

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No.

785017

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

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AFHQ & MTOUSA, MISCELLANEOUS ADMIN
INSTRUCTIONS & CIRCULARS
JAN. 1945 - DEC. 1946

0-9-1-4

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

24

Chief Coordinator,

22

Attached is submitted for your ^{approved} signature information.

1345

12/12 Noted by CC
FJB

~~C30~~ ^{Final 29/4} ₄
folio 3 for info

Encl 28/9

to Com.
230. Perhaps you would be interested in the charts at 87-10
The text is rather long.
Copies have gone to 2675 Regt ⁵¹⁴⁴⁻
JES 30/1 29/1/46

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

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Q

Eve Comm 46

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
AFHQ 312

STAFF MEMORANDUM

NUMBER 70

30 December 1946

Termination of Appointment I
Announcement of Appointment III - TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT

Announcement is made of the termination of appointment of Lieutenant Colonel M. D. LAROMAN, E. E., AGMG(Mov), G(Mov) Liaison Office Rome, as British representative of the Supreme Allied Commander on the Italian Shipping Board, Rome, effective this date.

II - ANNOUNCEMENT OF APPOINTMENT

Announcement is made of the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel G. F. COMPTON, E. E., AGMG(Mov), G(Mov), Liaison Office, Rome, as British representative of the Supreme Allied Commander on the Italian Shipping Board, Rome, in addition to his other duties, effective 31 December 1946.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MORGAN:


RALPH C. TILLEY
Colonel, AGS
Adjutant GeneralDISTRIBUTION:
A B B

2 - each officer

1344



HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATION
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 512

AG 291.1/104

6 July 1946

SUBJECT: Marriage Applications and Dependents of Military Personnel.

TO : Commanders of all Major Commands, Separate Units and Installations, MTOUSA.

1. Letter this headquarters, file and subject as above, dated 6 December 1945, is superseded by this letter.

- a. (1) Personnel applying for marriage in this theater who are eligible or become eligible for return to the United States under redeployment regulations, will not be deferred solely for the purpose of processing their marriage applications unless they voluntarily sign a Class IV volunteer statement for a period of at least ninety days to cover the waiting period and processing of marriage application.
- (2) Personnel applying for marriage in this theater who are eligible or become eligible for return to the United States under the provisions of Section VI, War Department Circular 383, 1945, will not be deferred solely for the purpose of processing their marriage applications unless they voluntarily sign a waiver in accordance with Section VI, War Department Circular 383, 1945, for a period of at least ninety days to cover the waiting period and processing of marriage applications.
- b. (1) Personnel now in this theater who are eligible or become eligible to return to the United States under redeployment regulations and who now have or subsequently acquire civilian dependents in this theater may remain in the theater until such time as transportation for their dependents to the place of permanent residence of such personnel becomes available, provided they voluntarily sign a Class IV volunteer statement; otherwise, personnel eligible for return to the United States will be returned.
- (2) Personnel now in this theater who are eligible for return to the United States under the provisions of Section VI, War Department Circular 383, 1945, and who now have or subsequently acquire dependents in this theater may remain in the theater until such time as transportation for their dependents to the place of permanent residence of such personnel becomes available, provided they voluntarily sign a waiver in accordance with Section VI, War Department Circular 383, 1945; otherwise, personnel eligible for return to the United States will be returned.

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Ltr Hq WFOUSA File AG 291.1/104, subject: "Marriage Applications and Dependents of Military Personnel", dated 6 July 1946 (Cont'd)

c. Class IV volunteer statements and waivers of rights to return to the Zone of Interior under Section VI, War Department Circular 383, 1945, signed in accordance with a and b above will not be altered or revoked, but may be voluntarily extended for periods of not less than sixty days.

2. Statements filed under the provisions of reference letter in paragraph 1 above are void.

3. Commanders will inform all personnel of their commands who submit marriage applications and those who now have dependents in this theater that the present emergency facilities in Naples cannot be increased. Unit commanders will urge and assist members of their commands to make adequate plans for care of their dependents at their present residences and will discourage movement of dependents to Naples and other ports of embarkation within the theater until such dependents are notified that transportation for them is available.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEE:

Walter C. Tilley
WALTER C. TILLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

"2"

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

EXTRACT

HEADQUARTERS ROME AREA MTOUSA
APO 794, US ARMY

AG 430/124

CRM/OI/con
1 July 1946

SUBJECT: Rations

TO : Unit Commanders, each unit this Command

L. The following extract from MTOUSA cable C-51351, dated 29 June 1946, is for information and compliance of all concerned:

"a. Normal procedure in this theater for rations furnished officers is at 75¢ per day deduction for all officers. With the arrival of dependents there will be some officers who will wish to mess separately. An officer desiring to mess separately must submit request for such authorization in quadruplicate to the Major Commander. This request will contain a statement: "I hereby undertake to pay the mess Officer for all meals eaten at the Area Mess at the rate of 25¢ per meal plus any service charge". If approved such approval will be indicated by indorsement addressed to the Disbursing Officer responsible for paying the officer submitting the request with carbon copies being furnished to Mess Officer and Officer submitting the request respectively. No deduction for rations taken will be made on an officer's pay voucher whose authorization to mess separately has been approved. Request must be effective on first day of month.

b. Mess Officers will not be required to furnish individuals statements of charges. Each officer will be responsible, without notification, for payment of meals furnished.

c. On and after 1 July 1946, enlisted Personnel when approved by competent authority to mess separately, will be paid allowance authorized by Section II, Cir 197, WD 1945. Competent authority is considered to be Major Commander. Occasional meals provided by Army Messes to EM who are authorized to mess separately will be collected in cash by mess Officer at one third the commuted allowance authorized by WD Circulars.

d. Money collected from EM for sale of meals will be handled as prescribed by Par 24, Sec VII, MTOUSA Cir 60, 1946.

e. Orders for leave Tours will state when an EM has been authorized to mess separately so that appropriate special service officer will make cash collection for meals.

f. Sec II, MTOUSA Cir 37, 1945, Sec II MTOUSA Cir 105, 1945, Par 17, Sec VI, MTOUSA Cir 60, 1946 are being rescinded and superseded by appropriate new instructions which will follow.

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ltr extract MTCUSA cable C-51351 (Cont'd)

g. Desire that all Personnel with dependents be informed of the foregoing immediately".

2. Each Unit Commander, this Command, will take such action as necessary to comply with paragraph (g) above.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DASHER:

s/ C. B. Murphy
C. B. MURPHY
Major, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

1 ea O, 2675th Regt

Reproduced by 2675th Regt, dtd 8 July 46 W.F.

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Cyber Com
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HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 512

AG 461.01/028 -0

29 June 1946
JUL 3 1946

SUBJECT: War Department Memorandum Number 310-46, 13 June 1946

TO : Commanders of all Major Commands, Separate Units and Installations,
MTOUSA

Recommendations requested in subject War Department memorandum, reproduced copy attached as inclosure number 1, will be submitted so as to reach this headquarters not later than 15 July 1946.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL JAYNES:

Ralph C. Tilley
RALPH C. TILLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl:
Copy WD Memo 310-46 (13 June 1946)

DISTRIBUTION:

Plus
2 - G-1
2 - JAG
2 - IG
2 - AG Personnel
1 - AG Reports & Records

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(CART X)
5/11

Memo 310-46

MEMORANDUM)
No. 310-46)

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, D. C., 13 June 1946

REVISION OF WD AGO FORM 20

1. The Adjutant General is charged with responsibility for revision of the WD AGO Form 20 (Soldier's Qualification Card) to insure maximum usefulness of the soldier's qualification card in case of war emergency and to adapt it to the requirements (including training experience) of the different components of the peace time army.

2. It is desired that detailed recommendations for revision of the WD AGO Form 20 be forwarded to The Adjutant General, Attention: Personnel Research and Procedures Branch, Room 1E-940, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C., to reach that office not later than 22 July 1946.

3. Recommendations should reflect the views of commanders of lower echelons of the Army including the experience of operating personnel charged with responsibilities for classification and assignment of enlisted personnel. In addition they should convey the opinions and judgments of administrative and policy making personnel. Consideration should also be given to the arms and services.

4. Among the items to be considered in recommendations are:

- a. Desirability of adopting changes in content and format.
- b. Elimination of superfluous items, modification of unsatisfactory items, and addition of new items.
- c. Recommendations concerning the use of the soldier's qualification card.
- d. Modifications that may be necessary for the Enlisted Reserve and the National Guard.
- e. Recommendations of any other type of form that might be considered as a replacement for the WD AGO Form 20.
- f. Suggestions concerning the relationship of the WD AGO Form 20 to WD AGO Forms 24 and 24A (Service Record) with reference to duplication of information.

(AG 315 (4 Jun 46))

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. MITCHELL
Major General
The Adjutant General

DAWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Chief of Staff

Reproduced by Hq. MATS, AGO 515, 20 June 1946

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100-100

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HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 512

NO 200.4/CIA -0

26 June 1946

JUN 29 1946

SUBJECT: Action to Prevent Unnecessary Travel of Dependents to Overseas
Theaters and Queries as to Reason for Non-Shipment

TO : Commanders of all Major Commands, Separate Units and Installations,
HQUUSA

1. War Department Memorandum Number 55-46, dated 6 June 1946, subject
as above, states:

"1. Reference is made to existing regulations which provide for
the movement of dependents of certain military personnel to specific
overseas stations.

"2. In this connection, instances may arise where provisions
have been made for the movement of dependents and, prior to such
movements, orders are issued either by the War Department or the over-
seas theater transferring the officer or enlisted man outside of the
theater on a permanent change of station.

"3. To prevent the unnecessary travel of dependents it is desired
that The Adjutant General, Attention: Operations Branch, and appro-
priate port of embarkation, be notified by radio when the issuance of
orders by any headquarters transferring outside of a theater an indi-
vidual for whom approval has been given for the travel of his dependents."

2. To prevent the unnecessary travel of dependents, it is desired
that this headquarters be notified by radio upon the issuance of orders
transferring outside of this theater an individual for whom approval has been
given for the travel of his dependents. It is further desired that this
headquarters be informed by radio of any other reason, such as an extended
or indefinite absence, casualty, or disciplinary status, why shipment should
be cancelled. This headquarters will notify The Adjutant General and the
Commanding General, New York Port of Embarkation.

3. Also, to enable this headquarters to query the War Department as
to reason for non-shipment of dependents who have not been listed by the War
Department for shipment during the month for which the theater priority lists

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(copy sent)
JMKM

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LTJ, HQ. STOUSSA, 0510 AG 200.4/CUL -0, 4th 26 Jun 46. (Cont'd)

provided, it is desired that this headquarters be informed by radio, of any reason why shipment could not be made, when known by subordinate commands or by the applicant who requested travel of dependents.

RE COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL JAYNES:

Ralph C. Tilley
RALPH C. TILLEY
Colonel, AGO
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
1/21

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Office of 72nd Airborne
4th Cmm.

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HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 512

AG 520/062 -0

22 June 1946

JUN 28 1946

SUBJECT: Transportation of Baggage and/or Privately Owned Automobiles to
the Mediterranean Theater.TO : Commanders of all Major Commands, Separate Units, and Installations,
MTOUSA.

1. Authority has been received from the War Department for the shipment of authorized baggage and/or privately owned automobiles of military personnel and War Department civilian employees to the Mediterranean Theater, where movement of dependents is or is not involved.

2. Headquarters, Peninsular Base Section is designated as the agency to handle all matters pertaining to the shipment of baggage and/or privately owned automobiles to this theater, including preparation of priority lists indicated below. Peninsular Base Section is authorized to correspond directly with the War Department (except where changes of policy are being recommended); the New York Port of Embarkation; and major commands of this theater, on matters pertaining to this subject.

3. Transportation of authorized baggage and/or privately owned automobiles for military personnel and War Department civilian employees will be governed by the procedure outlined herein, and such supplemental instructions as the Peninsular Base Section may issue from time to time.

4. A supply of application forms has been furnished to each major command. This form will be submitted to Headquarters, Peninsular Base Section, in duplicate.

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5. Peninsular Base Section will prepare monthly priority lists as of the first of each month. Supplemental lists will be submitted on the tenth and twentieth of each month. These lists will be submitted direct to The Adjutant General, Washington, 25, D. C. (15 copies), with 10 information copies to the New York Port of Embarkation and 5 copies to this headquarters.

6. The shipment of baggage and/or privately owned automobiles will be on a priority basis based upon the longest cumulative overseas service since 7 December 1941. Favorable consideration will not be given to applications submitted by personnel who do not volunteer, or are scheduled, to serve at least one (1) year from the date of application.

7. The fact that military personnel indicate their willingness to remain overseas for one (1) year will not preclude the reassignment or return to the United States of such personnel for the convenience of the government.

(OFF 04)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Ltr. Hq. MOWEA, file AG 520/052 -0, dated 22 June 46, Cont'd

8. a. AR 55-160, 26 April 1943, as amended by Changes #7, 23 August 1944, outlines conditions under which baggage may be shipped at government expense.

b. Authorized allowances:

- (1) Officers and non-commissioned officers of the fourth and higher grades: See paragraph 12, AR 55-160, 26 April 1943 as amended by Changes #5, 29 April 1944, and WD Circular Number 192, 1944.
- (2) War Department Civilian Employees: See CFE Number 155, paragraph 7-4, 1 July 1945, and paragraph 7-10 g (1) (a), 16 November 1945.

c. Applicants will make their own arrangements with an authorized agent (or agents) in the United States to release their authorized baggage and/or privately owned automobiles to the agent (or agents) of the War Department, free of encumbrance.

9. The above information will be disseminated to all officers, non-commissioned officers of the fourth and higher grades, and War Department civilian employees in this theater.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL JAYNES:

Ralph C. Tilley
RALPH C. TILLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl:
Application for tps of baggage
and/or privately owned automobile.

DISTRIBUTION:

- plus
- 100-00, 95th Inf Div
- 100-00, 95th Area, MOWEA
- 100-00, PFC
- 50-00, PAB
- 50-00, Hq CMA, MOWEA
- 50-00, AGPS-MTZ
- 100-00 Cpu (Dependents)
- 2 - C/S, MTO.
- 2 - C-L,

SUBJECT: Application for Transportation of Baggage and/or Privately owned Automobile to the Mediterranean Theater.

TO: Commanding Officer
Peninsular Base Section
APO 782, United States Army
(Through Channels)

1. Request that my personal baggage located at _____

and consisting of the items listed on the attached list (Inclosure Number 1), be shipped to the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

2. My present assignment and station is:

a. Assignment: _____

b. Station: _____

c. Military Address: _____, APO _____

3. Total cumulative service overseas since 7 December 1941 _____
years, _____ months _____ days.

4. I have made arrangements with _____
(name of agent(s))

(street address) (city and state)

in the United States to act as my Agent and I have authorized him in writing (copy attached as Inclosure Number 2) to release my property, free of all encumbrances, to the proper agent of the War Department, when requested.

1337

5. I request that my privately owned automobile be shipped to the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

a. Description of automobile:

(1) Make: _____

(2) Year: _____

(3) Body Type: _____

b. Present location: _____

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c. I designate _____
(name of agent)

(street address)

(city and state)

to act as my agent in the United States and I have authorized him in writing (Copy attached as Inclosure Number 3) to release my automobile, to the proper agent of the War Department, when requested. This release to be free of all encumbrances.

d. I understand that the movement of my automobile from its present location to the Port of Embarkation will be at my own expense and that transportation to this theater at government expense will be contingent on whether or not space is available on an Army Transport.

e. I hereby volunteer (or am scheduled) to remain in this theater for at least one (1) year from the date of this application.

f. I am willing and able to defray any costs properly chargeable to me in connection with this request.

g. I understand that I may not sell my automobile after its arrival in this theater, to any but United States citizens without a license from the United States Department of Commerce.

(signature of applicant)

3 incls

- 1 - List of baggage to be shipped.
- 2 - Property release.
- 3 - Automobile release.

1st Incl.

Hq _____

TO: Commanding Officer, Peninsular Base Section, APO 782

1. Approved.

2. All statements herein have been verified from applicant's Service Record or other pertinent records, except as noted on page 2 of 2, below:

3. _____

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3. Applicant is not under orders for transfer to another station. In the event such orders are issued, immediate notification will be furnished.

4. Applicant has read and states that he understands AR 53-160, 26 April 1943, as amended (or, in case of War Department civilian employees, CFR Number 155, Section 3, 16 November 1945, as amended), and AGWAR radio WCL 44976, 29 May 1946, subject: "Sale of Privately Owned Automobiles Overseas". Disseminated to major commands by MTOUSA letter, same subject, file AG 451/010, dated 31 May 1946.

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3 Incls:
1, 2

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Office of *42* • *C. B. 40*

HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 512

37

AG 353.8/096 SSO-0

18 June 1946

SUBJECT: Theater Swimming Championship

TO : See Distribution

1. An open Theater Swimming Championship will be held 2-3 August 1946, at the Rome Rest Center. Commanding Officer, Rome Area MTOUSA is designated as sponsor.

2. The events in the theater finals will be:

a. 100 meter free style	300 meter individual medley
200 " " "	300 " Medley relay
400 " " "	400 " relay
800 " " "	1 " Dive
1500 " " "	3 " Dive
100 " back stroke	10 " Dive
200 " Breast stroke	

b. A water polo team will be selected from entrants in events as listed in 2a after a series of trial matches. All entrants interested in water polo will indicate on entry form the position played. The selected team will compete with USFET.

3. Command Special Service Officers will compile all applications and forward to Chief, Special Service Section, MTOUSA, APO 512. Applications will include the following information: Name, rank, serial number, events desired to enter, approval of unit command. No applications will be accepted later than 27 July, 1946.

4. Competition will be governed by the International Olympic Rules as amended to suit local conditions.

5. All contestants will report to Commanding Officer, Rome Rest Center, on or before 26 July, 1946, at which time facilities will be available for those who desire to train.

6. Air, motor, and rail transportation is authorized to site of Theater finals.

7. It is requested that Commanding Officers give their full cooperation as present plans call for inter-theater competition with USFET.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL JAMES:

2503
1412
(ALL OFFICERS)

DISTRIBUTION:

2 Plus 20 - SSO

Robert C. Lacey
Major General
Colonel, M.D.
Adjutant General

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Cape Comm

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HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 512

AG 291.1/090 A-0

14 June 1946

SUBJECT: Marriage Laws in Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and United States.

TO : Commanders of all Major Commands, Separate Units and Installations.

1. The attached translation of the Marriage Laws in Corsica, Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, and the Interracial Marriage Laws of the United States are furnished for information and guidance.

2. Letter, this Headquarters, File AG 291.1/104 P, dated 24 March 1945, subject: "Marriage Laws in Corsica, Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia", is re-enclosed.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEE:

Ralph C. Tiller
RALPH C. TILLER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl:
Translation of Marriage Laws
with Part 3 State Interracial
Marriage Laws.

DISTRIBUTION.
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LAWS RELATING TO MARRIAGE

I. Special Provisions for French North and West Africa (Including Corsica)

French Ordinance of 16 April 1943.

"Article I - Members of the United States Forces, including members of the Women's Army Corps, are eligible to marry in the territories governed by the French civil and military commander-in-chief, notwithstanding the existence of the provisions of the decree of 12 November 1938, upon presentation of the certificate referred to in Article II hereof."

"Article II - A certificate by the Commander of the United States Forces, or a person designated by him, showing the military and civil status, domicile and, in accordance with United States law, the eligibility of the person to be married will be accepted in lieu of copies of birth certificates or the notary's affidavit set forth in 70 and following articles of the Civil Code, as well as the "Certificat de Coutume" stating that the domiciliary Matrimonial requirements are in order."

"Article III - The above regulations are the law."

8. The original of the written approval of marriage granted as herein provided, when presented to the officer of civil status, will permit that official to waive the requirements of French law, except as to publication of banns which may be waived by the Attorney for the Republic in the district where the marriage is to be celebrated. A true copy of said certificate of approval will be filed with the service or other appropriate record of the individual and remain a permanent part thereof.

9. The proposed wife or husband, if not covered by the ordinance quoted above, must comply with the laws of France with reference to marriage. The French law requires as a preliminary to the celebration of marriage (1) the consent of his parents if he is under the age of 21 years; (2) a birth certificate and informed thereon the parental consent, if the person is under 21 years of age; (3) or in lieu of the certificate of birth a certificate of identity procured from a Justice of the Peace, which certificate must be approved by the Tribunal of First Instance of the place where the marriage is to be celebrated; and (4) wait ten days during which banns are published.

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II. Special Provisions for Italy, Sicily and Sardinia.

Italian Decree of 28 December 1944, No. 430.

ARTICLE I: For the purpose of the celebration of marriage in Italian Territory between foreigners belonging to the United States Forces, subject to military law, land or maritime, or between them and Italian citizens, or foreigners resident in Italian territory, the Catholic Chaplains of the said forces shall be deemed to be ministers of the Catholic Religion in the sense of the law of 27 May 1929, No. 847, and the non-Catholic chaplains shall be deemed of the same standing as ministers of the religions admitted by the State, nominated and approved in accordance with Article 3 of the law of 24 June 1929, No. 1159.

Marriages celebrated before the said chaplains shall produce civil effects as of the date of the celebration when it is followed by transcription in the registers of the Italian Vital Statistics Records ("Uffici dello Stato Civile") in accordance to the provisions contained in the following article.

ARTICLE II: If the parties are both foreigners, the Officer commanding the military formation to which one of them belongs shall, within thirty days of the celebration of the marriage, ask request for transcription to the Office of the Italian Vital Statistics Records ("Uffici dello Stato Civile") of the country in the territory of which the said celebration took place.

The request shall be accompanied by:

(1) The marriage certificate, countersigned by the said officer who will certify as to its authenticity. The following information shall result from the marriage certificate:

- (a) The name and surname, the age and profession, the place of birth, the nationality, the domicile or residence of the parties in the State to which they belong;
- (b) the name and surname, the domicile or residence of their parents;
- (c) the place and date of the celebration of marriage;
- (d) the name and surname of the chaplain before whom the said marriage was celebrated.

(2) The translation of the certificate of marriage into the Italian language, bearing the visa of the said officer;

(3) a declaration in the Italian language or accompanied by a translation into the Italian language, bearing the visa as set out in the preceding paragraph, from which it results that pursuant to the laws to which the applicants are subject, there is no impediment to their marriage. However, it must follow from this declaration that the disposition of Italian law contained in Articles 85, 86, Nos. 1, 2 and 4 of 87, 88, and 89 of the Civil Code does not constitute an impediment to the marriage.

The declaration mentioned under No. (3) of the preceding paragraph shall be delivered by the General Commanding the North Africa Theater of Operations or by an officer delegated by him, and also in respect of persons accompanying the Forces of the United States of America or who are in the service of the said Forces or are in the employ of the Government of the United States. Such declaration shall contain the indications set out in Sub-Pars (a) and (b) of Paragraph (1) above.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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ARTICLE 2: If one of the parties is an Italian citizen, the declaration of marriage must be preceded by publication, pursuant to Article 93 and following of the Civil Code, at the place of residence of the party who is an Italian citizen. The chaplain before whom the marriage takes place shall read Articles 143, 144 and 145 of the Civil Code to the parties.

The marriage certificate must be compiled immediately after the celebration, written in the Italian language in the form provided for by Articles 107 and 108 of the Civil Code and Articles 126, 128 and 129 of the Royal Decree of 9 July 1939, No. 1238 on Civil Status regulations, and must be transmitted in original to the official of the vital statistics records to whom the request for publication was made, not more than five days after the celebration. In respect of the party who is not an Italian citizen, the declaration indicated in sub-paragraph (3) of the preceding Article must accompany the certificate of marriage.

If the marriage has been celebrated before a Minister of the Catholic religion, the transcription follows according to the prescriptions of Articles 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the law of 27 May 1929, No. 847.

ARTICLE 4: Whenever the persons mentioned in Article 1 intend celebrating marriage before an official of the Italian Vital Statistics records, the declaration prescribed in sub-paragraph (3) of Article 2 of the present law shall take the place of the declaration required under Article 116 of the Civil Code.

Civil Code

ARTICLE 35 - Interdiction because of unsound mind.

No person interdicted for mental incapacity shall contract marriage. Pending the issue for the petition of interdiction, the public attorney may request that the declaration of marriage be suspended. In this case the marriage cannot be celebrated until the time for appeal of the judgment for interdiction has elapsed.

1332

ARTICLE 36 - Impediments.

No person bound by a previous marriage shall contract marriage.

ARTICLE 37 - Consanguinity, Affinity, Adoption and Fosterage.

Marriage shall not be contracted between the following persons:

1. The ascendants or descendants in the direct line, whether legitimate or natural.
2. Brothers and sisters whether of the whole or of the half blood.
3. The collateral relations in the direct line. This impediment applies also in case the marriage from which it springs is declared null.

ARTICLE 81 - Crime.

No person who has been convicted of murder or of attempted murder may contract marriage with the spouse of the victim. If the date has been set for the trial or if the arrest of the person has been ordered, the marriage shall not be celebrated until judgment of acquittal has been rendered.

ARTICLE 82 - Time Limitation on Re-Marriage

The wife shall not be at liberty to contract another marriage until three hundred days after the dissolution of the annulment of her preceding marriage, unless the marriage has been declared null according to Article 133.

The Sovereign or competent authorities may make exception to such prohibition.

This prohibition terminates the day on which the wife gives birth.

ARTICLE 107 - Formalities of celebration.

On the day set for the marriage, the official of vital statistics records shall read off to the intended husband and wife the provisions of Articles 143, 144, and 145 in the presence of two witnesses, who may be related to the parties. He shall receive from each of the parties separately and in succession their declaration of the desire to take each other for husband and wife respectively and he shall then declare that the parties are united in marriage.

The marriage certificate shall be drawn up immediately after the celebration.

ARTICLE 108 - Prohibition of the setting of time limits and conditions.

The declaration of each party that they take each other in marriage shall not be subject to time limits or conditions. If the parties should add a time limit or condition, the official of vital statistics records shall not proceed with the celebration of the marriage.

If the marriage is celebrated in spite of it, the time limit and conditions shall be disregarded.

ARTICLE 143 - Mutual Aid.

Marriage binds the parties to the mutual obligation of collaboration, fidelity, and support.

ARTICLE 144 - Mutual authority.

The husband is the head of the family. The civil status of the wife shall be identified with that of the husband; she takes his surname and is obliged to follow him wherever he chooses to reside.

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ARTICLE 142 - Duties of the husband

The husband is bound to protect his wife, to support her while with him and to furnish her with whatever is required for the convenience of life, in accordance with his means.

The wife shall contribute to the support of the husband if he lacks sufficient means.

Law of 24 June 1925, No. 1159.

ARTICLE 143. The appointment of ministers of religions different from the State religion must be notified to the Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs for approval. No civil effects can be recognized for acts performed in the course of their ministry by such ministers of religion, if their appointment has not received governmental approval.

Royal Decree No. 1231 of 9 July 1930.

ARTICLE 124 - The marriage certificate shall indicate:

- (1) the name and surname, the age, the citizenship or the status as a subject, the race, the occupation, the place of birth and the residence of the spouses;
- (2) the name and surname of their parents;
- (3) the consent of the person exercising paternal power or guardianship or the consent of the guardian of the emancipated minor, if such guardian is one of the parents, or the authorization referred by Art. 73, fourth paragraph, of the first book of the civil code.
- (4) The date of the bans, or the decree of dispensation (from bans).
- (5) The date of the decree granting dispensation from any legal impediments.
- (6) The declaration by the spouses that they wish to take each other as husband and wife.
- (7) The place where the marriage will be celebrated, in the case provided for by Art. 103 of the first book of the civil code and the reason for the transfer of the official of vital statistics to such place.
- (8) The statement by the official of vital statistics that the spouses have been married.

1331

The requirements set out under No. 3, 4, and 5 shall not apply in the case provided for by Art. 99 of the first book of the civil code.

If the spouses at the celebration of the marriage, declare to acknowledge any natural children, such declaration shall be inserted in the marriage certificate and the provisions on the declaration of acknowledgment set out in Art. 83 shall apply.

ARTICLE 121. If the spouse is deaf or deaf and dumb and is able to read, the official of vital statistics shall have him read the Articles Nos. 121, 122, and 123 of the civil code.

If the spouse is deaf and dumb and is able to write, he shall state in writing that he wishes to contract marriage.

ARTICLE 122. If the spouse is deaf or deaf and dumb and is able neither to read nor write, the official of vital statistics shall appoint an interpreter in accordance with the provisions set out in Art. 109, and, after having taken his oath in conformity with the said article, shall through the interpreter question the spouse, obtain the answers from him and shall inform him as to the provisions of the law.

The compliance with such formalities shall be stated in the marriage certificate.

PART III: State Interracial Marriage Laws.

Listed below are the states and laws which prohibit interracial marriages.

ALABAMA: "Marriage between white person and negro is a crime. 'Negro' includes any person having a negro ancestor, no matter how remote."

ALASKA: "All marriages of persons of Caucasian blood or their descendants with Africans, Indians, Hindus, Malays or Mongolians or their descendants are null and void".

ARKANSAS: "Prohibited marriages between white persons and negro or mulatto."

CALIFORNIA: "A white person may not marry a negro, mulatto, Mongolian or Malay."

COLORADO: "All marriages between negroes or mulattoes of either sex and white persons are absolutely void. This section extends to illegitimate as well as legitimate children, provided that people living in that portion of the state acquire their status for marry according to the customs of that country".

DELAWARE: "Between white person and negro."

FLORIDA: "Marriage between white person and person having one-eighth or more negro blood prohibited and void and issue thereof illegitimate."

IDAHO: "Marriages of white persons with negroes or mulattoes are void."

ALABAMA: "Declared void between white person and person of one-eighth or more negro blood".

ARKANSAS: "The following marriages are void without any court proceedings: Between white person and negro or mulatto".

ARIZONA: "Prohibited marriages - between white person and person of color."

KANSAS: "Marriage between white person and negro or person of negro descent to the third generation inclusive, or between white person or negro and member of the half race, is void."

MISSISSIPPI: "Marriage of a white person with a negro or a mulatto who has one-eighth or more of negro blood or with a Mongolian or a person who has one-eighth or more of Mongolian blood is unlawful and such a marriage is void."

ILLINOIS: "Marriage is prohibited between white person and negroes or Mongolians."

LOUISIANA: "Marriage between white person and (1) negro (or person of negro blood), (2) Chinese person or (3) Japanese person is void."

NEBRASKA: "Marriage is void where: One party is white and the other has one-eighth or more negro, Japanese or Chinese blood."

NEVADA: "The marriage of a white person with a person of the Ethiopian, Malay or Mongolian race is prohibited."

NORTH CAROLINA: "The following marriages are prohibited and void: Between a white person and negro or Indian or person of Negro or Indian descent to the third generation inclusive."

SOUTH DAKOTA: "Prohibited Marriages - Between white person and person of one-eighth or more negro blood."

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GEORGIA: "Marriages between persons of African descent and persons not of such descent."

OREGON: "Prohibited marriages - between white person and person of one-quarter or more negro or mongolian blood. Such marriages are void, but children therefore legitimate."

SOUTH CAROLINA: "Prohibited marriages - between white person and negro or Indian, half-breeds included."

SOUTH DAKOTA: "Prohibited marriages - between person of Caucasian or white race and person of African, Korean, Malay or Mongolian race."

TENNESSEE: "Marriage between white person and person descended from negro, to third generation, forbidden."

TEXAS: "Prohibited marriages - between white person and person of negro blood."

UTAH: "Marriage between white person and negro (including octoroon), Mongolian or Malayan is prohibited".

VIRGINIA: "Marriage between a white person and a colored person is a felony. A white person is one having no trace of blood other than Caucasian or having not over one-sixteenth pure American Indian blood, with no other non-Caucasian trace."

WEST VIRGINIA: "Marriage between, or knowingly performing marriage ceremony between, white person and negro is a misdemeanor."

WYOMING: "Marriages of white persons with negroes, mulattoes, Mongolians or Malays are illegal and void."

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Office of the
HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 612

CONNECTED COPY - DESTROY ALL OTHERS

AG 342/638 RFPD

16 May 1946

MAY 27 1946

SUBJECT: Personnel Eligible for Enlistment in the Regular Army

TO: Commanders of All Major Commands, Separate Units and Installations.
INFO:

Letters, this Headquarters, file and subject as above, dated 6 February 1946 and 1 March 1946, are superseded by paragraphs 1 to 7 below:

1. American Civilians may be accepted for enlistment in the Regular Army, provided they meet the requirements of War Department Circular 110, 1946.

2. American Military Personnel may be discharged and reenlisted in the Regular Army, provided they meet the provisions of War Department Circular 110, 1946.

3. Filipinos with previous service in the Regular Army may be accepted for enlistment in the Regular Army. All other Filipinos may be accepted for service with the Philippine Scouts for duty in the Philippines only.

4. Japanese-Americans, Mexicans and American Indians may be accepted for duty with Arms and Services in such theaters as listed in paragraph 5 of this letter.

5. White enlistees may be accepted for the Arms and Services in the below listed theaters only:

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a. European Theater - Infantry, Infantry Airborne, AAA, Armored Force, Cavalry, CAC, Engineers, Medical, Medical Airborne, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal, CIP, Finance, FA, and Transportation Corps.

b. Pacific Theater - Infantry, AAA, Armored Force, Cavalry, CAC, CAC, Engineers, FA, Medical, Ordnance, Signal, CIP, Transportation Corps, ASF, Quartermaster, and Airborne Units for Infantry, FA, Engineers, Medical, Signal, Ordnance, Quartermaster, CIP, and ASF.

c. China Theater - limited to men who have qualified for, and have actually served not less than six months in, the 'OS's indicated below:

- 334: 313 Stenographer
- 334: 301 Investigator
- 334: 408 Clerk-Typist
- 334: 300 Radio Operator, High Speed, Manual
- 334: 461 Surgical Technician
- 334: 305 Automotive Repairman

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Ltr, Hq MPOUSA, dtd 16 May 1946, (Cont'd)

3. Caribbean Defense Command - All: GAC, Engineers, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal, AGD, Medical, CMP, Finance, Transportation Corps, Infantry and ASF.

4. Alaskan Department - GAC, Engineers, AG, Signal, Quartermaster, AGD, GAC, Medical, CMP, Finance, Ordnance, Transportation Corps and ASF.

5. Mediterranean Theater - Infantry, FA, GAC, Engineers, Finance, Medical, GAC, Ordnance, Signal, Quartermaster and Transportation Corps.

6. Name of theater may be accepted for the Army and Services in the below listed theaters only:

a. European Theater - All, Engineers, Quartermaster, Ordnance, Signal, Medical, FA and ASF Bands.

b. Pacific Theater - Engineers, Medical, Signal, Transportation Corps, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Infantry and ASF Bands.

c. China Theater - None.

d. Caribbean Defense Command - None.

e. Alaskan Department - Quartermaster, Transportation Corps and Engineers.

f. Mediterranean Theater - Engineers, Medical, Ordnance, Quartermaster and Transportation Corps.

7. Any case not covered by paragraphs 1 through 6, above, will be referred to the Director, Military Personnel Procurement Division, Adjutant General's Section, Headquarters, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, United States Army, APO 512, for decision.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEB:

Ralph C. Tilley
RALPH C. TILLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

Page 20 MPSP

Office Chief Civil Command
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HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 512

AG 311.1/326 -2

15 May 1946

MAY 20 1946

SUBJECT: Weight Regulations for Parcels.

TO : Commanders of all Major Commands, Separate Units and Installations

1. Letter, this Headquarters, file and subject as above, dated 15 May 1946, is hereby rescinded.

2. Quoted herewith for your information and dissemination to all members of your commands is AGWAR cable, reference number WGL 41225 cite AGAADP, dated 15 May 1946:

"Embargo on parcel post shipments exceeding 11 pounds in weight and 60 inches in length and girth combined, removed".

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEE:

Ralph C. Tilley
RALPH C. TILLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
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HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 512

AG 342/538 MPED

16 May 1946

MAY 21 1946

SUBJECT: Personnel Eligible for Enlistment in the Regular Army

TO: Commanders of All Major Commands, Separate Units and Installations

Letters, this headquarters, file and subject as above, dated 6 February 1946 and 1 March 1946, are reenclosed, and substituted therefor are paragraphs below:

1. American Civilians may be accepted for enlistment in the Regular Army, provided they meet the requirements of War Department Circular 110, 1946.
2. American Military Personnel may be discharged and reenlisted in the Regular Army, provided they meet the provisions of War Department Circular 110, 1946.
3. Filipinos with previous service in the Regular Army may be accepted for enlistment in the Regular Army. All other Filipinos may be accepted for service with the Philippine Scouts for duty in the Philippines only.
4. Japanese-Americans, Mexicans and American Indians may be accepted for duty with Arms and Services in such theaters as listed in paragraph 5 of this letter.
5. White enlistees may be accepted for the Arms and Services in the below listed theaters only:
 - a. European Theater - Infantry, Infantry Airborne, AAA, Armored Force, Cavalry, GSB, Engineers, Medical, Medical Airborne, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal, CMP, Finance, PA, and Transportation Corps.
 - b. Pacific Theater - Infantry, AAA, Armored Force, Cavalry, GAC, GMS, Engineers, PA, Medical, Ordnance, Signal, CMP, Transportation Corps, ASF, Quartermaster, and Airborne Units for Infantry, PA, Engineers, Medical, Signal, Ordnance, Quartermaster, CMP, and ASF.
 - c. China Theater - Limited to men who have qualified for, and have actually served not less than six months in, the MOS's indicated below:

SEN: 213 Stenographer
SEN: 301 Investigator
SEN: 405 Clerk-Typist
SEN: 766 Radio Operator, High-Speed, Manual
SEN: 861 Surgical Technician
SEN: 965 Automotive Repairman

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

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Ltr, B2 MTOUWA, dtd 16 May 1946, (Cont'd)

d. Caribbean Defense Command - AAA, GAC, Engineers, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal, AGO, Medical, CMC, Finance, Transportation Corps, Infantry and AIF.

e. Alaskan Department - GAC, Engineers, AA, Signal, Quartermaster, AGO, CMC, Medical, CMC, Finance, Ordnance, Transportation Corps and AIF.

f. Mediterranean Theater - Infantry, FA, CMC, Engineers, Finance, Medical, CMC, Ordnance, Signal, Quartermaster and Transportation Corps.

6. Negro enlistees may be accepted for the Arms and Services in the below listed theaters only:

a. European Theater - AAA, Engineers, Quartermaster, Ordnance, Signal, Medical, FA and AIF Bands.

b. Pacific Theater - Engineers, Medical, Signal, Transportation Corps, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Infantry and AIF Bands.

c. China Theater - None.

d. Caribbean Defense Command - None.

e. Alaskan Department - Quartermaster, Transportation Corps and Engineers.

f. Mediterranean Theater - Engineers, Medical, Ordnance, Quartermaster and Transportation Corps.

7. Any case not covered by paragraphs 1 through 6, above, will be referred to the Director, Military Personnel Procurement Division, Adjutant General's Section, Headquarters, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, United States Army, APO 912, for decision.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEE:

Ralph C. Tilley
RALPH C. TILLEY
Colonel, AGO
Adjutant General

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Plus 30 MFPD

Office of Colonel *12-41*
HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 512

AG 342/538 MPPD

10 May 1946

MAY 15 1946

SUBJECT: Enlistment in Counter Intelligence Corps or Security Intelligence Corps, Regular Army.

TO : Commanders of all Major Commands, Separate Units and Installations.

Letter, this headquarters, file and subject as above, dated 14 January 1946, is hereby rescinded, and substituted therefor are instructions indicated directly below:

1. Enlistments may be accepted for the Counter Intelligence Corps and the Security Intelligence Corps, Regular Army from personnel of these prescribed categories:

- a. Former members of CIC or SIC.
- b. Graduate lawyers or college students with pre-law training.
- c. Investigators.
- d. Criminological technicians.
- e. Fluent German, Russian, Japanese and Chinese linguists.

2. Individuals eligible under the categories listed in paragraph 1, above, must meet these qualifications:

- a. Be between 20 and 38 years of age.
- b. Be American Citizens.
- c. Be a high school graduate or equivalent.
- d. Have an AGCT score of 110 or higher.
- e. Enlist for three years.

3. Applications will be accepted contingent upon proper clearance by the Theater Intelligence Officer. Request for such clearance will be initiated by enlistee's commanding officer or appropriate recruiting officer prior to acceptance of enlistment.

4. Nothing in this letter shall operate to deprive the enlistee of his

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Ltr, Hq MTCUSA, APO 512, file AG 342/538 MPFD,
dated 10 May 1946 (Cont'd)

right to select another theater from the list of those available, but notice
of desired theater will be included in request for clearance.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEE:

Ralph C. Tilley
RALPH C. TILLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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"2",
plus 50 - MPFD

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

G.H.Q. C.A.F.

1322/41

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS NO. 25

23 Feb 46

FEB 23 1946

Supply of Coal to British Forces in ITALY including
VENETIA CIRCUITGENERAL

1. Allied Commission Coal Division will cease to be executive 1 Mar 46. The object of this instruction which superseded that of similar title dated 25 Oct 45 is to set out the procedure for the supply of coal to the British Forces in ITALY after 1 Mar 46.

DEFINITION

2. Coal where used in this instruction includes coal, coke and any other solid fuel other than wood whether imported or locally produced.

PURVIEW

3. The civil coal programme is being provided by UERP, wof 1 Mar 46. It is most necessary for economy in distribution that the civil and military coal programmes are closely co-ordinated in order that exchanges in different localities may be arranged. Railway requirements involve both civil and military coal. Military demands for indigenous and locally produced coal have to be negotiated with the Italian Government. All agencies involved are located in Rome and it has therefore been decided to establish there a GHQ Coal Representative who will be responsible to V. Branch GHQ for the co-ordination of British Military coal requirements. As a later date it is intended to transfer this responsibility to 1st GHQ CEF.

PROVISION

4. D Tn DGT and IW GHQ will submit bids for their future requirements to GHQ Coal Representative in accordance with current procedure. GHQ Coal Representative will take the necessary action to procure this coal from authorised supply agencies.

IMPLEMENTATION AND ALLOCATION OF CARGOES

5. GHQ Coal Representative will:-

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2. Coal where used in this instruction includes coal, coke and any other solid fuel other than wood whether imported or locally produced.

PRIME

3. The civil coal programme is being provided by UNRRA and I Mar 46. It is under revision for economy in distribution that the civil and military coal programmes are closely co-ordinated in order that exchanges in different localities may be arranged. Railway requirements involve both civil and military coal. Military demands for indigenous and locally produced coal have to be negotiated with the Italian Government. All agencies involved are located in Rome and it has therefore been decided to establish there a UNRRA Coal Representative who will be responsible to the UNRRA Coal CAP for the co-ordination of British military coal requirements. At a later date it is intended to transfer this responsibility to IAF UNRRA CAP.

PROVISION

4. I Tn 107 and I W 124 will submit bids for their future requirements to UNRRA Coal Representative in accordance with current procedure. UNRRA Coal Representative will take the necessary action to procure this coal from authorized supply agencies.

IMPORTATION AND ALLOCATION OF CARGOES

5. UNRRA Coal Representative will:-

- (a) be responsible for co-ordinating with the appropriate shipping authorities and UNRRA the allocation of Military coal cargoes to ports.
- (b) issue instructions to the agency responsible for discharge as to the allocation to users of Military cargoes of colliers.

UNRRA will be consulted when necessary.

LOCAL INSTANTIATION

6. The bids submitted in accordance with para 4 above will cover all solid fuel requirements other than wood, and will therefore include Sardinian coal, coking anthracite, lignite, gas or metallurgical coke and peat.

See Min 28.29, 30.9.31

/UNRRA Coal.....

PA 173

Copy to 5016/EC

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CHQ Coal Representative will place these bids on the Italian Government and will ensure that suitable steps are taken for Military requirements to be given priority over civil requirements except in regard to civil hospitals and bakeries, which will have equal priority with military hospitals and bakeries.

ACCOUNTING

7. CHQ Coal Representative will keep any records required of imports and disposal of coal on British Military Account. He is authorized to endorse on behalf of CHQ bills of lading and to sign other relevant documents.

STOCK REPORTS

8. CHQ Coal Representative will be supplied with reports of stocks in the hands of Military users in accordance with present procedure.

MILITARY CONTRACTS

9. Since the main source of civil coal will be from USSR, China for some time to come it is not possible for contractors for the military to be supplied from civil stocks. It is therefore necessary for coal from Military stocks to be supplied for military contracts. Requirements will be included in bids referred to in para 4 above and CHQ Coal Representative will be advised by services concerned of the distribution required.

M. S. ITALY

10. Requirements of the British Forces areas of NE ITALY, including VENEZIA GIULIA, under Allied Military Government will be submitted to CHQ Coal Representative in accordance with para 4 above but a separate bid will be submitted by Services in respect of this territory. Allied Military Government requirements will continue to be met as heretofore.

COMMUNICATIONS

11. CHQ Coal Representative will for the present be located with Coal Division Allied Commission and should be addressed as follows:-

Postal - CHQ Coal Representative, C/O Coal Division,

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STOCK REPORTS

- 8. GHQ Coal Representative will be supplied with reports of stocks in the hands of Military users in accordance with present procedure.

MILITARY CONTRACTS

- 9. Since the main source of civil coal will be from UNRRA funds for some time to come it is not possible for contracts for the military to be supplied from civil stocks. It is therefore necessary for coal from Military stocks to be supplied for military purposes. Requirements will be absorbed in bids referred to in para 4 above and GHQ Coal Representative will be advised by services concerned of the distribution required.

M. P. ITALY

- 10. Requirements of the British Forces areas of NE ITALY, including Venezia Giulia, under Allied Military Government will be submitted to GHQ Coal Representative in accordance with para 4 above but a separate bid will be submitted by Services in respect of this territory. Allied Military Government requirements will continue to be met as heretofore.

COMMUNICATIONS

- 11. GHQ Coal Representative will for the present be located with Coal Division Allied Commission and should be addressed as follows:-

Postal - Mr. GHQ Coal Representative, C/O Coal Division,
Allied Commission, ROME.

Signal - ALCOM wire ADDL for GHQ Coal Rep.

Telephone - ROME 479181 Ext 303
Rome 478489

- 12. At a later stage GHQ Coal Representative may be located with UNRRA ITALY Mission.

L. D. B.

W.D.A. Stiles, Lieut-Colonel,
For Major-General,
GHQ.

Distribution - Over

F.H.S., C.M.F.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 25

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 HEADQUARTERS
 MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
 UNITED STATES ARMY
 APO 512

AO 37-11/130 0/5.0

25 January 1946

SUBJECT: Statement by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief
 of Staff, United States Army.

TO: All Concerned.

1. Included is complete text of General Eisenhower's address to members of Congress on 15 January 1946.
2. a. To facilitate reproduction of the charts it has been necessary to show a color scheme. The charts are self explanatory.
 b. On the chart showing "Strength of the Army" the bar on the left of each year of above (3) shows strength as of 1 September 1945, center bar shows strength as of 1 January 1946 and bar on the right shows strength as of 1 July 1946. These bars are referred to in "Explanation of Charts" as green, black and red respectively.
3. It is desired that the complete text be given the widest possible distribution in all Army units.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEE:

1 Incl:
 As stated above

DISTRIBUTION:
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Edward R. Stewart
 EDWARD R. STEWART
 Colonel, AGO
 Adjutant General

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

bar above strength as of 1 January 1946 and bar on the right shows strength as of 1 July 1947. These bars are referred to in "Explanation of Charts" as Green, Black and Red respectively.

3. It is desired that the complete text be given the widest possible distribution amongst troops.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LHM:

Edward H. Simpson

EDWARD H. SIMPSON
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

1 Incl:
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39 copies to AGC Staff

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

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COURSE OF CORRUPTION

Primarily, we underlying causes are responsible for the present confusion, which for a time has quite evidently exceeded the power of any individual program to control. The first is that the nation's reliance from the beginning of war started on emotional view, to put me out of the area. This is really understandable. It was to be expected. But I think to any that I had never anticipated this country's war would reach proportions of war hysteria. I am confident that members of the Congress are anxious to get that straight thinking, substantiated for itself. In this matter which strikes close to the families of several million families. The aged and some of our present discontented ones, I believe, from the time at individual speed with which the War Department moved in bringing men home from V-J Day to the time of the year. Including discharging and men and women who were already in this country, more than 5,000,000 members of our V-J Day army. 50 percent of them veterans of foreign service, have now turned to civilian life. While the vast majority of the ex-servicemen are, there still remain some who have not been reformed. These can create great problems and every effort will be made to return them to civilian life.

All sorts of emergency measures were devised by the War Department to stop up the speed of its demobilization program. Performance has far exceeded the most optimistic schedule proposed by our planners at the time Japan surrendered.

WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES AND EXPERIENCES

Between the close of hostilities in Europe and the collapse of Japan, we had discharged just under 600,000. When General Marshall ordered a complete ending of the Congress last September he told you that estimation then called for the release in September of 400,000; in October of 500,000, and during the month thereafter if between 700,000 and 800,000. (See chart: "Cumulative Returns to Civilian Life" and "Excess of Demobilization".)

But compare performance with prediction! In September, instead of 400,000, the number actually released was 59,000; in October, we were then behind our estimate, releasing 1,510,000 instead of the 500,000 predicted. In November, instead of between 100,000 and 200,000 we discharged 1,175,000; in December, the number was 1,112,000. So that, with the criterion for these months fixed at about 2,500,000, we actually exceeded our prediction by 1,465,000. This means that 1,465,000 men and women who had an expectation, in September, of coming home at noon, were already reunited with their families by the close of the year. That is the extent to which the War Department has exceeded any so-called estimate to the end.

The very outstanding of these returning elements undoubtedly helped

not be returned. There are no other present concerns, and every effort will be made to return them as soon as possible.

All sorts of emergency measures were devised by the War Department to speed up its declassification processes. Performance has far exceeded the most optimistic schedule announced by our planners at the time from current aid.

WAR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES AND DISPOSITIONS

Between the close of hostilities in Germany and the collapse of Japan, we had classified a total of 600,000. When General Marshall directed a substantial part of the Government to be told you that activities that called for the release of the prisoner of war, in October of 1945, and during 1946, with that after a few days, 100,000 and 200,000. (See chart: "Cumulative Release to Civilian Life" and "Re-group of Declassification".)

But compare performance with prediction! In October, instead of 150,000, the number actually released was 150,000; in October, we were then divided our estimate, releasing 1,200,000 instead of the 500,000 predicted. In November, instead of between 100,000 and 200,000 we disclosed 1,500,000; in December, the number was 1,100,000. So that, with the estimates for these months fixed at about 2,500,000, we actually disclosed our prediction by 1,600,000. This means that 1,600,000 men and women, who had no expectation, in November, of coming home to men, were already reunited with their families by the close of the year. That is the extent to which the War Department has exceeded my so-called estimate in the past.

The very thing that I have referred to, however, undoubtedly helped to create confusion by stimulating optimism among service men and their families. But in addition, during this time, and a great many underlying activities were made by individuals, some of whom were in the Army itself, that served the end of the war. All this time, which was long and to I came to Washington, the War Department was doing a job which I feel it must be considered as one of its greatest achievements. Certainly, there has never been such a planned movement of men over great distances in the history of our nation. Yet, in the face of the unprecedented performance, credit should largely to individual men who were deliberately confining to their families. The presence of a high-point in still in service, it was the setting back of some special road at that station, came to be interpreted, I feel, as a failure of the entire declassification program. We must admit that there have been irregularities caused by the irregularity of the program, by the fact that the Army has been ordered all over the world, and that we could not have a perfectly uniform application of the

I want to that fully and it is absolutely essential that the immediate command structure of every man so affected realizes it also. He must personally explain to him how he fits into the big picture and what his duty is.

There are those remaining on foreign duty for one, two, or three months later -- that is the most involved here -- make the difference between the Army's doing its job for failing to do its job. I believe I know the American soldier well enough to be certain what he will do -- if he understands the need. He will stick there and do a good job -- and give!

THE REPLACEMENT SYSTEM

One thing right here on this matter of replacements which I believe is generally misunderstood is why, if we recruit 8,000 men today, we cannot replace 8,000 men for the Army tomorrow or next week or next month. The answer is quite simple when you analyze the problem. So far as an actual job in the theater are concerned, the replacement system available not when the enlistment is concerned. When they arrive overseas, trained to take over their assignments. If an 18 year old enlistee or is inducted through Selective Service in this country, he goes off to a camp for three months to learn the rudiments of being a soldier.

If a soldier has already in the Army chooses to volunteer for regular enlistment, he is entitled to a furlough in the United States which will make his service as a replacement until he returns. Any way you work it, there is bound to be a lag of three to six months in this replacement business. It cannot be avoided. The men who enlist or are drafted between now and next July will not be available in time to solve the immediate problem before us, even if there were enough of them. That is the effective replacement for men to be discharged three to six months from now. The lack of replacements facing the Army now is due to the shortage of Selective Service men and the volunteers of the last six months of 1945. Because they did not come in fast enough, we must slow down our discharge rate now.

OUR JOB OVERSEAS

The people at home must understand this too. Acceptance of the need for keeping large numbers of men overseas at the present time, I believe, is a misunderstanding of all the necessary tasks they must perform. I was a theater commander myself, you will remember, until I was brought back here. I am thoroughly familiar with the problems which General Maloney, the present theater commander, faces in Germany. From my personal knowledge of conditions in Europe, it is easy to predict in my mind the counterpart and the operational situation -- for now difficult problems which General Maloney faces in the Pacific.

URGENT

Perhaps we sometimes speak in too general terms of what our troops are doing. We must speak in terms of what our troops are doing.

Service in this country, he goes off to a camp or for three months to learn the rudiments of being a soldier.

If a trained man already in the army chooses to volunteer for regular assignment, he is entitled to a furlough in the United States which will mean his absence as a replacement until he returns. As you can work it, there is bound to be a lag of three to six months in this replacement business. It cannot be avoided. The man who volunteers is drafted between now and next July will not be available in time to make the immediate position his own, even if there were enough of him. They are the effective replacements for men to be discharged three to six months from now. The lack of replacements facing the Army now is due to the shortage of selective service men and the volunteers of the last six months of 1963. Because they did not come in fast enough, we must slow down our discharge rate now.

OUR JOBS OUTSIDE

The people at home must understand this too. Acceptance of the need for keeping large numbers of men overseas on the present time line, I believe, is a misunderstanding of all the necessary tasks they must perform. I was a theater commander myself, you will remember, until I was brought back here. I am thoroughly familiar with the problems which General McArthur, the present theater commander, faces in Germany. He has a personal knowledge of conditions in Korea. It is easy to project in my mind the comparable and in a general sense, for more difficult problem which General McArthur faces in the Pacific.

EUROPE

Perhaps we sometimes speak in too general terms of what our troops are doing in Europe, describing the small tasks to which men are assigned. We speak of "commitment" and "obligation", let me translate each word into a picture of the meaning, as an army of occupation men about the daily task of policing in enemy country and dispersing of the pre-digested stores assembled to fight the war.

Start with our primary and continuing mission of occupation duties. Troops assigned to this work supervise the German and Austrian Governments. It is a complex job. We are going through the task of reconstruction in this country. We are more familiar than you gentlemen with the problems and the difficulties involved even in this peaceful land. German and Austrian are getting through reconstruction, too. In our task in these two unhappy countries the Army is responsible for supervising all the headaches of a change-over from war to peace, with the added directive that we must make certain these people are no disturbed, both materially and in a military

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...that they cannot make war again. Behind reason remains in those two...
 ...it is seriously complicated by desertion. Formal facilities of...
 ...have been built up in all the cities and there is no doubt of even...
 ...the best of character in Germany. It is not possible to export to find in...
 ...city center there. It requires a great many men to export the local...
 ...it remains in the city in Germany and Austria with a civilian population...
 ...of 20,000,000. However much you may desire local work in Germany...
 ...the still less, the responsibility for giving them people, their indus-
 ...try, trade and commerce, food and agriculture, education, finance, tele-
 ...phone and telegraph and transportation. For details of this man used for...
 ...short checked, "Germany's employment of the army." The figures refer here...
 ...the total air and ground troops required.

On January 1 there were 622,000 American soldiers assigned to the...
 ...European Theater. General McFarland estimates that this number will be cut...
 ...to 400,000 by April 1 and to 300,000 by the first of July. In the Mediter-
 ...anean Theater on January 1 we had 51,000 American troops, a number which...
 ...will be gradually reduced to 25,000 by July. The sum of the July figures...
 ...for both European and Mediterranean Theaters - 335,000 - is the total...
 ...number of American troops who will remain stationed in these areas at the...
 ...end of the first half of 1946.

Let us call you in some detail what our men are doing in Germany and...
 ...Austria. Demilitarization of Germany, for example, means demolition of...
 ...her fortifications and other installations including industrial plants in-
 ...sulated for destruction and a war economy program. Approximately 3,000...
 ...military installations will be destroyed under the supervision of...
 ...American soldiers in Germany.

The total area of our zone is about 50,000 square miles and contains...
 ...95 major centers of population and much rural territory. We have turned...
 ...over the job of maintaining law and order to local police forces, but they...
 ...have to be supervised and reinforced by a mechanized combat force of...
 ...American soldiers. Two thousand miles of international or international bound-
 ...aries must be patrolled. If this is not done effectively thousands of...
 ...refugees from other sections of Europe will be able to enter our zone adding to...
 ...our burden of feeding, housing and extending medical care to them. Victims...
 ...of war. Military stores, telephones, exchanges, electrical plants, road and...
 ...railroad bridges and other points which might be targets of enemy sabotage...
 ...must be guarded.

Then there is the extensive intelligence and counter-intelligence work...
 ...required to carry out the work of demilitarization and pacification. This...
 ...includes a constant watch for subversive activities, education and in-
 ...sisting of local communities, supervision of civilian organizations and the con-
 ...duct of counter intelligence which aims is expected to result in the...
 ...ermination of an overall total of 500,000 persons. Unquestionably, many pres-
 ...ent in the zone are still at large because of a shortage of trained counter-

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Let us tell you in more detail what our men are doing Germany and Austria. Facilitation of Germany, for example, is a kind of military of for facilitation and other installations including industrial plants and a kind of construction under our economic program. Approximately 3,000 military installations will be destroyed under the supervision of American soldiers in Germany.

The total area of our zone is about 60,000 square miles and contains 1/3 of the German population and much rural territory. We have turned over to the Germans the maintenance law and order to local police forces, but they have to be supervised and reinforced by American military forces. The American military force is about 100,000. If this is not done effectively thousands of refugees from other sections of Europe will be left in the zone adding to our burden of food, housing and extending medical care to these victims of war. Military stores, telephone exchanges, electrical plants, road and railroad bridges and other points which might be there in a very short time must be guarded.

There is also the extensive intelligence and secret intelligence work required to carry out the work of demilitarization and pacification. This includes a constant watch for subversive activities, infiltration and production of local documents, supervision of civilian economy and the conduct of counter intelligence which also is expected to result in the arrest of an overall total of 500,000 persons. Regrettably, many persons are still at large because of a shortage of trained counter intelligence personnel.

I must remind you that we are operating in an enemy country where the most effective supervision must be maintained over the civilian population to make certain that no weapons or explosives are being produced or stored. In addition to this, military arms, armor, trucks and military equipment are being supplied to our military police. Post Exchange, railroad trains and supply depots are frequent targets and vehicles are stolen. In some cases, the vehicles are quickly taken, but happenings of this sort are so frequent that we cannot relax our vigilance.

Discipline in this respect has a wider significance than the simple protection of the lives of persons. It is a kind of Germanist stores. Our example in maintaining law and order there shows the conquered countries will have to meet far-reaching effort in maintaining the pacification of

the German people. If, through curtailment of manpower, lawlessness and contempt for the American brand of justice should be permitted to develop, it would not only hurt our presence in Germany but would weaken our prestige throughout Europe. Quickly, our Commanders and forces would be in an impossible position.

In addition to these operations, recruits from this country, who have already been given their basic training as soldiers, must be further trained in occupation duties after arrival. This means that experienced men from the occupation force must be detailed to instruct them - another drain on the over-all manpower assigned to this work.

These duties have taken no account of the men who must be assigned to the procurement, storage and distribution of supplies. Besides the normal function of supplying the military forces, General McHenry's theater has the responsibility of providing for such agencies as United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Foreign Liquidation Commission. The problem is complicated by the limited amount of rail transportation. Although civilians are employed as much as possible, there are limits to the effectiveness of their use. In order to reduce standing in a line when goods are very scarce, civilians are usually worked in depot areas where they can be closely supervised. To give you an idea of the commotion in military manpower created by the use of civilian labor, the Theater employs 99 per cent German prisoners of war, 20 per cent German civilians and only 1 per cent American soldiers.

The task of providing communications throughout the United States has been greatly hampered by the damaged and chaotic condition in which the established lines of communication were found when we took over. These facilities must provide not only for the occupational forces but for the minimum needs of the civilian population. Considerable construction of highways and, to a lesser extent, of highways and waterways is necessary. Civilian labor under military supervision is utilized in construction, but because of the technical nature of the work, our own Signal Corps troops are required to perform maintenance on signal communication facilities. German civilians are operating much ground transport as oxen, under our Army's supervision. The system of air transport must be operated entirely by our troops.

DISPOSAL OF CAPTURED PROPERTY

Of considerable importance is the disposal of United States property remaining in the theater, as well as the stores and other destruction of captured enemy material. The size of this latter part of the task is indicated by the fact that 100 depots and dumps are in operation for storage of material captured from the enemy. One such depot alone contains over 400,000 tons of ammunition.

the effectiveness of their use. In order to reduce standing in a line where goods are very scarce, civilians are usually worked in a pot where they can be closely supervised. To give you an idea of the economic in military manpower utilized by the use of civilian labor, the Theater Engineer employs 99 per cent German prisoners of war, 20 per cent German civilians and only 21 per cent American soldiers.

The task of providing communications throughout the United States has been greatly hampered by the damaged and obsolete condition in which the established lines of communication were found when we took over. These facilities must provide not only for the occupational forces but for the minimum needs of the civilian population. Considerable construction of bridges and, to a lesser extent, of highways and waterways is underway. Civilian labor under military supervision is utilized in construction, but because of the technical nature of the work, our own Signal Corps troops are required to perform maintenance on signal communication facilities. German civilians are operating such ground transport as trucks, under our Army's supervision. The system of air transport must be operated entirely by our troops.

DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Of considerable importance is the disposal of United States property remaining in the theater, as well as the storage and orderly destruction of captured enemy material. The size of this latter part of the task is indicated by the fact that 100 depots and dumps are in operation for storage of material captured from the enemy. One such depot alone contains over 400,000 tons of ammunition.

At the present time, United States property valued at more than \$7,000,000,000 is being stored, guarded and maintained by troops in the European Theater. A great deal of effort has gone into the rally-up and concentration of this property, but there still remains a vast amount to be done.

Regardless of whether this property is stored for the use of our captured forces, returned to the United States for current and future needs of the Army, in process of being declared surplus, or already declared surplus but not disposed of by the disposal agencies, the Army has the complete responsibility for care, maintenance, protection, delivery and final accounting for such property. These responsibilities also apply to captured enemy property. All of these work areas require a large force of men not only to inventory, pack and supervise their disposal but to guard them. This is property belonging to the United States Government.

its own, entrusted to the Army. Some of it is necessary or instrumental requiring special maintenance for protection from deterioration.

That is a very brief and a very rough picture of the present status of the work being done on the strictly military duties incident to occupation. This work is a requirement of some 228,000 American troops. General Montgomery estimates that by next July first, their number may be cut to 111,000, of which 98,000 will be performing the duties of occupying the German Government and population and 13,000 will be performing the direct supply requirements of this force. The figures include the considerable number who are in constant occupational contact with the British, Russian and French members of Allied Central Commands.

SUPERVISION OF ENTRY PERSONNEL

Another of our duties is the providing, supervising, maintaining, administration and eventual release of entry personnel held by United States forces. In addition to persons in this category already in the theater, a large number of enemy prisoners of war are being returned from the United States to Germany. General Montgomery estimates that 35,000 will be under detention in the United States zone in May 1946. We are now operating about 150 camps, inclosures and hospitals for various classes of enemy personnel.

The care of displaced persons has been an enormous problem from the time of our entry into Germany. The registration of millions of these individuals has already been carried out with swiftness and high regard for the humanitarian nature of the problem involved. Estimates are that some 482,622 displaced persons still remain in our zone in Germany as the first of January and that this number might be cut to 207,000 by April. We are now forming 369 installations for these tragic victims of Nazi brutality. But despite our sympathy for them they do not transmit only to our responsibility for police security, housing and medical care. In the United States zone in Austria there were on January 1, an additional 150,000 displaced persons housed in 46 camps. Their number is expected to decrease to 109,000 by June 1 with UNRRA and the American Central Government administering only camps.

Numbers of our troops are also engaged in the emergency program of providing supplies in Germany and Austria to minimize starvation, disease, and disaster among the civilian population. In Austria we are also helping to meet in vital economic progress on a minimum scale. Before the winter is over, the distribution of emergency food supplies will undoubtedly become necessary.

At the present time some 50,000 of our men are directly concerned in control and direction of prisoners of war and displaced persons. By July 1, 1946, their number will have been reduced by half - to 25,000.

Some 111,000 service troops are now assigned to the European Theater, to take care of the

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This area of displaced persons has been an enormous problem since the time of our entry into Germany. The registration of all aliens at these collection points has already been carried out with sympathy and high regard for the humanitarian return of the people involved. Statistics are that 8 to 10,000,000 displaced persons still remain in our care in Germany in the first of January and that this number might be cut to 200,000 by June. We are now providing 300 installations for these people, including a great deal of food, clothing, and shelter for them. They are all treated well. To our responsibility for police security, housing, and medical care. In the United States there is a similar case. On January 1, we estimated 100,000 displaced persons and 10,000,000 more. Their number is expected to decrease to 100,000 by June 1 with 100,000 of the American Central Government administering any case.

Number of our troops in the country is the necessary program of providing supplies in Germany and Austria to maintain occupation, security, and discipline within the civilian population. In Austria we are now helping to maintain vital economic production in a minimum scale. Before the winter is over, the distribution of a program food supply will undoubtedly become necessary.

At the present time, more 50,000 of our men are directly concerned in creating and direction of various forms of war and displaced persons. By July 1, 1945, their number will have been reduced by half - to 25,000.

Some 111,000 service troops are now assigned to the European Theater, to take care of the needs of the occupation forces and troops engaged in winding up our overseas property installations. They include Medical Corps, most personnel doctors, nurses, technicians, Signal Corps, Engineers and Engineer troops. These men staff the camps, run the railroads and truck routes, run the hospitals and lines of communication, see that roads are kept repaired, run the Post Exchanges, the Army Postal Service and furnish all the necessary services which must be provided to men in the field. Our troops are scattered over a wide area. Lack of the usual civilian facilities, has placed unusual burdens on the service units. These service units must also carry on a limited amount of construction and considerable maintenance work. This includes airfields, hospitals, American Red Cross installations for the recreation of the troops, winterized billeting, and hospitals. Maintenance is constantly necessary in all the parts. Prisoners of war and local civilian labor are largely used in this work under our military supervision, but the problems are so extensive that thousands of Americans are required for these jobs.

Last in this category I mention the Graves Registration service which involved the location, identification, concentration, care and disposition of the remains of our heretofore dead. There are still many unlocated graves and bodies to be moved to established military cemeteries. A few of the United States cemeteries requiring administration of water, and provisions of construction, repair and the general upkeep of graves, according to present plans, the Graves Registration project will be completed by May 1946.

At present, as I have said, some 111,000 troops are assigned to these various service missions. By July 1, 1946, General MacArthur expects to have cut this total to 61,000.

There is a final warzone category for the Theater consisting of men temporarily unavailable for duty which the Army calls "Miscellaneous," for men of a better word. This lump together indiv. duals who may be charged against the Theater roster but are actually not, for one reason or another, performing any part of its duties. In this category are troops who are being moved in order to be discharged or to replace those troops men on sick leave, pass and recreation; men in schools. In confinement or in transit to station; men absent from the theater on rest, recuperation and rehabilitation; men on furlough in the United States after re-mobilizing in the theater. The total number of these individuals on January 1 was about 163,000. This number will be cut to 50,000 by July 1.

I have gone into this description in some detail because I wanted to show you how vastified are the duties on which our troops must engage to carry out their mission overseas. As I wanted to put you with on the bases of where we have commitments and obligations. These are things more than high-sounding generalities. I can assure you that they are very real to the men in Europe and to their commands. So is responsible for discharging them.

While the broad categories I have indicated I do not see you only imagine the thousands of daily tasks which must be performed by these men of war. I know, and you know, that many of them are homebound men. All there is a job to be finished. Although our allies are carrying a heavy load, as I have now assumed the combined commitment and the responsibility of carrying out their own share. To the Army has been asked to do the principal job in performing this work. The work can at be done without men. However, this is your Army -- not the War Department's Army -- not the General's Army. It belongs to the country -- to the Congress and the people. It carries on their wishes and their orders.

PACIFIC

Let's turn now to the Pacific where similar heavy commitments are being carried out by troops and a command of General MacArthur. In addition to occupation duties, of setting up supply bases, erecting towns, etc., and the disposal of great stores of property assembled for the invasion of Japan, this theater has an additional duty in carrying out their own

I have gone into this description in some detail because I wanted to show you how ramified are the duties on which our troops must engage to carry out their military purposes. And I wanted to put you down in the bound of those two words "commitments" and "obligations." That are some- thing more than high-sounding generalities. I say a man who takes that are very real to the man in Europe and to their commander. So a personnel file for discharging them.

Within the broad categories I have indicated I believe you may imagine the thousands of daily tasks which must be performed by those men if men, I know, and you know, that many of them are household men. Now there is a job to be finished. Although our allies are carrying on by land, in places have assumed the military commitment and the responsibility of carrying out their own share. To the army has been, before of the principal part in performing this work. The work must be done at least one. Now, this is your army -- but the war department's war and not the Japanese Army. It belongs to the country -- to the Congress and the people. It carries on their wishes and their orders.

PACIFIC

Let's turn now to the Pacific where similar heavy responsibilities are being carried out by troops under command of General MacArthur. In addition to occupation duties, making up supply bases, ports, roads, etc., for the disposal of great stores of property assembled for the invasion of Japan, this theater has an additional duty in occupying Japan which our troops are doing in the island campaigns during the advance to the main islands. The build-up of supply, concentrated in Hawaii and in the Philippines, was well along when the Japs gave up. As a matter of fact, our campaign of supplies in the Philippines actually began and after the close of hostilities in the Pacific, due to the great number of ships securing port and our uncertainty of that time of when we again would be able to land in Japan. While the majority of these ships are coming from the United States, many others of them carried out by ships deployed from Europe and other inactive theaters to support the invasion of Japan scheduled for November 1945.

General MacArthur has reported 7,000,000 tons of supplies on hand on January 1 in the Pacific Theater. The duties our troops are performing but there are almost exactly similar to those I have described for the European Theater. Our occupation functions involve most of the island campaigns from the Japanese as well as Japan proper. I have been to Korea. I am still accepting the surrender of Japanese troops in the Philippines, Luzon and other localities, long after their number had dwindled.

In Japan, our forces are engaged in the destruction of enemy fortifications as well as in the numerous other tasks growing out of the movement of the surrounding forces. Law and order must be maintained. There is considerable work to be done in the Marshall or great quantities of enemy property seized in the home islands, some of which is destroyed, some salvaged, some shipped to the United States and our Allies. The remainder is disposed of according to the most practical use that can be made of it. All this requires the services of a considerable force. The supply system, operating over thousands of miles, is a formidable problem in the Pacific. The Army is shipping every effort to obtain a never-ending flow of fresh foods to all bases and units. Our forces are located, but transport by air, water and land is made difficult by great distances.

I should like to speak in more detail of the work of Government property in the Pacific, because the direct connection between the efficient handling and the maintenance of competent maintenance is so obvious. It takes expert attention, experienced in the handling of supplies -- men qualified to direct the dismantling of a hospital, a power plant, or a laundry, for example. Of course, a great many of such efforts are being taken off the job constantly by the operation of the police system.

A great part of the work our men do now falls on many of these small Pacific islands where conquest made savage holdings for a brief spell and then years ago, is concerned with the disposition of property. One of these islands has a large ground, hard-won steps in the progress of our troops through the Southwest Pacific. Then they were forward bases, which perhaps an entirely new which the dogged legs on other islands just ahead were needed. Such development for military use required engineering with bulldozers and other heavy equipment to widen and level the airstrips and clear the jungle for buildings and supply dumps. For islands where big enough, docks were constructed so that ships could come in to unload their cargoes instead of having them brought to the beaches by landing craft and wharves. Such islands became the springboards for further progress -- overwater hops to other islands, which left many as rear supply areas in the background.

Then the war broke ended, and all need for these bases ended. The business of islands was then one of temporary and light maintenance. Our troops continued to hold them up, in the absence of the soldiers men.

This presents a problem in our bases occupies the tip of a great many soldiers in the islands. These islands have been given a high value. American goods, available to us push our soldiers along the way to Japan. This is a constant necessity, and not these things which the Army no longer needs must be cleared of through the proper use and order. They must be inventoried, stored, and shipped until the Army's responsibility is diminished. Put out in the Pacific there is an army of people far more in number than before. It is the tropical elements which

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team off the job constantly by the operation of the point system.

A great part of the work we can do now being on many of these small Pacific Islands. These conquest made swampy landings for a brief spell but and three years ago, is concerned with the disposition of property. Now these islands were, as the grounds, hard-wood slabs in the program of our troops through the continent Pacific. Then they were forward bases, and perhaps an island, the which the dogged dogs on other islands just ahead were based. Their development for military use required a great many ballistics and other heavy equipment to make and maintain the airstrip and clear the jungle for buildings and supply dumps. Now islands were big enough, docks were constructed so that ships could come in to unload their cargoes instead of having them brought to the beaches by landing craft and wharves. These islands became the springboards for further strategic operations both in other islands, which left many in rear and in areas in the western Pacific.

Then the situation is changed, and all need for these bases ceased. The business of making these bits of temporary is now left to us. Our troops returned to roll them up, in the future to soldiers use.

This process of rolling up our bases involved the use of a great many soldiers in the islands. These islands were then filled with American goods, weapons, and so much but soldiers about the same as before. This is how the situation, and now there is a great many more soldiers. These must be disposed of through the proper channels. They must be inventoried, organized, packed and shipped out. In the Army's readiness ability is diminished. But we in the Pacific there is no many of troops order for more than been this way. It is the logical elements which follow and get the necessary units to current production is used. Trained and disciplined soldiers are needed for the work, and the later stage jobs are, the lack of a sense of responsibility for the preservation of this property also is missing in the hands of the Army.

All too often these men are victims of long marches through these islands. Many of them sent home with the first loads of high-point troops who returned from the Pacific. Now we have many more. For each one who departs, almost a trained replacement, the danger is increased that the roll-up will not be accomplished efficiently and speedily. There is no question but that the normal operation of the point system is slowing up in the islands. It can be said that the work was done and provisions received, the task of preparing for the disposal of the infinitely varied items which our troops used in the Pacific is made more difficult. The danger of deterioration is likewise enormously increased. The ordinary routine, the packing of boxes and buildings, the fact that the troops are not diligent in their work. It is this aspect of the task and the tremendous distances involved which govern demobilization in the Pacific.

The present-day problem is a difficult part of this nation's mission in the Pacific. It is my responsibility, it is the responsibility of the Defense Department, in your responsibility as a citizen of the United States, to the American people. Except when necessary for health, safety or security, we do not have the authority to station troops in the Pacific. It is our duty to our hands by properly conducting a civil administration. It is our duty to the American people to maintain a high level of readiness. It will continue to be a sharp against our military equipment and to be liquidated.

ROLLING UP BANDS

Don't let me give the impression that, in this, of difficulties, we haven't been making progress in rolling up our band and that areas which are now being liquidated or at forward points of supply. As an example, there were 12,000 troops and 11,000 tons of supplies on New Guinea September 1, 1945, when the war ended. The band of our side. These figures were reduced to 1,000 troops and 12,000 tons of supplies by January 1, 1946. All troops and supplies are expected to be completely evacuated from these areas by April 1, 1946.

In Australia, our first great far-Pacific base, about 101,000 tons of supplies remain on hand. The theater expects them to be finally disposed of and all are expected to be completely closed up by April 15, 1946.

In Okinawa, a dividend of approximately 33,000 air and surface force troops will be immediately stationed. In this strategic location our heavier concentrations of strength will give us our greatest potential advantage in the Pacific. It is our intention to strike a deadly retaliatory blow against any action of the Japanese homeland.

PHILIPPINES

I will now go into the service functions of our Pacific troops in detail, since it is my particular responsibility to show I described for the European Theater, complicated by long on by line, the tropical weather, and the condition of transport within many areas. But I should like to say a special word about the mission of our troops in the Philippines. You are familiar with the tragic destruction wrought by the Japanese during the final days of fighting. Their unrelenting and brutal acts of savagery did not only live and prosper but much of the foundation of orderly government and the peace. There is no effective administration agency now in place to maintain law and order. As a result of the war the Philippines were left without an effective police force and the island Philippines, a state of anarchy, the most serious of all. The armed bands of guerrillas roam the

[illegible]

There are now 20,000 American troops engaged in carrying out our anti-air mission in the Pacific. General MacArthur has made a careful re-study of his requirements and assures us that he can operate with a total of 375,000 as of July 1, 1945. This number will later be probably reduced.

OTHER THEATERS

In India-China, our strength has been rapidly withdrawn since the end of August. From a force of 100,000 on 1-3 May it reduced to 55,000 on January 1. It is being further cut by large losses until on July 1, 1945, only 4,000 soldiers are expected to remain in the theater. Their mission is entirely defensive in guarding surplus property or in providing services and supply to those who are going on.

Last August 1 we had some 63,000 troops in the China Theater under command of General H. H. Arnold. Following the Japanese surrender, the great majority was withdrawn. By January 1 the Army had lost 9,000, a figure which will be reduced to 6,000 on July 1. This loss may be seen in connection in this theater later on. General Arnold has informed the War Department that he will require this small force of army air force and ground troops. In fact as our retained contingents, this Government assumed responsibility of maintaining and advising the Chinese in reorganization of Japanese nationals to the home island.

We have no considerable amounts of supplies in China. Most of what we have is designed for the use of our military number of troops. While our airman find themselves of combat situations against the Japanese in China, our ground support of the Chinese Army was confined to training and liaison work. It had no army combat ground units in the China Theater.

What I have said of the Pacific and of Europe applies to all the other areas overseas where we have American troops and property. The same problems exist in varying degrees in all theaters and, in the last analysis, we must rely on the professional judgment and ability of our Theater Commanders to solve the solutions. I have the utmost confidence in them.

I have, please to give thus fully of the situation and the mission of our forces by having explained only in the light of all these jobs, which complete the "acquaintance and obligations" placed on the Army by higher authority, is to enable to understand the continuing necessity of adjusting the mobilization power to the job in hand.

THE END OF "1316"

There should be mobilization and adjustment cannot be met, our mobilization cannot continue in an orderly fashion, we cannot carry on the

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duction in this respect later on, General Eisenhower has informed the War Department that it will require this small force of army air force and ground troops. As such in our various commitments, this Government assumed responsibility of advising and advising the Chinese in concentration of Japanese nationals to the home island.

We have no considerable amounts of supplies in China. Most of what we have in designated for the use of our smaller number of troops. While our airman flies thousands of combat missions against the Japs in China, our ground force of the Chinese Army was concerned to training and training work. A lot of combat ground units in the China Theater.

What I have said of the Pacific and of our own army to all the other areas overseas where we have American troops and property. The same problem exists in varying degrees in all theaters and, in the last analysis, we must rely on the professional judgment and ability of our Theater Commanders to find the solutions. I have the utmost confidence in them.

I have spoken to you thus fully of the situation and the mission of our forces overseas because only in the light of all these jobs, which complete the requirements and obligations placed on the Army by its authority, is it possible to understand the continuing necessity of adjusting the distribution of forces to the job in hand.

THE JOBS AT HAND

These foreign commitments and obligations cannot be met, our demobilization cannot continue in an orderly fashion, we cannot carry on the business of our Government unless we have a professional force of duty in the United States during this hot period. In this respect we are like a man walking on a tightrope. We are trying to hold our balance up as best as we can but we must take steps to keep the head big enough to absorb the body passing through it. The head of the snake is the force in this country. This force varied as the mobilizing process goes on.

As of January 1 there were 2,100,000 on our rolls in the United States, including over 100,000 officers already on terminal leave. Of the 2,000,000 men of the group, 1,200,000 service forces in this country; nearly 1,000,000 are operating personnel administering our posts, bases, stations, posts, generally engaged in housekeeping and supply activities, and caring for the sick and wounded. For example, 100,000 of these alone are engaged in

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1315

event. It would help such a complete reorganization of our occupational force as in, perhaps, the results of a number of work in bringing order out of chaos. It would also such a delivery of military organization in time to go to a war, thereby our ability to one for our belittled efforts or to supply the soldiers remaining overseas. In a final burst of energy, it would delay their very return for them and possibly make in the words the the Corporation General the use the technology who ran the country could be made to have left the Army.

If there were any possible way to disperse all the war and on March 20 without disruption the Army. It could be done. I simply cannot do it.

I have the greatest respect for the most profound affliction for the American soldier, and I believe that he knows no well enough to have confidence that will always deal justly with him. I believe I am doing this for him. I am -- to his own -- that he must be made all the way men on a plan to end that this is elected today in the necessity of me- making our discharges to go to our families and take care to the continuing job which the Army must do both in this country in overseas.

I state categorically that he is not being sold in the Army to get a "warrior" bill, including bill or any other legislation through the Congress. It would be necessary to say that, but the point has been raised, he will be able to the fact that the President's program of universal military training education training only the ones not provide for any service. The business would require a single soldier.

In this case connected I have seen the point lady several times that the Army is deliberately being kept at greater strength than is needed so that the generals could keep their jobs. I believe a single statement will answer that. The Army is proceeding with a plan to retire or reduce or reduce from active duty its temporary general officers in the Army. To date, 100 -- were then held the 1,500 general officers of the V-1 lay Army will have been either reduced, promoted, or if they were worn for such action and by June 30, 601 more will have been reduced.

The Peace I Want

To men who who expected to be discharged in March or April and who will not be out until May or June, I say as I say to you -- that the or important is taking every possible measure to insure that in 45 not held in the service any longer than is absolutely necessary. In order to insure this and to who clear to every man in the Army exactly where he stands, the War Department has issued an order to all major commands. It is intended in full in the statement. The soldier points following collected are:

the War Department (except volunteers) with 45 points

I state once clearly that we are not going into the Army to get a military training bill or any other legislation through the Congress. It should be very clear to you that, but the point has been raised, so I call attention to the fact that the President's program of universal military training, whatever training only and does not provide for any service. It is not a single soldier.

In this connection I have seen the point made several times that the Army is deliberately being kept at a weaker strength than is needed so that the country could get their share. I believe a single statement will show that. The Army is presently with dispatch in relief of others or relieving from active duty its temporary general officers in the Army. In June, 1966 -- we then had the 1,500 general officers of the 7-5 Army will have been either reduced, eliminated, or we may want more for such action and by June 30, 1966 we will have been reduced.

THE PLAN 3 PLAN

To each man who expected to be discharged in March or April and who will not be put until May or June, I say as I say to you -- that the Government is taking every possible measure to insure that he is not held in the service and day longer than is absolutely necessary. In order to insure this and to make clear to every man in the Army exactly where he stands, the Government has issued an order to all of its commanders. It is contained in full to the statement. The subject is the subject of the subject.

(1) By 30 April 1966 all enlisted men (except volunteers) with 45 points as of 2 September 1965 or with 30 points as of 30 April 1966 will be discharged from the Army or other military service. (2) By 30 June 1966 all enlisted men (except volunteers) with 40 points as of 2 September 1965 or with 25 points as of 30 June 1966 will be discharged from the Army or other military service.

Whether or not these criteria are sufficient to be observed after July 1 depends directly upon the rate of inflation. After the end of July 1966 when these criteria will have to be applied or corrected authority -- if through the Congress itself -- will have to reduce the Army or its military training mission. You can see through the legislation that this will be a most fatal condition -- therefore -- not in respect of men that the country sent I now want is limited by July 1, 1966.

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and, because they have had previous service and are discharged, and from the vast number of men in civilian life who are eligible to serve. The most eligible officers are in direct contact with the Army and all the instructions for enlistment which the Congress has recently authorized. Through the Army and Navy, a set of selective program of advertising has been launched. In addition, when this program actually got into full swing, all service records were looked over and the Army enlisted 105,000. In November this number dropped off to 131,500. I should like to mention that the Army has been able to enlist 400,000, but of them under 100,000 are foreign-born (40) percent are men who have enlisted for the civilian service of one (1) year or eighteen (18) months service. I think very much in this latter group are men who have been discharged from the Army shortly after their induction to enlist for the purpose of obtaining their own sets of release, or men who have enlisted for the civilian service of one (1) year or eighteen (18) months service. For these years, a large number are old Regular Army soldiers who have previous experience and run out, and the Army has been able to protect their seniority and retirement privileges. Our enlistment record has been good, but, like every other branch with Selective Service, it has not been high enough to provide regular replacements. It still continues to push this enlistment program, but only in Collective Service is able to provide the 50,000 men per month we are asking for with the 1,500,000 men who are guaranteed under our present discharge policy.

THE ARMY AND NAVY

Let me make clear that the basic figure of 1,500,000 is no comparison with the present wartime military establishment. In this regard, I should like to direct you and for all the attention which apparently exists in the minds of many in the hearing of the term, "wartime Army." The Army that was the best equipped, best trained, best organized, best equipped by our Army does. Its record speaks for it. It was the finest fighting organization the world has ever seen. It was perfectly adapted in quantity and quality to the tasks assigned it. In the new situation of these times it covered itself with everlasting glory.

But that Army no longer exists! Most of the long-service combat veterans are already back in civilian life. They are largely among the 5,000,000 who have already been discharged. As I said before, we are particularly concerned about the combat men still in service.

What we have today is the remnant of that combat Army in a state of reorganization and reduction to an interim Army assigned to entirely different assignment or task. It is still a World War II task. But is not

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well, I know you would not tolerate the reduction of combat forces below the levels required by General LeMay and General LeMay in carry out their duties. There is no possible doubt that you would be able to do so. If that situation should develop, you gentlemen will have to decide what we must do. Other functions would have to be taken over, too, with greater results. Faced down to the bone, the Army Air Force and Service troops are still just able to discharge the duties I have outlined to you. We can function with no less. For my part, I can assure you that the Army will continue to carry out faithfully its primary mission through the coming months, in accordance with the directive I have read to you. In the light of its tasks, there will no longer be any useful purpose in such demonstrations as our troops have conducted in the past over in various areas around the world. Unfortunately our meetings are always subject to misinterpretation. No disorders accompanied them. They were occasioned by human weakness. I sympathize with the people of that longing for home and loved ones. For three and one-half years in Great Britain, in North Africa, in Italy, and on the continent of Europe I shared the feeling of every soldier in wanting to come home.

CACULATION

1313

During the war in Europe, I had the heavy responsibility of leading into action the gallant sons of America, knowing full well that many would not come back alive. That is a commander's responsibility in a time of war. I did everything in my power to insure a sound plan of action and to implement this plan with the necessary troops and material to keep our losses at a minimum. Throughout this campaign the welfare and best interests of our men were always close to the hearts of their commanders of every grade. I regard the responsibility placed upon me in the current situation as a continuation of that I bore during the war. Along with that responsibility, I carry the same vital interest in the welfare of our men and the same determination to see that their interests are fully weighed and protected. In so viewing the situation, the G. I. will I over appear except as his friend and his advocate, although I say he of the "G.I.s." I feel confident that when the reasons for the change in pace in the demobilization program are recognized by our soldiers and they have full knowledge of their outlook for the next six months, they will accept, with that mature judgment Americans always show, their own responsibility for finishing the job. The time has now arrived to replace hysteria with calm judgment and sound discipline.

The War Department is prepared to answer any further questions which you gentlemen may have to propose. The Acting Secretary of War is appearing before the special sub-committee designated by the Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee for that purpose. I have placed

...in North Africa, in Italy, and on the continent of Europe. I shared the feeling of every soldier in wanting to come home.

CONCLUSION

During the war in Europe, I had the heavy responsibility of leading into action the fighting sons of America, knowing full well that any would not come back alive. That is a commander's responsibility in a time of killing men to defeat a menacing enemy. I did everything in my power to insure a sound plan of action and to implement this plan with the necessary troops and materiel to keep our losses at a minimum. Throughout this campaign the welfare and best interests of our men were always close to the hearts of their commanders of every grade. I regard this responsibility placed upon me in the current situation as a constant one of that I bore during the war. Along with that responsibility, I carry the same vital interest in the welfare of our men and the same dedication to see that their interests are fully weighed and protected. In so far as involving the U. S. I will I over appear except as his friend and his advocate, although I may be of the "press." I feel confident that when the reasons for the change in pace in the demobilization program are recognized by our soldiers and they have full knowledge of our outlook for the next six months, they will accept, with that mature judgment Americans always show, their own responsibility for finishing the job. The time has now arrived to replace hysteria with calm judgment and sound discipline.

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The War Department is prepared to answer any further questions which you gentlemen may have to propose. The Acting Secretary of War is appearing before the special sub-committee designated by the Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee for said purpose. I have placed myself at the disposal of this same committee.

One last thought I should like to leave with you. The War Department has no intention of abandoning the mission assigned to it by the Government, the Congress and the people of the United States, so long as we have the power to accomplish it. For myself, I feel it as a personal trust. I should be unworthy of those who gave their lives to gain the victory if I failed now to do everything in my power to protect it. We want to bring home quickly any man that has borne the brunt of battle and replace him, when necessary, by a man who has not.

My sole purpose, which I am certain you share, is that the army which did so much to win the victory will be left fit to preserve it.

EXAMINATION OF CLAIMS

To Accompany Exhibit A by General F. B. Rowan

15 January 1947

Comparative Returns of Civilian Life

The dotted green line represents the War Department plan for returning civilian life made prior to V-J Day and added to the actual returns from V-J Day through V-J Day; the dotted blue line shows the estimate given by General Marshall on September 20, similarly as added to the actual returns through V-J Day; and the solid red line represents actual discharges through early January. Present War Department estimate shown as shown by the dotted portion of the red line. Note that the present cumulative total is far in excess of both previous estimates.

Progress of Demobilization

This chart shows the actual and planned decline in Army strength from V-J Day to July 1, 1946. The red area represents those men held in through delay of the war year rule through April 1. Although small in comparison with the Army as it was on V-J Day, this peak 100,000 men are held in through a large share of the strength to remain in service during April, May and June.

Overseas Employment of the Army

This chart shows employment of our total overseas Air, Ground and Service forces by theater in January 1, 1946, and the planned employment by theater in July 1, 1946. Division or broken down into the five principal categories shown.

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difficulties through early January. Because the Department estimated discharges are close by the dashed portion of the next line. It is that the present cumulative total is far in excess of both previous estimates.

Program of Demobilization

This chart shows the actual and planned decline in Army strength from V-E Day to July 1, 1946. The red area represents those available in through delay of the 90-day rule through July 1. Although small in comparison with the Army as it was on V-E Day, the peak W.C.D. has involved representatives of the strength to remain in service during April, May and June.

Army Employment of the Army

This chart shows employment of our total overseas Air, Ground and Service personnel in January 1, 1946, and the planned employment by August 1, 1946. Dotted line broken down into the five principal categories of use.

Strength of the Army

This chart shows the total Air, Ground and Service troops in each theater in the other data indicated. Total in 1946 is, 1946 is shown by the area below these in January 1, 1946 by the black area, and

on July 1, 1946 by the red barn.

FIRST ATTACHMENT

Demobilization Directive of 15 January 1946

Washington, D. C.

TO: CG HLTW WITH TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

CHIEF OF STAFF ADVANCE TOKYO JAPAN

CG ITH WITH DELHI INDIA

CG ITH WITH BEIJING SHANGHAI CHINA (Pass to Secretary of War)

CG ITH WITH CAIRO EGYPT

CG ITH WITH CANTON CHINA

1. Effective immediately, the following will govern the

demobilization of the Army until 30 June 1946:

a. By 30 April 1946 the following will be accounted from

the Army or aboard ship returning home:

(1) All enlisted men (except volunteers) with 45 points

as of 30 September 1945 or with 30 regular service

as of 30 April 1946.

(2) All enlisted men (except volunteers) with 24

months service as of 30 April 1946.

(3) All senior officers (except Regular Army, Volunteers,

and National Government officers) with 67 points as

of 30 September 1945 or 40 months service as of 30

April 1946.

OF THE ARMY EAST CAIRO EGYPT

CG ARMY EAST CAIRO EGYPT

1. Effective immediately, the following will govern the

organization of the Army until 30 June 1946:

a. By 30 April 1946 the following will be reported from
the Army or others who are returning home:

(1) All enlisted men (except volunteers) with 45 points
as of 2 September 1945 or with 30 months service
as of 30 April 1946.

(2) All enlisted men (except volunteers) with 45
months service as of 30 April 1946.

(3) All male officers (except Regular Army, Volunteers,
and National Government Officers) with 47 points as
of 2 September 1945 or 45 months service as of 30
April 1946.

(4) All male officers (except Volunteers) with 46 months
length of service as of 30 April 1946.

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3. By 30 June 1946 the following will be submitted from the Army or Service when returning home:

(1) All enlisted men (except Volunteers) with 40 points as of 1 September 1945 or with 24 months service as of 30 June 1946.

(2) All rate officers (except Regular Army, 7 Juniors, and Medical Department officers) with 60 points as of 2 September 1945 or with 40 months service as of 30 June 1946.

(3) Separate instructions covering the discharge of WAO personnel, officer and enlisted, for the period after 30 April will be issued by the War Department.

4. Medical Corps officers will be discharged by separate criteria established by the War Department.

5. As soon as the tabulation of the status of officers according to category is completed in War Department Circular #1, 1946, the following instructions in their preparation will follow.

6. It is emphasized that submitted data reflect all personnel who fall in the principle of activity of release for those with highest points and longest length of service, particularly combat.

7. Submission of length of service will include total active service and enlisted honorable service, continuous or interrupted, since 10

1311

1946.

(3) Specific instructions covering the handling of MAF personnel, officers and enlisted, for the period after 30 April will be issued by the War Department.

4. General Corps officers will be furnished by separate instructions issued by the War Department.

5. As soon as the tabulation of the names of officers assigned to duty as specified in War Department Circular 37, 1945, has been made the instructions in their possession will follow.

6. It is emphasized again emphasized that names of all personnel will follow on priority of activity of release for those with highest priority and length of service, particularly combat.

7. Calculation of length of service will include total active service and inactive service, continuous or interrupted, since it is assumed that time lost under MAF will not be included.

8. Responsibility for completion of personnel data supplied by previously published orders is not affected by this document. Such personnel will be given priority for completion over personnel furnished in accordance with paragraph 10 of the

4. The term "Volunteers" as used herein includes enlisted personnel who have volunteered under provisions of change 2 of RS 1-1 or who have enlisted in the Regular Army. Officer volunteers are those who sign certificates under War Department Circular 366, 1945, no Category I, II, or III, or Category IV until data specified in the certificate.

5. Groups category personnel whose MOS appear in Circular 361, WD, 1945 and in Circular 362, WD, 1945 may be retained in the service until replaced provided they are utilized in their specialty, but in no case longer than 6 months beyond date upon which he would be discharged under these instructions.

6. The above constitutes the War Department Program of Mobilization for the period until 30 June 1946. W/I and Theater Commanders are responsible for the immediate release of every individual for whom there is to military work, and for releasing officers and men in sufficient time to carry out these instructions. However, no individual will be discharged under this directive with less service of similar service than set forth herein. The bulk of the men made eligible for discharge by this order should be discharged in the early part of the periods January to April and May to June respectively. Theater Commanders will notify War Department without delay of revised discharge requirements by month through June. End directive.

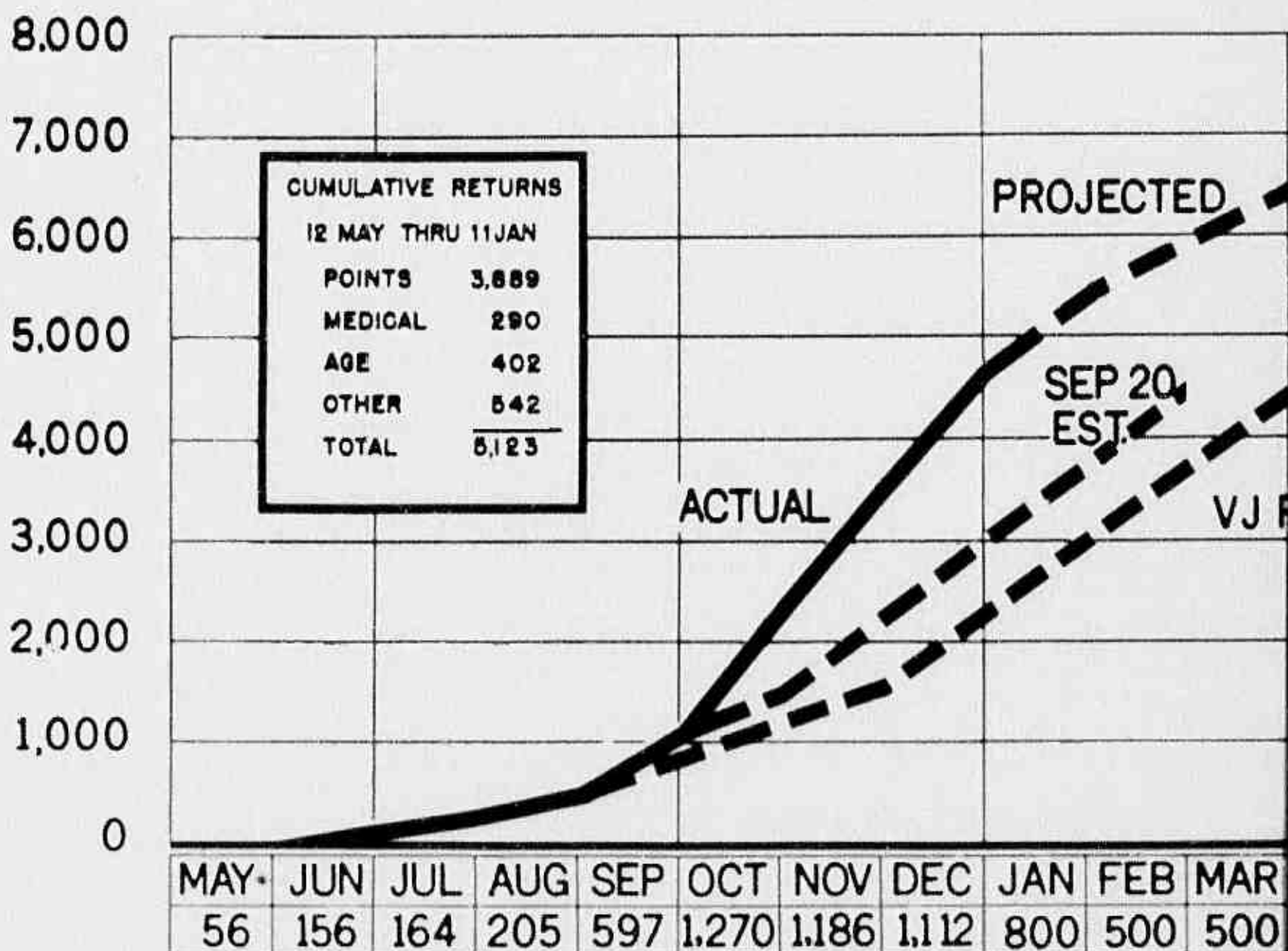
condition beyond date upon which he would be discharged under these instructions.

6. The Army constitutes the War Department Program of demobilization for the period until 30 June 1946. 7/1 and Theater Commanders are responsible for the immediate release of every individual for whom there is no military need, and for releasing officers and men in sufficient time to carry out these instructions. However, no individual will be discharged under this directive with less service of smaller honor than set forth herein. The bulk of the men will be eligible for discharge by this order should be discharged in the early part of the periods January to April and May to June respectively. Theater Commanders will notify War Department without delay of revised discharge commitments by month through June. See Directive

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

CUMULATIVE RETURNS TO CIVILIAN

(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)

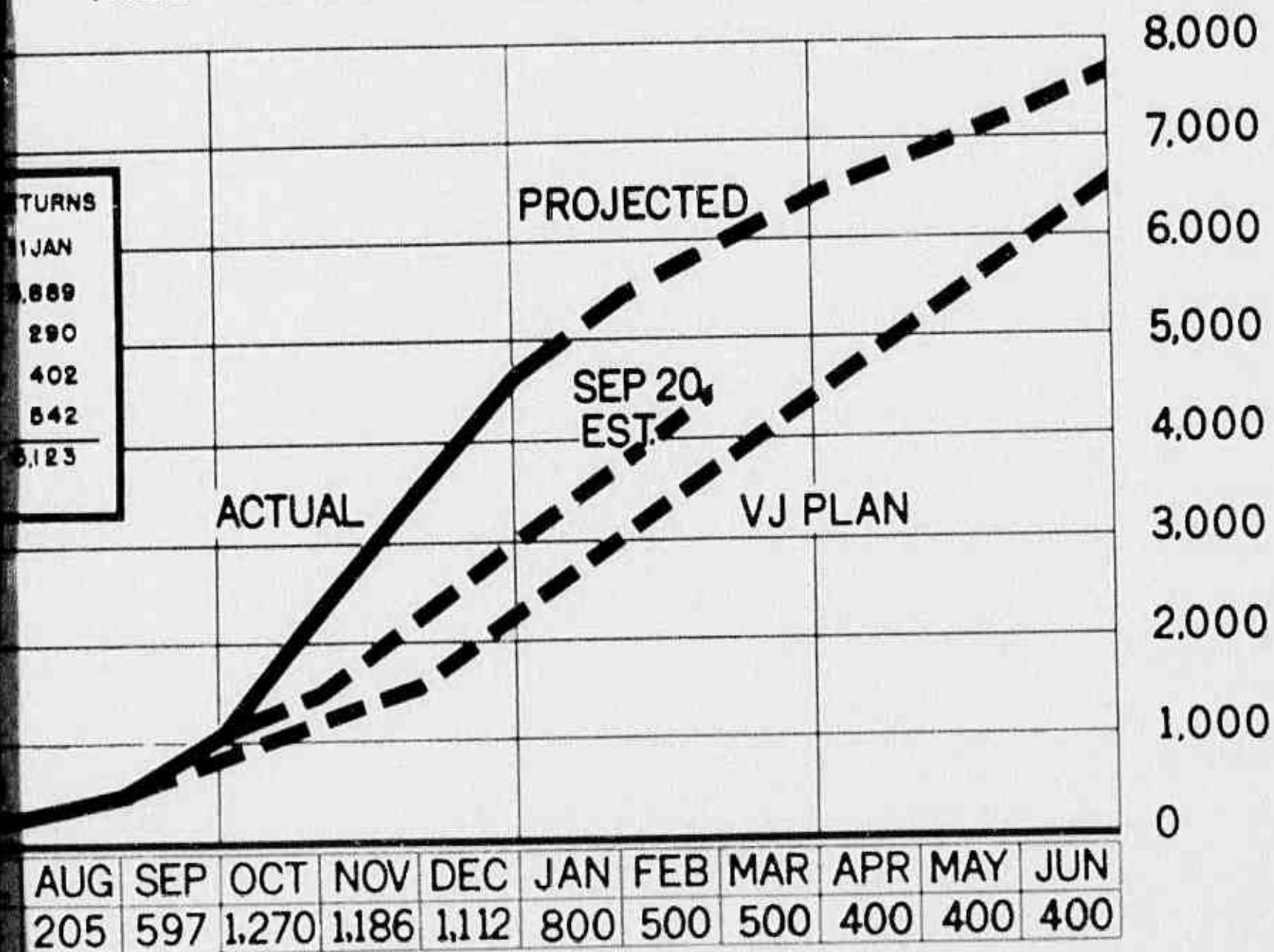


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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ATIVE RETURNS TO CIVILIAN LIFE

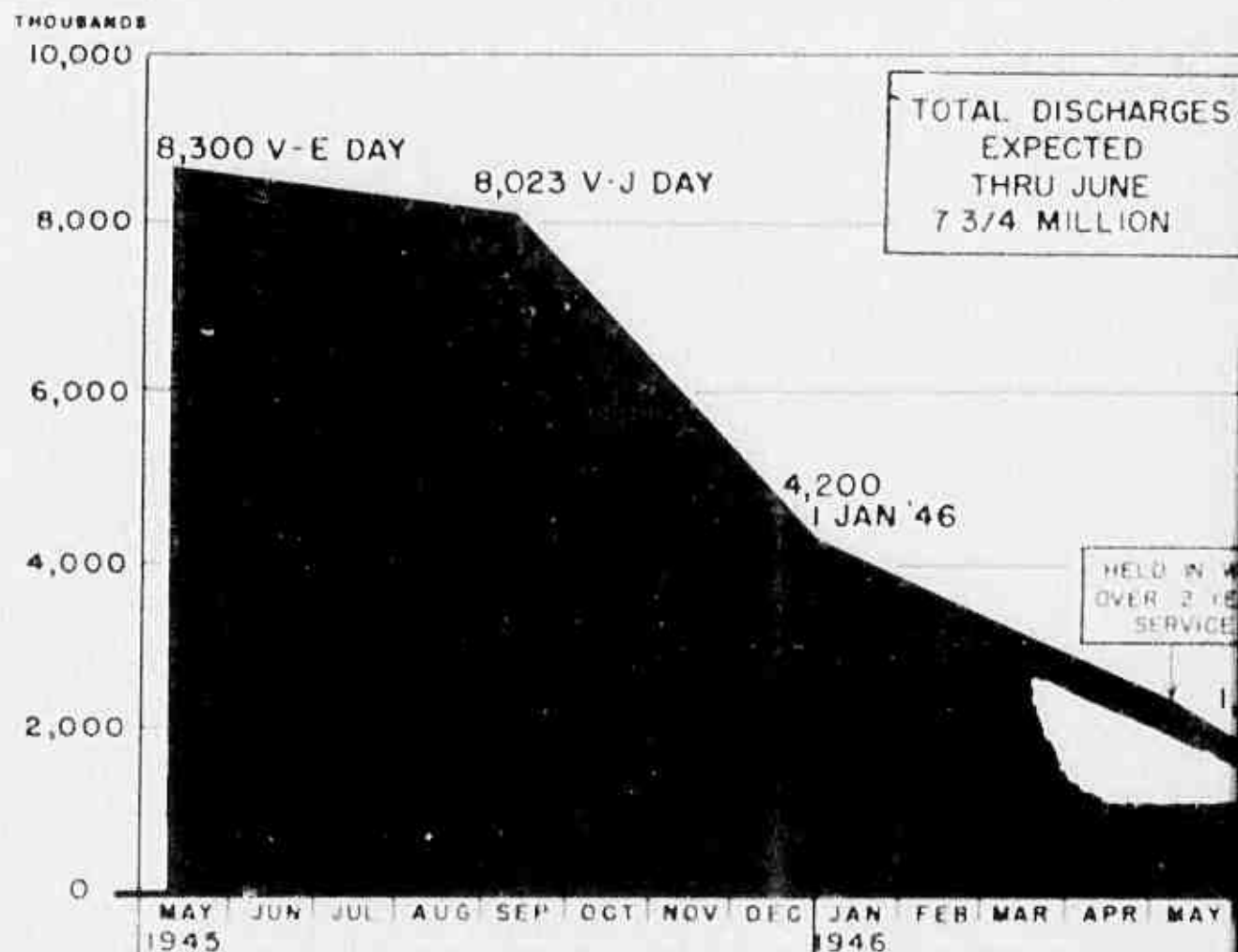
(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 725717

PROGRESS OF DEMOBILIZATION

(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)

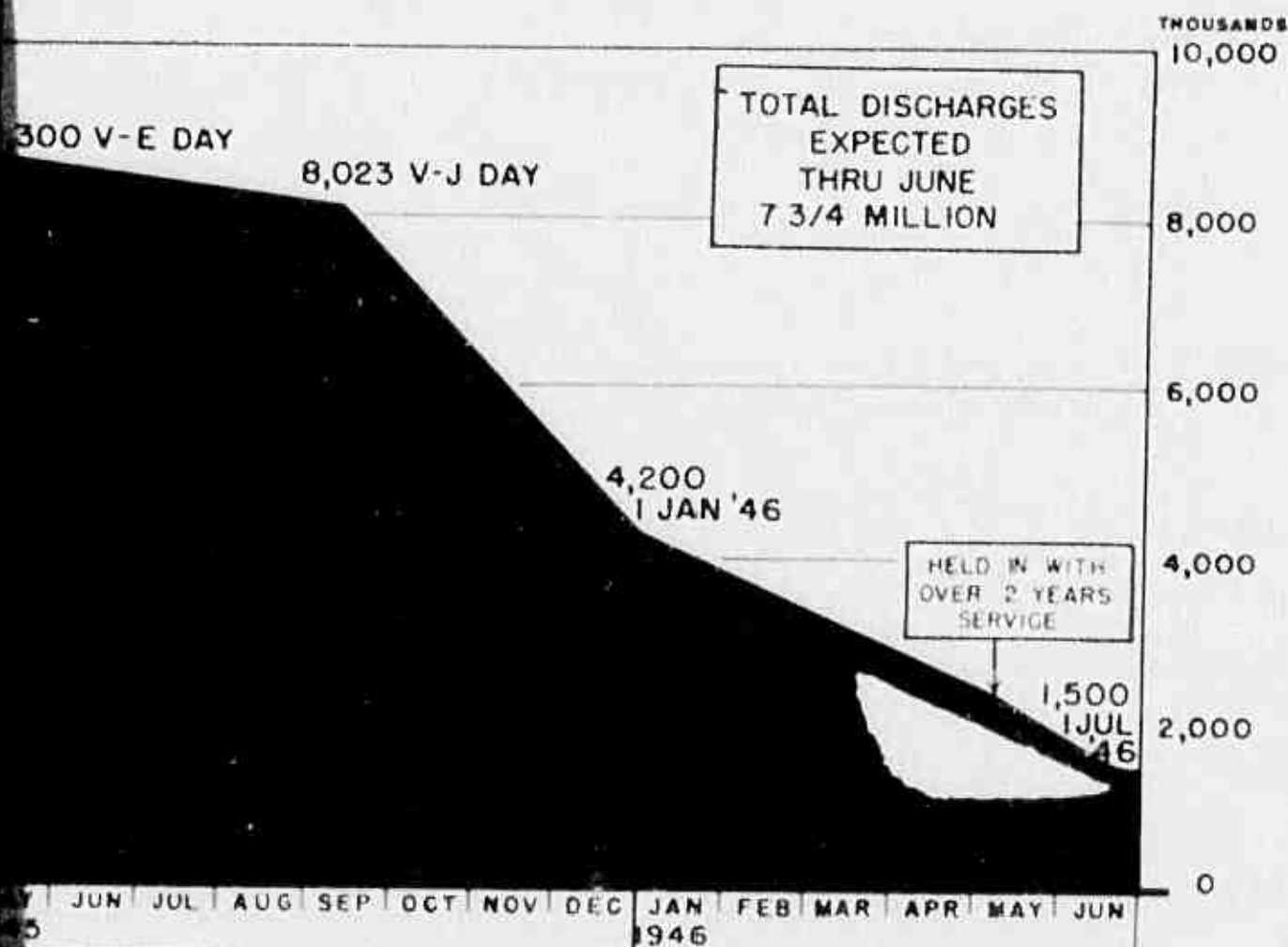


RETURNS TO CIVILIAN LIFE

	MAY 1945	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN 1946	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
SEPTEMBER ESTIMATE					450	550	750	750					
PRESENT ESTIMATE									800	500	500	400	400
ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	56	156	164	205	597	1,270	1,186	1,112					

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)



RETURNS TO CIVILIAN LIFE

			450	550	750	750							
								800	500	500	400	400	400
156	164	205	597	1,270	1,186	1,112							

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT OF THE

(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)

FUNCTION	DATE	EUROPE	MEDITER- RANEAN	AFRICA MIDDLE- EAST	INDIA BURMA	CHINA	PACIFIC
1. POLICE & SUPERVISORY DUTIES SUPERVISION OF ENEMY GOV'TS DEMOLITION OF FORTIFICATIONS SECURITY UNIT TRAINING	1 JAN '46	132	15		2	5	311
	1 JUL '46	98	15		1	3	153
2. SUPPLY SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & MAINTENANCE OF LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS PROCUREMENT, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES OPERATION & SUPERVISION OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM SURPLUS PROPERTY AND ENEMY MATERIAL	1 JAN '46	166	14	13	22	3	259
	1 JUL '46	73	2	4	2	2	80
3. SERVICES PROVISION OF SERVICES (Medical, Signal, Engineer, Postal, Etc.) CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE GRAVES REGISTRATION MORALE, I & E	1 JAN '46	111	13	5	3	1	164
	1 JUL '46	61	6	1	1	1	82
4. PRISONERS OF WAR AND DISPLACED PERSONS	1 JAN '46	50	4				43
	1 JUL '46	25	3				25
5. INEFFECTIVES REDEPLOYMENT FURLONGHS SICK	1 JAN '46	163	5		28		88
	1 JUL '46	50	2				35
TOTAL	1 JAN '46	622	51	18	55	9	865
	1 JUL '46	307	28	5	4	6	379

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

SEAS EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARMY

(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)

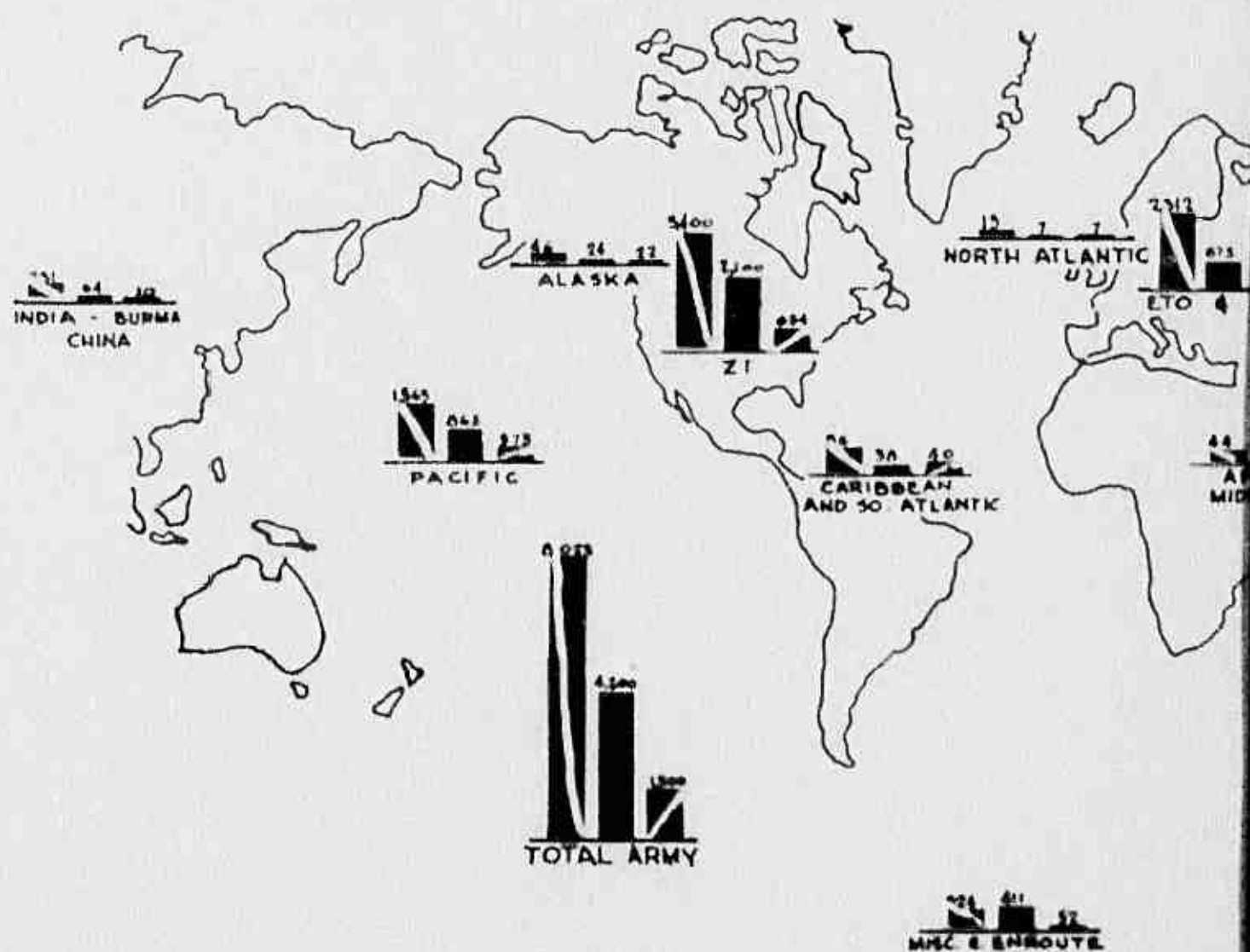
DATE	EUROPE	MEDITER- RANEAN	AFRICA MIDDLE- EAST	INDIA BURMA	CHINA	PACIFIC	ALASKAN DEPART- MENT	CARIB. DEFCOM'D. & SO. ATL.	NORTH ATLANTIC BASES	TOTAL
1 JAN '46	132	15		2	5	311	11	14		490
1 JUL '46	98	15		1	3	153	10	17		297
1 JAN '46	166	14	13	22	3	259	5	9	6	497
1 JUL '46	73	2	4	2	2	80	5	9	6	183
1 JAN '46	111	13	5	3	1	164	4	9		310
1 JUL '46	61	6	1	1	1	82	4	9		165
1 JAN '46	50	4				43				97
1 JUL '46	25	3				25				53
1 JAN '46	163	5		28		88	4	6	1	295
1 JUL '46	50	2				35	3	5	1	96
1 JAN '46	622	51	18	55	9	865	24	38	7	1,689
1 JUL '46	307	28	5	4	6	375	22	40	7	794

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY

1 SEPT '45 1 JAN '46 1 JUL '46

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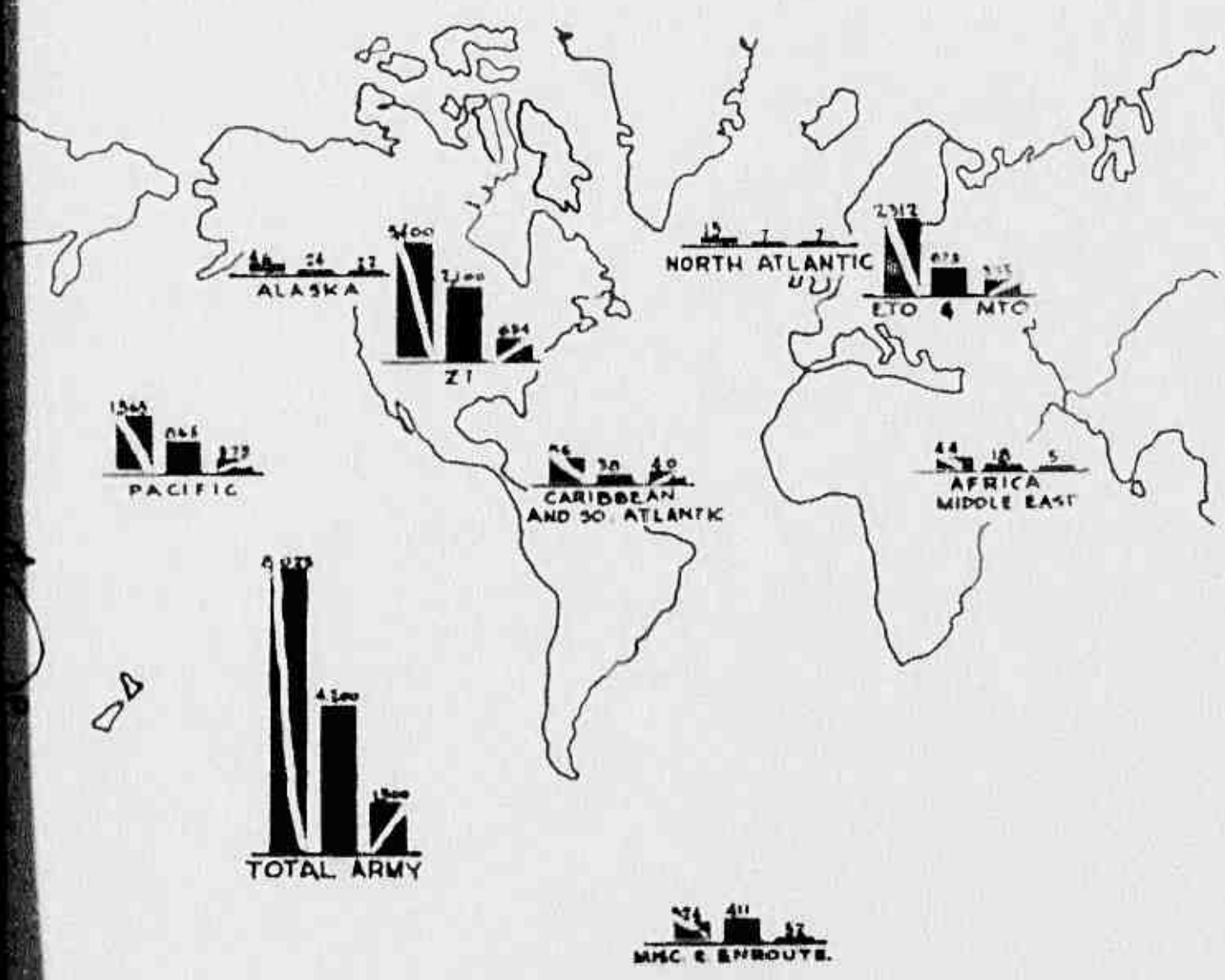


Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY

1 SEPT '45 1 JAN '46 1 JUL '46

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

20 NOV 1945

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STAFF MEMORANDUM)

NUMBER 102)

17 November 1945

Rome Location Committee NOV 21 1945 I
Identification Symbols II

I -- ROME LOCATION COMMITTEE

1. In the future no Allied unit or individual will be permanently located in ROME unless their claims are approved by AFHQ.

2. A committee entitled the ROME Location Committee and composed as shown below is established effective 15 November 1945.

Chairman - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, AFHQ

Members - One representative not below the rank of Lt Colonel from each of the following:

G-5, AFHQ	G(Maint)
G(SD) G-3, AFHQ	G-4, MTOUSA
G-3, MTOUSA	RAAC
PA, G-3, AFHQ	

Such other branches, staff sections as may be co-opted from time to time.

3. The functions of this committee will be:

a. To examine all future requests by Allied units and individuals to be permanently located in ROME.

b. To examine the claims to remain in ROME of Allied units and individuals already accommodated in the city.

1306

4. The committee is only concerned with the necessity for units and individuals to be permanently located in ROME. It will not be concerned with scales of accommodation or ways and means of providing accommodation etc. As soon as a claim to be located in ROME has been approved by AFHQ, G-3 will notify RAAC who will then be responsible for allotting appropriate accommodation.

5. The committee will be responsible to the Chief of Staff through Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, AFHQ and will meet as directed by the chairman. Its decisions will be subject to final arbitration by the Chief of Staff, Chief Administrative Officer and Deputy Theater Commander.

6. All correspondence for the committee will be addressed "ROME Location Committee" G-3, AFHQ.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

RESTRICTED

AFHQ Staff Memorandum #102 (cont'd).

II - IDENTIFICATION SYMBOLS

Paragraph 3e, AFHQ Staff Memorandum Number 6, 1945, is amended by the addition of the following cite, to be used for Allied matters:

"G (Staff Duties) PROSD"

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

C. W. Christenberry
C. W. CHRISTENBERRY
Colonel, AGF
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
4
R

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

72 EX COMM R (5)

RESTRICTED

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

STAFF MEMORANDUM)
NUMBER 99)

NOV 13 1945

7 November 1945

Announcement of Appointment I
Mediterranean Allied Air Committee II

I---ANNOUNCEMENT OF APPOINTMENT

Announcement is made of the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM T. KELLY, O468009, TC, as Deputy Director, Military Railway Service, Italy, vice Colonel HERMAN F. BATES, O27000, TC.

II---MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR COMMITTEE

Paragraph 2, AFHQ Staff Memorandum Number 95, 1945, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor.

"2. Wing Commander MAXWELL FISHER, Royal Air Force is the Secretary of the Mediterranean Allied Air Committee Secretariat. Documents should be addressed to:

The Secretariat
Mediterranean Allied Air Committee
Room Number 243, 6th floor, Palazzo.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL JORGAN:

[Signature]
C. T. CHRISTENBERRY
Colonel, 315
Adjutant General

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DISTRIBUTION:

A - For information

AC DLT

EX COMM R
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CA. SEC
ECON SEC
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12 NOV 1945

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Ex Comm (3)

1229/R(Maint)

26 SEP 45

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

BRITISH ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 24

SEP 28 1945

CONTROL OF WORKS SERVICES C.A.F.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The end of the war and the consequent stricter control by the War Office of expenditure on works services, result in the necessity for one procedure of accounting and control of works services throughout the theatre.

GENERAL.

2. As at the date of this instruction there are two procedures operating in the theatre for the control of works services, namely:

- (a) "Manual of Engineer Services War 1943"

Applicable to all projects, of whatever nature, excluding (b) below.

Under these instructions works services are not undertaken without the specific approval of the Staff but financial approval within defined limits is the responsibility of officers of the Works Services.

- (b) Procedure for Control of Personnel Accommodation Projects for British Occupational Forces in AUSTRIA and VENETIA GIULIA.

Details of procedure are laid down in British Administrative Instruction No. 11 Dated 25 July, 1945. 1304

In brief this procedure involves allocation of sums of money by the War Office and a simplified method of estimating and accounting.

In this procedure works services are not undertaken without approval of the Staff, who also have a financial responsibility consequent on the allocation of funds.

The instruction also defined special scales for personnel accommodation applicable only to AUSTRIA and VENETIA GIULIA.

- 3. It is now proposed that the procedure at 2(b) will, as from 1 Oct 1945, apply to all works services projects.

GENERAL

2. As at the date of this instruction there are two procedures operating in the theatre for the control of works services, namely:

(a) "Manual of Engineer Services War 1340"

Applicable to all projects, of whatever nature, excluding (b) below.

Under these instructions works services are not undertaken without the specific approval of the Staff but financial approval within defined limits is the responsibility of officers of the Works Services.

(b) Procedure for Control of Personnel Accommodation Projects for British Occupational Forces in AUSTRIA and YUGOSLAVIA CILIA.

Details of procedure are laid down in British Administrative Instruction No. 11 dated 25 July, 1945 **1304**

In brief this procedure involves allocation of sums of money by the War Office and a simplified method of estimating and accounting.

In this procedure works services are not undertaken without approval of the Staff, who also have a financial responsibility consequent on the allocation of funds.

The instruction also defined special scales for personnel accommodation applicable only to AUSTRIA and YUGOSLAVIA CILIA.

3. It is now proposed that the procedure at 2(b) will, as from 1 Oct 1945, apply to all works services projects.

It will be appreciated that the procedure is a matter of control and does not alter existing arrangements in respect of policy matters generally and scales etc. which are laid down in British Administrative Instruction No. 10 and No. 11.

FINANCIAL CONTROL.

4. The War Office are going to make an overall allocation of funds for all types of works services in the theatre for the period 1 Oct 45 to 31 Dec 45, with the proviso that all projects exceeding £20,000 will be forwarded to the War Office for prior approval.

The War Office allocation will be separate from and additional to allocations already made under para. 2(b) above, which remain unaltered.

(Cable Works) *Wm*

Part 5 1/2

5. Further allocations will be made by the War Office for periods after 31 Dec 45 with the further proviso that all projects exceeding £10,000 will be forwarded to the War Office for prior approval.

6. Technical instructions for estimating costs and reporting expenditure on completed projects are being prepared and will be issued by DF. AFHQ through Service channels.

The instructions will define the degree of itemisation necessary to enable expenditure in particular categories to be noted, for example, the cost of works services carried out for S & F.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.

7. The Senior Adm Staff Officer at Formation or District is authorised to approve projects as follows:-

(a) Projects within the mon. as laid down in British Administrative Instruction No. 10, in respect of services not requiring the prior approval of AFHQ, for which the total estimated civil cost does not exceed £5,000 and the total estimated cash expenditure does not exceed £2,500.

(b) Minor extensions to existing installations for which the total estimated civil cost does not exceed £500 and the total estimated cash expenditure does not exceed £150.

8. Delegation of powers for Supply Card Room Area Allied Comd and Comd HMA will be the subject of a separate communication.

9. Financial allocations to cover expenditure approved within the above delegated powers will be made separately. For projects which have to be referred to this HQ, separate allocations will be made as and when the project is approved.

10. To enable the necessary records to be maintained at this Headquarters reports in accordance with the provisions of Appendix 'I' will be rendered to this Headquarters monthly.

11. Individual projects in excess of the limits laid down in para. 7 and all projects in excess of authorised limits will be reported to this Headquarters for administrative and financial approval, through Staff channels. Information will include a full description of the project, numbers to be accommodated, etc. An estimate of the cost, prepared in accordance with the technical instructions issued by the DF, AFHQ.

APPLICATION

(a) Projects within the cost as laid down in British Administrative Instruction No. 10, in respect of services not requiring the prior approval of AFHQ, for which the total estimated civil cost does not exceed \$5,000 and the total estimated cash expenditure does not exceed \$2,500.

(b) Minor extensions to the installation for which the total estimated civil cost does not exceed \$200 and the total estimated cash expenditure does not exceed \$100.

8. Delegation of powers for Projects Cost over \$2,500 and Civil HMA will be the subject of a separate communication.

9. Financial allocations to cover expenditure approved within the above delegated powers will be made separately. For projects which have to be referred to this HQ, separate allocations will be made as and when the project is approved.

10. To enable the necessary records to be maintained at this Headquarters, reports in accordance with the program of Appendix (I) will be rendered to this Headquarters monthly.

11. Individual projects in excess of the limits laid down in para. 7 and all projects in excess of authorized limits will be referred to this Headquarters for administrative and financial approval through Staff channels. Information will include a full description of the project, numbers to be accommodated, etc., and an estimate of the cost, prepared in accordance with the technical instructions issued by the DT, AFHQ.

APPLICATION

12. This procedure will apply to all new projects, both new projects and maintenance services initiated on or after 1 Oct 43.

MCS/PR

M C F Skerf

W. S. Skerf, Brigadier,
Major General,
Chief Administrative Officer,
A.F.H.Q.

DISTRIBUTION: OVER

3.

DISTRIBUTION:

Rear HQ BTA	10
Rear HQ 13 Corps	10
HQ 2 District	10
HQ 3 District	10
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Comd BNA	5
C-in-C Med	5
HQ IAP (LTHK)	5
HQ Allied Commission (ITALY)	5
HQ Allied Commission (AUSTRIA) Br 2000	5
CAO	1
G-1(H)	3
G-2	1
G-3	1
G-4 (Nov 6 Th)	2
G-5	1
Q(AE)	1
Pet Sec	1
Works	10
Engr Stores	10
Tn(B) Main	2
ST	1
Med(B)	1
Ord(B)	1
PRM	1
Pay	1
PA(B)	2
PA (RAF)	1
Salvage	1
Claims & Hirings	2
Labour	1
Postal	1
Welfare	1
War Diary	2
Pilo	1
Spares	25

1303

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G-1 (B)
G-2
G-3
G-4 (Mov & Tr)
G-5
S (AS)
Pet Sec
Works
Engr Stores
Tr (R) Mail
ST
Med (R)
Ord (R)
REME
Pay
FA (R)
FA (RAF)
Salvage
Claims & Hirings
Labour
Postal
TRI
Welfare
War Diary
File
Stores

AC DIST

Ex Comm
Econ SEC
Finance & Sk (2)
D.W. & H. SIC

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

APPENDIX

Report to be rendered in duplicate to Q(Maint) AFHQ by 15th of each month to cover the period of the preceding month.

SCHEDULE OF WORKS SERVICES APPROVED DURING THE MONTH OF.....

SERIAL NO.	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	ITEMISATION CATEGORY	ESTIMATED COST	
			Total Civil	Cash Expendi
12	<u>Examples:</u> 250 man permanent camp at	I	£2,475	£1,114
29 Extn No.10	Extension to Runway TREVISO Airfield.	IX	£5,000	£2,029

NOTE:-

Once a project has been reported on this proforma it will in subsequent returns unless either an extension or a reduction authorised in which case the original Serial No. will be quoted cost or reduction in cost involved.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

APPENDIX 'A' to British Administrative
Instruction No. 24,
dated 26 Sep 45.

to be rendered in duplicate to Q(Maint) AFHQ by 15th of each month
to cover the period of the preceding month.

SCHEDULE OF WORKS SERVICES APPROVED DURING THE MONTH OF.....

	ITEMISATION CATEGORY	ESTIMATED COST		ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION	REMARKS
		Total Civil	Cash Expenditure		
	I	£2,475	£1,114	1 Dec 45	
ISO	IX	£5,000	£2,029	15 Dec 45	

Once a project has been reported on this proforma it will not be reported
in subsequent returns unless either an extension or a reduction in work has been
authorised in which case the original Serial No. will be quoted with the extra
cost or reduction in cost involved.

CONFIDENTIAL

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ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

RHF/awn
AF 651

AG 091.3/039 PMS-C

14 January 1945

SUBJECT: Solicitation of Floral Business by Italian Florists.

TO : All Concerned.

1. It has been brought to the attention of this headquarters that Italian florists have solicited floral telegraphic orders for transmission to the United States and United Kingdom from United States and British personnel.

2. There is no way at the present time by which an Italian florist can effect delivery of flowers in the United States or United Kingdom. Such activity is patently illegal. Consequently, any member of the Allied Forces who expends monies for such service can expect to suffer the resulting financial loss.

3. Personnel having knowledge of such activities are requested to report the facts to the nearest Military Police.

4. It is desired that the foregoing be brought to the attention of all personnel.

By command of Field Marshal ALEXANDER:

Reproduced by Hq 2675th Regt Allied Commission
(Overhead), APO 394, 18 January 1945.

/s/ R. H. Freese
R. H. FRIESE,
Captain, AGC,
Asst Adjutant General.

091.3
(14 Jan 45) 1st Ind NWD/rsl
HEADQUARTERS, 2675TH REGIMENT, ALLIED COMMISSION, (OVERHEAD), APO 394, U. S. Army, 18 January 1945.

TO: All Concerned.

For your information, guidance, and compliance.

By order of Colonel PARKIN:

N. W. DRACHOFF
Major, AGC
Adjutant

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Sections, Allied Commission.

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