disease occurred in either prisoner of war cages or civilian internment enclosures. Hospitals were provided for both groups, and staffed to the greatest extent possible with qualified personnel found among the inmates.

All factors which had a bearing on the health of the Army were constantly inspected and improved. Food was checked in all stages from dockside to kitchen, civilian and Army facilities were kept in the highest possible state of repair by German technicians under Army supervision, and work necessary to contribute to health measures was given the highest priority. That the health of the Army was well preserved in a country which had all but completely broken down through the ravages of war indicates clearly that the Medical Corps successfully discharged its part in the occupation task.

Supply

The end of active operations in Europe created new problems in matters of supply and distribution in addition to the old ones which had predominated during combat. Throughout May redeployment policies and procedures formed the nucleus of all activities. In the months following VE Day there were three matters that received special emphasis in the supply services. The first was concerned with the prompt return to the Zone of Interior of all personnel and units not further required within the Theater; second, the estimate, approval and use of troops required to close out installations no longer needed; and third, the continued preparation for, and adjustment toward the primary mission of occupation. This last mentioned matter outweighed the others in importance and need.

The processes of collection, salvage, and reclamation of surrendered materials were accelerated to meet military and civilian needs. The end of hostilities permitted the use of additional personnel in all units in a program of salvage, conservation, and general clean up work. Instructions were issued to conduct searches within unit areas for lost or abandoned United States Government equipment in order that as much equipment as possible could be reclaimed and reissued. Through such means large quantities of equipment were located and turned over to Third Army for disposition.

Third Army was confronted with a clothing shortage immediately following the end of the war. Every effort was made to issue fresh clothing and equipment to military personnel and bulk requisitions for large quantities of clothing presented to the Army

Quartermaster, but it was not until midsummer that clothing in anywhere near sufficient quantities was received. While the supply situation within the Quartermaster Section improved with the cessation of hostilities and reserves of all classes of supplies increased during the summer, the Army Quartermaster still did not have sufficient quantities of materials on hand to meet the prodigious requirements of an army released from combat.

With the tremendous influx of German prisoners of war into Army prison cages and the increased numbers of displaced persons, the task of subsisting these groups increased in magnitude and led to Army operation and control of numerous bakeries and food processing plants. In supplying units readying for redeployment, Quartermaster was faced with a staggering task and a number of shortages developed. Redeployment activities increased to tremendous proportions in the months following VE Day and supply units were sorely pressed to meet the needs of units proceeding directly to active Theaters. Inventories of Government equipment as well as captured enemy supplies were required throughout the Theater and Supply echelons in all units were pressed to complete inventories and submit reports required by higher headquarters.

In recognition of the necessity for a programmed basis for the handling of fuel wood requirements for both military and civilian needs, Third Army outlined uniform procedures to be followed in cutting, stock piling, and the procurement of fuel wood. Subordinate units were directed that the possession of fuel wood would be taken only by proper procurement action and that the cutting operations would be in conformance with scientific conservation principles outlined by representatives of the Bavarian Forestry Service. The wood fuel program sponsored by the Army progressed satisfactorily and in order to insure an ample supply for displaced persons and urban districts, a levy of one-half cubic meter for each family was authorized in small communities adjacent to forests.

To protect the economy of the United Nations, to establish agencies for the self sufficiency of the defeated German nation, and to prevent taxing the resources of Allied Nations in providing essential German requirements, the establishment, reconstitution and reconversion of German factories under Allied supervision was accelerated. A Production Control Board was established to provide for the effective continuity of policy relative to the control of German industries in the Third Army area and to coordinate the activities of each Supply Service with respect to industries for which each service was responsible. Also vested in the Production Control Board were responsibilities for developing a program of production requirements from resources within Germany and to insure the accomplishment of such a program for not only direct military needs, but also essential civilian needs for which the Army Commander was responsible.

One of the most pressing and urgent problems was the feeding, housing and movement of displaced persons. Items such as clothing and bedding were generally available in sufficient enough quantities to meet minimum needs of displaced persons, and temporary shortages were filled by the most expeditious means possible. The equitable distribution of food required alert and resourceful administration as numerous changes of method were carried out by Third Army in approaching the problem. In an operation of such magnitude and scope, a rigorous economy was absolutely imperative to insure

success. Third Army evolved a system that had as its purpose the curtailment of black market activities and control over excessive issue of rations. Under this plan coupon books, valid for a period of one month, were issued to DPs to procure meals, and this, combined with a system of head count, achieved a greater efficiency in the feeding of such personnel.

The specter of hunger that pervaded Europe served as mute testimony to the imperative need for food conservation by the occupation forces. To eliminate the wasting of food, Third Army conducted an intensive program that embraced all practical features of food conservation. All units conserved food to the maximum extent, and the policy paid dividends when an appreciable reduction in food wastage resulted.

Due to the rapid discharge of prisoners of war and the disbandment of prisoner of war service units, Third Army became increasingly dependent upon civilian labor to perform the duties and services for which prisoners of war were no longer available. This difficulty manifested itself in a number of areas where the supply of civilian labor was not adequate to meet Army needs. In a move designed to alleviate this condition, and to increase the availability and productivity of indigenous civilian labor, Third Army instituted a program which provided such assistance as food, housing, and clothing for indigenous personnel employed by the Army.

One of the outstanding topics of interest that lent itself to discussion in the United States as well as in the Occupation Zone was the planning directed toward the establishment of Military Communities. Community Commanders were appointed and provided with detailed instructions for the requisition of supplies and services, and at the first meeting of the Military Community Planning Board in March, 1946, regular inspections were ordered for the communities which awaited the scheduled arrival of dependents late the following month.

The War Department directed that a procedure be initiated whereby the consumption of petroleum products be controlled so as to obtain the maximum economy in distribution and use. The allocation of fuels for the United States Zone varied from time to time and it was the recommendation of Third Army to higher headquarters that community reserves be established to provide for any contingency that might arise in the course of occupational operations. Conservation was the motif stressed throughout Third Army and units carried out the policy to its full realization.

The outfitting of the United States Constabulary received considerable attention from the Supply Services of Third Army, necessitated by the fact that Constabulary units required special equipment to carry out their assignment. All Theater stocks of boots and breeches were issued to Constabulary mounted enlisted men and placed on sale to mounted officers. With the exception of Cavalry Groups and Squadrons, units that reverted to the control of Constabulary retained only equipment specified by Tables of Organization and Equipment, and equipment unauthorized and in excess was turned in to appropriate organizations or installations. The issue of Air Force equipment to the Constabulary was authorized and radios were procured for Constabulary units. To allow for cadre training, administration, and supply, a special table of gasoline allowances was established.

From the time of Hannibals' crossing of the Alps to Third Armys' lightning sweep across France and into Germany, the problem of supply has remained a constant and difficult phase of military operations. The transition from the turbulent days of combat

to occupation was characterized by one word — Demand. Upon the capitulation of Germany demands on supply were for more food, more clothing, more shelter, as contrasted to the demands for more tanks, more planes, more artillery pieces, encountered during the course of the war. The obligation for filling these needs fell upon the Supply Services of the American Army. From period to period, both in and out of combat, shortages in one thing or another existed, but in the main, measures taken to relieve scarcities proved to be successful in nearly every instance.

Transportation

The transportation services filled a vital role in every phase of the occupation. All elements and services of Third Army were geared to the capacity and efficiency of the transportation agencies, and all methods of moving material and personnel were utilized . . . rail, water, motor and air. The transportation of personnel to the ports for redeployment, the movement of prisoners of war to demobilization centers or to their zone of residence upon discharge, the movement of thousands of displaced persons to their homeland, the travel of military personnel to the leave and recreation centers, and the movement of thousands of tons of supplies taxed the capacity of military and civilian transportation facilities to the utmost.

Nurnberg, with its rail facilities in the heart of the United States Zone, was the main point for the receiving of supplies and personnel in the Third Army sector. The Nurnberg yards were among the first restored to near normal operation, and the bulk of the railway operating personnel was centered in that city during the first few occupation months. Operations were extended rapidly to cover points in southern Bavaria, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, and rail lines to Regensburg, Munich, and Salzburg were among the first to handle large volumes of traffic.

In the problem of redeployment, a substantial improvement was effected in the transportation of troops as a result of the formation of "redeployment sets". A "set" consisted of forty heated box cars or twelve coaches, and the use of leave passenger trains, when available, for the shipment of small groups proved satisfactory and beneficial. Considerable improvement in leave and duty train service and schedules was made in December 1945 when coach and sleeper service became available between Munich and Frankfurt and Munich and Vienna, and later a Frankfurt—Bremerhaven sleeper was placed in service.

While passenger transportation functioned smoothly, freight transportation was a constant source of difficulty. In the months following VE Day there was a general congestion of materials and supplies which posed a difficult problem at most terminal and unloading depots. To correct the trouble, and in an effort to prevent such occurrences in the future, a general embargo was placed on cars destined for the Eastern and Western Military Districts and the Bremen Sub-District. This plan remained in effect until November 1945, and proved to be most successful. In the movement of United States Forces out of Czechoslovakia, several hundred cars were utilized to accomplish the task within the time limit.

The problem of highway transportation presented a maze of difficulties. The shortage of trained personnel in trucking companies resulted in heavy operational strain on both personnel and equipment. In order to circumvent this difficulty, a number of

German prisoner of war trucking companies were utilized to operate American equipment, and this expedient partially succeeded in bridging the gap caused by rapid redeployment.

In a move designed to ease the strain on the overburdened railroad and highway transportation system, as much freight as possible was diverted to the German inland waterways system. In October and November of 1945, 8590 tons of coal were delivered at Aschaffenburg by this method. In addition to freight service along the waterways, passenger service was inaugurated and recreational cruises for United States troops made available. Coal, oil, copper, acid, cement, and similar items were released to Military Government and civilian manufacturers from barge cargoes after an inventory of loaded barges and their locations was compiled by the Danube Branch of Inland Water Ways. Air transportation was largely limited to duty personnel, although missions sometimes included flights for leave personnel to the Riviera, London and Paris.

Following the designation of Third Army as the only Army of Occupation, a reorganization of the various Transportation Sub-Districts was completed in March 1946. The four sub-districts of the Third Army area were consolidated with headquarters at Munich and Nurnberg and a similar consolidation took place within the Seventh Army prior to inactivation, the headquarters of the latter's two sub-districts being located at Mannheim and Bad Nauheim.

A serious theft and pilferage situation developed in the transportation of supplies by railroad. With the specter of hunger pervading the devastated Reich, food supplies, whether shipped by road or rail, became primary objectives of lawless elements throughout the Zone. The number of cars broken into and pilfered of clothing and foodstuffs increased to a point where it became necessary to undertake extra precautionary measure which reduced losses to a minimum. Ministries of Transport in the various European countries were successfully contacted to secure permission for the German Reichsbahn (railroad) to receive remuneration for United States shipments originating in US occupied Germany and terminating in liberated countries of Europe.

The Transportation Special Staff Section was transferred to Continental Base Section at Bad Nauheim in June 1946. A small group was retained at Third Army to staff a Transportation Sub-Section for handling the moves of dependents and those of a tactical nature.

Ordnance

With the redeployment of ordnance troops to combat areas in the Pacific upon the end of the war in Europe, the number of skilled and qualified ordnance specialists steadily dwindled to a point where the problem demanded special attention if efficient ordnance units were to be maintained. The replacements required in the months following VE Day were not available in sufficient numbers to meet ordnance needs. The relatively few that did arrive were unskilled in the field of ordnance maintenance and required from two to three months of technical training before they could efficiently fill the gap created in the ranks of ordnance by rapid redeployment.

All incoming replacements were carefully screened with a view towards securing men with civilian or educational backgrounds that would qualify them for an ordnance technical specialty. Third Army Ordnance approached this problem by establishing a

number of technical schools throughout the area that were equipped with all types of machinery and staffed by qualified ordnance personnel instructors. Included in the curriculum were courses in auto mechanics, gas welding, combustion welding, small arms repair, watch repair, and general mechanics. Replacements were assimilated at a rate which allowed for their training without decreasing the efficiency of the units to which they were assigned.

Up until the last month of 1945, a mission of primary importance was the equipping of units alerted for redeployment. This was exceedingly difficult because of the shortage of general purpose vehicles, which was in turn, attributable to the depletion of pool reserves shortly after VE Day. Displaying the same tenacity and singularity of purpose that characterized their work throughout the war, Ordnance succeeded in rehabilitating large numbers of vehicles. Major unit assemblies for general purpose vehicles, however, remained in critical supply and it became necessary in many instances to strip vehicles in collecting points in order that the necessary items might be obtained. Increased emphasis was laid upon the use of German resources and facilities to aid in the maintenance and repair of Government vehicles. Prisoners of war and indigenous civilians were used extensively for the performance of ordnance maintenance functions.

Captured enemy materials, consisting of ammunition and usable equipment, were either disposed of, or classified and distributed where most needed. Many were items for which there was a pressing necessity such as automobiles, wrenches, shovels, motor parts, acid-protective clothing and numerous other pieces of equipment that were of value in ordnance work. Enemy ammunition was usually transported to a collecting point where it was stored and protected from the elements until a destruction date was decided on by ordnance ammunition disposal personnel. Ammunition found in small quantities in isolated sectors, or in such localities as to endanger public safety, was removed and destroyed as quickly as conditions would permit. Certain munitions and items of enemy equipment were sent to the Zone of Interior for experimental or research purposes. Large quantities of explosives were crated and dispatched to the port of Bremerhaven where they were disposed of by being dumped into the sea while other shipments of ammunition were distributed among Allied Nations as a form of reparation.

As troops became more settled in permanent occupation locations, the employment of prisoner of war labor increased and maintenance output steadily mounted. In an effort to reduce the amount of work sent to major ordnance repair shops, a driver and first echelon training program was stressed, while immediate vehicle needs were met by the transfer of vehicles from units in the process of redeployment or inactivation. A number of the problems presented by the lack of certain parts were overcome by the stripping of unserviceable vehicles of such items as windshields, engine parts, and mufflers. In the spring of 1946, the area was divided into four Ordnance Zones, each headed by either an Ordnance Battalion or Group Headquarters. Each headquarters was held responsible for Ordnance activities within its respective zone while assignments for maintenance were made according to the physical location of the unit to be maintained.

Service station facilities organized to service the increased American civilian and military traffic, were established along the autobahn at evenly spaced distances. These service stations embodied all of the principal features of similar installations to be

found along the highways in the United States. Throughout the entire Third Army occupation, Ordnance was required to surmount numerous obstacles and to assume varied new duties while functioning under the serious handicap of shortages in trained personnel, equipment, and supply. With the passing of time these problems were slowly overcome by the utilization of German labor, enemy and turned in equipment, improved supply lines, and the continuous training of military personnel at Army schools throughout the area.

CHAPTER VII

ARMY WELFARE

Army Welfare is an all encompassing subject. It was the concern of every member of Third Army, and each had a part to play and a contribution to make to the general good of all. To treat of Army Welfare is as difficult as it is to define "morale" — it is a quality, rather than a thing; it is felt, and experienced, rather than seen.

Religious welfare, Information and Education programs, recreation, and training are among the leading factors which contribute to the welfare of the soldier. The Army Exchange Service brought to occupation personnel the facilities and services which so closely approximated those found in the United States that it was often difficult to imagine that they were operating three thousand miles from the source of supply. The personal requirements that contribute so much to morale were made available in quantities that were unbelievable when the problems were considered.

Training is a continuing function of the Army at all times and under all circumstances, in war, in peace, and in the occupation. Command school attendance remained at a high level throughout the operation of Third Army, and extensive inspection programs investigated every phase of the services and accommodations required for the well being of personnel. Third Army Chaplains aided the German Youth Program in addition to their regular duties as guardians of spiritual welfare.

Athletic activities provided relaxation for hundreds of participants and thousands of spectators. Entertainment in clubs was the finest obtainable within the occupied zone, and rest centers and tours gave travel opportunities to many at comparatively small expense.

Training

After 9 May 1945, all training activities were pointed toward preparations necessary for the defeat of the last remaining Axis power, Japan. Training schedules were revised to include subjects pertaining to combat in the Pacific Theater, and with a minimum of delay the new plans swung into action. German ranges for artillery, mortar, and small arms firing were pressed into service, and subjects such as malaria control and jungle warfare were thoroughly covered.

The end of the war with Japan brought a sudden change in training operations, and the preparation for combat was supplanted to a degree by an education program designed to aid soldiers in the adjustment preceding a return to civilian life. The principal method of implementing this program was the Army Information and Education services, in conjunction with a program of athletics and recreation. Troops were required to maintain a high standard of military proficiency and discipline, however, and be ready for any emergency that might arise.

The combined education and training program continued throughout the period of adjustment following combat and proved the most effective means of keeping all personnel in a well trained state and benefited the greatest number at a time when movements and adjustments were at their highest peak. With the approach of the final occupational troop basis and the return of long service troops to the Zone of Interior, the Army training program was returned to normal standards and the educational program became a more distinct separate function.

The training program of the Army of occupation had objectives peculiar to its mission, based upon the maintenance of a high standard of combat efficiency. The particular occupation problem involved readiness to quell civilian disturbances, the maintenance of high standards of discipline and appearance in order to impress the Germans with the efficiency and ability of the American soldier, and close cooperation with civilian officials in maintaining law and order. To the latter end it was necessary to train troops in the methods and systems employed by German officials, and to become familiar with such German laws and ordinances that remained in effect.

The training schools operated at both Theater and Army level covered all highly specialized phases of troop training, and opportunities for soldiers of all units to attend these courses were assured by the establishment of quotas on a percentage of strength basis. The Third Army Winter Warfare and Mountain Training School at Garmisch gave Third Army hundreds of qualified personnel trained for use in winter operations, and the Ordnance schools aided in replacing many vital specialists lost through redeployment.

An excellent training method was devised by Third Army under which officers and non-commissioned officers were trained in unit schools concurrent with other training, and the results were highly satisfactory in improved leadership and discipline. The courses included administration, supply, motor maintenance, and troop instruction methods.

The training programs within Third Army units were constantly inspected and improved, and units rated for status of discipline, administrative activities, sanitation, messing, motor maintenance and morale.

Information and Education

Third Army Education and Information services after VE Day were quickly adapted to changed requirements, and until the time of the Japanese surrender were closely related to training activities. Orientation on the requirements and methods of redeployment were brought to troops through showings of the motion picture "Two Down and One to Go", and lectures on the accomplishments of our Army in Europe and the problems ahead were conducted in all units. Discussion periods, classes for on-the-job training, and educational advisement were carried out in all organizations.

With the announcement of VJ Day, the information and education program was expanded to place at the disposal of occupation personnel the finest educational facilities in Europe, many of which were world famous in their respective fields. Third Army sent students throughout Europe under arrangements with schools in England, France, and Switzerland. Key orientation personnel were trained at the Army Staff School in Paris, and suitable buildings within the occupied zone were staffed with United States instructors and carefully screened German technicians.

The Troop Information Program was used to acquaint soldiers with their individual roles in the occupation task, and static troops as well as replacements were required to complete the course of instruction. The program placed great emphasis upon the fact that the average German gained his only impression of the United States from observance of its soldiers, and pointed out the necessity for exemplary conduct at all times.

The overall phases of the occupation task were presented to troops in a special series of lectures based on the Stuttgart speech of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, and the United States policy as expressed in the speech was supplemented by pointing out the organizations upon which the success of the occupation depended. The roles of Military Government, Military Police, and the United States Constabulary, were explained and clarified, and the German organizations such as Police, Labor, and Youth groups were discussed and their aid to the military illuminated.

At its peak, the education program had schools operating in practically every battalion within Third Army, and separate units were given the opportunity of sending students to the nearest organization in which facilities were available. When redeployment and increased occupational duties reduced the number of troops attending classes, schools were consolidated at higher levels and continued with unimpaired efficiency, as centralization of facilities permitted greater use of the more competent instructors and allowed closer supervision of the entire program. Quotas for all units of the command were made available to Army level schools.

Through the information and education program Third Army troops were kept well informed of current events and given an opportunity to further their education and prepare for the future. Many soldiers of Third Army received their first opportunity for higher education through the excellent program that was offered.

Religious Activities

As the Army advanced deeper into Germany and victory came closer with each passing hour, it was often difficult for chaplains to conduct organized services, and contact with the fighting troops was maintained under the most difficult conditions. When the static conditions of occupation came into being, the chaplains of Third Army placed in operation complete schedules of church services which reached all troops, and arrangements were made for the spiritual welfare of the thousands of displaced persons and prisoners of war who were the responsibility of Third Army.

Assistance to civilian clergymen was provided by the Education and Religious Department of Military Government, and church dignitaries from the United States and Europe were given clearance to enter Germany to observe conditions and to assist in the rehabilitation of German religious life.

Army chaplains displayed an active interest in the program of German Youth Activities, and spent many hours in the guidance and assistance of German children. Parties at Christmas time entertained thousands of German and Displaced children, and the true American spirit was demonstrated in a manner that evoked the warm praise of the German people. All arrangements for these childrens affairs were supervised by locally assigned chaplains.

The Chaplains of Third Army served well in combat and occupation, and brought to their task a willingness and cooperation that earned the gratitude and appreciation of every member of the occupation force.

Recreation

The rest and recreation facilities provided for Third Army troops were the finest obtainable and provided relaxation to suit every taste. Organized tours, athletics, theatrical entertainment, clubs, motion pictures, and lectures were made available to all personnel and extensively used. The tours to countries of Europe other than Germany were heavily patronized, and thousands took advantage of visiting the world famous resorts in the Bavarian Alps. Trips were available to Switzerland, Rome, Holland, Denmark, Paris, the Riviera, the United Kingdom, and Czechoslovakia, and of these the Swiss tour was by far the most popular.

During the early period of the occupation transportation posed a difficult problem for leave personnel, and aircraft carried much of the load until the railroads were sufficiently restored to give efficient service. Trains for the exclusive use of leave personnel were operated from Munich and Nurnberg to Paris, and leave centers were set up to accomodate personnel where currency could be exchanged, clothing cleaned and repaired, and the conditions governing visitors to the various countries explained. Costs of all services were kept at a minimum, and arrangements were constantly improved for the convenience of vacationers.

The winter resorts within the Third Army Area provided all required equipment and competent instruction in skiing, skating, and snowshoeing. The "American Way" Club in Munich became a model for similar installations throughout the area, and provided refreshments and snacks in a truly American atmosphere. Clubs staffed with experienced Red Cross workers and Army hostesses, possessed game rooms and libraries in addition to the usual facilities, and presented programs of concerts and motion pictures on regular schedules. Special Service libraries were operated for troops in the larger cities, and bookmobiles made trips to isolated units throughout the Army area.

Motion pictures were shown in German theaters which were selected for the exclusive use of United States personnel, thereby assuring the use of thirty-five millimeter film and adding to the enjoyment of movie presentations. Soldier shows gave an opportunity to many with special talent to bring entertainment to troops, and productions organized in the United States gave hundreds of performances.

Third Army athletic teams had consistently good records in Theater competition, and were represented in baseball, football, basketball, and boxing. Athletic equipment was provided for troops of all units, and an opportunity given all members to participate in their favorite sport.

On 15 February 1947 the Third United States Army completed its task as an occupying Army for the second time within twenty-five years. The second occupation was completed not far from the location in which the veterans of 1917—18 packed their duffel bags and returned to the States with the thought that theirs was the last Army of Occupation that would be required. From the banks of the Rhine in 1923 to the banks of the Neckar in 1947, Third Army had spilled the blood of many gallant men, and had, for the second time, played a major role in the defeat of an enemy that had amazed the world with his tenacity and power.

Third Army was led in the combat days of World War II by the most colorful and famous field general of our times, General George S. Patton, Jr. The spirit which he imparted to those of his command lived after him, and the spirit of Third Army, in the field or in garrison, was the spirit of General Patton. The story of the occupation cannot be concluded without recalling the man, his deeds, and his words.

Third United States Army passed from the operational stage in Germany with the same efficiency for which it was known both in combat and in occupation . . . MISSION ACCOMPLISHED.

PHASE-OUT OF THIRD ARMY MAJOR COMMANDS

Unit	Disposition	Date
*70th Infantry Division	To Ninth Army	11 May 1945
*474th Infantry Regiment (Sep)	Redeployed	13 May 1945
*97th Infantry Division	Redeployed	31 May 1945
*III Corps (Hqs)	Redeployed	17 June 1945
*2d Infantry Division	Redeployed	18 June 1945
*5th Infantry Division	Redeployed	20 June 1945
*V Corps (Hqs)	Redeployed	20 June 1945
*4th Infantry Division	Redeployed	22 June 1945
*13th Armored Division	Redeployed	25 June 1945
42d Infantry Division	To Austria	11 July 1945
20th Armored Division	Redeployed	14 July 1945
45th Infantry Division	Redeployed	22 July 1945
101st Infantry Division	Redeployed	31 July 1945
*26th Infantry Division	To Austria	5 August 1945
103d Infantry Division	Redeployed	30 August 1945
*14th Armored Division	Redeployed	30 August 1945
6th Armored Division	Redeployed	31 August 1945
*11th Armored Division	Inactivated	31 August 1945
*65th Infantry Division	Inactivated	31 August 1945
76th Infantry Division	Inactivated	31 August 1945
*99th Infantry Division	Redeployed	7 September 1945
*9th Armored Division	Redeployed	8 September 1945
10th Armored Division	Redeployed	15 September 1945
*16th Armored Division	Redeployed	18 September 1945
8th Armored Division	Redeployed	20 September 1945
2d Armored Division	Redeployed	4 October 1945
12th Armored Division	Redeployed	9 October 1945
83d Infantry Division	To Austria	25 October 1945
79th Infantry Division	Redeployed	19 November 1945
*90th Infantry Division	Redeployed	28 November 1945
*XII Corps (Hqs)	Inactivated	15 December 1945
*80th Infantry Division	Redeployed	16 December 1945
XXII Corps (Hqs)	Inactivated	20 December 1945
94th Infantry Division	Redeployed	9 January 1946
VI Corps (Hqs)	Constabulary Hqs	15 February 1946
*71st Infantry Division (less 5th, 14th, 66th Inf Regts)	Redeployed	15 February 1946
102d Infantry Division (less 405th Inf Regt)	Redeployed	23 February 1946
**4th Armored Division	To Constabulary	
*XX Corps (Hqs)	Inactivated	1 March 1946
XV Corps (Hqs)	Inactivated	1 April 1946
66th Infantry Regiment	Redeployed	April 1946
5th Infantry Regiment	To Austria	13 April 1946
3d Infantry Regiment	To Berlin	15 April 1946
405th Infantry Regiment	Redeployed	May 1946
3d Infantry Division	Redeployed	21 August 1946
14th Infantry Regiment	Inactivated	1 September 1946
9th Infantry Division	Inactivated	15 January 1947

*With Third Army on VE Day.

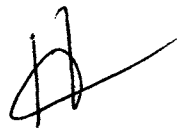
**Reserve Combat Command Redeployed.



SIGNAL CORPS
U.S. ARMY



1. Entrance to Command Post at Bad Tolz
2. German Youth Activities
3. Class Room
4. Track-Meet
5. German Youth Activities
6. Refugees
7. Track-Meet
8. Maintenance
9. General Patton Returning from US, July 1945
10. Garmisch
11. Third Army Command Post at Heidelberg
12. General Patton Addressing Troops at Bad Tolz
13. Constabulary Troopers
14. Headquarters Review of Troops
15. Basket Ball Game
16. General Patton and Guests
17. Enlisted Mens Billets, Patton Barracks
18. Constabulary Troopers Conducting Search
19. Headquarters Troops Formation, Bad Tolz
20. Displaced Persons on their Way Home
21. The Kaserne at Bad Tolz
22. General Eisenhower in Munich
23. Typical Scene in Southern Bavaria
24. View of Heidelberg from North Side of Neckar River



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