THE GENERAL BOARD

United States Forces, European Theater

FUNCTIONAL OPERATIONS OF INSPECTOR GENERAL IN COMMUNICATION ZONE

MISSION: Prepare Report and Recommendations Pertaining to Functional Operations of Inspectors General in Communication Zone.

The General Board was established by General Orders 128, Headquarters European Theater of Operations, US Army, dated 17 June 1945, as amended by General Orders 182, dated 7 August 1945 and General Orders 312 dated 20 November 1945, Headquarters United States Forces, European Theater, to prepare a factual analysis of the strategy, tactics, and administration employed by the United States forces in the European Theater.

File 333/3 Study Number 80

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THE GENERAL BOARD
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
APO 408

FUNCTIONAL OPERATIONS OF INSPECTOR GENERAL IN COMMUNICATION ZONE

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THE GENERAL BOARD
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FUNCTIONAL OPERATIONS OF INSPECTOR GENERAL IN COMMUNICATION ZONE

PART ONE

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

CHAPTER 1

SECTION 1

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S SECTION

HEADQUARTERS SERVICES OF SUPPLY

1. History.

a. At the beginning of the period covered by this report, August 1943 to V-E Day, 8 May 1945, service forces in the European Theater of Operations were organized under the Headquarters Services of Supply, an organization corresponding, generally, with Headquarters Army Service Forces in the United States, and functioning directly under Headquarters European Theater of Operations.

b. Immediately under Headquarters Services of Supply, service force activities were organized in major subordinate commands, which were designated as Base Sections and corresponding in function and area control to service commands under the Headquarters Army Service Forces in the United States. (Inclosures 1, 2 and 3)

c. There was an Inspector General's Section in Headquarters European Theater of Operations, in Headquarters Services of Supply, and in headquarters of each of the base sections.

d. On 17 January 1944, Headquarters Services of Supply was consolidated with Headquarters European Theater of Operations. The names of both headquarters were retained. The Commanding General, Headquarters Services of Supply, was designated Deputy Theater Commander. In this consolidation, the Theater Inspector General's Section absorbed the Inspector General's Section of Headquarters Services of Supply, and the Inspector General of the latter became Deputy to the Theater Inspector General.

e. In June 1944, Headquarters Services of Supply was re-designated Headquarters Communication Zone in preparation for operations on the European Continent. There was no reorganization of Staff Sections and the Theater Inspector General continued to serve in a dual capacity as Theater and Communication Zone Inspector General. The Inspector General's Section provided for the Forward Echelon, Headquarters

Communication Zone entered the European Continent in two increments, on 14 July and 7 August 1944. The personnel of the section was on detached service from the Theater Inspector General's Office and rejoined the Theater Office when it arrived in Paris 7 September 1944.

2. Function.

a. Normal duties were those prescribed in Paragraph 36, Field Manual 101-5:

> "a. Inspections and investigations as the commander may direct....
>
> "b. Inspection of all commands, units, systems, transportation, installations, accounts, and non-military agencies as required by the commander."

Investigations conducted were of a more serious nature in which the urgency of command action dictated prompt investigating and expeditious reporting. While inspections covered the range of prescribed subjects, emphasis was placed on inspection of all units as soon as possible after their arrival in the European Theater. Inspections by officers from Headquarters Services of Supply were coordinated with base section inspectors to avoid duplication and to attain initial coverage.

b. Originally the Inspector General, Headquarters Services of Supply and later the Theater Inspector General, following the consolidation of the two offices, was charged with coordinating the procurement and assignment of Inspector General personnel for the major subordinate commands of headquarters of the Services of Supply and Communication Zone. Response to requisitions from the United States was slow; by December 1942, the Inspector General's Section, Headquarters Services of Supply had three officers, two having been lost to the North African Campaign in November; the headquarters of the four base sections and two major ports each had one officer. Between December 1942 and April 1943, five officers were selected, given initial training and their detail into the Department effected. The arrival of 13 officers from the United States in May 1943, the first response to requisitions since October 1942, provided sufficient officers for Inspector General Sections of Headquarters of the Services of Supply to meet basic requirements, but not enough to cope with the increasing activities of service forces in subsequent months. In the following year, preceding D-Day, 6 June 1944, approximately eight more officers were secured and detailed in the Department and three were received from the United States. However, the increase of personnel did not keep pace with the increase in activities requiring the services of Inspectors General, and while other officers were obtained in the European Theater during the 11 months ending

8 May 1945, there were never enough to meet the actual requirements in Communication Zone commands.

c. The conservation of all materials of war was made a special subject for Inspectors General of headquarters of service forces in December 1942. In the following 18 months, in the British Isles and for some months following movement to the European Continent, the matter of conservation and economy was continuously stressed in all inspections by Inspectors General.

SECTION 2

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S SECTION, HEADQUARTERS BASE SECTIONS

3. Organization.

a. Within base sections, optional with the commander, districts were established for decentralization of control. Usually, Inspectors General were not placed in these headquarters. However, in Normandy Base Section in France and the United Kingdom Base in the British Isles, both of which covered hundreds of square miles, one officer and one or two enlisted men were attached to district staffs from the base section headquarters. Operating under the supervision of base section headquarters, major ports and engineer special brigades alo had Inspectors General assigned as a part of the Tables of Organization.

b. Four base sections were established in July 1942 in the British Isles. A fifth one was added in April 1943. These commands covered the geographical area of the British Isles, and boundaries generally corresponded to those of British Army commands. (Inclosures 1, 2 and 3)

c. During the three months prior to D-Day, 6 June 1944, plans were developed in headquarters of base sections for operations in pre-designated areas of the European Continent. An Advance Section was organized without area control in the British Isles to follow in supply support of invasion forces.

d. Following the invasion and the subsequent advance of the Allies across France, Belgium and Luxembourg, headquarters of the Advance Section and base sections displaced to the European Continent as scheduled and took over area control of service force functions. Normandy Base Section, organized from a subordinate command of the Advance Section, was one exception to the original plans. Attrition of service force activity in the British Isles reduced former base sections to districts. These were organized in September 1944 under a new headquarters designated United Kingdom Base.

e. Delta Base Section and Continental Advance Section, formerly under the Headquarters Mediterrean Theater of Operations, came into the Communication Zone 3 November 1944, bringing the total of Communication

Zone commands to ten. (Inclosures 1, 2 and 4: United Kingdom Base as in Inclosure 3, but with base sections changed to districts).

f. In December 1944, Loire Base Section was disbanded and its functions and geographical area became part of Brittany Base Section. Similarly, in February 1945, Brittany Base Section gave up functions and geographical areas to Normandy Base Section. The Assembly Area Command was organized in April 1945 in preparation for redeployment of troops. On V-E Day, 8 May 1945, there were nine major subordinate commands in Communication Zone, each having an Inspector General's Section in the headquarters. (Inclosures 1 and 2)

g. The strength of Inspector General Department personnel of these headquarters varied with the operational function of the command. The Inspector General, Headquarters Services of Supply, and later the Theater Inspector General, initiated the transfer to and from commands to meet as nearly as possible the needs of each headquarters. Inclosure 5 shows the allotted and actual strengths of sections, 30 April 1944, at a time when Tables were relatively complete, however, Columns (4) and (5) of Inclosure 6 show the ratio of section strength to command strength, over the whole period of operations from August 1943 to May 1945. Committee Number 33, The Theater General Board, in a report titled "Logistical Corps and Divisions", 10 October 1945, recommended that Logistical Corps under Tables of Organization supplant the advance, intermediate and base sections as now prescribed, which have operated in the European Theater of Operations under Tables of Allotment. The strength of the Inspector General's Section in the Table of Organization recommended for the headquarters of a Logistical Corps is: five officers, one warrant officer and nine enlisted men for a command of 54,300, averaging one commissioned officer per 10,860 troops.

4. Functions.

a. Inspectors General of base sections, under the provisions of Paragraph 36, Field Manual 101-5, made investigations and inspections as directed by respective commanders, or higher authority.

b. Activities of Inspectors General of the base sections in the main followed the same pattern. Investigations were given precedence; then within the limits of time and personnel, inspections of units were emphasized. With some exceptions, general inspections of units were left to the Inspectors General. There were no coordinated programs of general inspections undertaken by other sections. Service Chiefs, commanding service units, had heavy responsibilities for technical operation and placed high importance on strictly technical inspections.

SECTION 3

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S SECTION OF HEADQUARTERS OF PORT AND ENGINEER SPECIAL BRIGADES (PROVISIONAL)

5. Organization: Tables of Organization of ports and engineer special brigades provided for an Inspector General's Section. Provisional tables for brigades allowed one Inspector General and tables of port allowed two. Sections of ports were augmented in cases where two ports were merged for operations under one command, and in one case two officers from the base section Inspector General's Office were placed on detached service with a port to increase the section strength to four. The basic similarity in operations of ports and engineer special brigades was that both moved supplies from ship to shore. In the main, brigades operated on beaches, while ports operated where commercial dockage either existed or had existed.

6. Functions: Inspections and investigations were accomplished in these commands as directed by commanders or higher authority. Inspections were confined to troop units assigned or attached, and to those installations, activities and procedures the direct responsibility of port or brigade commanders.

PART TWO

OPERATION

CHAPTER 1

INSPECTIONS

SECTION 1

SCOPE OF INSPECTIONS

7. General Inspections: General Inspections of units and organizations conducted by Inspectors General in Communication Zone covered the following subject matter:

a. Administration and Administrative Records.

b. Personnel Records.

c. Equipment and Supplies.

d. Maintenance and Conservation of Equipment.

e. Efficiency and Operation of Messes.

f. Security in all Forms.

g. Limited Inspection of Training.

h. Health.

i. Morale.

j. Special Subjects of the War Department or Headquarters European Theater of Operations, United States Army. These general inspections made in lieu of annual general inspections (determined in 1942 to be inappropriate for the European Theater of Operations by the Theater Commander) were substantially the same in scope, less formal, and in the interest of brevity and the least interference with operations, less thorough. Action-Letters, IGD were not used. The working formula was to make constructive inspections with a view to maximum correction of irregularities and deficiencies during the inspection, or at the lowest possible level of command.

8. Special Inspections.

a. Finance - Inspections twice annually of money accounts of disbursing officers were handled routinely. Normally one officer in each Inspector General's section inspected accounts and processed all reports. In the United Kingdom civilian banking facilities were used as places of safekeeping for cash deposits, and the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company, London, was designated as the official depositary.

Postal officers and Army Exchange Officers deposited in civilian banks to the credit of the finance officer serving their areas. This resulted in considerable extra work in inspections of accounts in order to balance the Sterling cash account. It was early found desirable to deviate from inspection procedure with respect to verification of Treasury balance. With the agreement of The Inspector General, Washington, D.C., reports were forwarded to that office for final verification.

b. Newly Arrived Units - Inspection of units were made soon after their arrival in the British Isles, and following action by reception and quartering parties, to determine: (1) adequacy of accommodations, (2) knowledge of supply sources, (3) existence of training facilities, (4) understanding by the commander of European Theater directives and policies, (5) the state of administrative and personnel records, and (6) general administration of the unit. These visits of inspection, though brief, were found to be valuable in furthering the orientation of new units.

c. Vacated Camps and Billets - Because of the extensive use by United States troops of British equipped camps and billets, and the occasional misuse of or damage to installations and equipment, inspections at the time of evacuation by units were highly important. The Area Engineer, United States Army, charged with quartering of troops, and acceptance and release of British facilities, was also charged by standing operating procedure with making inspections of camps and billets within his area at the time of evacuation by units. Inspectors General of base sections made periodic inspections to determine compliance with these instructions.

d. Preparation for Overseas Movement - Inspections of service force units for Preparation for Overseas Movement by Short Sea Voyage were started in April 1944 and continued through August after the invasion of France. These inspections covered (1) completeness and qualification of authorized personnel, (2) completeness and serviceability of authorized equipment, (3) preparedness of unit for its mission, (4) security, (5) packing and marking, and (6) understanding of administrative orders issued for the movement. Particularly in case of separate companies and smaller units these inspections proved highly valuable. During this period 1,697 inspections were accomplished.

e. Installations, activities, procedures - Inspection of depots, guard houses, staging areas, transient camps, prisoner of war camps, handling of mail, soldier voting and like activities were made by Inspectors General to some extent in four base sections. In other base sections, inspections were confined to troops units, with the exception of soldier voting, a special subject pursued generally and vigorously throughout the Communication Zone. As a

rule Inspectors General did not undertake nor were they directed by commanders to inquire into operations, functions, activities and standing operating procedures unless trouble arose requiring an investigation. This appears to have resulted from lack of experience or aggressiveness on the part of Inspectors General, and lack of appreciation on the part of commanding generals as to their use.

f. Redeployment - Though inspections of units and organizations being redeployed came after V-E Day, planning and organization took place prior to 8 May 1945, and for this reason deserve a place in this report. In these inspections the following matters were covered: (1) completeness and qualification of authorized personnel, (2) completeness and serviceability of authorized equipment, (3) administrative and personnel records, (4) status of training, (5) discipline and morale, and (6) preserving, packing and marking of equipment. While all Major Commands of Service Forces, Air Forces and Ground Forces made initial inspections of their assigned and attached units prior to departure from home stations, the Assembly Area Command and Delta Base Section made final inspections. In these final inspections teams were composed of technical specialists drawn from other sections and the services headed by an Inspector General. From June through September 1945, inclusive, 1043 inspections were completed by the Inspector General's Section of Delta Base Section, and in the same period approximately 4800 were completed by the Inspector General's Section of Assembly Area Command. Two factors contributed largely to these accomplishments; first, the reallocating of Inspectors General in Communication Zone in favor of these two commands and, second, the concentrating of units in small geographical areas, reducing travel time.

9. Port Activities.

a. Inspections by Port Inspectors General of troops assigned and attached were comparable to inspections described above under paragraphs 7 and 8.

b. Ship inspections of incoming and outgoing troop carrying vessels covered the following matters: (1) checking of log and other administrative records of transport and troop commanders, (2) sea worthiness, determined through inquiry of ships' officers, previous inspection reports and Department of Commerce Forms 840-A and B, (3) life saving and fire fighting equipment, (4) messes and mess facilities, (5) quarters and accommodations, (6) hospital facilities, (7) supplies, and (8) security. Cargo vessels were inspected for the foregoing to the extent necessary and, in addition, for condition and control of cargo, loading and unloading.

c. Though unit inspections and ship inspections comprised the principal inspection effort of most port Inspectors General, in two instances, at Antwerp and Marseilles, the Inspectors General maintained a constant surveillance of all phases of port activities.

10. Summary of Inspections: The number of inspections conducted by Inspectors General of 11 of the 15 base sections is presented in column (6) Inclosure 4. The disproportionately large number credited to Advance Section resulted from special emphasis by the Commanding General, Advance Section on unit inspections. Redeployment inspections following 8 May 1945 are not included in the totals.

SECTION 2

USE OF TECHNICAL SERVICE PERSONNEL

11. General: The extent to which technical assistants not assigned to Inspector General Sections were used varied among commands. Except for motor maintenance and redeployment inspections following 8 May 1945, the use of technical assistants from other agencies was negligible. Brief general inspections by Inspectors General of units and organizations engaged in operational duties were not accepted as requiring the services of critically scarce technical personnel.

12. Inspection Teams.

a. In some instances prior to D-Day, 6 June 1944, inspection teams were organized, consisting usually of one officer each from the Medical, Ordnance and Quartermaster Sections headed by an Inspector General. This resulted from the announcement of a policy coordinating inspections throughout Service Forces, with the view of reducing the number of inspections being undertaken from base section headquarters. While the team method operated to reduce the numerous and poorly coordinated inspections of other sections, it increased the number of unit inspections by Inspector General Sections, almost continually short of officers, to a point out of balance with other required functions. After some months, in the latter half of 1943, the system was dropped, primarily on the recommendation of Inspectors General.

b. In April and May, 1945 a series of motor maintenance inspections were conducted throughout Communication Zone units by technical teams supplied by G-4, Headquarters Communication Zone. The work of these teams was planned and supervised by Inspectors General of base sections.

SECTION 3

ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARDS

13. Factors:

a. Basic military experience of officers seasoned by sound judgment was found to be the principal factor in establishing standards. The importance of this factor increased as officers gained experience through the progressive discharge of duties.

b. Check Lists, kept current, provided a basis for standardizing inspections.

c. Policies of immediate and higher commanders announced verbally or in writing directly influenced standards by placing emphasis on specific subjects.

14. Methods: Within Inspector General Sections, formal and informal conferences, preparation and study of check lists and joint effort of officers were utilized to produce uniform standards in the work of the section personnel.

SECTION 4

USE OF CHECK LISTS

15. Check Lists were prepared in each office, incorporating, to the extent desired by the section chief, material from publications, circulars, guides and check lists received from higher or comparable headquarters. Check Lists published in The Information Circular, Office of The Inspector General, were used extensively by deleting items not pertinent. Lists covering the various phases of inspections were usually typed rather than mimeographed and kept current by revising individual sheets. A file was provided each member of the section concerned with inspection.

16. Application: In some instances it was standard procedure for enlisted assistants to employ check lists in detailed inspections of records, in which case a summary of these lists reflected in the final general rating of the unit. However, in the majority of cases check lists were not used as such, but as guides and as media for keeping inspection personnel informed of changes and new subjects requiring emphasis.

CHAPTER 2

INVESTIGATIONS

SECTION 1

FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS

17. Subject Matter: Analysis of formal investigations conducted by Communication Zone Inspectors General revealed that a wide range of specific subjects were covered. A substantial majority of these investigations, without regard to subject title, reflected failures of commissioned officers to discharge command or staff responsibility, misconduct of officers, and racial problems. A considerable number dealt with mishandling of funds, pilferage in storage and in transit, diverting of supplies and mistreatment of military prisoners and prisoners of war. Formal, rather than informal, investigations were made where the subject matter was of a serious nature and where it was either expected or directed that the report be furnished higher headquarters (Column (7), Inclosure 4).

18. Procedure: Formal investigations were conducted as prescribed by AR 20-30, 23 May 1942, and in general conformity with Guide No. 26, Office of The Inspector General. By agreement with the British Government, British civilian witnesses were questioned in the presence of a Constable or a member of the law enforcement branch of the Government. In some instances, British military witnesses objected to being sworn on the basis that the oath was not required in a comparable investigation in the British military service. Similarly on the European Continent, the swearing of Allied military and civilian witnesses was not demanded where it tended to prejudice cooperation.

SECTION 2

INFORMAL INVESTIGATIONS

19. Subject Matter: Informal investigations were made of subjects less serious in nature, not leading to punitive or pecuniary action against individuals, and in cases where a report was not required to be forwarded to higher headquarters (Column (7), Inclosure 4).

20. Procedure: Informal investigations were conducted with strict adherence to AR 20-30, 23 May 1942, with respect to rights of individuals and protection to the military service, differing only from formal investigations in the completeness of the finished report. The procedure of swearing of witnesses not subject to military law of the United States followed that for formal investigations. While practices varied, normally the investigating officer made notes only of pertinent testimony and summary statements of witnesses. Reports were brief and contained no exhibits of evidence.

SECTION 3

SURVEYS AND INQUIRIES

21. Surveys and Inquiries classed as investigations covering specific conditions, procedures, and operations were conducted by Inspectors General to some extent in practically all base sections. The nature and subject matter suggested that commanders desired to use Inspectors General to discover potential sources of trouble, and to allow time to make corrections before conditions were further aggravated. The ratio, however, of surveys and inquiries to investigations, from the standpoint of maximum preventive work, was disproportionately low. Though the reason for this condition is not definite, evidence indicates that first, there was insufficient officer personnel in Inspector General sections, and second, commanders, and in some instances, chiefs of Inspector General sections, believed that Inspectors General could best be employed in routine inspections of units and in making the investigations found necessary.

CHAPTER 3

TYPES OF REPORTS AND CHANNELS

SECTION 1

INSPECTIONS

22. Short Reports.

a. Form. Important deficiencies and irregularities were summarized, usually on one sheet, with a detailed list having been furnished the unit commander. Reports reflected corrective action effected at successive command or staff levels.

b. Channels. Reports were submitted to the immediate commander only in the event corrections could not otherwise be effected or when major deficiencies or irregularities warranted his attention. Otherwise the original was filed as an office copy, for reference in future inspections. Copies were sent to chiefs of services or subordinate commanders concerned for follow-up action. Reports were processed in this manner in five of the ten Communication Zone base sections.

23. Long Reports.

a. Form. Detailed listings of all deficiencies and irregularities except those of minor nature corrected during the inspection were made in letter reports to immediate commanders.

b. Channels. The letter report was indorsed by the Adjutant General to the unit commander concerned for a statement of corrective action with respect to all deficiencies and irregularities. Information copies of the report were routed to chiefs of services concerned.

SECTION 2

INVESTIGATIONS

24. Form.

a. Formal reports were ordinarily prepared in conformity with instructions contained in paragraph 9, AR 20-30, 23 May 1942, and Guide No. 26, Office of The Inspector General, with testimony, documents and lists attached and indexed as exhibits. Some of the more experienced Inspectors General preferred to write a narrative report in which fact and discussion were blended to produce a chronological presentation of the subject.

b. Informal reports, though some time made verbally, were usually written in a brief summary form. Notes, documents and testimony which supported the report were not as a rule transcribed, but were held for possible reference until action was completed.

25. Channels: Formal and informal reports were delivered to the chief of staff or the commanding general. When action was completed the original and copies were either returned for file in the office of the Inspector General or sent to the central records files of the Adjutant General's Section.

PART THREE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER 1

SECTION 1

CONCLUSIONS

26. Organization: Allotments of personnel to Inspector General Sections of headquarters of base sections of Communication Zone did not provide sufficient officers to accomplish the work prescribed, desirable or necessary. Allotments should be made primarily on the basis of troop strength. In this respect, the recommended strength for the Inspector General's Section of the proposed Logistical Corps (paragraph 3g) more nearly meets requirements than allotments which have been made to base sections in the period covered by this report.

27. Inspections:

a. Inspections of units and organizations conducted by Communication Zone Inspectors General (Paragraphs 7, 8a, b, c, d and f) were thorough, timely and consistent with circumstances and conditions existing in the European Theater of Operations.

b. The procedure, charging the area engineer with inspections of vacated camps and billets (Paragraph 8c), decentralized these inspections within base sections and placed the responsibility with the service principally concerned. The accomplishment of inspection requirements by this system, suggests the desirability of making it a standing operating procedure under similar conditions.

c. Technical specialists were employed successfully and profitably in inspections requiring their services.

d. Concentration on inspections of units to the relative exclusion of the wider range of topics envisioned by Paragraph 36b, Field Manuel 101-5, combined with personnel limitations, restricted the potential service of the Inspector General's Department to a degree inconsistent with sound and practical special staff operations.

28. Investigations: Investigations were conducted by Inspectors General of Communication Zone with due regard to the rights of individuals and the interest of the military service as required by Army Regulations 20-30, 23 May 1942, and the practices of the Inspector General's Department. Experiences in the Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, do not dictate any changes in prescribed investigative procedure.

SECTION 2

RECOMMENDATIONS

29. It is recommended:

a. That officers provided for the Inspector General Sections of headquarters of commands of service forces having similar functions to base sections be allotted on the basis of one officer per 10,000 troops, and major fraction thereof.

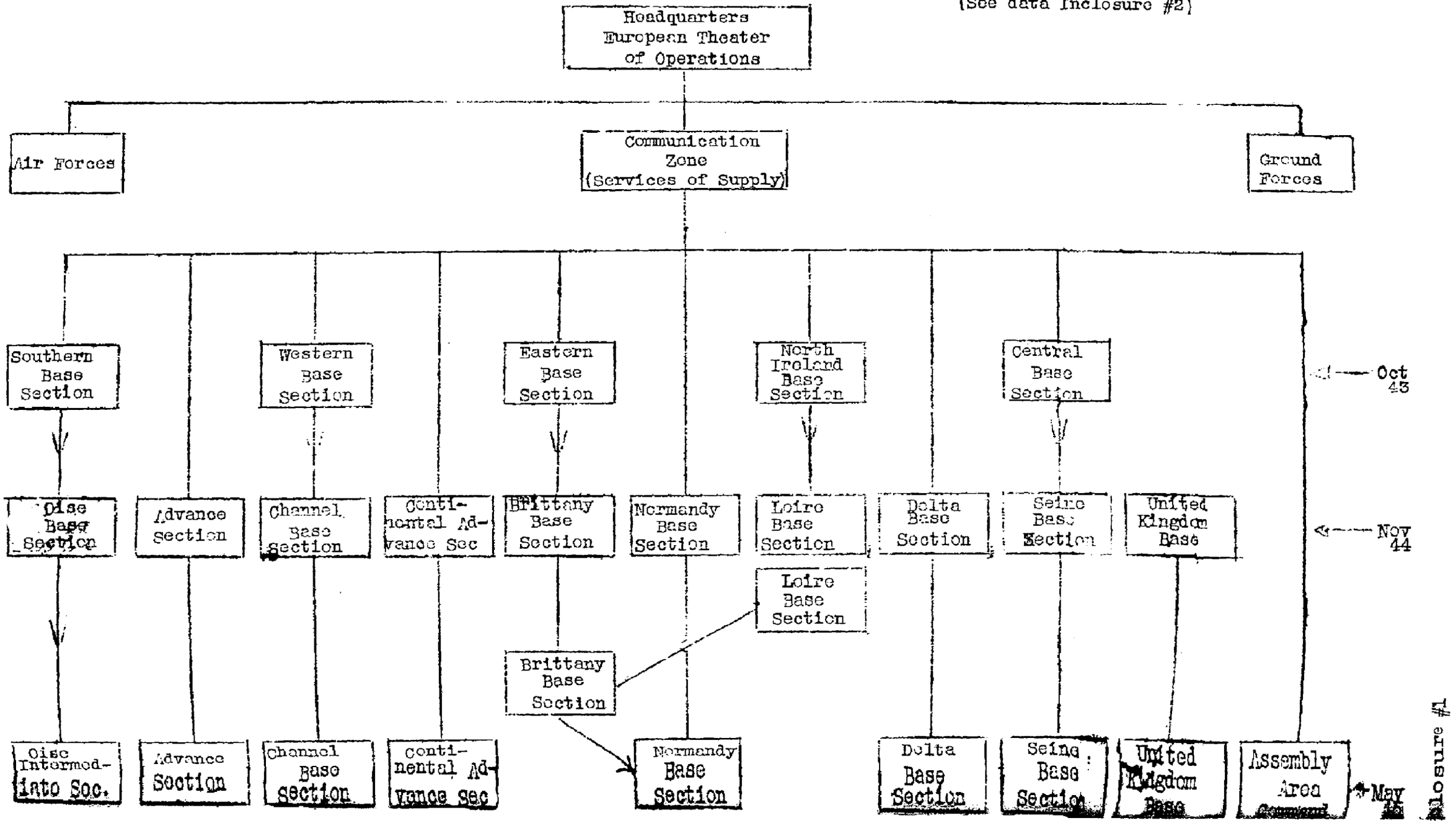
b. That the types of inspections by Inspectors General, described in Paragraphs 7, 8b, c, d and f, be considered for service force units and organizations operating under similar conditions to those which existed in the European Theater of Operations.

c. That it be made standing operating procedure for Area Engineers to inspect areas and billets vacated by United States Army troops, supplemented by periodic inspections by Inspectors General as directed by commanding generals.

d. That in preparing courses of study of special staff functions consideration be given the inclusion of a course of instruction on the functions of the Inspector General's Department written or presented by selected officers of the Department.

MAJOR SUBORDINATE COMMANDS UNDER HEADQUARTERS, COMMUNICATION ZONE
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, UNITED STATES ARMY
STAFFED WITH INSPECTORS GENERAL

(See data Inclosure #2)



Inclosure #1

DATA RELATIVE HEADQUARTERS
COMMUNICATION ZONE COMMANDS
TO ACCOMPANY INCL. NO. 1

Communication Zone

Activated: Services of Supply 24 May 1942
Redesignated: Communication Zone 7 June 1944
Locations:
London, England - May 1942
Cheltenham, Glos, England - July 1942
London, England - January 1944
Vologne, France - July 1944
Paris, France - September 1944

MAJOR SUBORDINATE COMMANDS EXISTING OCTOBER 1943

Southern Base Section
Activated: 20 Jul 42
Redesignated:
Oise Base Section - 15 Sep 44
Oise Intermediate Section - 2 Apr 45
Locations:
Salisbury, Wittshire, England - Jul 42
Reims, France - Sep 44

Western Base Section
Activated: 20 Jul 42
Redesignated:
Channel Base Section - 15 Sep 44
Locations:
Chester, England - Jul 42
Le Havre, France - Sep 44
Lille, France - Dec 44

Eastern Base Section
Activated: 20 Jul 42
Redesignated:
Brittany Base Section - 16 Aug 44
Burgandy District - Feb 45
Locations:
Watford, England - Jul 42
Rennes, France - Aug 44
Dijon, France - Feb 45

Northern Ireland Base Section
Activated: 20 Jul 43; reduced to District of Western Base Section, 31 Dec 43; redesignated as Base Section, 3 Oct 43.
Redesignated:
Loire Base Section - Sep 44
Deactivated: Nov 44
Locations:
Wilton, North Ireland (near Belfast) Jul 42
Le Mans, France - Sep 44

Inclosure #2

Central Base Section
Activated: 29 Apr 43
Redesignated: Seine Base Section - 24 Aug 44
Locations:
London, England - Apr 43
Paris, France - Aug 44

MAJOR SUBORDINATE COMMANDS ADDED
BETWEEN OCT 43 and 8 MAY 45

Advance Section
Activated: 24 Apr 44
Locations:
Bristol, England - Apr 44
Grandcamp, France - Jun 44
Catz, France - Jul 44
Le Mans, France - Aug 44
Rheims, France - Sep 44
Namur, Belgium - Nov 44
Bonn, Germany - Apr 45
Fulda, Germany - May 45

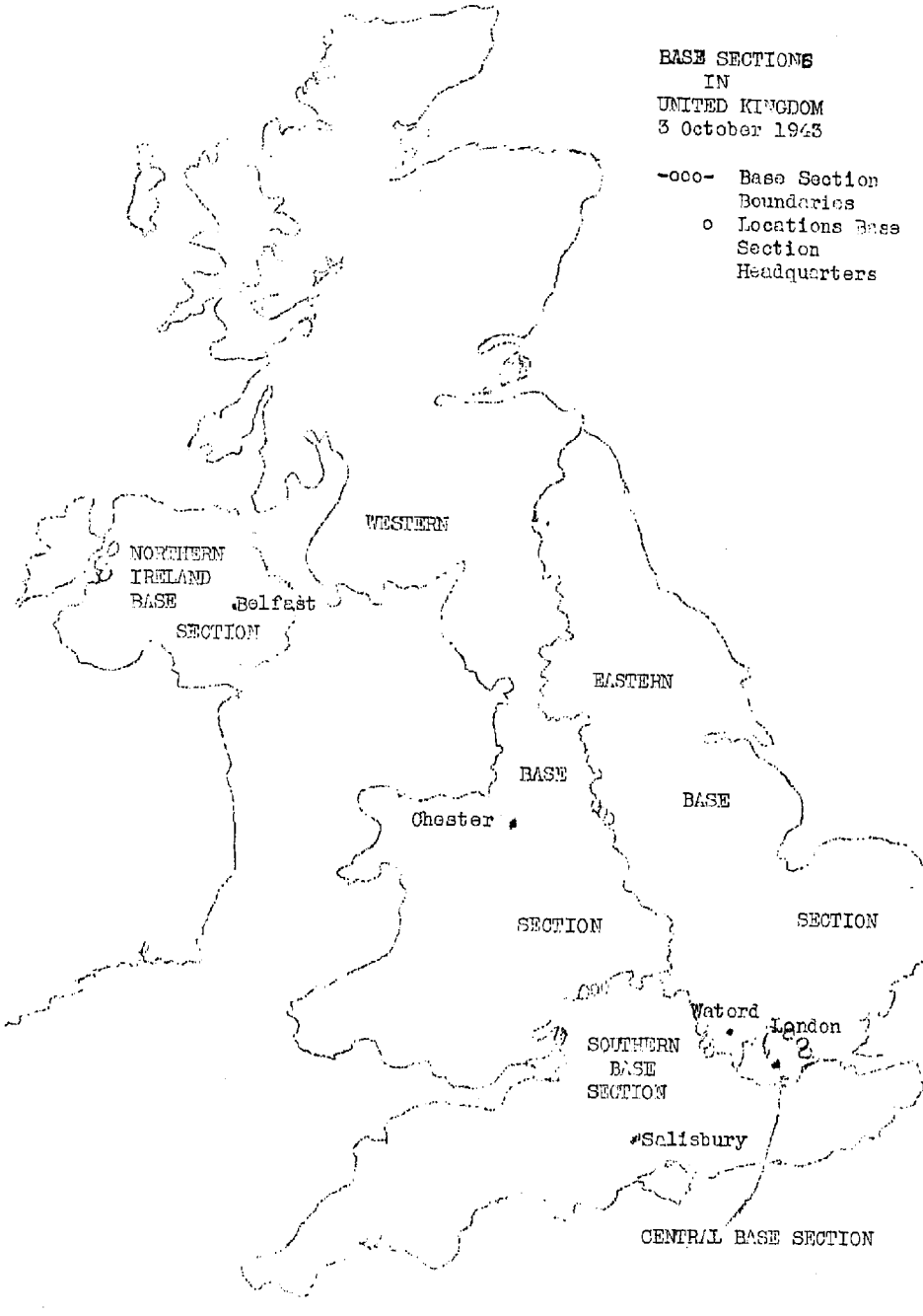
United Kingdom Base
Activated: 1 Sep 44
Location: London, England

Assembly Area Command
Activated: 9 Apr 45
Location: Rheims, France

Normandy Base Section
Activated: 11 Jul 44 as District of Advance Sec
Redesignated: Normandy base section - 7 Aug 44
Locations:
Cherbourg, France - Aug 44
Deauxville, France - Feb 45

Continental Advance Section
To Com Z: 3 Nov 44
Locations:
Dijon, France - Nov 44
Nancy, France - Feb 45
Mannheim, Germany - Apr 45

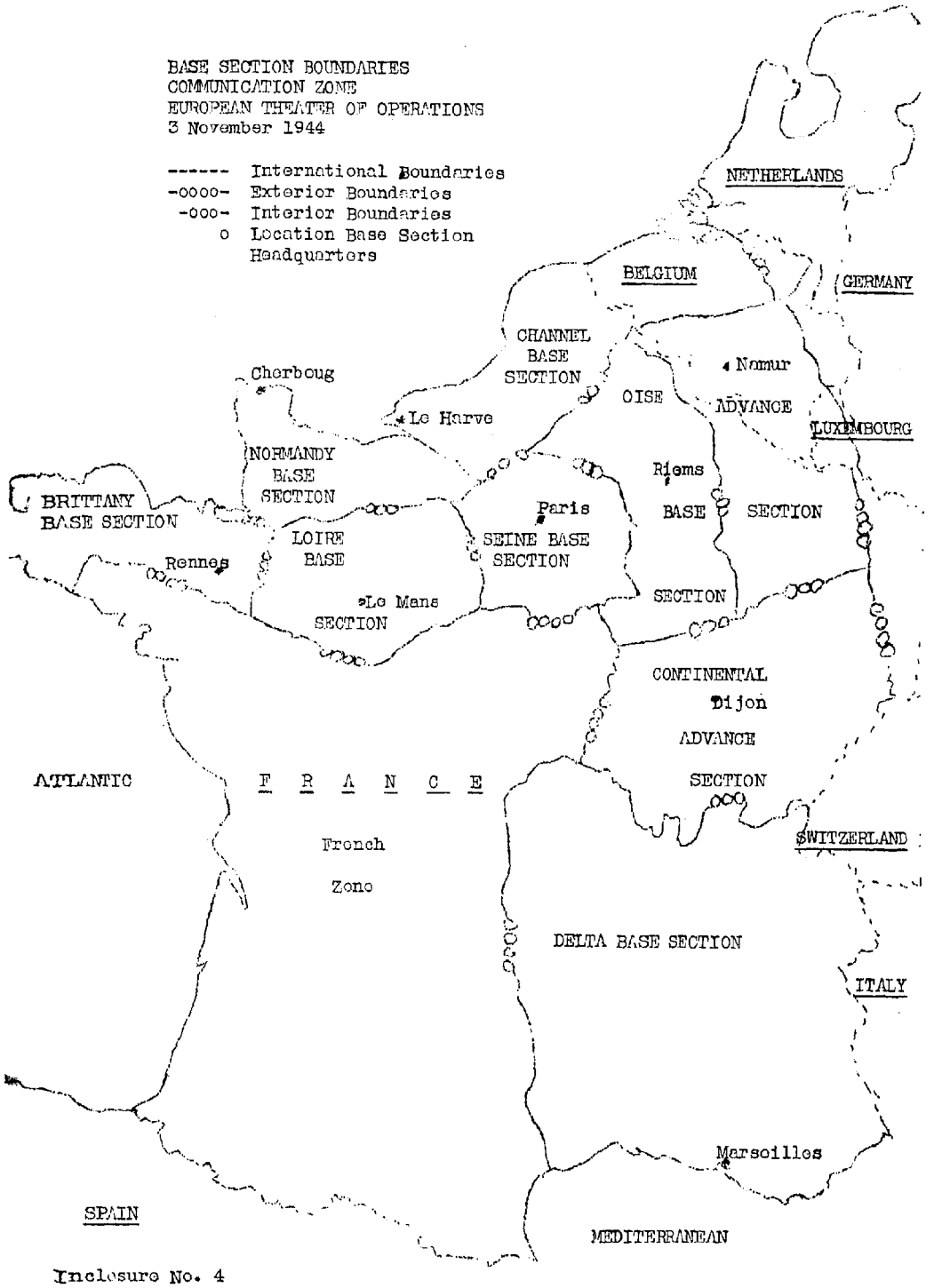
Delta Base Section
To Com Z: 3 Nov 44
Location: Marseilles, France



Inclosure No. 3

BASE SECTION BOUNDARIES
COMMUNICATION ZONE
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
3 November 1944

------ International Boundaries
-oooo- Exterior Boundaries
-ooo- Interior Boundaries
o Location Base Section Headquarters



Inclosure No. 4

TABLES OF ALLOWANCES AND ACTUAL STRENGTH
INSPECTOR GENERALS' SECTIONS
HEADQUARTERS OF COMMUNICATION ZONE COMMANDS

30 April 1944

Headquarters	Colonels		Lt Cols		Majors		Captains		WOs		Total Officers		Total Os & WOs	
	*T/A	**Actual	T/A	A	T/A	A	T/A	A	T/A	A	T/A	A	T/A	A
Central Base Section			1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	4
Southern Base Section	1	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	3	1	5	5	8	6
Western Base Section	1	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	5	4	7	6
Eastern Base Section	1	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	2	2	5	4	7	6
Northern Ireland Base Section			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	4
Advance Section	1	0	1	3	3	0	2	2	1	1	7	5	8	6
TOTAL	4	1	7	8	13	9	4	5	10	9	28	23	38	32

*Tables of Allowance
**Actual Strength

Inclosure #5

STATISTICAL DATA

FUNCTIONAL OPERATIONS OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
Communication Zone
European Theater of Operations
United States Army

(1) Headquarters	(2) Period Covered	(3) Av Strength of Service Forces of Command	(4) Av Strength I G Section O-WO-EM-Civ	(5) Av Strength Comd Per I G Officer	(6) No. of Insps.	(7) Number of Investigations Formal	(7) Number of Investigations Informal
Services of Supply	Aug 43-Jan 44	152,431	7- 2- 5- 4	21,776	Not Avail.	11	0
Eastern Base Section	Jul 42-Apr 44	30,065	4- 2- 3- 1	7,516	350	35	0
Western Base Section	Jul 42-Aug 44	99,111	6- 2- 5- 0	16,517	540	43	0
Southern Base Sec	Jul 42-Aug 44	137,548	4- 1- 5- 2	34,384	550	192	48
Advance Sec, Com Z	Aug 44-May 45	80,331	6- 2-10- 0	13,388	1020	130	0
Normandy Base Sec	Aug 44-Apr 45	105,644	7- 2- 6- 0	15,092	389	59	345 *
Brittany Base Sec	Aug 44-Feb 45	30,812	3- 1- 5- 0	10,271	Not Avail.	109	100
Seine Base Section	Sep 44-May 45	35,936	3- 1- 4- 0	11,979	223	54	5
Channel Base Section	Sep 44-May 45	51,320	4- 1- 6- 0	12,830	437	9	21
Oise Inter Section	Sep 44-May 45	43,316	5- 1- 3- 1	8,663	700	126	54
United Kingdom Base	Sep 44-May 45	125,925	7- 1- 6- 9	17,989	342	45	90
Continental Adv Sec	Nov 44-May 45	37,197	3- 0- 5- 0	12,399	116	18	107
Delta Base Section	Nov 44-May 45	41,845	5- 1- 7- 0	8,369	557	34	46
				TOTAL	5224	865	816

Complete data on North Ireland, Central and Loire Base Sections not available.

*Included 288 cases of Self-Inflicted wounds Evacuated from Army to Communication Zone hospitals.

Inclosure #6

THE GENERAL BOARD
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
APO 408

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2. Western Base Section, Services of Supply, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

3. Eastern Base Section, Services of Supply, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

4. Southern Base Section, Services of Supply, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

5. Central Base Section, Services of Supply, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

6. Normandy Base Section, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

7. Channel Base Section, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

8. Seine Base Section, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

9. Oise Intermediate Section, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

10. Delta Base Section, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

11. Continental Advance Section, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

12. Advance Section, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

13. United Kingdom Base, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

14. Brittany Base Section, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

Records and Reports Inspector Generals Sections of:

1. Headquarters, Services of Supply, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

2. Normandy Base Section, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

3. Channel Base Section, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

Inclosure 7

Records and Reports Inspector Generals Sections of: (continued)

4. Delta Base Section, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

5. United Kingdom Base, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

6. Seine Base Section, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

7. Continental Advance Section, Communication Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.