



FIGURE 20.—Part of Petroleum Storage Area at Antwerp

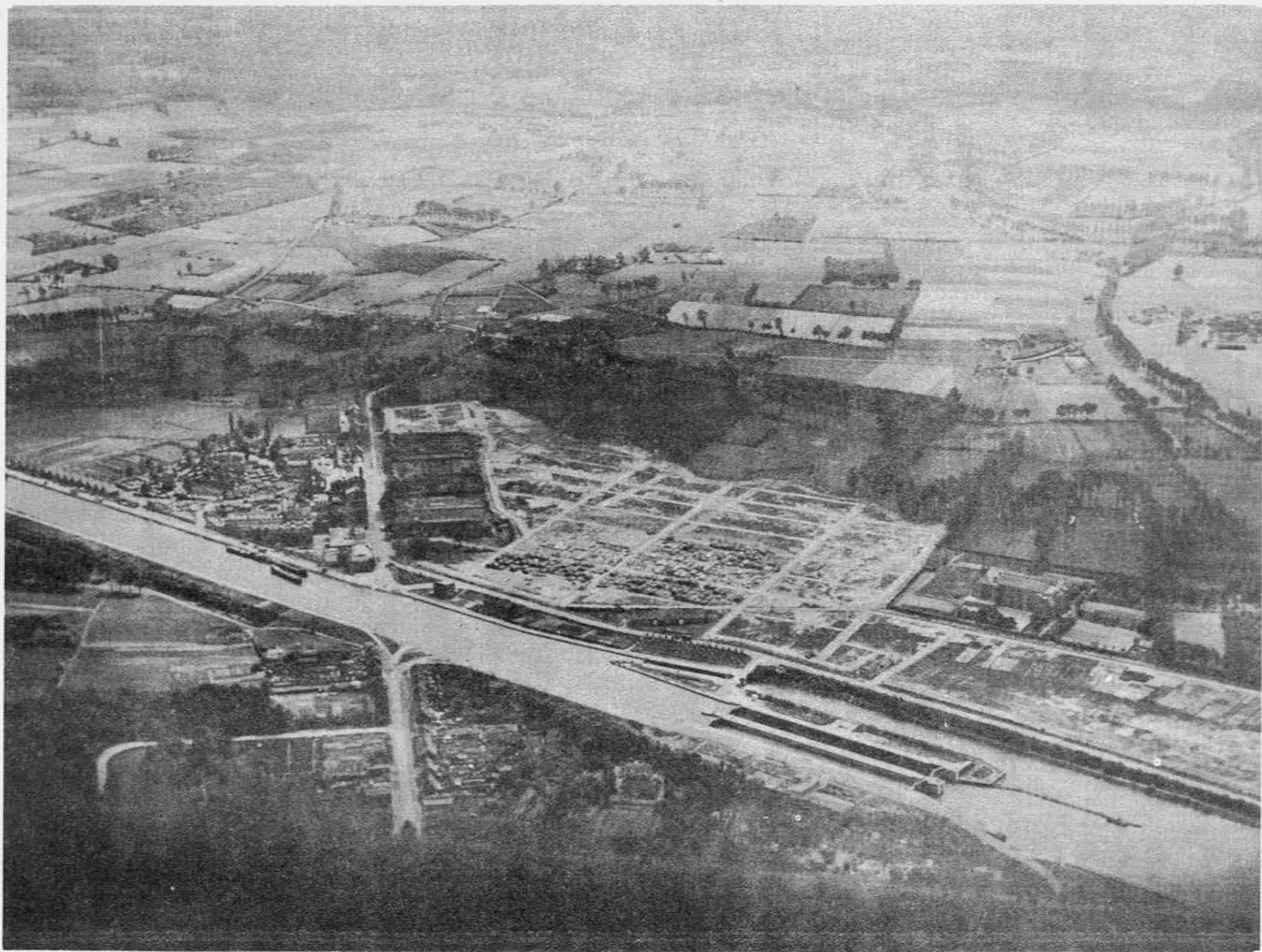


FIGURE 21.—Section of Storage Area at Antwerp

would be moved to forward areas; and stocks at Couville would be transferred to Cherbourg.

Missions were defined for all depots except those serving only one section or base section. Reserves for class I and III supplies would be held in Liege for the First and Ninth Armies and a portion of ADSEC; in Luxembourg for the Fifteenth Army and a portion of ADSEC; and in Verdun for the Third Army and a portion of ADSEC. These depots would make bulk shipments of class I and class III supplies to troops in their areas and to the armies and of civil affairs supplies and Red Cross class I supplies to authorized agencies in ADSEC and the army areas. The three depots would retail all classes of supplies to ADSEC troops as directed by the ADSEC quartermaster. The Charleroi area was to be developed immediately. The indications were that it would store and handle substantial quantities of class I and class II supplies to assist the Liege and Reims depots and to facilitate the clearance of quartermaster supplies from Antwerp. The Le Mans depot would store captured and prisoner of war supplies for the entire Continent. The Paris depot would hold reserves of class I supplies for the Seine and Oise Sections and make bulk shipments of class I supplies to Oise. It would hold a portion of class I perishable reserves for the armies, the Oise Section, and ADSEC and reserves of MT 80 gasoline for the Third and Fifteenth Armies, the Oise Section, and ADSEC. It would hold reserves of class IV for the entire Continent and ship to all armies, sections, and base sections. It would hold reserves of post exchange items for the Seine Section and make necessary shipments to balance post exchange stocks at Le Havre. It would also store civil affairs supplies and make bulk issues to authorized agencies in the Seine and Oise Sections and a portion of the Brittany Base Section and store Red Cross supplies and issue them to authorized agencies in the Seine and Oise Sections and the Channel Base Section. It would retail all classes of supplies to the Seine Section troops as directed by the Seine Section quartermaster. The Reims depot would hold all reserves of class II supplies for the entire Continent, except the Normandy and Brittany Base Sections, and make bulk shipments into all sections and base sections, except Normandy and Brittany. It would supplement the Le Mans depot in storing and issuing class II captured supplies and other class II supplies for use of Allied and enemy

prisoners of war. In addition, it would hold reserves of post exchange items and ship them to all troops not authorized gratuitous issue and would supply all post exchange items to the Oise Section and ADSEC. Its retail mission was the supply of Oise troops as directed by the Oise Section quartermaster. The Cherbourg depot would hold reserves of classes I, II, and III, and post exchange supplies for the Normandy and Brittany Base Sections and a portion of the theater reserves of bulk and packaged POL; store and make bulk issue of civil affairs and Red Cross supplies to authorized agencies in the Normandy and Brittany Base Sections; and assume such additional responsibility as would result from those unloadings at Cherbourg that were in excess of anticipations. It would retail all classes of supplies to Normandy Base Section troops as directed by the Normandy Base Section quartermaster. The Reims salvage depot would hold all reserves of maintenance parts and salvage and laundry operating supplies for the entire Continent and make bulk shipment to all armies, sections, and base sections. It would repair all quartermaster supplies and equipment that could not be repaired by the using unit or by mobile quartermaster repair units.¹¹³ The Loire Section, having been consolidated with the Brittany Base Section on 11 November 1944,¹¹⁴ was not mentioned in the plan.

The Plan of January 1945

In December and January the military situation required a change in the missions of some of the depots. The German offensive in the Ardennes area began on 16 December. Though Von Rundstedt's break-through was halted at the end of the month, the Battle of the Bulge continued throughout January. Clearly, the end of the war had been postponed. The changes in the missions of the depots, however, had to do principally with the intricacies involved in supplying the needs of the armies and not with fundamental policies or procedures.¹¹⁵

Early in January the Twenty-first Army Group launched a strong counterattack on the northern flank of the Belgian Bulge. Though advances were made, progress was impeded by the snow and ice of an unusually severe winter. By the middle of January, however, both British and United States divisions had made such progress that reduction of the Ardennes salient was assured.¹¹⁶

This was the tactical situation on 20 January 1945 when another over-all quartermaster supply and storage plan was published. This plan was projected to about 31 March on the assumption that hostilities would continue until that time and that the type and rate of tactical operation would not be fundamentally changed.¹¹⁷

The missions of the Antwerp and Le Havre depots, however, were materially altered. The British and United States commands had agreed that the Antwerp area would be under British control and that the United States forces would not establish a depot in the port.¹¹⁸ The United States forces, however, established for the maintenance of troops in the area a distribution point with a total capacity of 32,000 long tons.¹¹⁹ As the amounts of tonnage unloaded at Antwerp increased, it became evident that depots as close to the port as possible were needed if supplies were to be cleared daily.

In the new supply and storage plan, the Antwerp distribution point was given what amounted to depot status. It would hold reserves of classes I, II, and III, and post exchange supplies for Channel Base Section troops in the area of Antwerp and would retail supplies as directed by the Channel Base Section quartermaster. A depot in Le Havre would hold reserves of classes I, II, and III, sales store, and post exchange supplies for Channel Base Section troops in its area. This depot would also supply the personnel who were processed through the Le Havre-Rouen (RED HORSE) staging area and would be prepared to receive, store, and sort supplies for which transportation was not immediately available. In addition, it would make bulk issue and shipment of Red Cross class I supplies to authorized agencies in the Le Havre-Rouen area.¹²⁰

RED HORSE Staging Area

RED HORSE was the code name given to the staging area set up in the Channel Base Section to receive, accommodate, and process all troops arriving on the Continent and all troops leaving the Continent on furlough to the United States or the United Kingdom.

The development of the area began on 26 October 1944 when the Commanding General of the Communications Zone announced that the Normandy Base Section staging area would close about 5 November 1944. The new staging area, RED HORSE, would be set up in the Channel Base Section in the

vicinity of Le Havre and Rouen. This area would be developed to hold a peak load of 70,000 troops.¹²¹ As the area was developed, camps were constructed to accommodate four main types of personnel—units arriving directly from the United States, units from the United Kingdom, reinforcements from both the United States and the United Kingdom, and persons going on leave to the United States or the United Kingdom. All units disembarked at Rouen and proceeded to camp TWENTY GRAND, near the town of Duclair, and to camp LUCKY STRIKE, near the town of Saint-Valery (see app. XXXVI). Reinforcements would disembark at Le Havre and proceed to the camp at Foret de Montgeon, about 5 miles north of the port. Leave personnel were processed in the camp at Etréat, a former French summer resort, about 15 miles north of Le Havre.¹²² A week later a fifth camp for troops being rotated between the European Theater and the United States or other theaters was set up in the RED HORSE area.¹²³

RED HORSE was initially set up to process 40,000 troops by 1 January 1945, 65,000 by 9 January 1945, and 100,000 by 31 January 1945.¹²⁴ On 6 January 1945, however, the Chief of the Military Planning Division wrote that the camp capacity would be increased to 123,000 by 25 January and to 138,000 by 2 February 1945. Because the length of stay in RED HORSE varied from 1 to 2 days for troops going on leave to the United Kingdom to 21 days for units arriving from the United States, the Chief Quartermaster estimated that he would be called upon to feed daily approximately 90,000 transient troops. Moreover, there were another 90,000 static troops in the area. Therefore, the daily ration strength of RED HORSE during February 1945 was approximately 180,000 troops.¹²⁵

The quartermaster supply plan for RED HORSE was issued on 15 January 1945. The area would be supplied by the Le Havre depot. Units that had their own messing equipment would be fed the A ration; others would receive C or 10-in-1 rations. The plan for clothing and individual equipment was based upon the assumption that all organizations arriving with Table of Equipment supplies would be completely equipped and that issues would be for replacement only. Units and casualties arriving without equipment would be given an initial issue only. Issues of petroleum products for normal maintenance purposes would be made on a can-for-can or

MAP N°3
LIEGE AND VERDUN QUARTERMASTER DEPOTS.
ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH

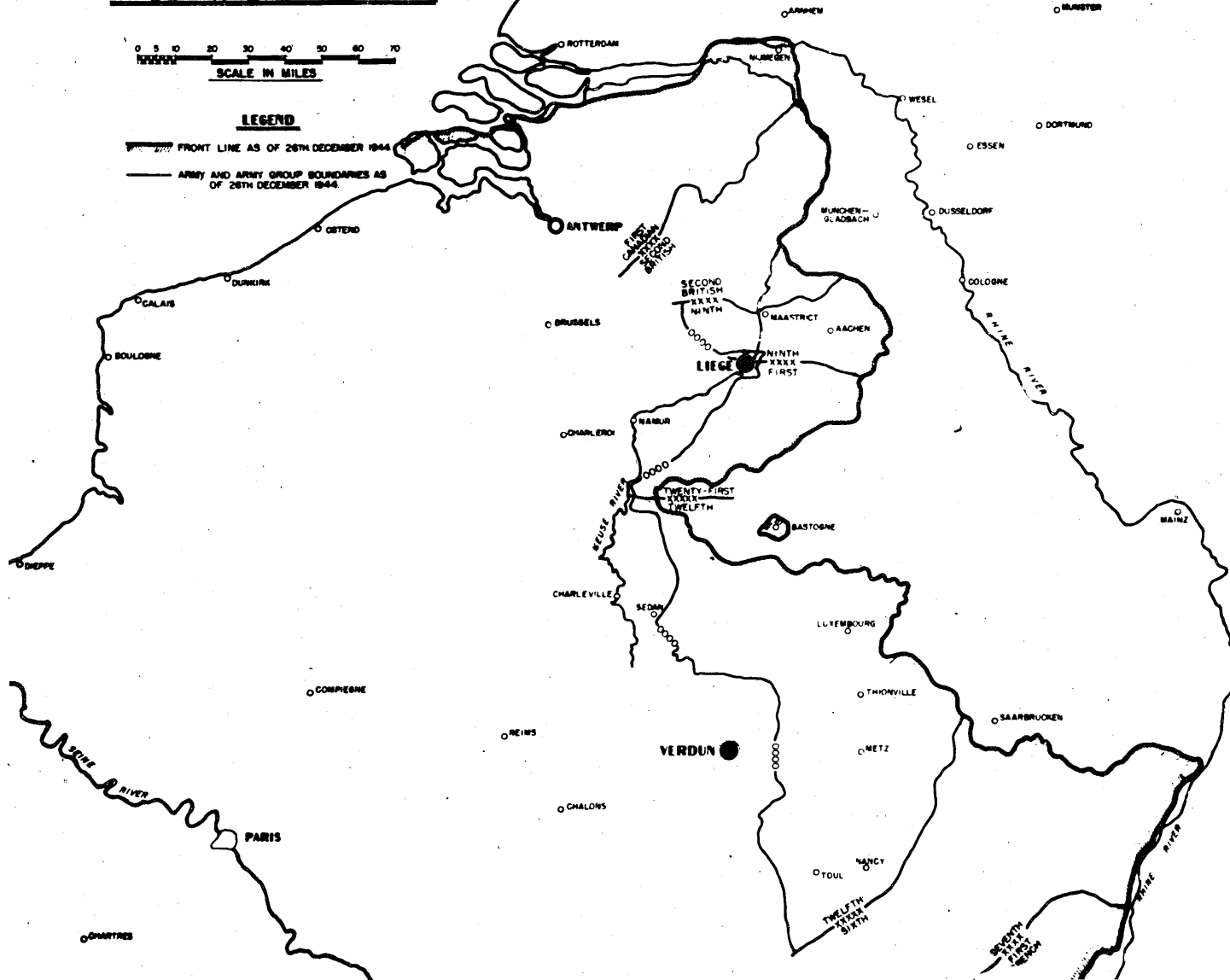


FIGURE 22.—Liege and Verdun Quatermaster Depots at the Time of the Ardennes Break-through

drum-for-drum basis. Post exchange and sales store items would be obtained at post exchanges in RED HORSE and the quartermaster sales store in Le Havre. Salvage would be handled by the Le Havre depot. Unit laundry would be handled by quartermaster mobile laundries in the area, and laundry for replacements and leave personnel by civilian facilities in Le Havre. Baths for all personnel would be provided by quartermaster fumigation and bath companies.¹²⁶

Luxembourg Depot

The Luxembourg depot was eliminated in the Quartermaster Supply and Storage Plan of 20 January 1945. Early in November 1944 G-4 had decided to use Luxembourg as a storage area. At that time it had been planned that the Fifteenth Army would be added to the Twelfth Army Group and would take on the eastern front a position that could be best supplied from Luxembourg. In fact, if the tactical situation called for the establishment of a class II and IV supply point far forward, Luxembourg could easily serve all armies and, by handling a portion of the off-loadings from Antwerp, could relieve Liege.¹²⁷ By 8 December 1944, 1,700,000 square feet of space had been located in the Luxembourg area; and 2 days later G-4, ADSEC, and the Chief of Transportation approved sites near the cities of Luxembourg and Esch.¹²⁸

By January 1945 the Fifteenth Army had been designated nonoperational and stationed in Reims to supervise the staging of Twelfth Army Group units and, as a SHAEF reserve, to hold reinforcements for the combat armies.¹²⁹ Plans for a depot in Luxembourg, therefore, were replaced by plans for a depot at Mons.

Lille Depot

Because the Chief Quartermaster had been assured that all quartermaster tonnage unloaded at Antwerp would be cleared daily, a number of ships originally scheduled for discharge in Normandy had been diverted to Antwerp. By 7 December 1944, however, only 13,350 long tons of a total 28,000 long tons had been moved from the port. If nothing was done to rectify this situation, one of two catastrophes would occur. Either a backlog of uninventoried quartermaster supplies would be amassed at Antwerp or the entire quartermaster supply plan would collapse. He asked, therefore, that the Quar-

termaster Service be given a temporary daily allocation of 4,250 long tons for subsistence and 1,600 long tons for clothing.¹³⁰

When the increased allocation was not approved, the Commanding General of the Channel Base Section recommended that a general depot be established at Lille to handle the backlog from Antwerp, Le Havre, and Rouen.¹³¹

The Quartermaster Supply and Storage Plan of 20 January 1945 set forth the reserves for the proposed depots as follows:

Class II supplies for the First and Ninth Armies, ADSEC, and the Channel Base Section; about one-third of the theater reserve of class II supplies for Allied and enemy prisoners of war and for the First and Ninth Armies, portions of ADSEC, and the Channel Base Section; such additional class II supplies as might be directed by OCQM; and about one-fourth of the theater reserves of class IV supplies for the areas served by the depot.

Charleroi-Mons Depot

The Charleroi depot, which had been proposed in the plan of 1 December, was consolidated in the plan of 20 January with the Mons depot. The new depot was designated Charleroi-Mons. Its mission was to back up the Liege advance depot by holding a reserve of class I supplies and gratuitous-issue post exchange supplies for the First and Ninth Armies and a portion of ADSEC troops and to ship the supplies as required. It would hold reserves also of classes I and III supplies for the Fifteenth Army and issue them as required. At Mons a reserve of post exchange items would be held for the First and Ninth Army areas. The consolidated depot would also hold reserves of class I and post exchange supplies for ADSEC troops and for those units of Channel Base Section troops that were near its area. As much as 45,000 tons of miscellaneous class II supplies would be held at Mons. For the armies and a portion of ADSEC and the Channel Base Section, a working reserve of POL would be held; and packaged POL would be shipped from the depot to the First and Ninth Armies. All classes of supplies would be retailed to those portions of ADSEC and the Channel Base Section that were in the vicinity of the depot area.¹³²

Other Changes in Depot Program

The other new depot for which the plan provided was to be at Rennes and would hold reserves of classes I, II, and III, and post exchange supplies for Brittany Base Section troops. These supplies would be issued as directed by the Brittany Base Section quartermaster. The depot would store and make bulk issue of Red Cross class I supplies to authorized agencies in the Brittany Base Section.

The changes in the missions of the other depots were not radical. Service to the Fifteenth Army was eliminated from the mission of the Verdun Depot. Service to the Oise Section and the Channel Base Section was eliminated from the mission of the Paris depot. The Reims depot would hold reserves of class I supplies for the Oise Section, excluding the Fifteenth Army, and not for the entire Continent. The Cherbourg depot would hold reserves of all classes for Normandy Base Section troops and no longer would serve the Brittany Base Section. No change was made in the missions of the Liege depot and the Reims salvage depot.¹³³

Supply in Depth

Simultaneous with the publication of the storage and supply plan of 20 January 1945, Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General of the Army Service Forces, visited the European Theater of Operations to observe the functioning of the supply program. He prefaced his report by saying, "The accomplishments of the Communications Zone to date have been outstanding and represent one of the major achievements of the war. To assemble, transport across the channel, and distribute the men and materiel which have been used in this campaign has been a gigantic undertaking and the measure of success which has been attained reflects the greatest credit on all of those who have been connected with the effort." Yet he pointed out certain defects that should be corrected. Planning, he said, had not been done far enough in advance to get to the Continent many types of equipment and supplies that required months to be developed. Adequate provision had not been made for organizing the depots "in depth" or for the coordination of personnel facilities, supplies, and transportation to effect an orderly flow from the United States through the ports to the depots and thence through the regulating stations to the

armies. He blamed the transportation system for much of the delay in the movement of supplies.

As corrective measures Lieutenant General Somervell suggested first that the Communications Zone institute plans that were well integrated. This could be accomplished through the establishment of a control section at headquarters. The procurement program could be made more efficient if the General Purchasing Agent should be moved from the control of G-4 and placed in line with the other staff sections; if a deputy chief of staff for planning should be appointed to coordinate the plans of all the services; and if the Transportation Section, G-4, should be eliminated and its functions transferred to the Chief of Transportation. Lieutenant General Somervell ended his memorandum to the Commanding General of the Communications Zone by urging that the depot system be developed "in depth."¹³⁴

The Chief Quartermaster was entirely in accord with Lieutenant General Somervell's suggestion. He had set up what he called a "vertical" system, which was identical with the "supply in depth" system, recommended. He had duplicated procedures that had proved successful in World War I. In 1918 supplies had flowed from the two principal base depots at the ports of Bordeaux and Marseille through the intermediate depot at Gievres to the advance depot at Is-sur-Tille. This system decentralized supplies so that an army could pass its requisitions back to a base depot, which could effect supply from stocks available within its confines.¹³⁵ (See app. XXXVII.)

In other words, the supplies traveled in a straight line from a base depot at the port to an intermediate depot and an advance depot and thence to the troops. The intermediate and advanced depots were stocked on a selective basis; the fast-moving items were taken out of the mass of tons at the port and stocked in the forward area; and the slow-moving items were held at the port until required. The system that the Quartermaster Service had set up provided that supplies be well dispersed along the line of communications.¹³⁶

The Communications Zone acted at once upon all Lieutenant General Somervell's recommendations. Under the Chief of Staff, a control section was established to study and revise all plans; the transportation system was reorganized; a general depot area



FIGURE 23.—Depot at Charleroi, Belgium

was established in the Dijon-Nancy region to supply the Sixth Army Group, which had fought its way up from Southern France; a plan was developed for shipping to the Continent all tonnage not needed to maintain United Kingdom stock levels; and a uniform stock control system was established in depots, in sections, and in the Communications Zone as a whole.¹³⁷

The War Department had designated depots as base, filler, and issue.¹³⁸ For purposes of clarification the European Theater used the names base, intermediate, and advance.¹³⁹ An advance depot was one that was located forward and supplied the immediate needs of the armies. It carried a limited stock of fast-moving class II and class IV supplies and a balanced stock of class I and class III supplies. A base depot, which was located near a port, carried limited model stocks and unbalanced stocks of all classes. An intermediate depot, which was located between the base depot and the advance depot, carried balanced stocks of classes I, II, III, and IV supplies. The term, filler, was used to designate an intermediate depot or a base depot that held supplies necessary to maintain prescribed levels in advance depots.¹⁴⁰

The Quartermaster Service was notified on 16 February 1946 that it must be prepared within the next 90 days to support 3,000,000 persons near and in advance of the Liege-Charleroi-Verdun-Metz-Nancy line, a large proportion of whom would have to be supplied from advance depots in the vicinity of the Rhine. In order to accomplish this mission, one advance depot should be activated to serve each army area.¹⁴¹ It was thought that even after the armies crossed the Rhine, they could be supported principally from shipments made through intermediate depots in the Liege-Verdun areas and that advance depots could be used to make up deficiencies in the flow of supplies from intermediate depots.¹⁴² To meet the needs of concentrated attack upon the Reich, the Quartermaster, ADSEC, suggested that two advance depots be established in the Twelfth Army Group area, served by ADSEC, and that one be established in the Sixth Army Group area, served by CONAD.¹⁴³

During February the Battle for Germany was rushing toward its climax. The Germans were no longer able to prevent the Allies from entering the Cologne plain. As the First United States Army captured the main Roer River dam at Schammenauel on 10 February,

the Twenty-first Army Group began an offensive in the north, which resulted in the capture of Cleve and Goch in Germany. To the south the Third United States Army crossed the Saar River, and the Ninth United States Army crossed the Roer River. Farther south the French First Army dug in along the Rhine, and the Seventh United States Army under Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch prepared for the push toward Mainz. Toward the end of February General Eisenhower announced that the purpose of the new offensive was to destroy German forces west of the Rhine.¹⁴⁴

It was evident that CONAD would have to move from Dijon. As ADSEC in the early stages of the campaign had been replaced by a base section to support the area it had relinquished when moving forward to serve combat troops so CONAD, now moving forward, would have to be replaced in the area it was necessarily relinquishing. Because the Communications Zone did not inherit a mobile base section, when it absorbed the Southern Line of Communications (SOLOC) in November 1944, Lieutenant General Lee directed that the Brittany Base Section be dissolved and reconstituted as an intermediate subsection of CONAD.¹⁴⁵ Subsequently, the staff and personnel of the Brittany Base Section moved to central France and became the Burgundy District with headquarters at Dijon.¹⁴⁶ (See app. XXXVIII.)

Plan of February and March 1945

In February and March 1945 the Chief Quartermaster issued in the form of memorandums to section and base section quartermasters the last quartermaster supply and storage plan formulated prior to the surrender of Germany. It was on 12 February that SOLOC went out of existence and the boundaries of the European Theater were clearly defined.¹⁴⁷ The new plan put into operation for the first time all the types of depots needed to implement the supply-in-depth plan.

Plans were developed in March for the establishment of a depot at Antwerp. The lack of transportation having caused a steady rise in the backlog of supplies at the Antwerp port, the Chief Quartermaster had directed that 30,000 long tons be moved to open storage adjacent to the Albert Canal. This was necessitated by the old agreement that had prevented the establishment of a United States depot at Antwerp. On 18 February the

Chief Quartermaster suggested that G-4 make arrangements to have the agreement revised.¹⁴⁸ On 22 February G-4 replied that the Twenty-first Army Group was willing to set aside the agreement and that the Channel Base Section had been directed to make a reconnaissance of an area within 40 miles of the port for the purpose of locating facilities for a depot.¹⁴⁹

The mission of the Antwerp depot as set forth on 2 March 1945 was the storage of all classes of supplies and the distribution to Channel Base Section troops in its area. The depot would make bulk shipment of aviation gasoline to aviation gasoline plants in the Channel Base Section, ADSEC, the Oise and Seine Sections. It would also make bulk shipments of MT 80 gasoline to the Channel Base Section and ADSEC; receive, decant, and ship kerosene and Diesel fuel to the Channel Base Section and ADSEC; and store and issue aviation gasoline at Brussels to such Air Corps units as might be designated by the United States Strategic Air Force (USSTAF).¹⁵⁰ The Antwerp depot began operation on 25 April 1945.¹⁵¹

Other port depots continued to receive and store all types of quartermaster supplies. The Cherbourg depot remained the principal depot in the Normandy Base Section. In this area the Le Havre depot served the RED HORSE staging area. The missions of the Rennes depot and the Le Mans depot were not defined in this plan. Rennes was liquidated in June 1945; and Le Mans was reduced to the status of a class I distribution point under the jurisdiction of the Le Havre depot.¹⁵² Cherbourg held a portion of bulk and packaged POL for theater reserve; stored and made bulk issue of civil affairs and Red Cross supplies to authorized agencies in the Normandy and Brittany Base Sections; and assumed such other responsibilities as resulted from unloadings at Cherbourg in excess of those planned. This depot retailed all classes of supplies to the Normandy Base Section.¹⁵³

The plan reduced the storage of class I and class IV supplies in the Paris depot, which was instructed to release no facilities without the recommendation of the Seine Section quartermaster. This depot, in its capacity as an intermediate depot, received and stored theater reserves of class II, class IV, and civil affairs supplies and made shipments to depots and armies as required. In its capacity as a distribution depot, it received and stored all classes of supplies and issued them

to Seine Section troops as directed by the section commander.¹⁵⁴

The Mons depot had been divorced from the Charleroi depot and combined with the Lille depot. The intermediate mission of the Lille-Mons depot was the holding of class II and class IV reserves and making shipment to the First and Ninth Armies, a portion of ADSEC, and the Channel Base Section and the holding and issuing of additional class II supplies as directed by OCQM. It retailed all classes of supplies to a portion of the Channel Base Section troops.¹⁵⁵

The Charleroi depot, in the capacity of both base and intermediate depot, received and stored reserves of class I supplies and made shipment to armies and depots as required. It was the principal source of class I supplies for the initial stockage of advanced depots. It also received and stored reserves of post exchange supplies for the First and Ninth Armies and the northern portion of ADSEC and a part of the theater reserves of packaged POL. The distribution mission of this depot included service to troops in its depot area and the distribution of aviation gasoline to such Air Corps units as were designated by USSTAF.

The temporary intermediate mission of the Reims depot was the shipping of class II and class IV supplies to all areas, sections, and base sections until the Lille-Mons and Charleroi depots could become sufficiently stocked with these items. The ultimate intermediate mission was the holding of class I supplies for Oise Section troops; holding reserves of class II supplies for Oise Section troops, the Fifteenth Army, the Third Army, and a portion of ADSEC; and serving as a back-up depot for balancing class II stocks in the Seine Section, the Normandy Base Section, and a portion of the Channel Base Section; holding additional stocks of unbalanced class II supplies as directed by OCQM; holding one-third of class II theater reserves for Allied and enemy prisoners of war, one-fourth of the class IV theater reserves, reserves of post exchange items for sale in the Third Army area, and reserves of post exchange items for Oise Section troops, the Fifteenth Army, and a portion of ADSEC; and storing and making bulk issue of Red Cross supplies to authorized agencies in the Oise Section. This depot retailed all classes of supplies to the Oise Section.¹⁵⁶

The Liege depot, in its intermediate capacity, received and stored class I, class III, and



FIGURE 24.—Class I Distribution Point at Le Mans

civil affairs supplies and made shipment to the First and Ninth Armies and ADSEC. In its distribution capacity, it received, stored, and issued all classes of supplies to ADSEC troops as directed by the ADSEC commander.¹⁵⁷ The Verdun depot, in its intermediate capacity, received and stored reserves of class I, class II, and civil affairs supplies and shipped to the Third and Seventh Armies and ADSEC. In its distribution capacity, it received, stored, and distributed all classes of supplies to ADSEC troops as directed by the ADSEC commander.¹⁵⁸

The Reims salvage depot continued to hold reserves of maintenance parts and salvage and laundry operating supplies for the entire Continent and to make bulk shipments to all armies, sections, and base sections and to repair all quartermaster supplies and equipment that could not be repaired by using units or quartermaster mobile repair units.¹⁵⁹

On 17 March 1945 the Chief Quartermaster published plans for the three depots in the Delta Base Section, which served the CONAD area. The Delta Base Section had become a part of the Communications Zone, along with CONAD, in November 1944.¹⁶⁰ This section had been set up as the supply base for CONAD and the Sixth Army Group. It was unique because, in addition to its normal function as a base section, it included a depot for the supply of French troops recruited under the French rearmament program.

The Delta Base Section was responsible also for supplying the three major leave centers operated by the Communications Zone for the United States forces on the Continent. The largest of these, the United States Riviera recreational area, was established in January 1945.¹⁶¹ This area, a part of the famous Cote d'Azur along the Mediterranean Sea, included the resorts of Nice and Cannes and accommodated approximately 10,000 to 15,000 troops every 10 days.¹⁶² The recreational area at Chamonix was capable of accommodating about 3,000 troops. The town of Chamonix, at the foot of Mont Blanc, is a winter resort from December to May and a summer resort from June to November.¹⁶³ Another recreational area at Biarritz, on the southwestern coast of France, which has one of the finest beaches in Europe, could accommodate 5,000 troops each leave period. Here the resort season extended from April to November.¹⁶⁴

Marseille was the principal port in the Delta Base Section. The Marseille depot, in its capacity as a base depot, received, sorted, classified, and stored all classes of supplies off-loaded at Marseille and held a portion of the theater reserves for CONAD, the Seventh United States Army, and the French First Army. As a distribution depot it served troops in the Delta Base Section.¹⁶⁵ The Dijon depot was an intermediate and distribution depot. It received, stored, and issued all classes of supplies to the Seventh United States Army, the French First Army, and CONAD and served troops in the Delta Base Section.¹⁶⁶ The Nancy-Metz depot also served in the dual capacity of intermediate depot and distribution point. It received and stored classes I, II, III, and post exchange supplies and made shipments to the Third and Seventh Armies and advance depots; and it distributed all classes of supplies to troops in its depot area as directed by the section commander.¹⁶⁷

While the final quartermaster supply and storage plan for the Continental operation was being put into effect, the end of the Battle for Germany was in sight. On 7 March 1945 the 9th Armored Division of the First Army crossed the Rhine at Remagen. On the 23rd seven armies crossed the Rhine almost simultaneously. On the 26th the Third Army cleared Frankfurt; on the 29th the Seventh Army captured Mannheim and advanced toward Heidelberg; and on the 30th the French First Army crossed the Rhine south of Speyer.

By mid-March the Commanding General of the Communications Zone decided that CONAD would operate solely for the support of the Sixth Army Group. Because it would be operating in an area well forward of the French border, jurisdiction over the installations at Dijon, Nancy, Toul, and Metz would be transferred to the Burgundy District, riding CONAD of all base section responsibilities and leaving it free to concentrate upon the support of combat troops. On 21 March 1945 administrative control of the Burgundy District was transferred to the Oise Intermediate Section.¹⁶⁸

By 3 April the Third Army was 92 miles from Leipzig and pressing toward Czechoslovakia; the Seventh Army was 44 miles west of Nuremberg; and the Ninth Army had made a contact with the First Army at Lippstadt, preparatory to springing a trap around the Ruhr. By 22 April the Third

Army had reached the Czechoslovakian border; German resistance in the Ruhr had ended with the surrender of 400,000 prisoners; French troops had reached the Swiss border near Donaueschingen; and the Seventh Army was on the bank of the Danube River. The following days witnessed the prolonged death agonies of the Third Reich. Finally on 6 May at Reims the German Army surrendered unconditionally; the next day Colonel General Alfred Jodl signed the surrender papers for the German high command, Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith for General Eisenhower, General Ivan Susloparoff for the Soviet high command, and General F. Sevez for the French Army. On 8 May the second act of surrender was signed at Berlin by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel in the presence of Marshal Gregory Zhukov of the Soviet Union; Chief Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander; and General Carl Spaatz, Commanding General of the United States Strategic Army Air Force.¹⁶⁹

That day General Eisenhower issued the Supreme Commander's Victory Order of the Day. He said in part:

The crusade on which we embarked in the early summer of 1944 has reached its glorious conclusion. It is my special privilege, in the name of all nations represented in this theater of the war, to commend each of you for valiant performance of duty. Though these words are feeble they come from the bottom of a heart overflowing with pride in your loyal service and admiration for you as warriors.

Your accomplishments at sea, in the air, on the ground and in the field of supply, have astonished the world.

Full victory in Europe has been attained.

Let us have no part in the profitless quarrel in which other men will inevitably engage as to what country, what service, won the European war. Every man, every woman, of every nation here represented, has served according to his or her ability, and the efforts of each have contributed to the outcome. This we shall remember—and in doing so we shall be revering each honored grave, and be sending comfort to the loved ones

of comrades who could not live to see this day.¹⁷⁰

ECLIPSE

Planning Directive, Series K, which had been published between 5 March and 10 May 1945, covered supply plans during operation ECLIPSE (see ch. 1). Before the surrender the boundaries of the United States zone within Germany had been defined (see app. VI); and Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Kassel, and Munich had been designated as maintenance areas. It had also been recommended that the depot system in the United States area of occupation be adequate to store a 45-day level of supplies for 1,000,000 United States troops and 500,000 other persons, which represented the strength that had been estimated to be in Germany by the end of 1945 less all troops that would be stationed in the Bremen enclave (see ch. 1) and in Berlin. Only temporary advance depots were to be activated in Germany except in the United States area of occupation and the Bremen enclave. A survey of suitable location had been begun as early as 22 April 1945, and a depot in the vicinity of Kassel had been given first priority.¹⁷¹

Coincidental with the signing of the final terms of surrender, the Chief Quartermaster had returned from a trip to the forward areas in Germany, where he had visited prison camps, several armies, and both army group headquarters. He wrote immediately to G-4, saying that he considered prompt establishment of depots to be imperative. Furthermore, because the processing of daily telegrams by depots far in the rear prevented prompt delivery of supplies and clearance of the ports, he recommended that depots be located in the maintenance areas as follows:

Kassel area—to hold 161,300 long tons of classes I, II, and IV, post exchange, and civil affairs supplies.

Hanan-Aschaffenberg area—to hold 22,400 long tons of class I and post exchange supplies.

Nuremberg area—to hold 146,000 long tons of classes I, II, and IV, post exchange, and civil affairs supplies.

Stuttgart-Ulm area—to hold 114,300 long tons of classes I, II, and IV, post exchange, and civil affair supplies.

Munich area—to hold 16,500 long tons of class I and post exchange supplies.

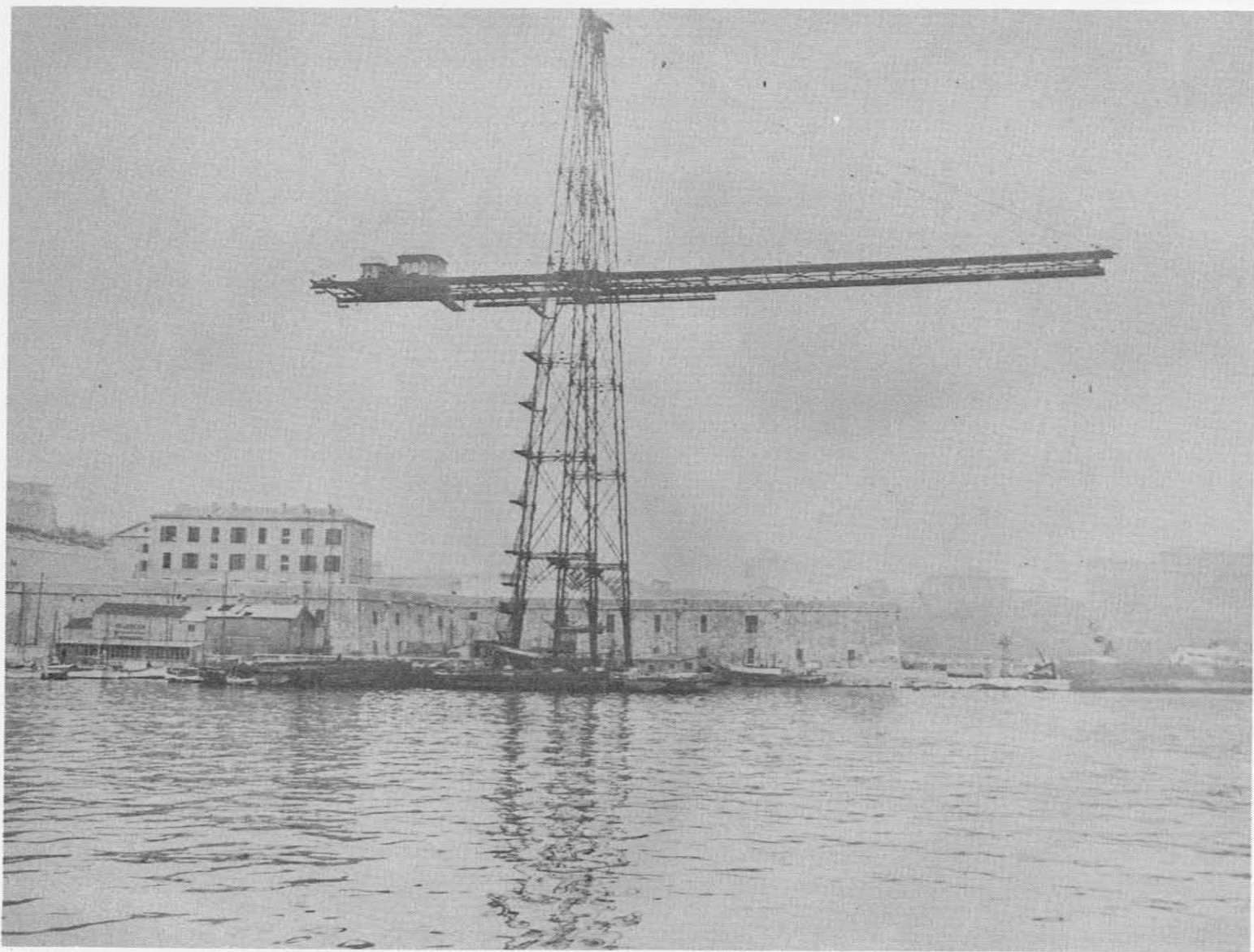


FIGURE 25.—Wreckage of Transporter Bridge in Marseille Harbor

Prompt allocation should be made from Antwerp of class I and civil affairs stocks, and as many cars as possible should be directed immediately to the depots in Germany.¹⁷² Final recommendations for the locations of depots in Germany were made later in May (see app. XXXIX).

Plan A of Planning Directive, Series K, No. 1, had provided that ADSEC would continue to support the Twelfth Army Group during the ECLIPSE period. Ultimately the area in which ADSEC was located would become the eastern district of the United States area of occupation, controlled by the Third Army. CONAD would support the Sixth Army Group, and its area would become the western district of the United States area of occupation, controlled by the Seventh Army. Plan A had also defined the United States zone as follows:

The forces of the United States under a United States Commander will occupy Germany east of the Rhine, south of the line Koblenz-northern border of Hesse-Nassau and west of the area allocated to the Soviet Government. Control of the ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven which lie in the British Zone, and the necessary staging areas in that immediate vicinity will be vested in the Commander of the American Zone.¹⁷³

By the middle of May the United States areas of occupation had been established, and the services had been authorized to obtain release of facilities by dealing directly with armies in control of areas as well as with armies that were responsible for organizing the military districts.¹⁷⁴ By 22 June the districts had been designated as the Western Military District, the Eastern Military District, and the Berlin District, and the missions of their depots had been defined as follows:

Western Military District:

Giessen Quartermaster Depot — to handle all classes of supplies at 16 subinstallations.

Mannheim Quartermaster Depot — to handle all classes of supplies at 31 subinstallations.

Eastern Military District:

Nuremberg Quartermaster Depot—to handle classes I and III and civil affairs supplies at 7 subinstallations.

Munich Quartermaster Depot — to handle all classes of supplies at 8 subinstallations.

Hamburg Salvage Depot — to handle captured enemy material and salvage.

Berlin District:

Berlin Quartermaster Depot — to handle all classes of supplies.¹⁷⁵

Plan C of Planning Directive, Series K, No. 1, had provided for the establishment in the British zone of an enclave around Bremen and its port of Bremerhaven, which would support United States forces in southern Germany (see ch. 1). On 29 April the mission of the enclave was defined. A depot would be set up to handle classes I, II, and IV, and post exchange supplies, bulk packaged POL, and lubricants.¹⁷⁶ Planning Directive, Series L, gave as the ultimate supply mission of the Bremen Port Command the receipt of all supplies and personnel for the United States occupational forces and the forwarding of them to the United States area in southern Germany.¹⁷⁷ (See app. XL.)

On 1 July 1945 the Normandy and Channel Base Sections had been consolidated and designated the Chanor Base Section, with headquarters at Brussels, Belgium.¹⁷⁸ On 2 July the Seine Section and Oise Intermediate Section had been consolidated.¹⁷⁹ The Seine Section continued to operate, however, solely to supply the Communications Zone headquarters in Paris.¹⁸⁰ On 15 July 1945, ADSEC and CONAD had been dissolved.¹⁸¹ Thus, 2 months after the cessation of hostilities the Communications Zone had been consolidated into three major base sections: the Chanor Base Section, the Delta Base Section, and the Oise Intermediate Section (see app. XLI).

On 30 July the relationship of depots in liberated countries to those in Germany was clarified. Marseille, Le Havre, Charleroi, and Antwerp would continue to be base depots handling all types of quartermaster supplies. Paris would be a filler depot. Other depots in liberated countries would continue to supply depots and distribution points within Germany. It was thought that quartermaster supplies in Germany would be built up by 1 September 1945 and that thereafter depots in the liberated countries would be assigned decreased missions.¹⁸²

On 1 August 1945 the Commanding General, TSFET, directed that all supplies in excess of the receiving capacities of Bremen and Bremerhaven would clear through the ports and depots of the Chanor Base Section. The primary mission of the Chanor Base Section, however, was to supervise the redeployment of personnel and equipment through Cherbourg, Le Havre, and Antwerp until 1 March 1946. Installations and facilities south of the Seine River would be closed as rapidly as possible and the entire section would be disbanded on 1 June 1946. The Delta Base Section would continue to supervise the redeployment of personnel and equipment through Marseille until 1 February 1946. After that date the installations in the entire base sections would be gradually reduced, and the Delta Base Section would be disbanded by 1 May 1946. The Oise Intermediate Section would continue to supply and maintain installations for the support of United States troops on the Continent and for processing supplies and equipment for the redeployment program. As the ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven were developed to receive the larger percentage of maintenance requirements, the Oise Intermediate Section would be concerned solely with the redeployment program. It would be dissolved by 1 June 1946, and a TSFET district office would be established in Paris.¹⁸³

Austria

Meanwhile, the United States forces in Austria had been set up, and the boundaries of the European Theater of Operations had been extended. On 14 July the United States zone of occupation in Austria was defined as the province of Salzburg and that part of Ober Donau that lies south of the Danube River.¹⁸⁴ On 19 June 1945 the Combined Chiefs of Staff had proposed that General Mark W. Clark, Commanding General of the Fifteenth Army Group in Italy, be appointed commander in chief of the United States occupation forces to be stationed in Austria. On all matters pertaining to military government and political problems he would report to the Combined Chiefs of Staff and on matters pertaining to supply and administration he would report to the Commanding General, ETOUSA.¹⁸⁵ At that time Allied Force Headquarters in Italy recommended that the Fifteenth Army Group be dissolved on or about 1 July and that the United States element be placed under General Clark's command to be designated United States Forces

in Austria (USFA) and that logistical and administrative responsibilities remain with SHAEF until the end of the combined command and then pass to the Commanding General, ETOUSA.¹⁸⁶

USFA was formally constituted on 5 July 1945.¹⁸⁷ On 27 August the Eastern Military District, controlled by the Third United States Army, was made responsible for the logistical support of USFA. The initial build-up of levels was to be accomplished by OTCQM (Versailles) through direct shipments from depots in liberated countries. It was contemplated, however, that ultimately all classes of quartermaster supplies (except controlled items and class III supplies, which would be furnished by OTCQM) would be requisitioned on the Eastern Military District. Plans for USFA were based on the assumption that 50,000 United States troops would be stationed in Austria in addition to the air forces and supporting troops. The only depot planned for Austria was to be located at Wels, in the center of the United States zone. Distribution points planned for Vienna and Salzburg were to be supplied by direct shipments from Wels.¹⁸⁸

STORAGE INSTALLATIONS

For carrying out the supply plans that the Continental operation entailed, vast storage space was required. In the supply and storage plan of October 1944 the amount was estimated to be 10,550,000 square feet for classes I, II, and IV supplies; 2,595,000 square feet of refrigerated space for perishable subsistence; and 275 acres for class III supplies.¹⁸⁹ The plan of 1 December, far more detailed than its predecessor, gave the estimated storage requirements in square feet for some items and in long tons for others (see app. XLII).¹⁹⁰ In the plan of January 1945 the amount of space required was estimated to be 1,095,925 long tons for storage and 605,000 square feet for maintenance and salvage activities at the Reims salvage depot (see app. XLIII).¹⁹¹ The estimates made in the plans issued in February and March 1945 gave the space requirements as 1,528,670 long tons in addition to storage space for 7,343 cords of wood (see app. XLIV).¹⁹² On 30 April 1945 the depots had reached a capacity of 2,221,209 long tons, with all space in use (see app. XLV, A and B). By 20 June 1945 the supplies in storage amounted to 2,172,698 long tons (see app. XLVI.)

It was estimated during the summer of 1945 that 1,972,917 long tons of storage space would be required to supply the United States army of occupation and its dependents (see app. XLVII). On 8 August 1945, however, 2,678,658 long tons were actually in storage.¹⁹³

After strategic depot locations had been chosen, facilities had to be found. It was frequently necessary to clear debris and obstructions from fields to allocate storage space for different types of supplies, to lay out storage platforms, to align stocks, to install roads and a traffic control system, to provide drainage, and to set up a stock record system.¹⁹⁴

If depot facilities were not available, make-shift arrangements were made. The 73rd Quartermaster Base Depot located in Metz, had to clear mines and sweep bomb rubble away before the depot could be set up. An old cavalry post, complete with barracks, stables, riding ring, and parade ground, was used for storage as well as for barracks to house depot personnel.¹⁹⁵

The 70th Quartermaster Base Depot was first established in an Italian convent, which was a large five-story building, surrounded by pine trees and gardens and overlooking the Tyrrhenian Sea. Field-grade officers lived in a spacious villa close by. When this depot was moved to Marseille, headquarters were first set up in the Renault garage. A stadium was used as a dump for class II and class IV supplies.¹⁹⁶

One of the most persistent problems was the shortage of roads, not the shortage of good roads. Maintenance crews were continually busy with repair work. Moreover, the rainy season reduced poor roads to mud. Vehicles and supplies were continually being dug out by bulldozers, which would often become mired.¹⁹⁷

Continental depots were made up of many large installations. The great Antwerp depot, for instance, was not confined to the port city. Its 54 separate installations were scattered throughout an area of about 20,000 square miles—almost as large as the state of West Virginia. Subdepots not only surrounded the city but reached into outlying districts. A large subdepot at Sluiskil, Holland, was acquired during the summer of 1945 to help clear the Antwerp port of its class I backlog. The Antwerp depot operated in Brussels a cluster of distributing points and cold storage plants, which served 25,000

troops in addition to those in the Brussels leave center; in Maastricht, Holland, a large POL dump; and in Amiens and Lille, France, installations that furnished class I supplies, cold stores, and ice cream to about 30,000 troops. The depot controlled 35 separate installations and dealt with 20 others, which were operated under civilian contracts. Five subdepots were allocated to class I supplies, and one to post exchange supplies. The depot operated four main POL dumps, seven POL service stations, and nine cold storage plants. The closed storage covered 1,379,725 square feet, and the open storage more than 4,000,000 square feet. It was estimated that 271,000 long tons of supplies could be stored in the depot area: more than 100,000 long tons of classes II and IV supplies, more than 5,000 long tons of post exchange supplies, more than 45,000 long tons of POL and allied products, and almost 9,000 long tons of cold stores.¹⁹⁸

The depots at Verdun and Liege which were established in November 1944 to furnish class I and class III supplies to the Twelfth Army Group, were on the main arteries of transportation into Germany. In order to support the anticipated rapid advance of the armies, Verdun and Liege were selected because of the necessity to place depots at forward points. Because classes I and III supplies ran into heavy daily receipts and issues, they had to be stored close to railway sidings. Class III required not only extension storage areas but wide dispersal as a precaution against air raids and fires. Class I required convenient sorting space served by interior transportation, for the subsistence shipments to the armies were composed of the 140 items of the Continental menu.

The selection of sites taxed the ingenuity of quartermaster personnel. No ready-made facilities were available at Verdun. Therefore, a cluster of depots was set up by stacking supplies in the open along all usable rail sidings within 30 miles of the city. The Liege depot used the grounds of the Liege Exposition of 1939, a 4-mile area running along each side of the Meuse River. Accessible by rail or barge, it was provided with concrete roads. On one side of the river 118,000 long tons of class I supplies were stored, and on the other 41,000 long tons of POL. Other areas had a storage capacity for 7,000 long tons of POL, and 3,250 long tons of class I supplies. In Lutterade, Holland, 30 miles from Liege, a subdepot was used first for

POL and later for 75,000 long tons of class I supplies.¹⁹⁹

LEVELS OF SUPPLY

The problem of determining levels of supply was more difficult for depots, base sections, and armies than for the theater as a whole. Here the mathematical formula by which levels were calculated could not always be applied, for levels had to be established to meet specific conditions.

The Chief Quartermaster first set forth the distribution of the theater level in the Overall Quartermaster Supply and Storage Plan of 30 October 1944. Within a 60-day theater level for classes I and II he directed that a 10-day level be held at each port; that a 30-day level be divided among the intermediate depots at Liege, Reims, Verdun, and Paris, that a 5-day level be held in each army area and section or base section; and that a 15-day level be made up of stocks in transit on the Continent and/or stocks being unloaded at ports. The 60-day level for class III would be made up roughly of 16 days for gasoline and 45 days for lubricants. The 16-day level of gasoline would be broken down into 2 days at ports, 4 days in intermediate depots, 5 days in army areas and sections or base sections, and 5 days in transit or unloading. The 45-day level of lubricants would be broken down into 9 days at ports, 16 days at intermediate depots, 5 days in army areas and section or base sections, and 15 days on wheels.²⁰⁰

When the port of Antwerp was finally cleared of German forces, the Chief Quartermaster realized that the center of supply operations would be shifted from Normandy. Consequently, the supply and storage plan of 1 December 1944 was based on the maximum use of Antwerp and contained levels of supply that differed widely from those in its predecessor. A breakdown of the levels to be maintained by the principal depots shows the broad outline of the plan.

The Liege depot, supplying classes I and III to the First Army, the Ninth Army, and ADSEC, would ultimately hold a 40-day level of nonperishable items and a 38-day level of perishable items for 925,000 United States and Allied military personnel and enemy prisoners of war. It would hold a 5-day level of packaged MT 80 gasoline, an 8-day level of bulk MT 80, a 5-day level of Diesel oil, and a 35-day level of lubricants. The Verdun depot, supplying classes I and III to the Third

Army and part of ADSEC, would ultimately hold a 40-day level of nonperishable items and a 22-day level of perishable items for 450,000 United States military, Red Cross, and Allied personnel. It would hold a 6-day level of packaged MT 80 gasoline, a 10-day level of bulk MT 80, a 6-day level of Diesel oil, and a 38-day level of lubricants. The Reims depot, holding reserves of class II supplies for the entire Continent, would ultimately have a 40-day level for 1,925,000 United States military and 300,000 French military and other Allied personnel. The Cherbourg depot, supplying all classes to the Normandy and Brittany Base Sections, would ultimately hold a 16-day level of nonperishable items and a 44-day level of perishable items for 457,000 United States, French and Allied military, and Red Cross personnel, and Allied and enemy prisoners of war. It would hold a 40-day level of class II, a 6-day level of packaged MT 80 gasoline, a 3-day level of bulk MT 80, a 6-day level of Diesel oil, and an 18-day level of lubricants.²⁰¹

On 20 January 1945 OCQM issued a plan putting into effect the principles of "supply in depth." A base depot, like Cherbourg, would hold a 45-day level of nonperishable items, a 37-day level of perishable items, and a 10-day level of fresh fruits and vegetables for 250,000 United States and Allied military personnel and enemy prisoners of war. It would hold a 45-day level of class II supplies for 50,000 United States troops, a 45-day level of post exchange supplies, a 5-day working level of MT 80 gasoline, and a 30-day level of lubricants. An intermediate depot, like Paris, would hold a 45-day level of nonperishable items, and a 32-day level of perishable items, and a 10-day level of fresh fruits and vegetables. It would also hold a 45-day level of class II, a 5-day working level of MT 80 gasoline, a 30-day level of lubricants, and a 45-day level of class IV and post exchange items. An advance depot, like Liege, would ultimately hold a 30-day level of nonperishables, a 7-day level of perishables, and a 10-day level of fresh fruits and vegetables for 1,000,000 United States and Allied personnel and enemy prisoners of war. It would hold a working reserve of balanced class III supplies for the First and Ninth Armies and ADSEC, but would retail class II supplies to ADSEC troops only.²⁰²

During February and March, when plans were set on foot for the establishment of two



FIGURE 26.—Aerial View of Subdepot Q-189-E, Antwerp



FIGURE 27.—Aerial View of Subdepot Q-189-M, Antwerp



FIGURE 28.—Aerial View of Class I and Class III Areas, Liege



FIGURE 29.—Aerial View of Class III Storage Area, Liege

advance depots (one in ADSEC and one in CONAD), the Commanding General of the Communications Zone believed that a 10-day level of class I and class II supplies would be adequate. On 19 March 1945 he suggested that, within the 50-day theater level of class I, advance depots would hold a 10-day supply, intermediate depots a 25-day supply, and base depots a 15-day supply. Within the 60-day level of class II, advance depots would hold a 15-day supply, intermediate depots a 30-day supply, and base depots a 15-day supply.²⁰³ G-4 explained that each depot should stock just enough material to take care of the troops within its area. In the case of clothing, for instance, a base depot would hold a 15-day level for the support of an advance depot, a 15-day level for the support of an intermediate depot, and a 60-day level for the supply of local troops. An intermediate depot would hold a 30-day level for the support of an advance depot and a 45-day level for supply of local troops. An advance depot would hold a 15-day level for army troops.²⁰⁴

Before this plan could be put into effect, the war in Europe ended. On 22 April 1945, however, 16 days before VE-day, the Chief of the Military Planning Division recommended that the depot system in the United States area of occupation be developed to store a 45-day level of supply for 1,000,000 United States military and other personnel.²⁰⁵ On 16 May 1945, a week after VE-day, the Commanding General of the Communications Zone agreed to the proposal and set the level of supply for all classes, except ammunition, at 45 days for the occupational force of 400,000 troops.²⁰⁶

OCQM issued the final storage plans for Germany on 30 July 1945. The depots in liberated countries were assigned missions, and their relation to the depots in Germany was established. The base depots, of which Marseille, Antwerp, and Bremen were typical, held a 50-day level of class I, a 60-day level of class II, a 30-day level of MT 80 gasoline, a 45-day level of petroleum products for troops in the local area, and a 15-day level of all classes to back up depots in Germany. As a back-up for the depots east of the Rhine, the filler depot at Paris held a 15-day level of classes I, II, and IV supplies, and a 30-day level of class III. In support of the occupational forces the filler depot at Berlin held a 35-day level of class I and 45-day levels of class II, class III, and post exchange items. The intermediate depot at Verdun held a 35-day

level of class I, a 45-day level of classes II and IV, a 30-day level of MT 80 gasoline, and a 45-day level of petroleum products for the support of the advance depots in Germany.²⁰⁷

Shortly before SOLOC was dissolved, the Chief Quartermaster found that the question of levels of supply in army areas was a constant source of trouble and directed that the armies be forced to carry a 5-day level of all supplies, except of gasoline, which was limited to 3 days. The Commanding General of the Communications Zone did not agree and proposed that the armies hold a 7-day level of classes I and III and a 15-day level of classes II and IV.²⁰⁸ During February 1945 the Twelfth Army Group quartermaster wrote that these levels would be adequate for the First, Ninth, and Fifteenth Armies.²⁰⁹ Subsequently, the Supreme Commander authorized them for both the Twelfth and Sixth Army Groups.²¹⁰ Thus, on VE-day the distribution of the theater level was as follows:

Class of Supply	Theater Level	Army Advance Int'rmediate Base			
		Depot Level	Depot Level	Depot Level	Depot Level
I	50 days	7 days	10 days	18 days	15 days
II	60 days	15 days	15 days	20 days	10 days
III (except MT 80)	45 days	7 days	10 days	18 days	10 days
MT 80	30 days	7 days	10 days	10 days	3 days
IV	60 days	15 days	15 days	20 days	10 days

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PROCEDURE

After the establishment of the Army rear boundary, ADSEC headquarters received requisitions and arranged for the supply of the armies, the air forces, and troops in the Communications Zone. As early as possible the Commanding General of ADSEC established close to the rear boundary regulating stations to receive requisitions from combat forces and to maintain regularity in the movement of supplies, in the sending of troop replacements to the combat zone, and in the evacuation of casualties, prisoners, and salvage from the combat zone. In short, regulating stations were traffic control agencies.

In general, issues were made from designated depots in a base section direct to supply points within the army area. The supply points furnished supplies that were on hand and sent the unfilled portions of requisitions to the Communications Zone section or base section depot that had been designated to support ADSEC.

In the early stages of the operation balanced stocks in ADSEC depots were maintained by shipments from the United Kingdom and the United States and by special requisitions on the United Kingdom. Later, balanced stocks in ADSEC depots were maintained by prearranged shipments from depots in the section or base section or by requisitions on the supporting section or base section. If there were no specific arrangements for replenishment of depots, ADSEC submitted replenishment requisitions to Communications Zone headquarters, which passed them on to section or base section depots.

Class I supplies were called for by consolidated strength reports, which an army sent daily to a regulating station either by messenger or by telegraph. Red Cross food supplies were issued on separate consolidated reports submitted by the armies. Class II supplies were also requisitioned by the army through the regulating station. Chiefs of supply services published lists of controlled items. A controlled item was one that could become critical if its issue was not regulated and, therefore, could be issued only upon approval by a chief of service. An uncontrolled item was one that stood in no immediate danger of becoming critical and, therefore, could be issued freely. At first, ADSEC edited requisitions in order to extract controlled items. Later, the army prepared separate requisitions for controlled items. When a requisition exceeded authorized allowances, ADSEC forwarded it to higher headquarters. Class II and class IV supplies were issued according to the procedure prescribed for class I and class II supplies.

Credits were established for the armies and air forces at specific ADSEC depots for specific periods of time. They gave commanders definite assurance that supplies would be available, hastened delivery, and reduced the number of formal requisitions. After credits had been established, supplies were subject to call or draft by the commander to whom they were allocated. By arrangement with the armies and the air forces and with the approval of the Commanding General of the Communications Zone, the Commanding General of ADSEC established credits.²¹²

On 28 May 1944 ADSEC published its own standing operating procedure for supplying units within its area and units being supported by Communications Zone installations and for supplying army quartermasters on a wholesale basis. The procedure stipulated

that requisitions for units within the ADSEC area be consolidated and submitted by the highest administrative echelon. Issues were made on a retail basis in the quantities covered by the consolidated requisitions, the breakdown to be the task of the agency that had consolidated the requisitions. Supply on a wholesale basis to army quartermasters was to be accomplished according to instructions furnished by the ADSEC quartermaster.

Class I supplies would be issued to the First and Third Armies on the basis of daily telegrams forwarded by army quartermasters to the ADSEC quartermaster. Bulk shipments of class I were to be made within army service areas to points designated by army quartermasters. Issue of class I supplies to Communications Zone troops, static defense troops, and to air force and United States Navy shore personnel in Communications Zone areas would be on the basis of the daily ration return submitted to the nearest class I supply point 24 hours in advance of drawing time.

Class II and IV items would be issued on the basis of actual or estimated requirements. Class II items would be supplied on credits or normal requisitioning procedures or a combination of both. Credits would not be established for class IV. Class III supplies would be issued on a wholesale can-for-can basis to the highest administrative echelon. Retail issues to individual vehicles would be made when necessary. Units having an especially large demand could establish and maintain dumps in their immediate vicinity.²¹³

Another edition of Standing Operating Procedure No. 7 was published on 2 February 1945. Two months before its publication the daily telegram had been abolished for the requisitioning of all supplies except class I.²¹⁴ In other respects the new supply procedure contained no fundamental changes. It dealt more specifically, however, with controlled items than had the earlier editions. The army would prepare separate requisitions for controlled items, which were kept to an absolute minimum. The requisitions would be submitted to the regulating station, which would forward them to the chief of the service concerned, with an information copy to the commanding general of ADSEC.²¹⁵

On 9 February 1945 OCQM published the following supply procedures for armies, sections, and base sections:

ARMIES

Class of Supply	Method of Requisitioning	Frequency of Submission	Edited by
Class I	Daily telegram	Daily	Requisitions
Class II	Requisition	Periodic— 20 days	edited by the depot designated to receive basic requisition.
Class III— POL	Daily telegram	Daily	
Class III— Solid	Requisition	Monthly	
Class IV	Requisition	Periodic— 20 days	
PX	Requisition	Periodic— 20 days	

SECTIONS AND BASE SECTIONS

Class of Supply	Method of Requisitioning	Frequency of Submission	Edited by
Class I	Ration return	As determined by section base	Section or base section
Class II	Requisition	or section commander	QM or other appropriate agency designated by section commander. ²¹⁶
Class III— POL	Requisition or exchange of empty cans for full		
Class III— Solid	Requisition		
Class IV			
PX	Requisition		

Standing Operating Procedure No. 7 was published in its final form on 19 March 1945. Having broadened in scope, it included not only the basic depot structure but also more detailed procedures for requisitioning supplies and replenishing stocks. The supply responsibilities of key personnel were outlined. The depot commander was chiefly responsible for filing all requisitions and keeping the depot stocked. He submitted stock status reports, reviewed stock levels, and established warehousing and storage methods. The section commander was responsible to the Commanding General of the Communications Zone for all supply matters within the section. He inspected, supervised, and administered the operations of depots and regulating stations. The chief of a service recommended to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, the supply mission of each depot. He determined what items were to be stocked and provided technical information relative to stock ac-

counting and reporting procedures. He inspected depots, established credits for critical items, and maintained the theater level by requisition from the United States or by local procurement. Finally, he issued necessary instructions for the transfer of supplies to ports and to depots. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, supervised the establishment of depots and other facilities, coordinated transportation and directed the movement program, supervised the supply activities of the chiefs of services and passed on procedures used by the services, established priorities, cooperated with G-3 in allocating critical items, and arranged for the publication of critical reports to be used as the basis for the establishment of credits.²¹⁷

In April 1945 the Chief Quartermaster said that he considered the last Standing Operating Procedure No. 7 a "very fine document . . . and a step in the right direction." He explained, however, that in some respects it was at variance with current quartermaster operating procedures, which were outlined in OCQM Circular Letter No. 14 of 9 February 1945, and requested that G-4 review this circular letter and recommend necessary changes.²¹⁸

G-4 replied that the circular letter should be modified to meet the policies outlined in Standing Operating Procedure No. 7.²¹⁹ Consequently, on 10 May, 2 days after VE-day, the Deputy Chief Quartermaster submitted to G-4 the revised edition of Circular Letter No. 14, which he suggested be issued as a quartermaster annex to Standing Operating Procedure No. 7.²²⁰

The quartermaster annex, as subsequently published, contained several additions to Standing Operating Procedure No. 7. First, requisitions would be screened for obvious errors in quantities and would be checked for unauthorized items and controlled items. Quantities that appeared excessive would be discussed with the appropriate army quartermaster. Disagreements would be referred immediately to the Office of the Chief Quartermaster. Depots would obtain from section headquarters the manpower needed for editing requisitions. Secondly, each depot would keep a requisition register, showing when requisitions were received and filled. Thirdly, transportation responsibility would rest on the commander of the section or base section in which a shipment originated. Lastly, excess stocks in the armies would be returned

to depots. On the 1st of each month, armies would report to the regulating station items and quantities in excess of their needs. The regulating station would make the necessary arrangements with the issue depot for returning excess supplies to Communications Zone stocks.²²¹ The procedure for requisitioning supplies appears in appendix XLVIII.

TRANSPORTATION

The movement of supplies on the Continent depended upon the availability of trucks and trains. The shortage of trucks and freight cars, the poor condition of French roads, and the lack of sufficient railway facilities made an equitable and orderly movement of supplies virtually impossible, although an elaborate system had been developed for the allocation of tonnage.

Trucks

The very nature of the proposed Continental operation made it clear to Lieutenant General Sir Frederick E. Morgan and his staff of OVERLORD planners that equipment, men, and supplies would have to be moved by organic motor transportation until the armies pushed far enough inland to liberate a rail network. Therefore, FECZ directed in April 1944 that 160 quartermaster truck companies be included in the troop basis for the Continental operation.²²²

A quartermaster truck company was composed of 48 trucks of 2½-ton capacity and 48 trailers of 1-ton capacity. In the combat zone these companies were allocated and controlled by the Twelfth Army Group. In the Communications Zone they were controlled by the Transportation Service. On VE-day there were 464 truck companies on the Continent, 164 of which were assigned to the Twelfth Army Group.²²³

In the combat zone trucks were used almost exclusively for short- or medium-distance hauls, usually from distributing points, truckheads, or railheads to army service depots and division breakdown points. In the Communications Zone, however, trucks proved invaluable for hauling supplies across France when rail facilities were overburdened and when the armies were moving forward rapidly. The use of trucks for long-distance hauls in the Communications Zone was at its peak during the first 5 months of the campaign, when 120 companies—approx-

mately 2,160 trucks—were used to transport supplies from Cherbourg to army areas.²²⁴ This was the period of the RED BALL express.

In December 1943 the Chief of Transportation was instructed to arrange for the daily shipment of 100 long tons of supplies to the Continent by specially marked coaster. It was then that the system known as the RED BALL express was developed.²²⁵ The standing operating procedure for RED BALL was published on 7 June 1944, the second day of the invasion. The system would be put into effect immediately. During the first 14 days of the invasion bids for RED BALL tonnage would be submitted to the First United States Army. From D-plus-15-day to D-plus-41-day bids would be submitted to ADSEC. From D-plus-41-day to D-plus-90-day bids would be submitted to the Communications Zone. If bids from all United States forces on the Continent exceeded 100 long tons, G-4 would determine priorities for the allocation of tonnage. Field force commanders would label requisitions for supplies to be shipped by RED BALL. Each service would receive from G-4 a list of the items it would furnish. The supply services would process RED BALL requisitions immediately, notify depots in the United Kingdom of supplies to be shipped, and forward to the Chief of Transportation the name of the depot from which shipment would be made. The Chief of Transportation would immediately move the supplies from the depot to the port and provide coasters to accommodate RED BALL cargo. The port commander in the United Kingdom would load and ship RED BALL coasters immediately, giving them priority over all other shipping. The port commander on the Continent would unload RED BALL coasters on the same basis.²²⁶ This system of requisitioning and shipping RED BALL supplies was successfully followed during the early days of the operation.

Once unloaded on the Continent, RED BALL supplies were again turned over to the Transportation Service. Here the Motor Transport Brigade, controlled by the Chief of Transportation, operated the RED BALL express truck route, which at first ran from Saint-Lo to Chartres but was later extended to Paris and eventually to Hirson and Commercy.²²⁷

The first convoys were dispatched on 25 August 1944, 3 days before the liberation of

Paris. The route was plainly marked "RED BALL Express Route." Large wooden signs, with a red ball painted on a white background, were placed at intervals. In theory, the route was a one-way road used only by RED BALL trucks, traveling in convoys at a maximum speed of 25 miles per hour and stopping only at traffic regulating points; all passing was prohibited; drivers were given a 10-minute rest period every hour; and full headlights were used at night. In practice, the route was not one-way; other traffic used the highway; the speed limit was not enforced; and the use of headlights was restricted until the route was extended to Paris. The first night that lights were used an old woman, thinking the war was over, ran onto the highway screaming, dancing, and crying with joy.²²⁸

RED BALL actually began operations on 10 June 1944. It was restricted, however, to the area between Cherbourg and First Army dumps until the opening of the truck route in August.²²⁹ By mid-October 1944 RED BALL had moved approximately 233,750 long tons of supplies. The final haul was made on 13 November 1944. Thus, in 81 days of operation on the Continent RED BALL trucks hauled approximately 412,193 long tons of supplies.²³⁰

Trains

The days in August 1944 that followed the arrival of Communications Zone headquarters at Valognes were noted for the midnight meetings of G-4. Three weeks after the Communications Zone arrived in France, G-4 directed the armies and ADSEC to forward to Valognes statements of requirements by 1100 daily. G-4 and representatives of the supply services were to meet at 1130 to determine the allocation of supplies to be moved that night. The supply services were to submit a list of depots from which supplies would be moved.²³¹ A member of the Storage and Distribution Division was named as OCQM representative. Upon his return from the conferences, the Storage and Distribution Division was to break down the allocation and by noon assign tonnages to the operating divisions. Each operating division was to determine by 1530 the quantities to be moved from the various depots. This list was to be given to G-4 by 1600, and loadings were to begin at 1800.²³²

Actually, this timetable was not followed. Neither were the procedures. The meetings with G-4 were held at midnight. A representative of G-4 distributed the daily telegram to representatives of the various services, who were told the amount of space they had been allocated and the method of transportation. There was no opportunity to bid for tonnage, because the entire allocation had been set before the meeting. The service representatives could only designate the depots from which supplies would be unloaded.²³³ It was not until the daily telegram was discontinued for all supplies other than subsistence that the system of allocations was revised.

In mid-October, as the First Army broke through the Siegfried Line and entered Aachen, the Commanding General of the Communications Zone directed that an increased amount of tonnage be moved daily from Cherbourg.²³⁴ Since mid-September G-4 had been allocating to the Quartermaster Service, 30 trains or 12,000 long tons daily.²³⁵ By 12 November, in compliance with the new directive, G-4 increased the over-all allocation and gave the Quartermaster Service 39 trains or 15,600 long tons. Of the number of trains, 20 were allocated for class I, 3 for class II, 14 for gasoline, and 2 for lubricants.²³⁶ During September, 58 percent of all quartermaster tonnage moved by rail. During October the amount increased to 70 percent.²³⁷

The railway counterpart of the RED BALL express was the TOOT SWEET express. This service was set up on 15 January 1945 to run from Cherbourg to Liege and Verdun, stopping at Carentan and Paris. Later the northern terminus was changed to Namur. Each train was composed of 20 cars, which carried approximately 400 long tons of supplies. Bids for tonnage were telephoned daily to the Chief of Transportation. The trains were operated by the Second Military Railway Service and made the run from Cherbourg to Liege and Verdun in about 72 hours.²³⁸

The flow of quartermaster supplies from ports to army troops appears graphically as appendix XLIX.

THE GOODS WERE DELIVERED

The supply program of the European Theater was successful because it was skillfully planned and conscientiously executed. "We will deliver the goods," said Major General

Edmund B. Gregory at the beginning of the war. "It will be done" was the motto Brigadier General Robert M. Littlejohn gave to the Quartermaster Service. The promises were fulfilled by the Office of The Quartermaster General and the Office of the Theater Chief Quartermaster.

Centuries ago King David paid tribute to his quartermasters when he decreed that the spoils be divided equally among combat and supply soldiers. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle," he said, "so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff." The quartermasters on the Continent of Europe not only tarried by the "stuff" but pushed supplies to the front lines. Never were they beyond the reach of enemy shells or bombs. Never could they play roles that fell wholly within the service category. They got the "stuff" through by train, truck, jeep, or barge in a theater of operations that provided no safety zone for supplies or suppliers. To ground forces, air forces, and service forces, the Supreme Commander addressed his grateful words of farewell.

"The task which we set ourselves is finished No praise is too high for the manner in which you have surmounted every obstacle I say Good-bye to you and wish you good luck and God-Speed."

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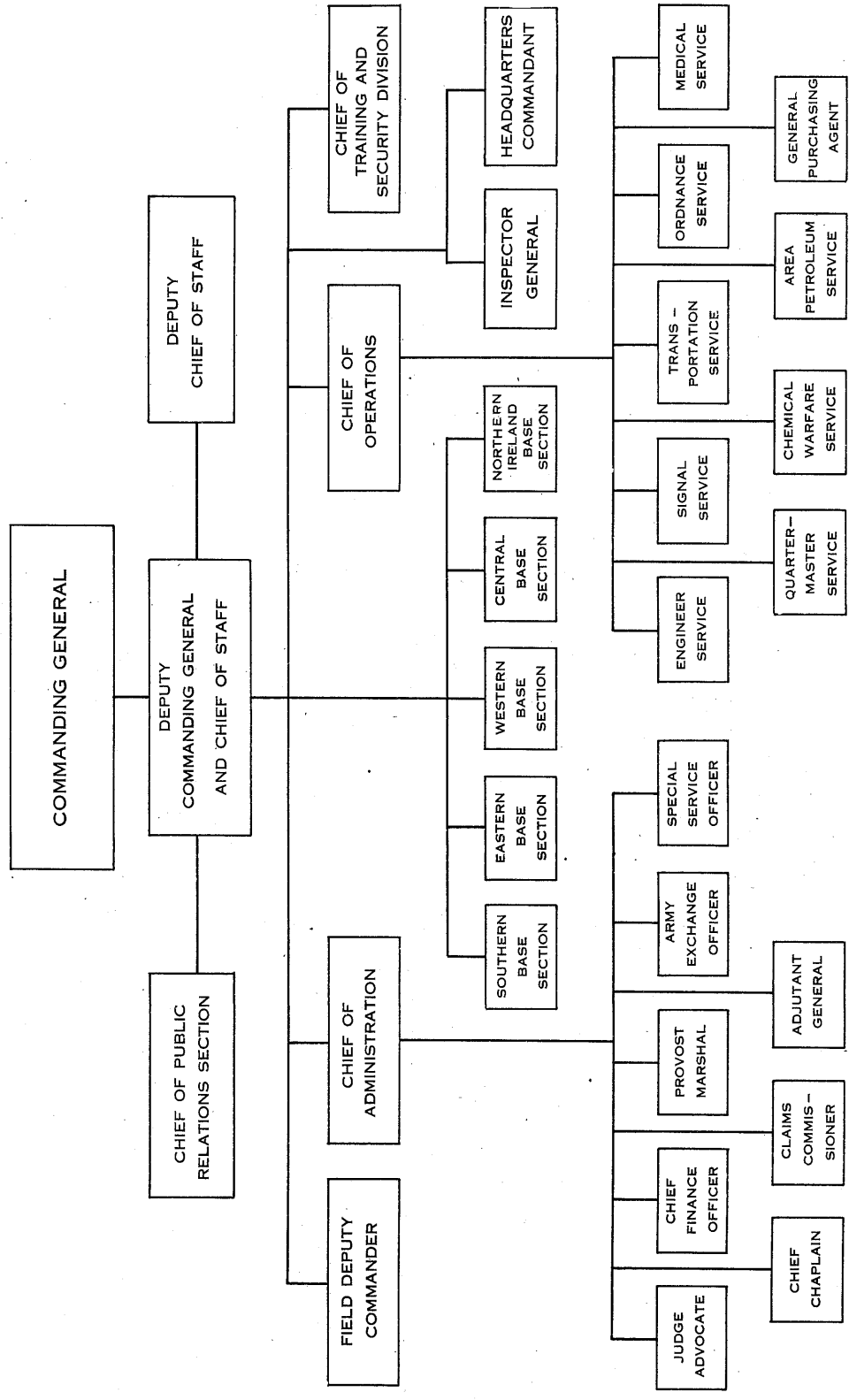
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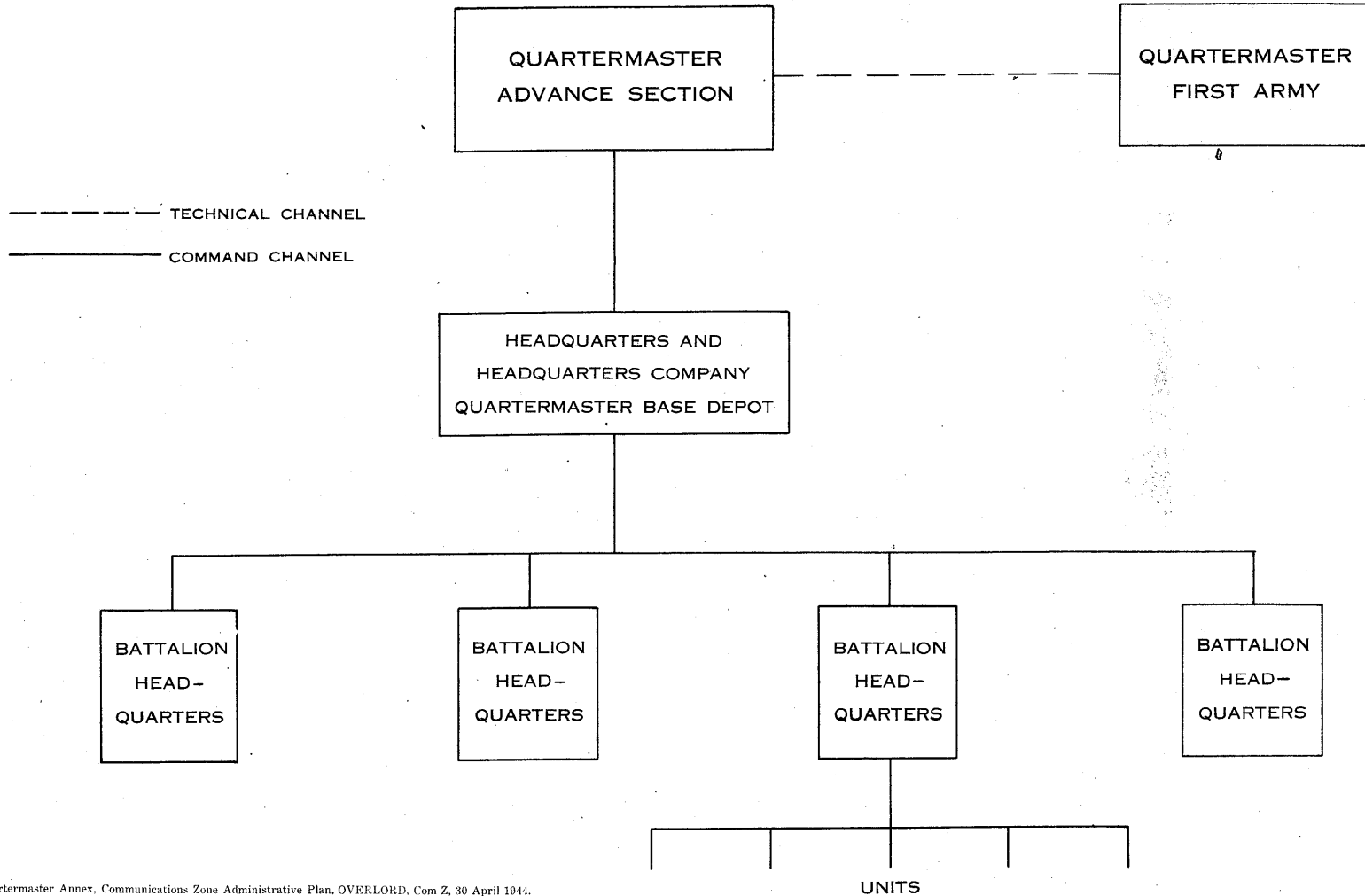
APPENDIX I
 ORGANIZATION OF THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY, ETOUSA
 23 AUGUST 1943*



* General Orders 82, SOS, ETOUSA, 23 August 1943.

APPENDIX II-A

QUARTERMASTER COMMAND AND
TECHNICAL CHANNELS, D-PLUS-20-DAY *

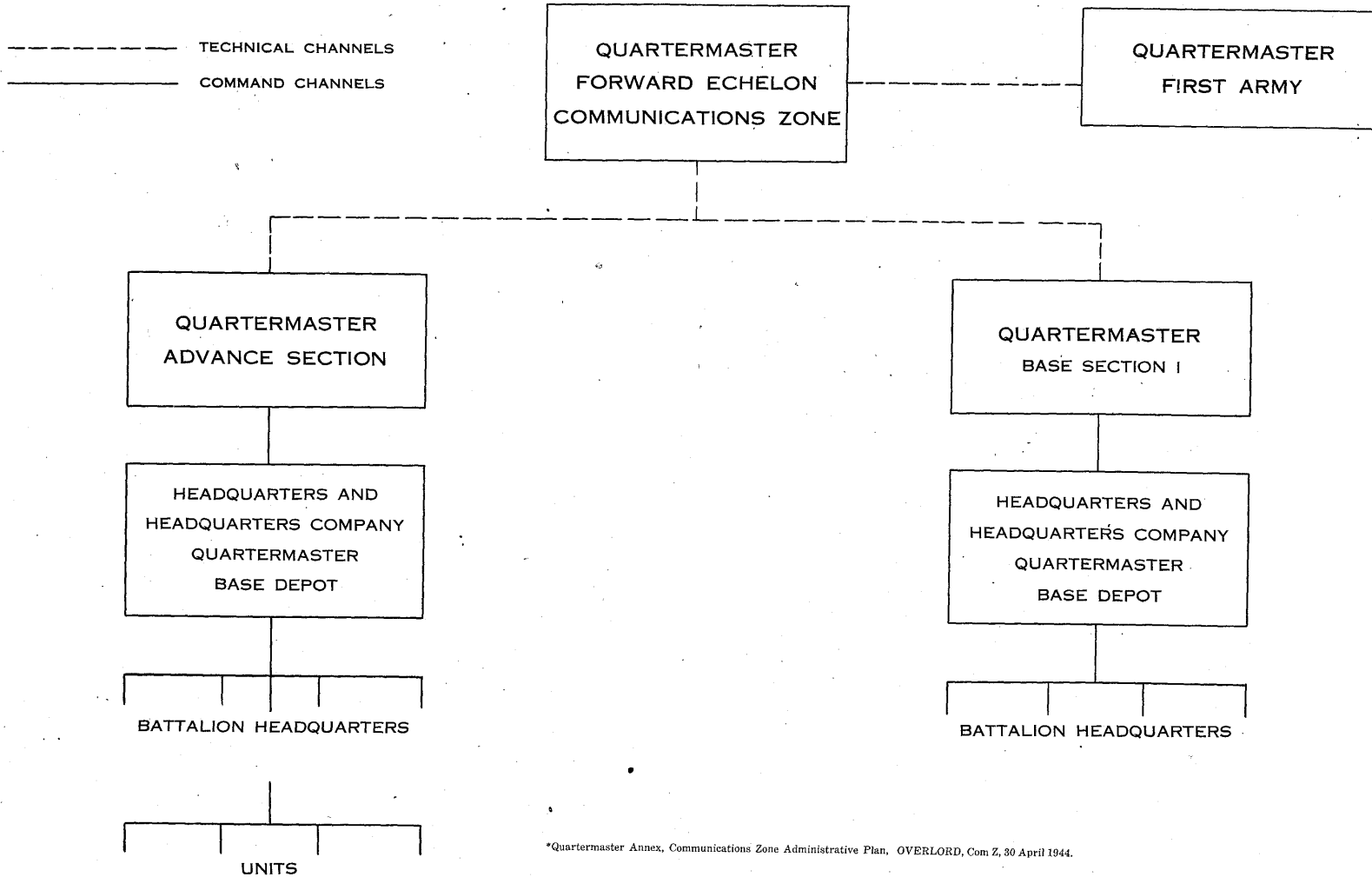


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APPENDIX II-B

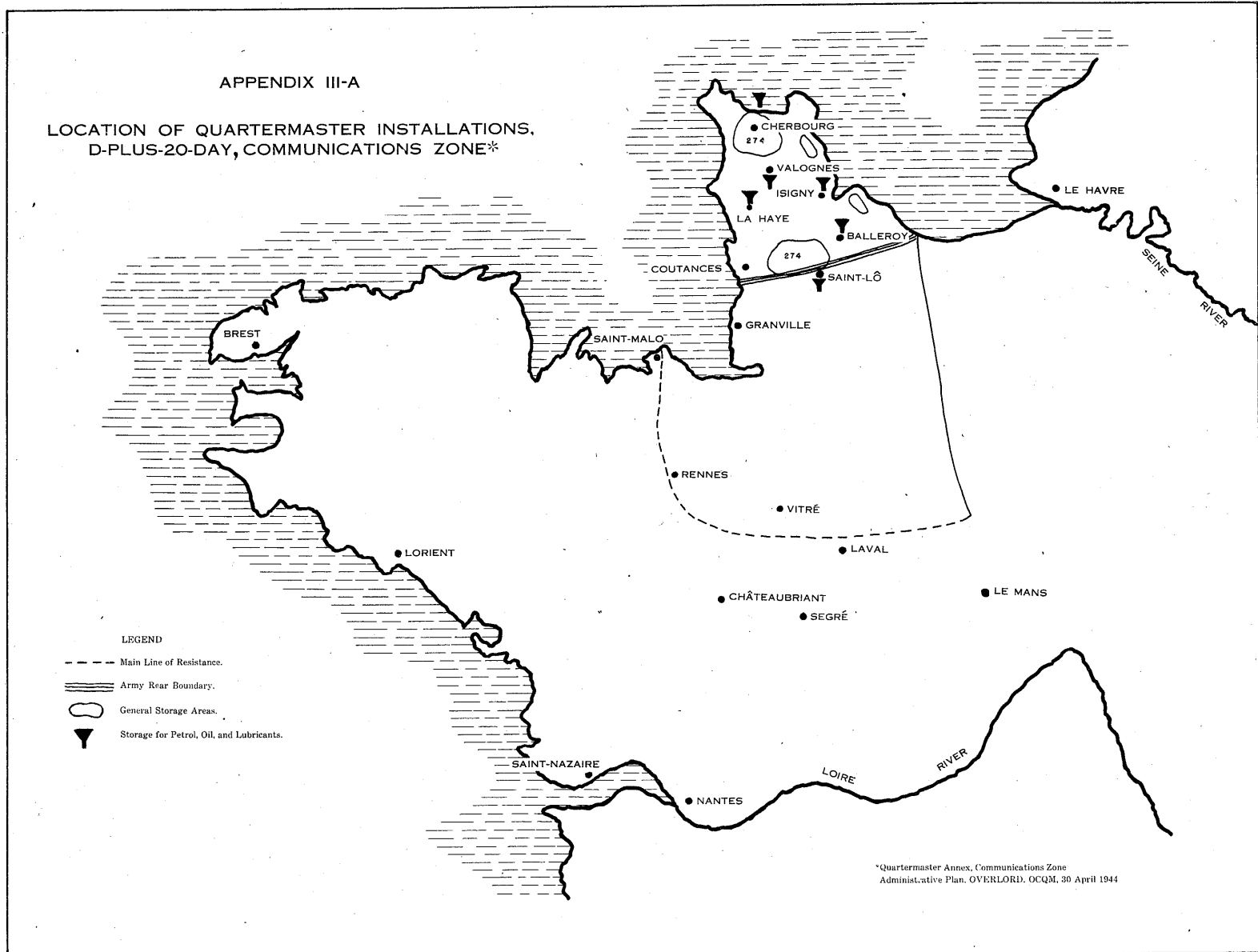
QUARTERMASTER COMMAND AND
TECHNICAL CHANNELS, D-PLUS-41-DAY*



*Quartermaster Annex, Communications Zone Administrative Plan, OVERLORD, Com Z, 30 April 1944.

APPENDIX III-A

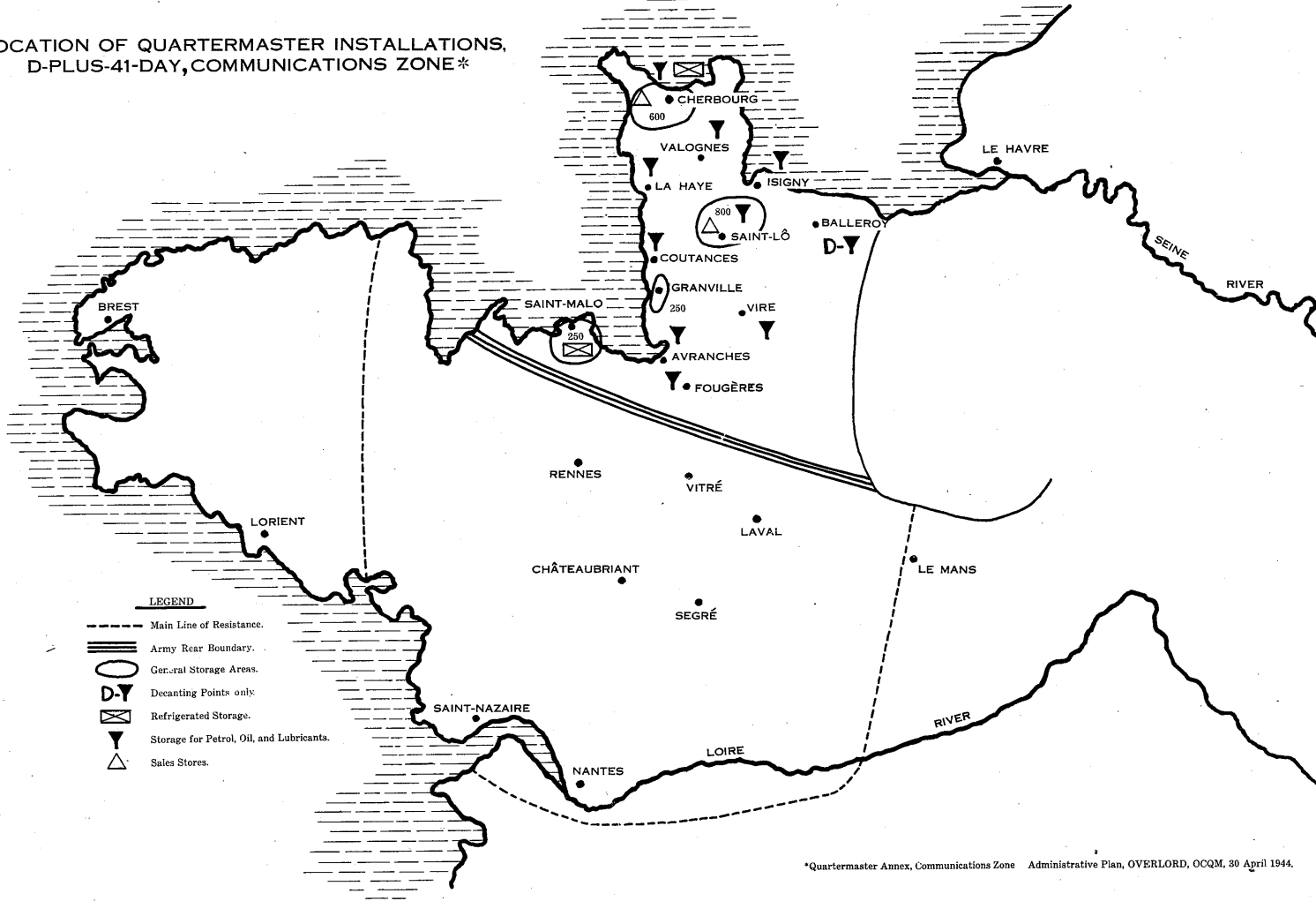
LOCATION OF QUARTERMASTER INSTALLATIONS,
D-PLUS-20-DAY, COMMUNICATIONS ZONE*



*Quartermaster Annex, Communications Zone
Administrative Plan, OVERLORD, OCQM, 30 April 1944

APPENDIX III-B

LOCATION OF QUARTERMASTER INSTALLATIONS,
D-PLUS-41-DAY, COMMUNICATIONS ZONE*



LEGEND

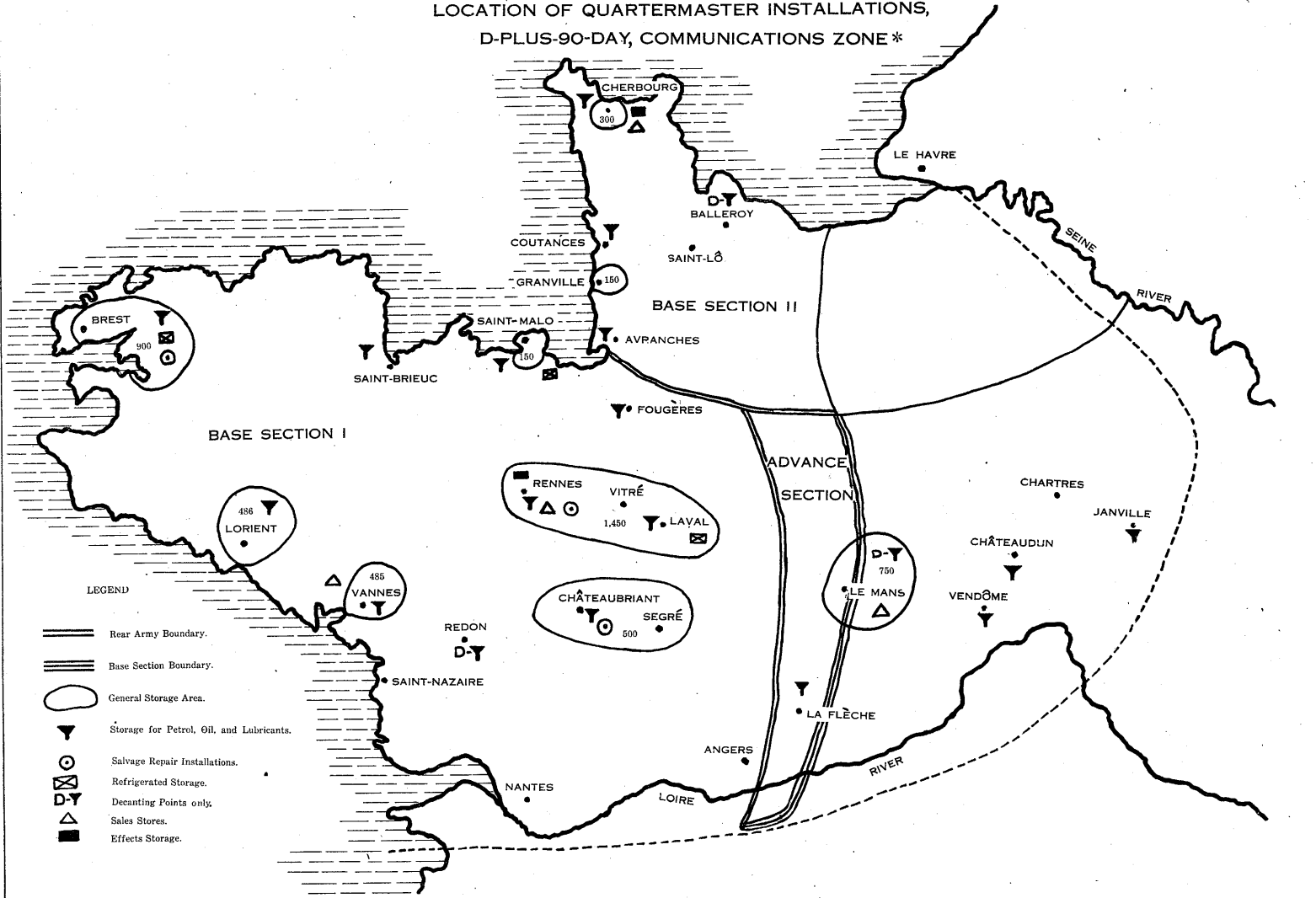
- Main Line of Resistance.
- ==== Army Rear Boundary.
- General Storage Areas.
- D-Y Decanting Points only.
- ⊠ Refrigerated Storage.
- ▼ Storage for Petrol, Oil, and Lubricants.
- △ Sales Stores.

*Quartermaster Annex, Communications Zone Administrative Plan, OVERLORD, OCQM, 30 April 1944.

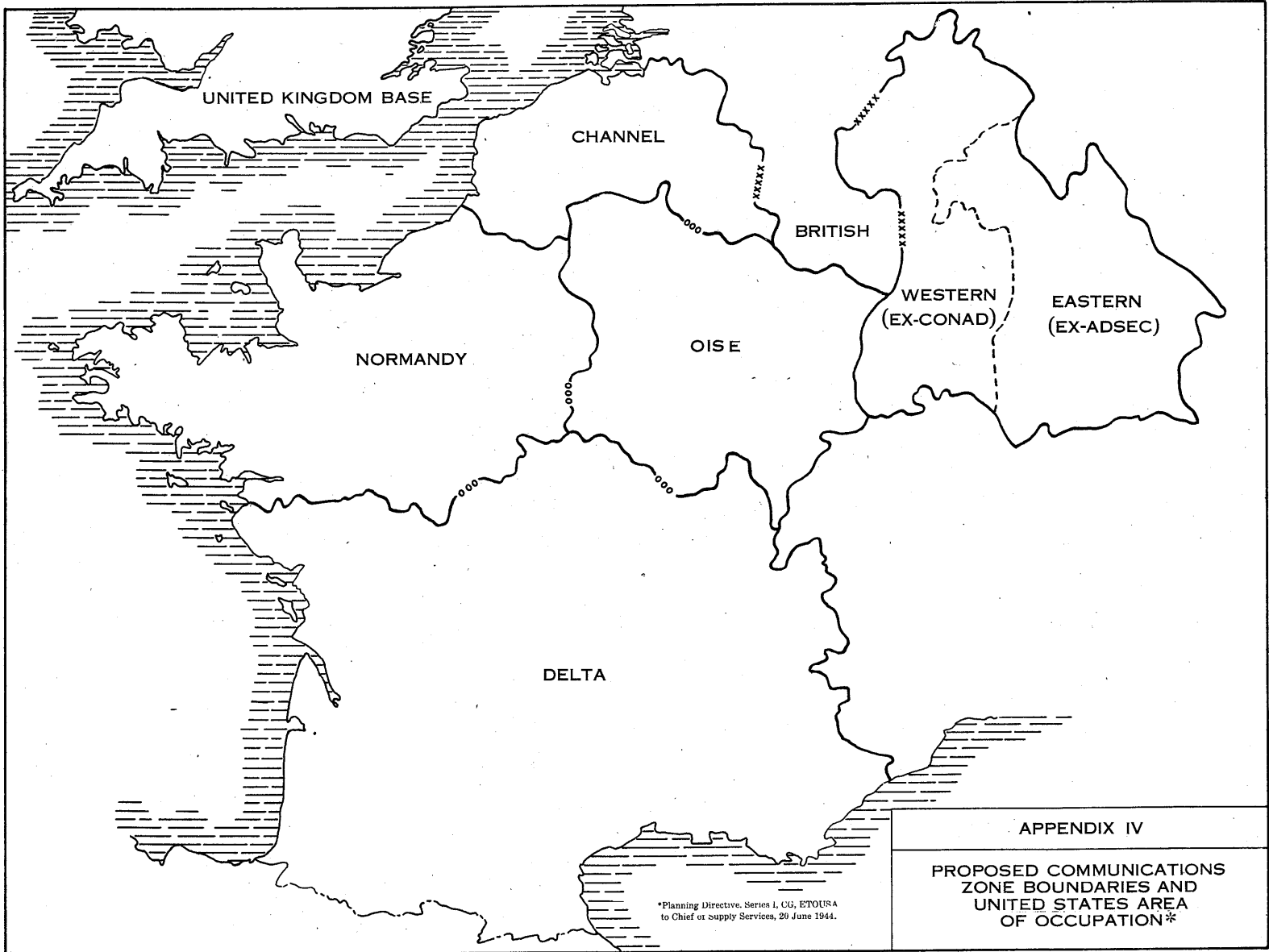
APPENDIX III-C

LOCATION OF QUARTERMASTER INSTALLATIONS,
D-PLUS-90-DAY, COMMUNICATIONS ZONE *

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*Quartermaster Annex, Communications Zone Administrative Plan, OVERLORD, OCQM, 30 April 1944.

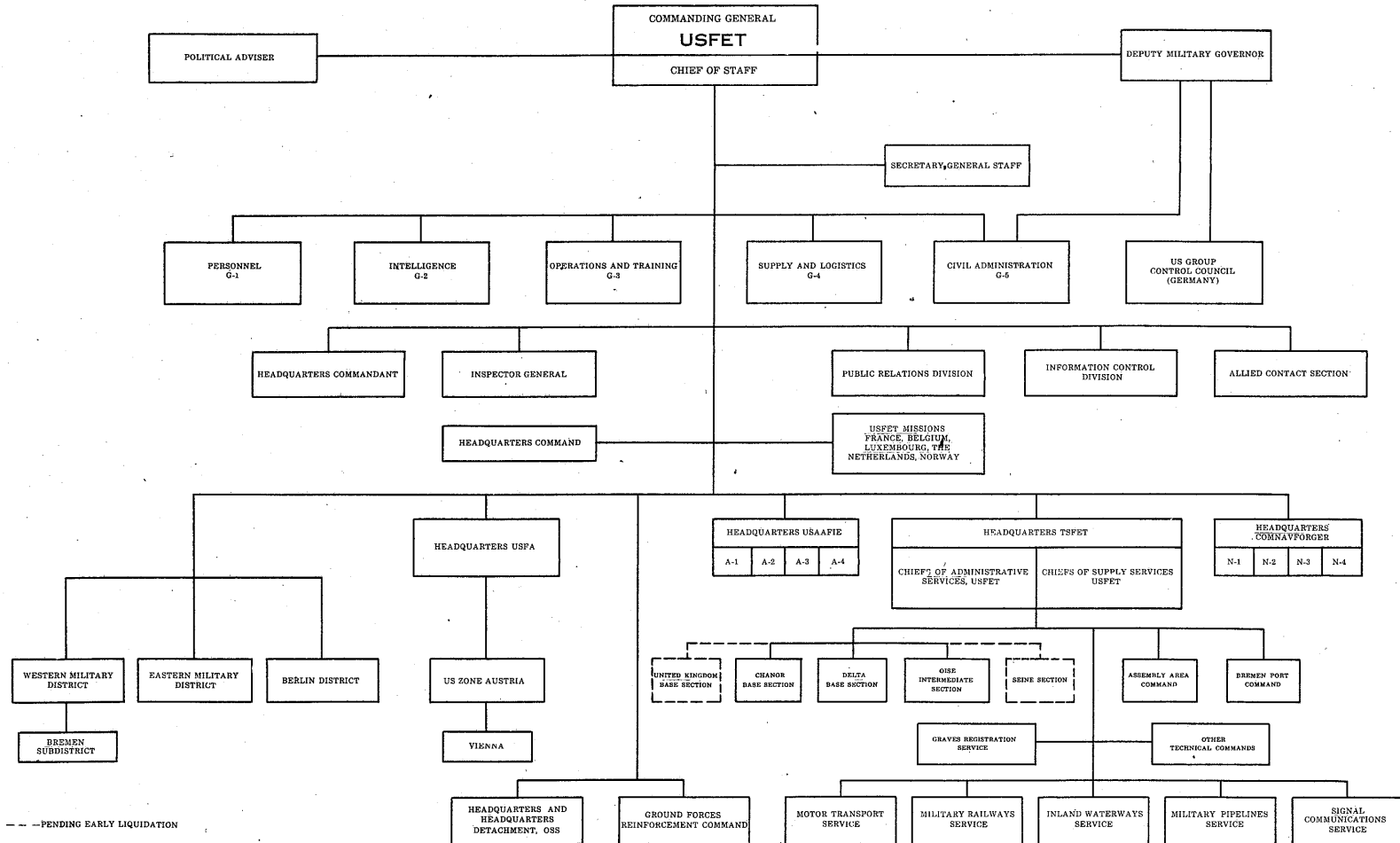


*Planning Directive, Series I, CG, ETOUSA to Chief of Supply Services, 20 June 1944.

APPENDIX IV
PROPOSED COMMUNICATIONS
ZONE BOUNDARIES AND
UNITED STATES AREA
OF OCCUPATION*

**APPENDIX V
UNITED STATES THEATER ORGANIZATION ***

1 AUGUST 1945



-- -- PENDING EARLY LIQUIDATION

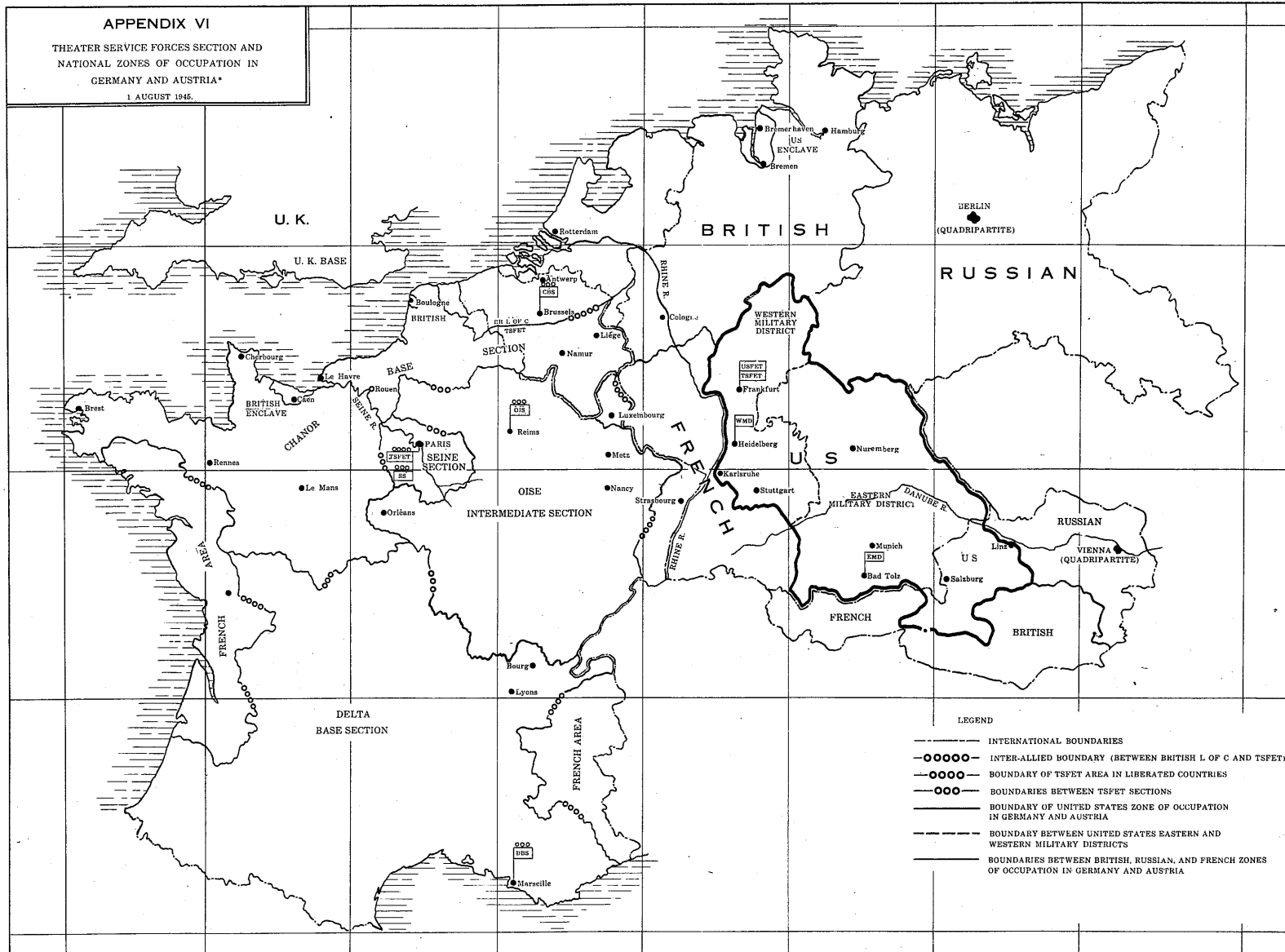
*Planning Directive, Series L, No. 1 (tentative), TSFET, 1 August 1945.

APPENDIX VI

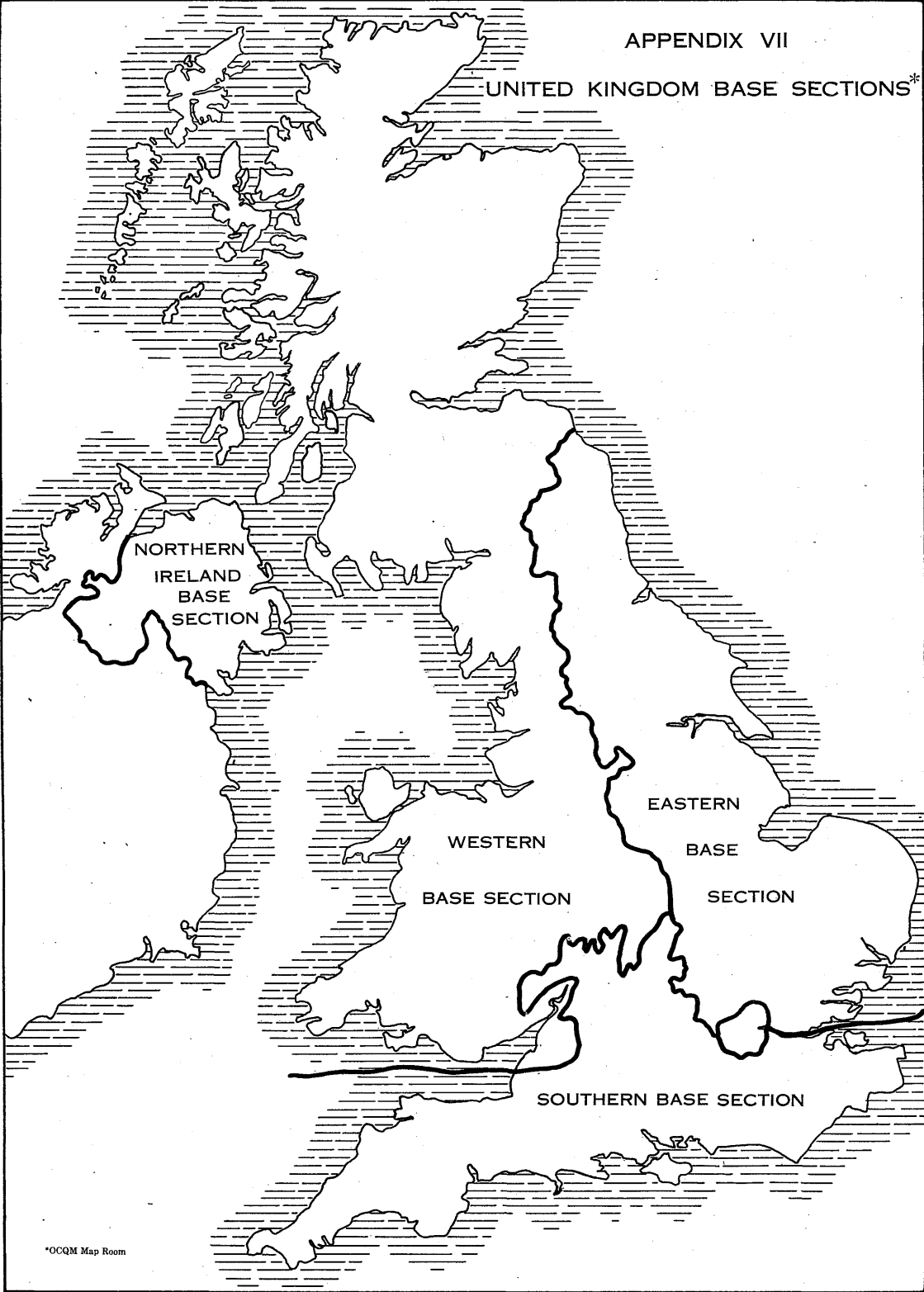
THEATER SERVICE FORCES SECTION AND NATIONAL ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA*

1 AUGUST 1945.

100

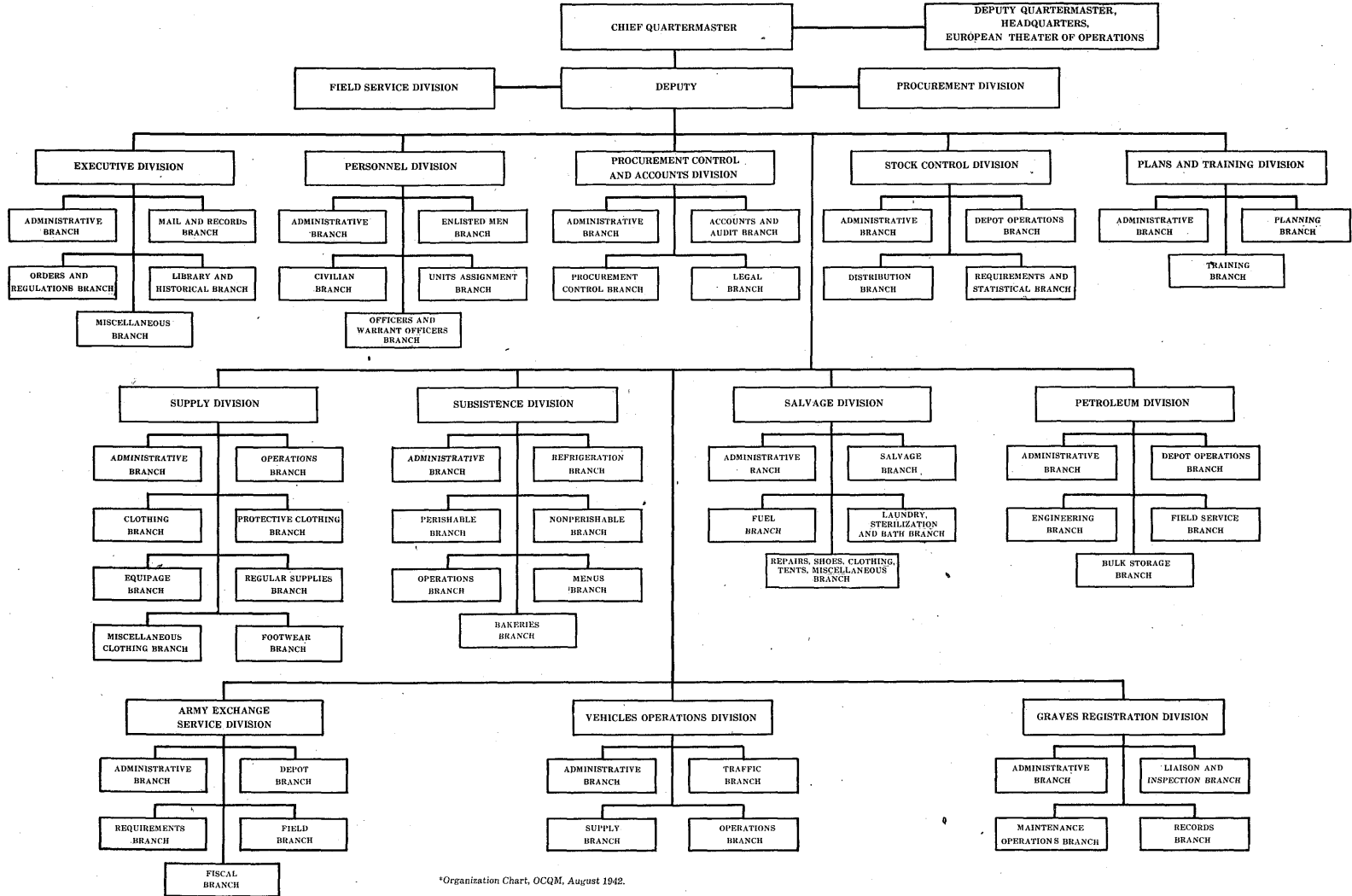


*Planning Directive, Series L, No. 1 (tentative), TSFET 1 August 1945.



APPENDIX VIII

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, SERVICES OF SUPPLY, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS*
AUGUST 1942

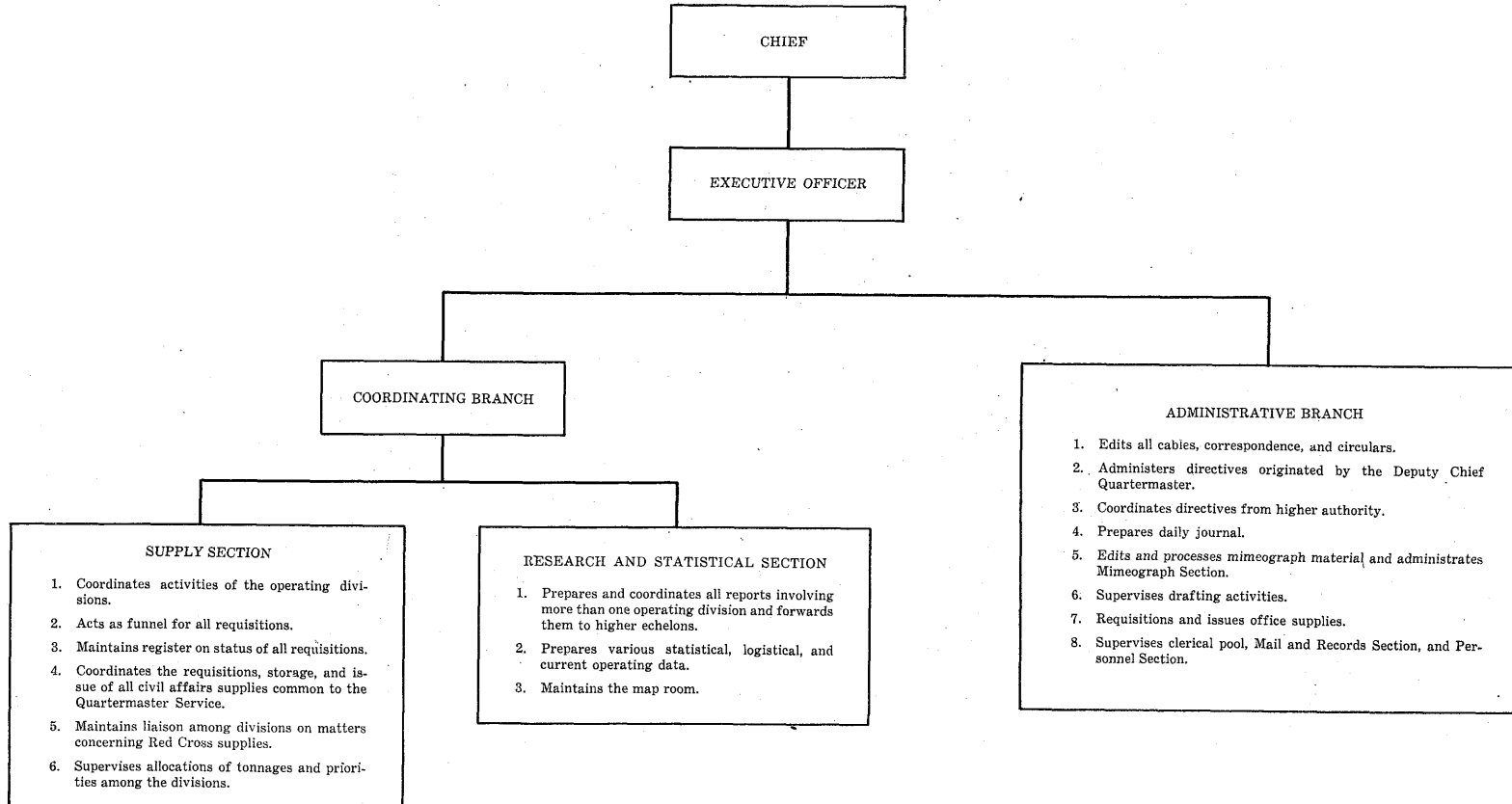


*Organization Chart, OCQM, August 1942.

APPENDIX IX-A
ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
CHELTENHAM HEADQUARTERS*

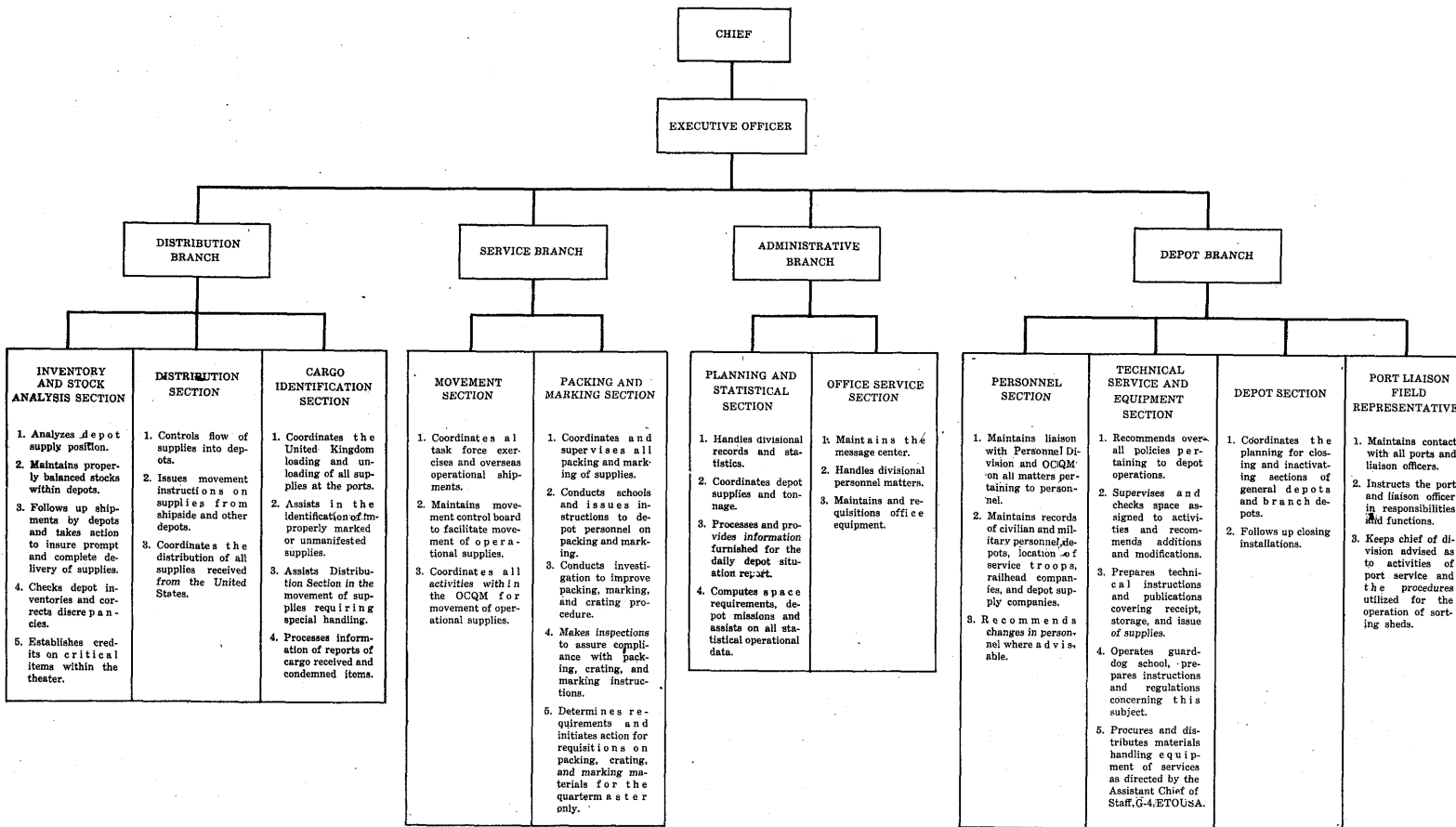
3 June 1944

EXECUTIVE DIVISION



CHELTENHAM HEADQUARTERS

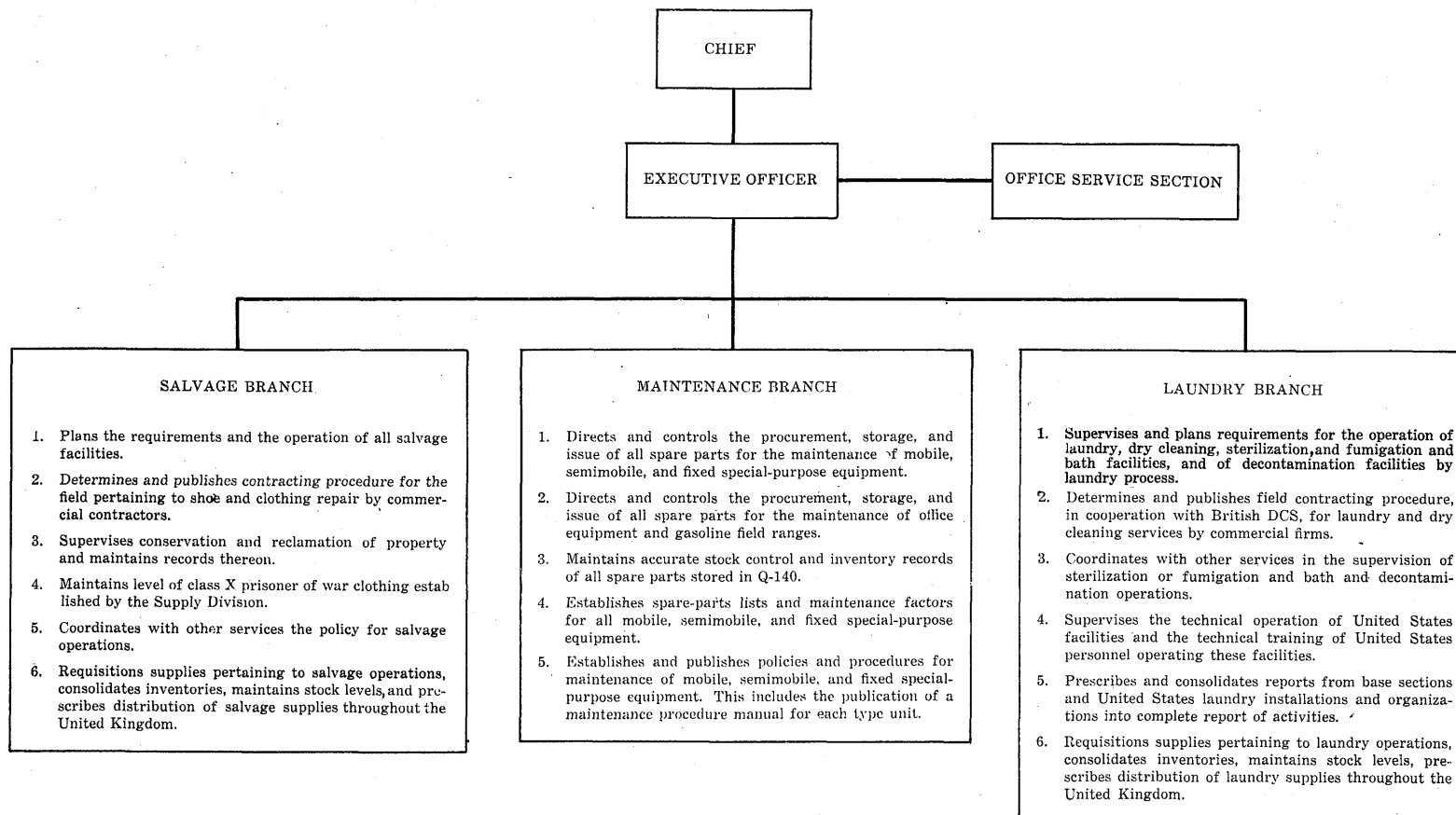
STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION



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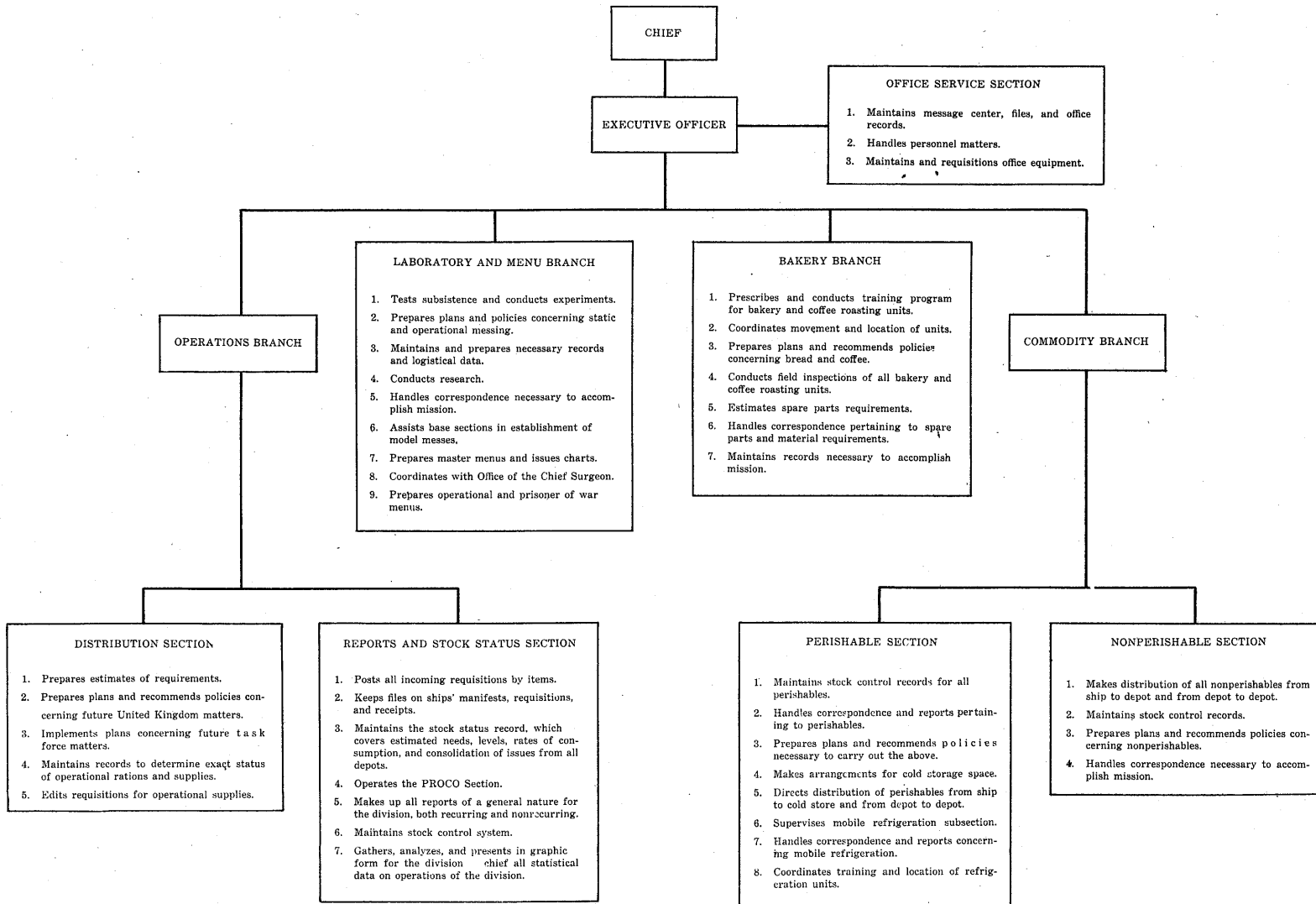
.CHELTENHAM HEADQUARTERS

INSTALLATIONS DIVISION



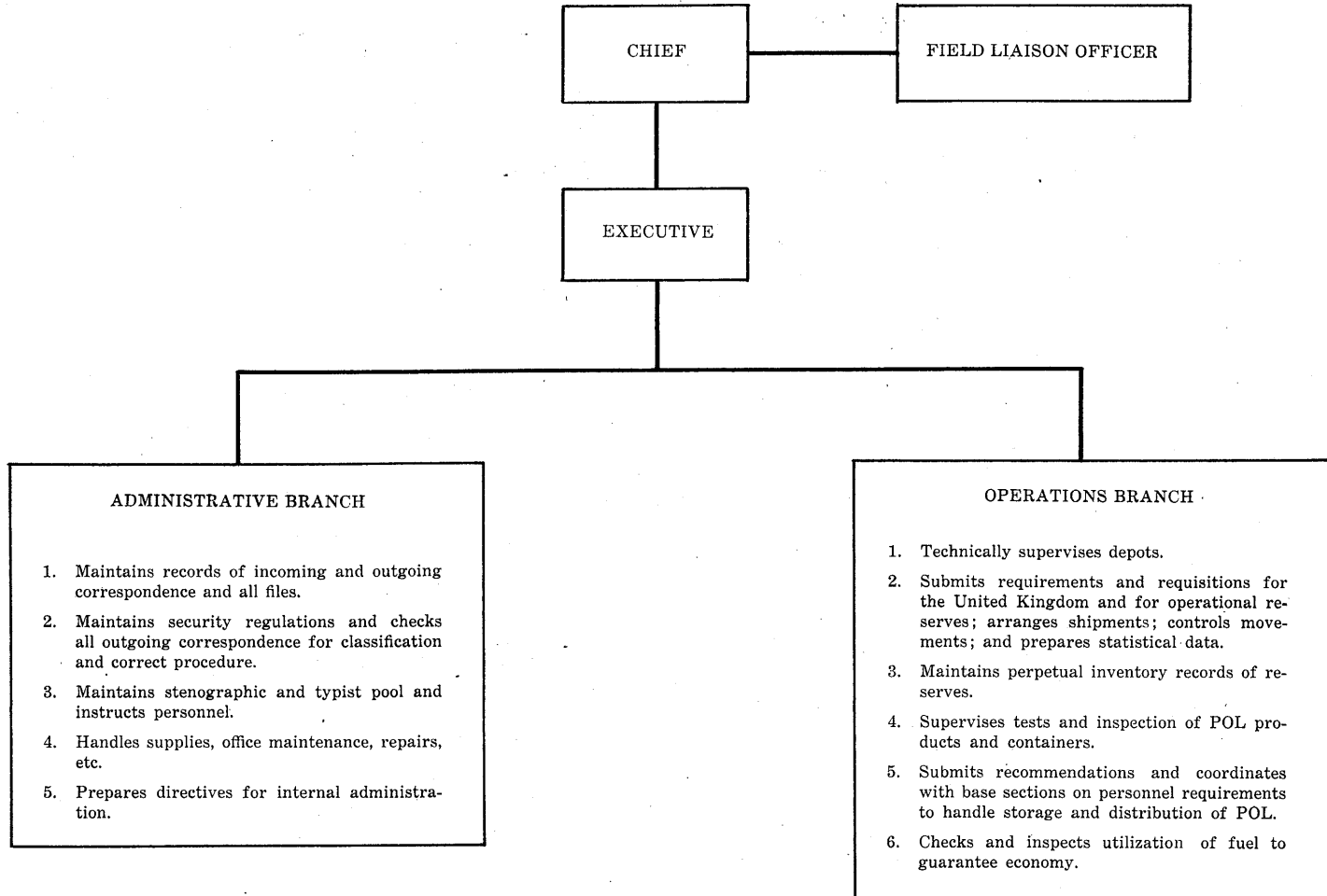
CHELTENHAM HEADQUARTERS

SUBSISTENCE DIVISION



CHELTENHAM HEADQUARTERS

PETROLEUM AND FUEL DIVISION



CHELTENHAM HEADQUARTERS

SUPPLY DIVISION

CHIEF

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

OFFICE SERVICE SECTION

1. Maintains message center, files, and office records.
2. Handles personnel matters.
3. Maintains and requisitions office equipment.

OPERATIONS BRANCH

DISTRIBUTION SECTION

1. Receives, records, edits, and approves original initial issue requisitions.
2. Processes requisitions for operational purposes.
3. Supervises the issue of inventory stock and controls the interdepot distribution of amphibious-packed class II and class IV supplies.
4. Maintains inventories of class II and class IV supplies.
 - a. Posts inventories reported as of 8th and 23rd of the month.
 - b. Issues distribution directives.
5. Distributes class II and class IV supplies to various depots from shipside.

REPORTS AND STOCK STATUS SECTION

1. Posts all incoming requisitions by items.
2. Keeps files on ships' manifests, requisitions, and receipts.
3. Maintains the stock status record, which covers estimated needs, levels, rates of consumption, and consolidation of issues from all depots.
4. Operates the PROCO Section.
5. Makes up all reports of a general nature for the division, both recurring and nonrecurring.
6. Maintains stock control system.
7. Gathers, analyzes, and presents in graphic form for the division chief, all statistical data on the operations of the division.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE BRANCH

1. Determines the over-all requirements and requisitions on NYPE for clothing and equipage items.
2. Edits requisitions and extracts for clothing and equipage items.
3. Prepares distribution directives on local procurement.
4. Plans priority of issue for new items.
5. Recommends changes to tariff scales on clothing items.

SALES STORE BRANCH

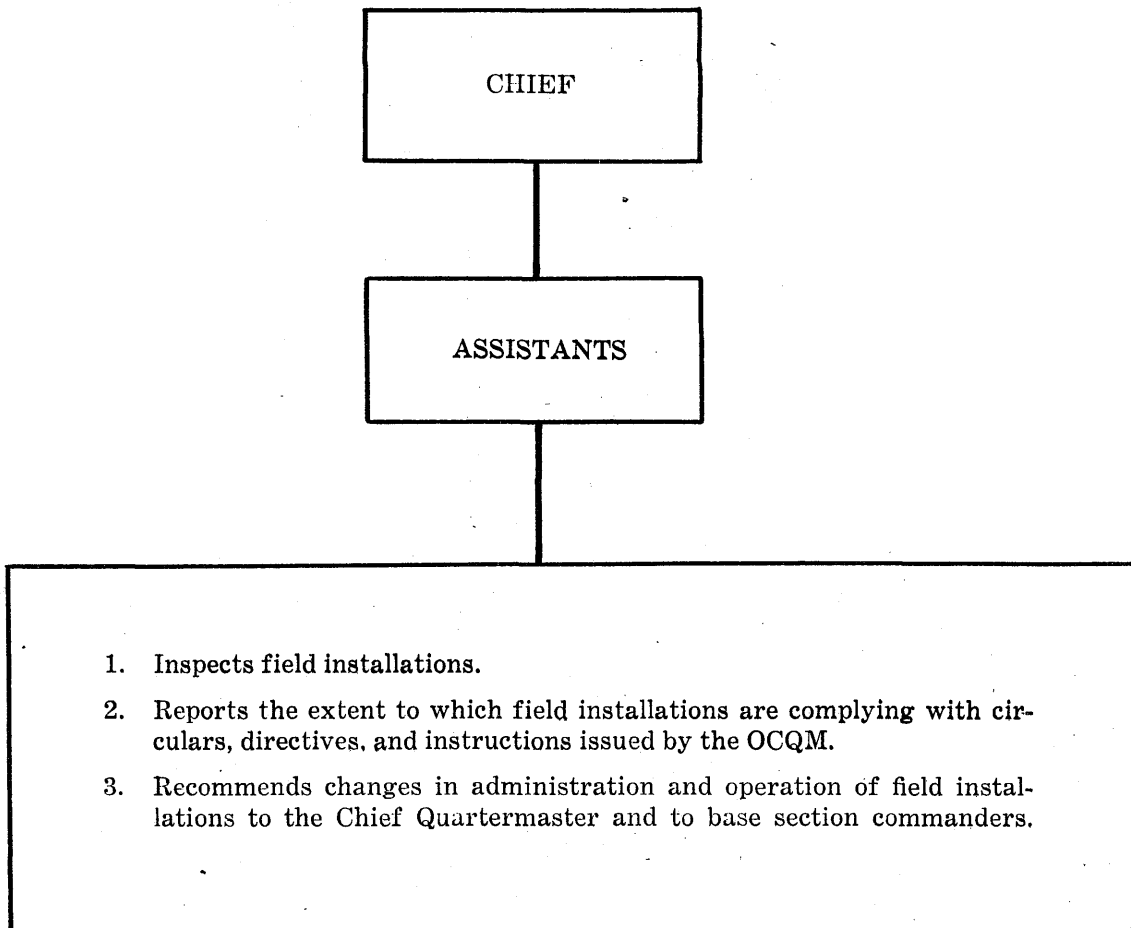
1. Determines the theater requirements of clothing and post exchange items for officers, nurses, WAC officers, and Red Cross personnel.
2. Makes requisitions for local procurement of clothing and post exchange items.
3. Controls and prices all Army Exchange Service resale items and sales store resale items. Issues price lists monthly.

REGULAR SUPPLIES BRANCH

1. Edits and approves all requisitions, computes the United Kingdom and the United States requisitions; coordinates the requisitions of other services; and prepares directives pertaining to the supply of the following items:
 - a. Cleaning and preserving materials.
 - b. Packing and crating materials.
 - c. Office supplies, equipment, and furniture.
 - d. General supplies, mess equipment, field ranges, and miscellaneous related items.
 - e. Expendable office supplies.
 - f. Kitchen and mess equipment and items for posts, camps, and stations.
 - g. Blank forms.

CHILTENHAM HEADQUARTERS

FIELD SERVICE DIVISION



*Organization Charts, OCQM, 3 June 1944

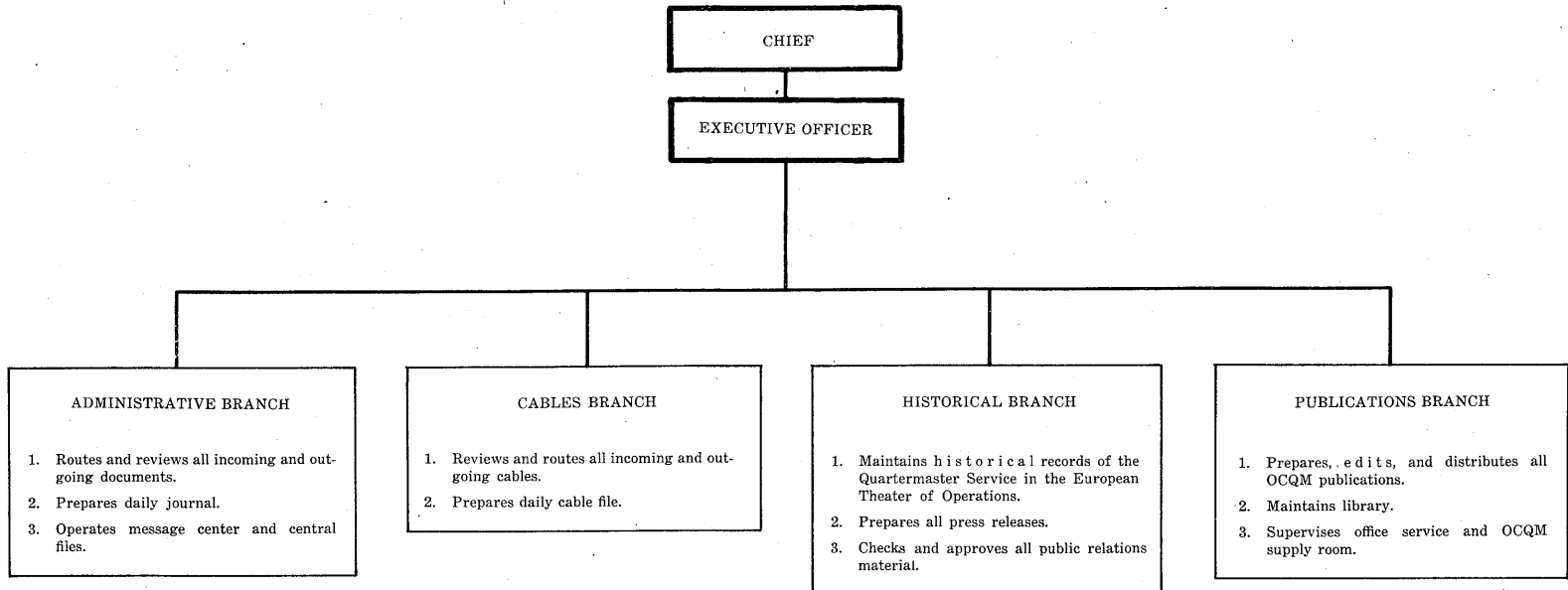
APPENDIX IX-B

ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

LONDON HEADQUARTERS *

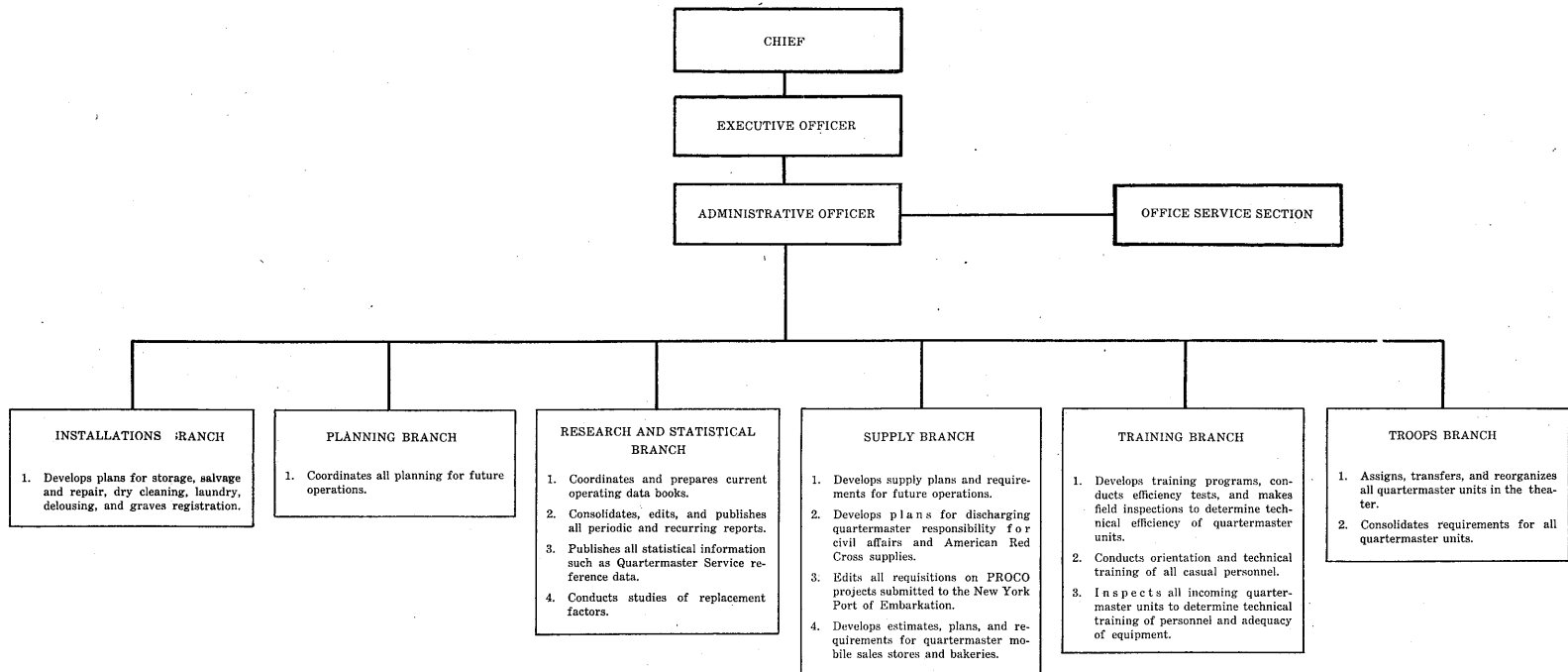
3 June 1944

EXECUTIVE DIVISION



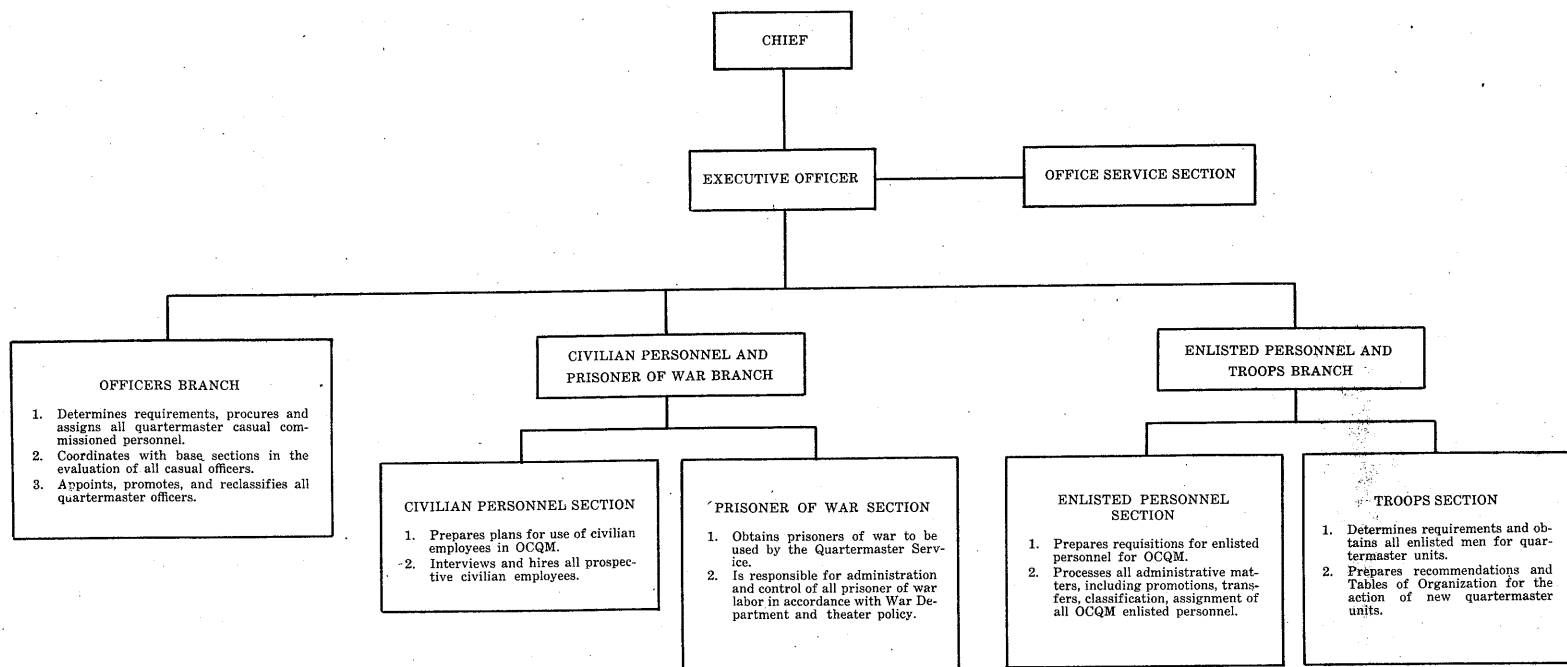
LONDON HEADQUARTERS

PLANS AND TRAINING DIVISION



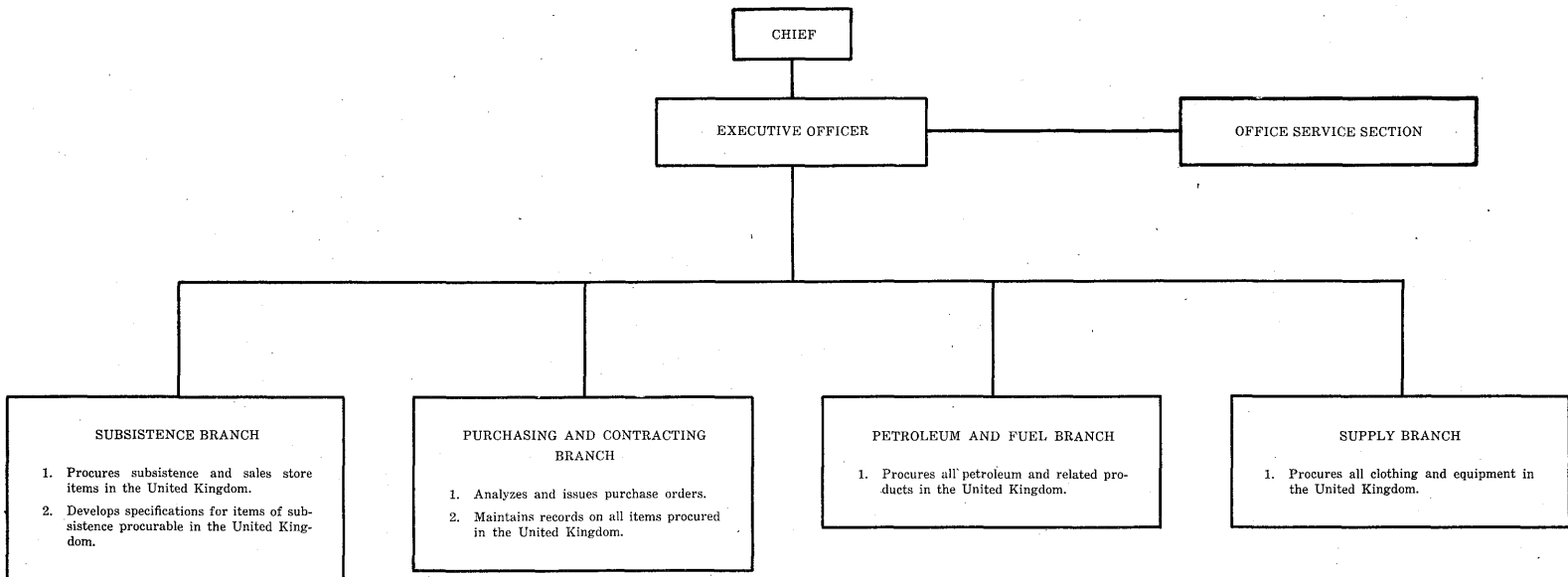
LONDON HEADQUARTERS

PERSONNEL DIVISION



LONDON HEADQUARTERS

PROCUREMENT DIVISION



LONDON HEADQUARTERS

PETROLEUM AND FUEL DIVISION

CHIEF

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PLANNING BRANCH

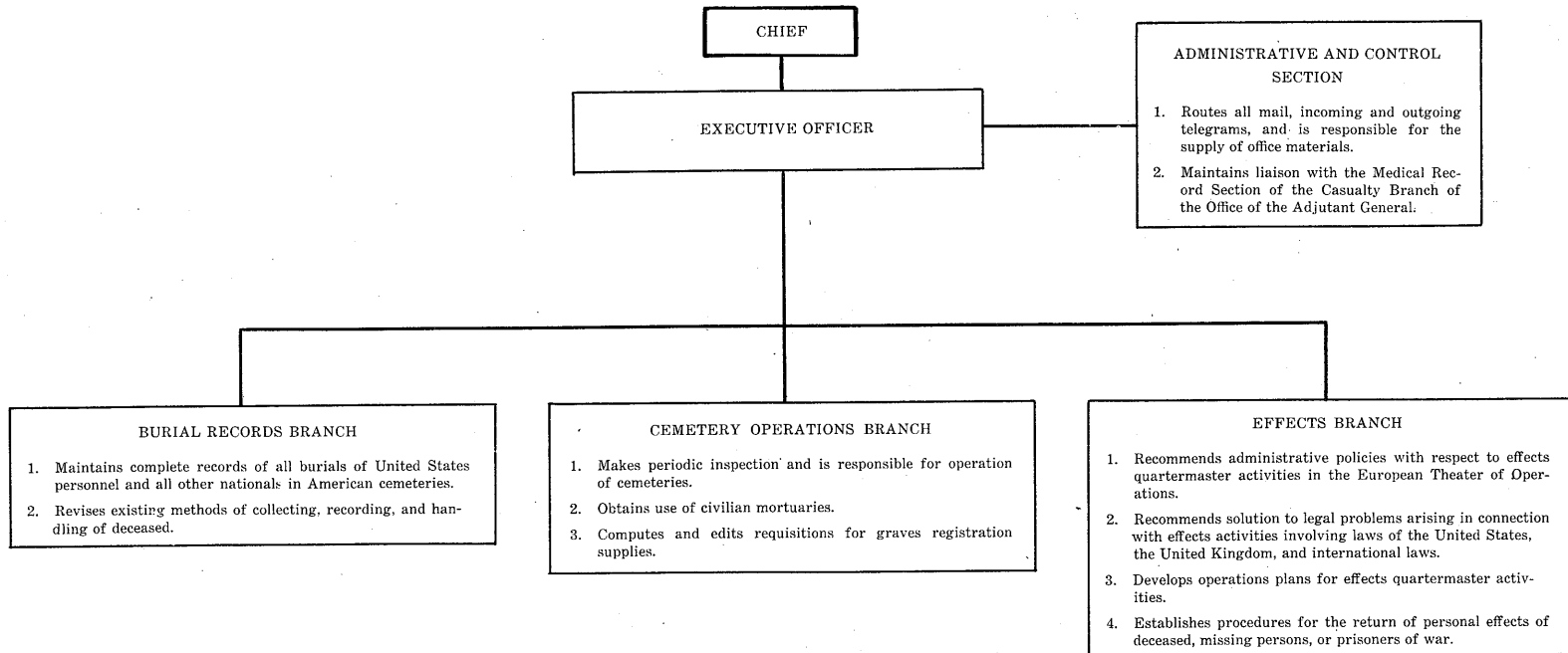
1. Plans requirements and supply of petrol, oil, and lubricants for Continental operations.
2. Inspects and supervises all petrol, oil, and lubricants activities.

OPERATIONS BRANCH

1. Controls movement of all petrol, oil, and lubricants supplies.
2. Maintains perpetual inventories.
3. Supervises tests and inspections of all petrol, oil, and lubricants products and containers.
4. Checks and inspects use of solid fuel.

LONDON HEADQUARTERS

GRAVES REGISTRATION AND EFFECTS DIVISION



LONDON HEADQUARTERS

ACCOUNTS DIVISION

CHIEF

RECIPROCAL AID BRANCH

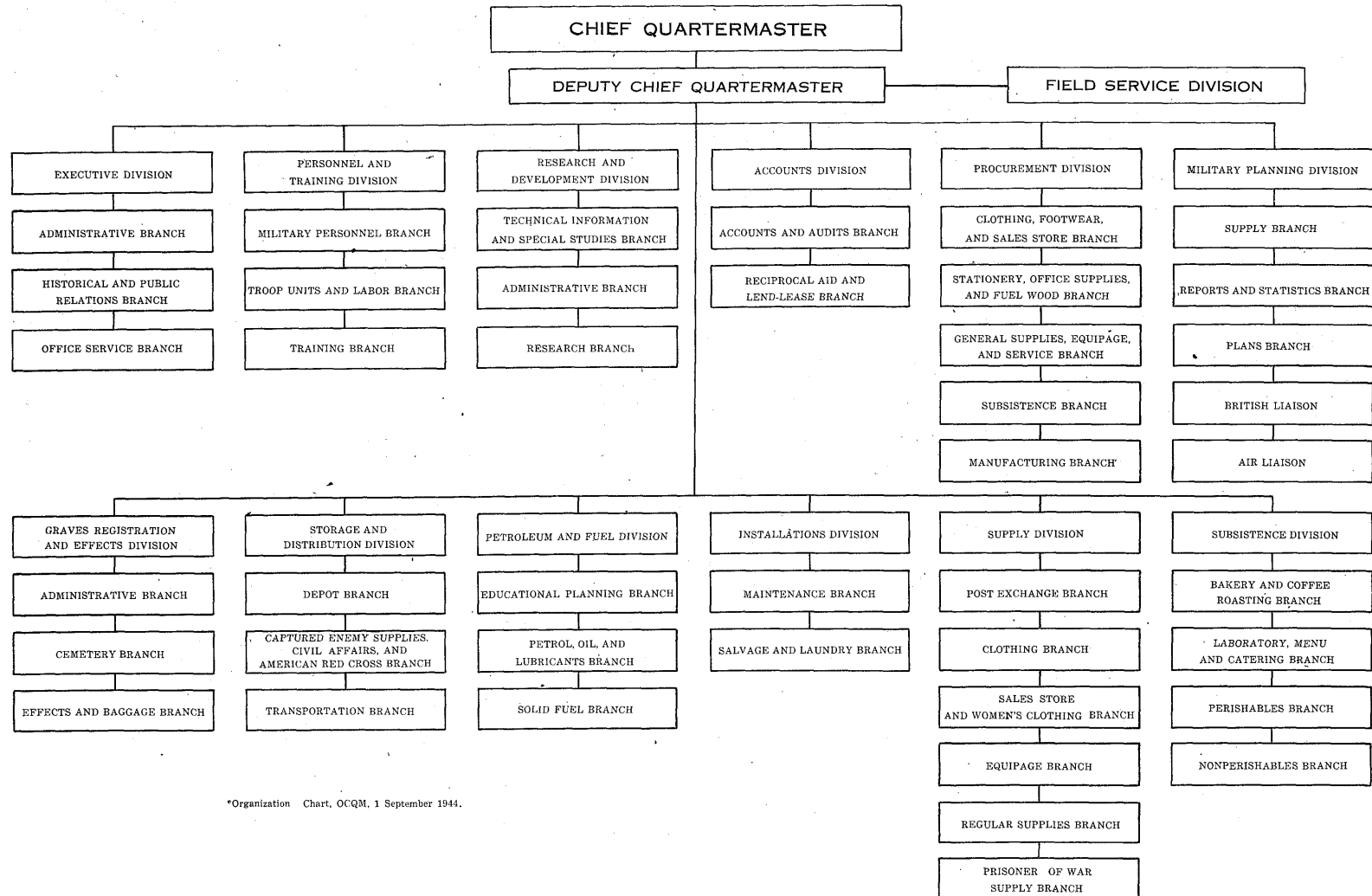
1. Coordinates procedures affecting lend-lease transactions.
2. Compiles reciprocal aid reports.
3. Determines actual reciprocal aid receipts.

AUDIT BRANCH

1. Serves as liaison with the central printing office of the General Purchasing Agent.
2. Audits accounts of quartermaster installations in the United Kingdom.
3. Recommends procedures for property and sales accounting in quartermaster installations.
4. Reviews and records reports of survey from all depots; determines whether necessary reports of survey appear as adjustment vouchers in depot records.
5. Assists base section auditor in final property audit, including the preparation of adjustment vouchers and tallies incident to the closing of the stock record account; sees that approved plan for closing and disposing of depot records is followed and that the final certificate of audit is executed.

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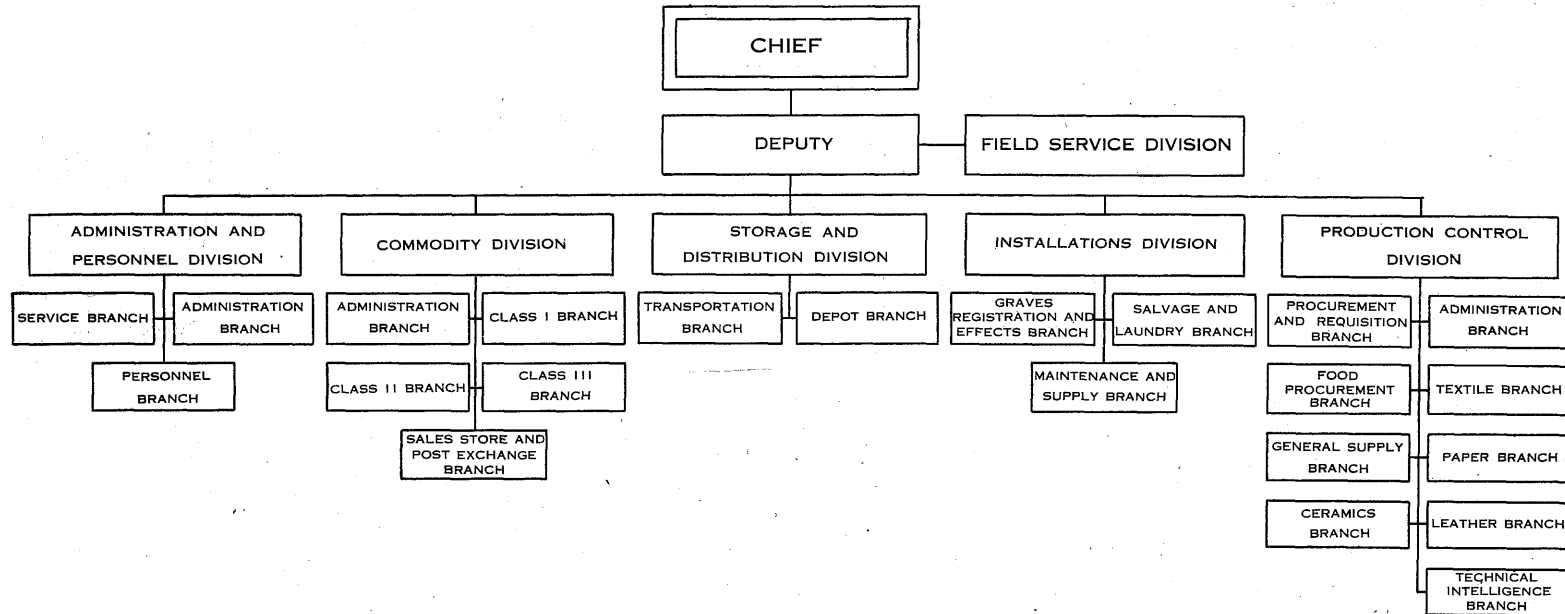
APPENDIX X
 ORGANIZATION CHART*
 OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
 1 SEPTEMBER 1944



*Organization Chart, OCQM, 1 September 1944.

APPENDIX XI
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER, OCCUPATIONAL FORCES *

28 JUNE 1945



ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL DIVISION

1. Provides all services required by more than one division, such as office supplies, transport of individuals, central files, correspondence control, and utilities.
2. Determines requirements in Germany for military and other personnel; recommends and processes their allocation, transfer, and promotion.
3. Supervises technical training activities to maintain technical efficiency of quartermaster personnel.
4. Supervises and coordinates public relations and activities.
5. Prepares historical records.

COMMODITY DIVISION

1. Supervises, through technical and command channels, the distribution of quartermaster supplies in Germany.
2. Maintains records of receipts, issues, and stocks on hand in quartermaster depots in Germany; gives the Quartermaster, Communications Zone (through Storage and Distribution Division) general instructions for the shipment of supplies into these depots.
3. Advises Quartermaster, Communications Zone of special requirements as a basis for Communications Zone requisitioning on the United States.
4. Supervises, through technical and command channels, the operation of cold stores, quartermaster sales stores, bakery and coffee roasting units, and equipment in Germany.
5. Supervises, through technical and command channels, the cutting of fuel wood in Germany.
6. Supervises custody and disposal of enemy quartermaster-type war material.

STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

1. Supervises, through technical and command channels, the operation of quartermaster supply depots in Germany.
2. Coordinates with Commodity Division the bulk movement of supplies to and between quartermaster depots in Germany.
3. Supervises the procurement and allocation of materials handling equipment in Germany.
4. Supervises operation of depots storing German supplies to the extent directed by higher authority.

INSTALLATIONS DIVISION

1. Supervises, through command and technical channels, laundry, dry cleaning, bathing and de-lousing, burials and effects, baggage and repair activities, and maintenance of quartermaster equipment in Germany.
2. For supplies peculiar to Installations Division activities, maintains records of receipts, issues, and stocks on hand in quartermaster depots in Germany; gives the Quartermaster, Communications Zone, (through Storage and Distribution Division) general instructions for the shipment of bulk supplies into these depots. Advises Quartermaster, Communications Zone of special requirements as a basis for Communications Zone requisitions on the United States.

PRODUCTION CONTROL DIVISION

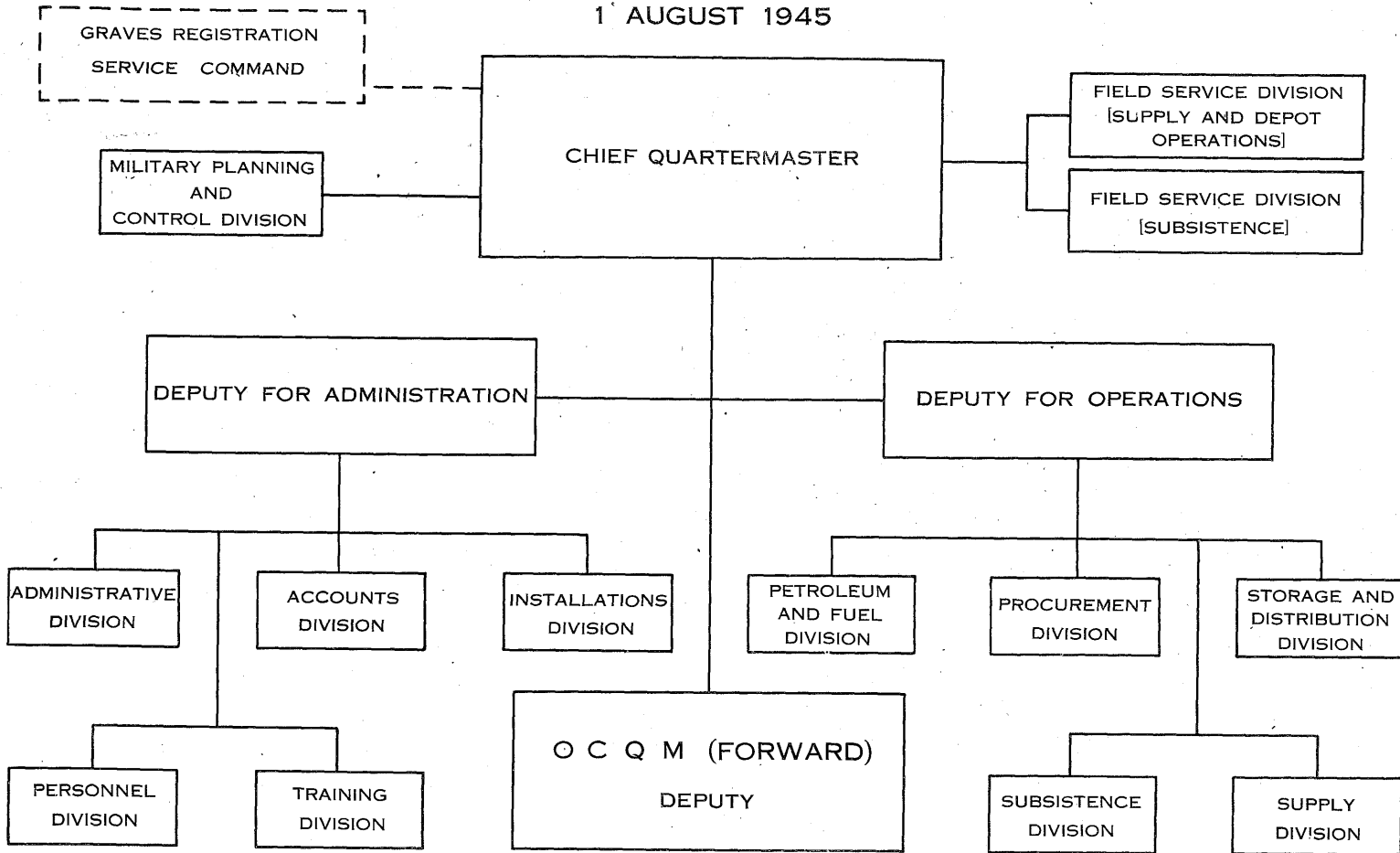
1. Initiates and supervises procurement of quartermaster supplies in Germany as required by United States forces and other personnel who are a United States supply responsibility.
2. Supervises and controls, through technical and command channels, the authorized operation of German production facilities assigned to quartermaster.
3. Conducts field investigations to develop technical intelligence on manufacturing processes and techniques.

FIELD SERVICE DIVISION

1. Assists the Quartermaster, Occupational Forces, in the inspection and supervision of quartermaster activities.
2. Conducts special investigation and prepares special reports as directed by the Quartermaster, Occupational Forces.

ORGANIZATION CHART
 OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER (REAR), THEATER SERVICE FORCES
 EUROPEAN THEATER *

1 AUGUST 1945

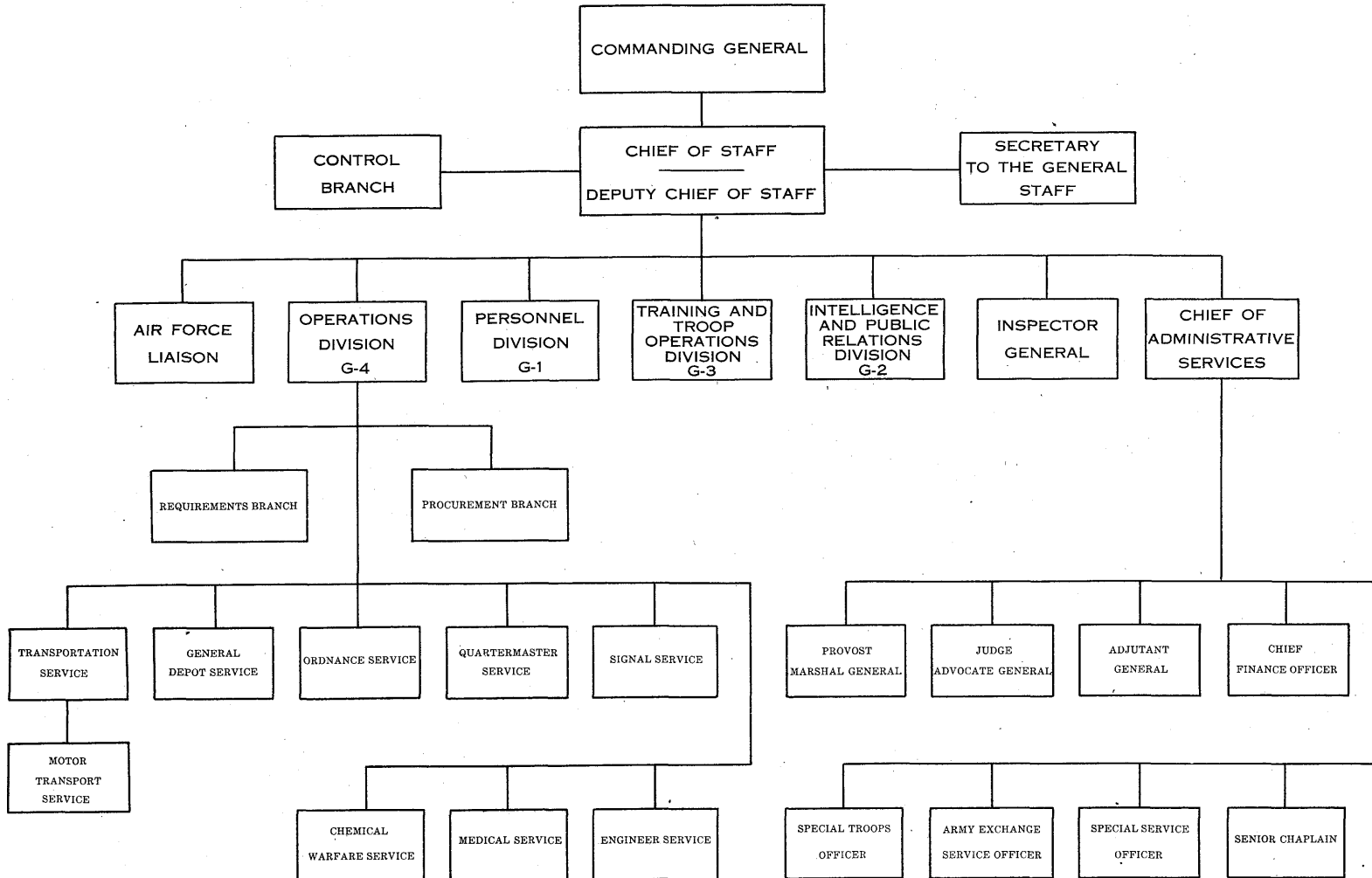


*Organization Chart, OCQM, 1 August 1945.

APPENDIX XIII

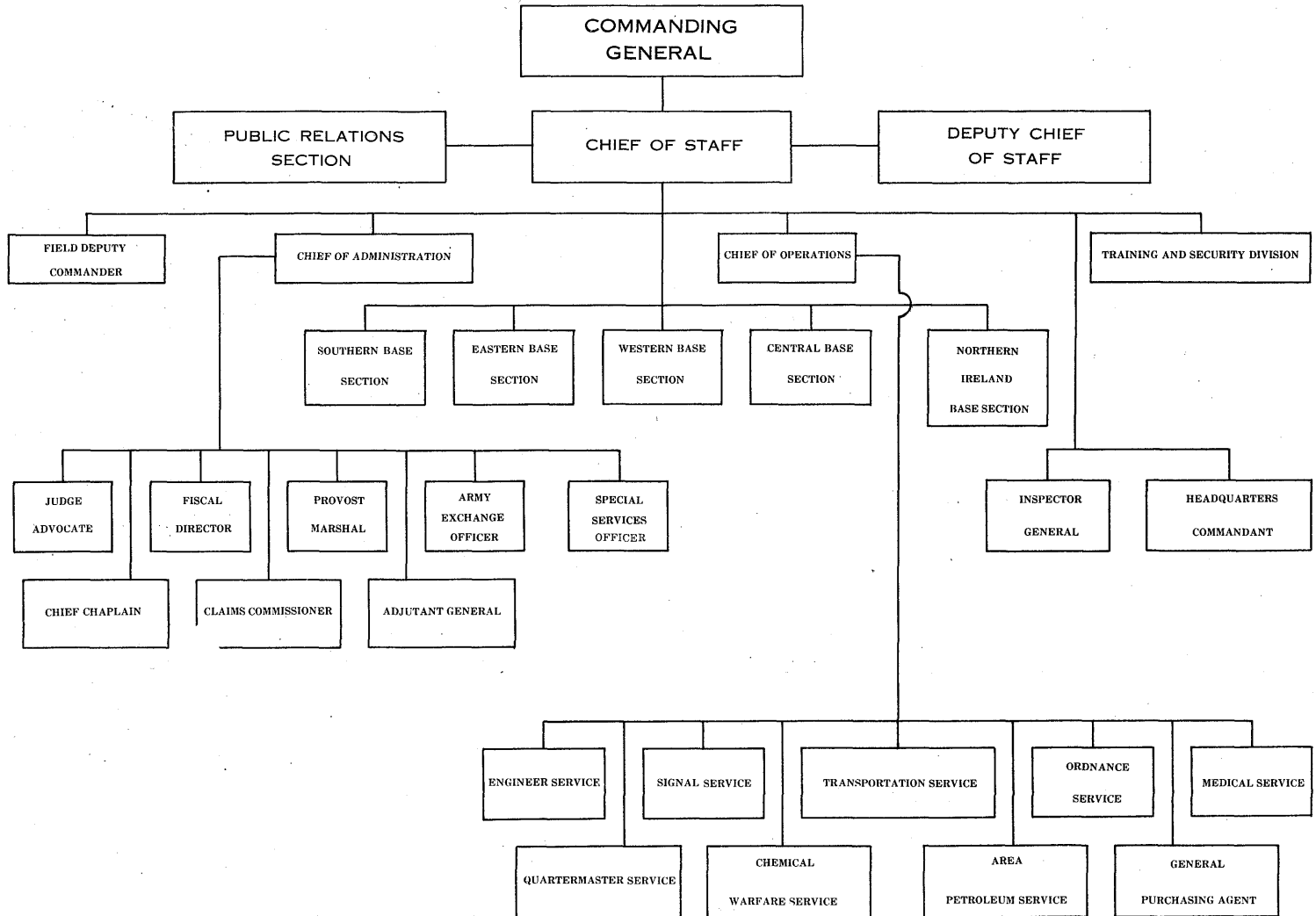
ORGANIZATION OF THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

23 JUNE 1942*



*Memorandum, CG, SOS, ETOUSA, to Chiefs of Staff Divisions, Supply Services, and Administrative Services, 23 June 1942.

APPENDIX XIV
 ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY, ETOUSA *
 8 OCTOBER 1943



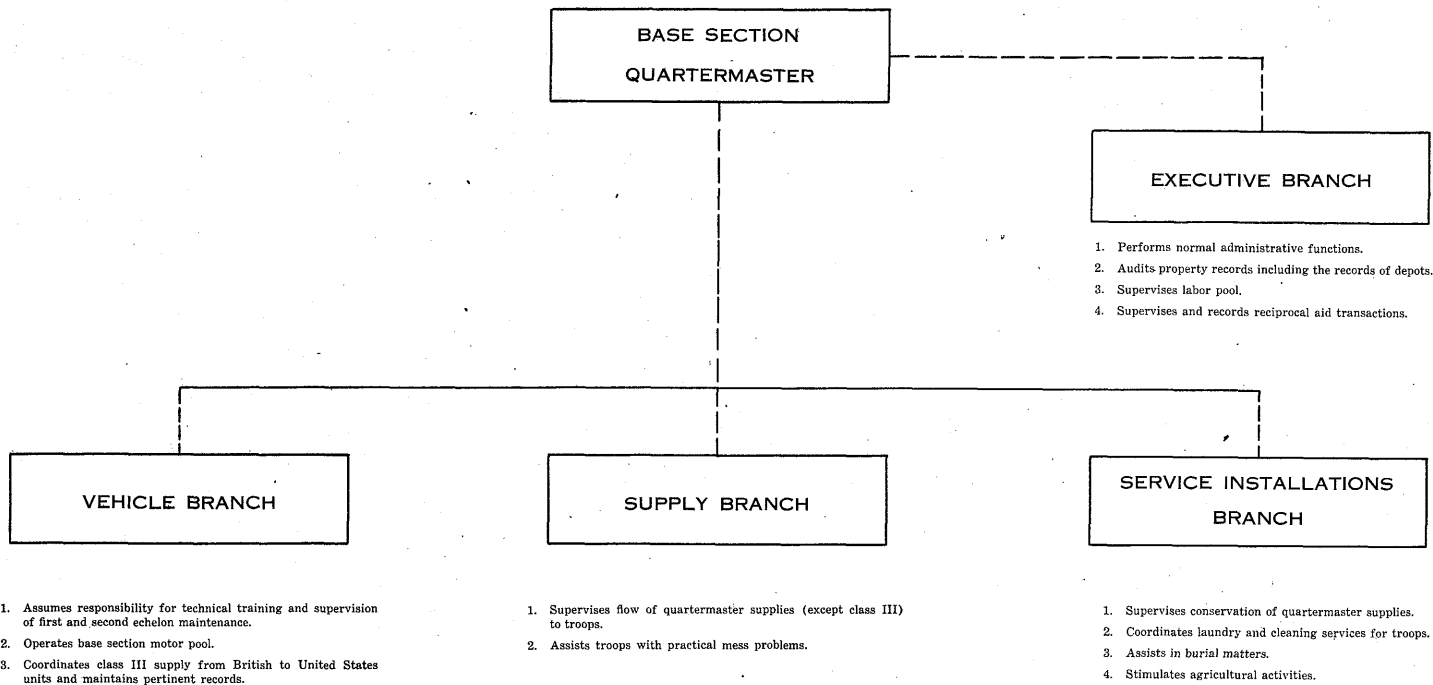
121

*General Orders 102, Hq, SOS, ETOUSA, 8 October 1943.

APPENDIX XV

ORGANIZATION OF BASE SECTION QUARTERMASTER, SERVICES OF SUPPLY, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS*

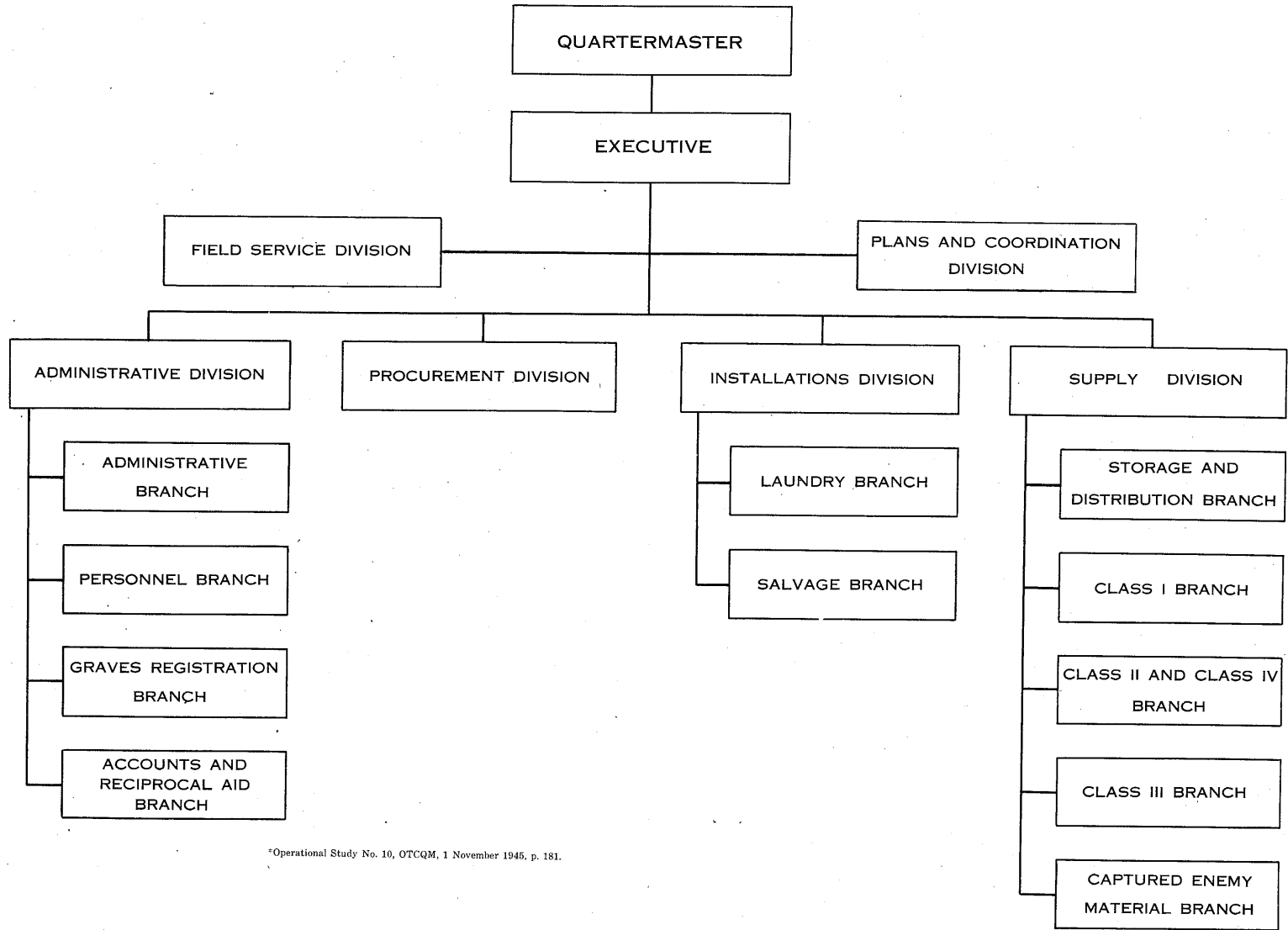
17 MAY 1943



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*Organization Chart, OCQM, 17 May 1943.

APPENDIX XVI
QUARTERMASTER SECTION OF A SECTION OR BASE SECTION ON THE CONTINENT*

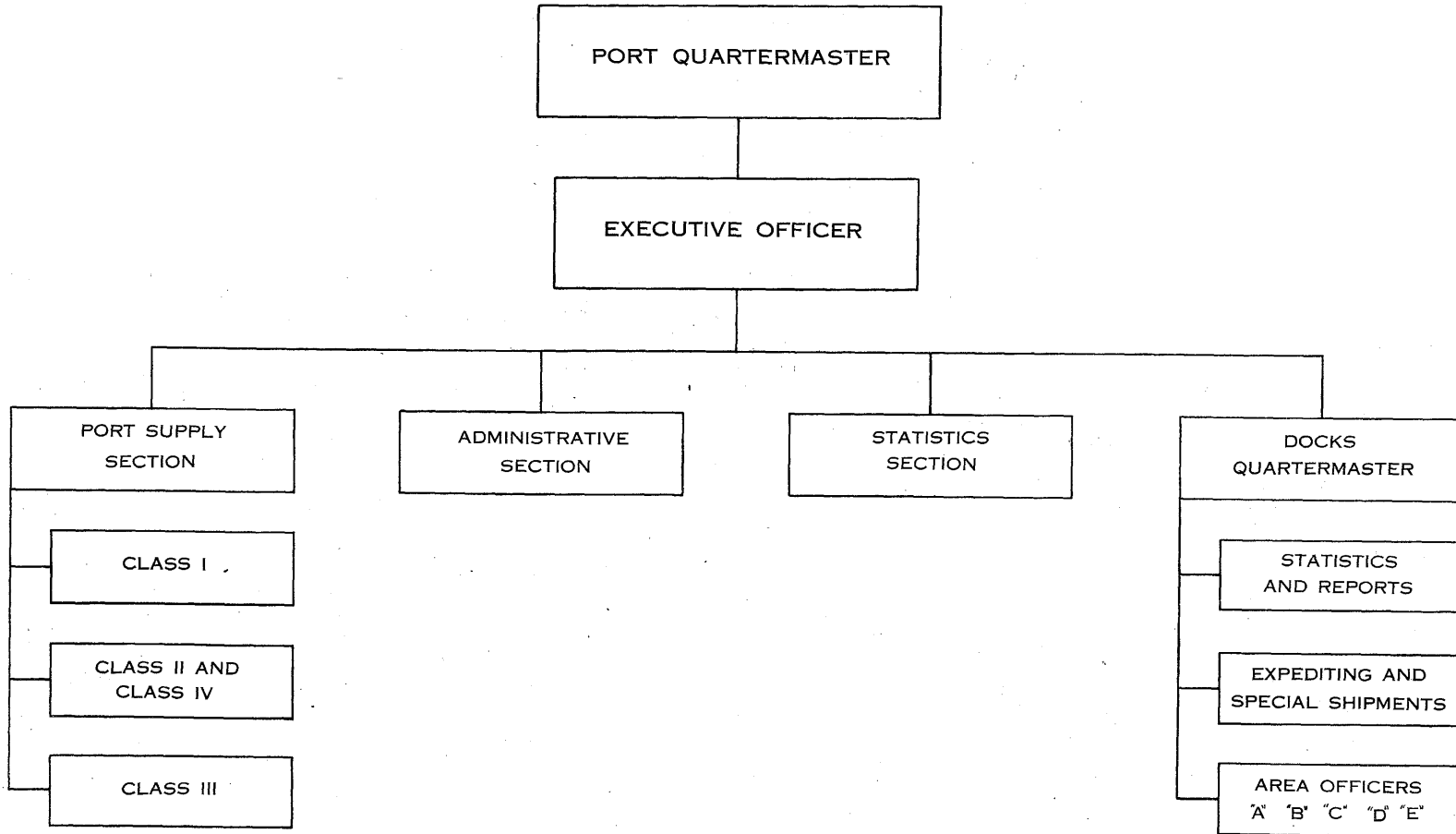


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*Operational Study No. 10, OTCQM, 1 November 1945, p. 181.

APPENDIX XVII

ORGANIZATION CHART
QUARTERMASTER SECTION, ANTWERP*



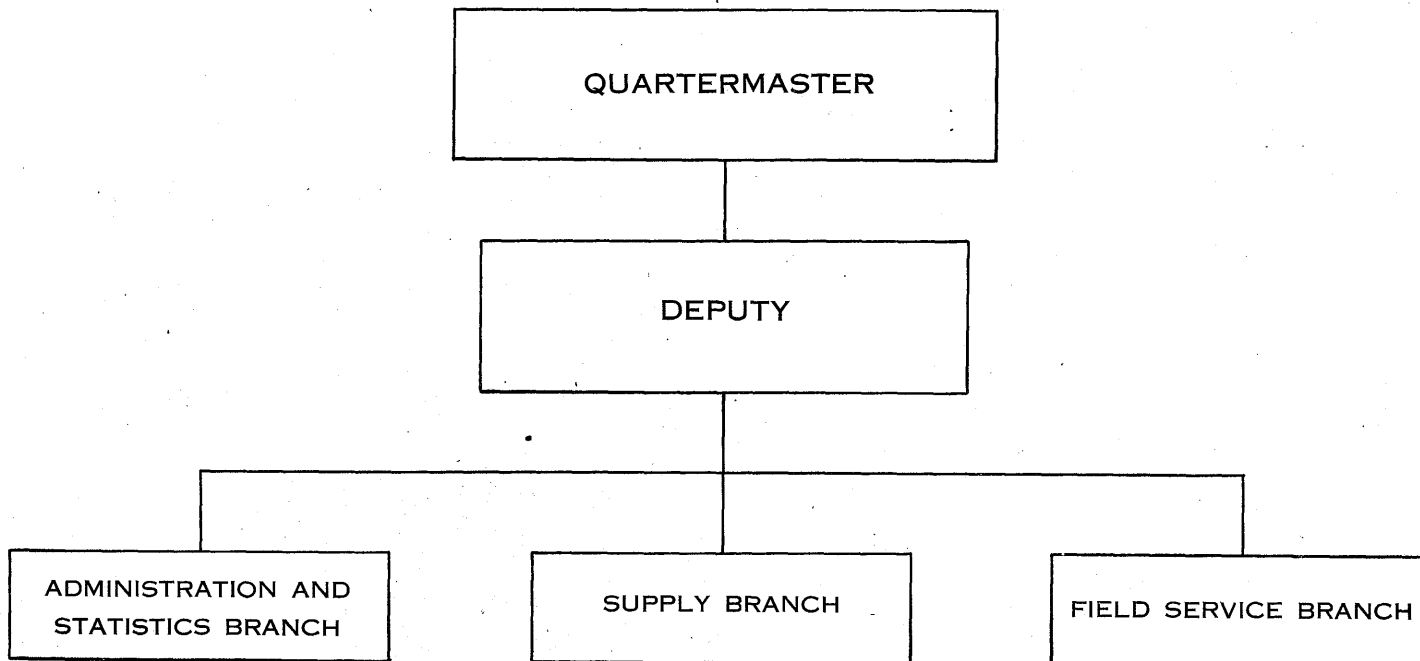
124

*Operational Study No. 10, OTCQM, 1 November 1945, p. 189.

APPENDIX XVIII

ORGANIZATION CHART

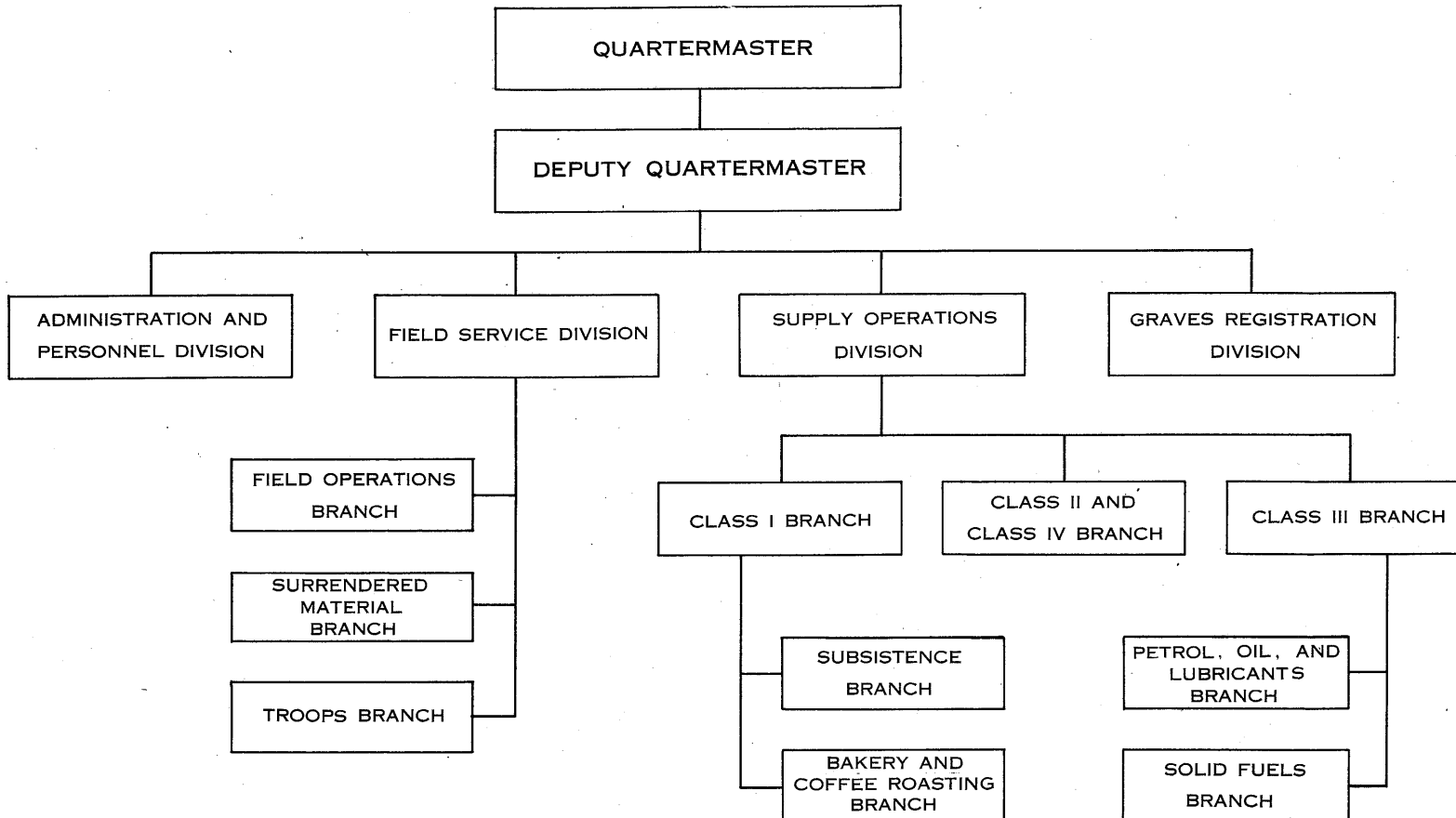
QUARTERMASTER SECTION, TWELFTH ARMY GROUP*



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*Operational Study No. 10, OTCQM, 1 November 1945, p. 143.

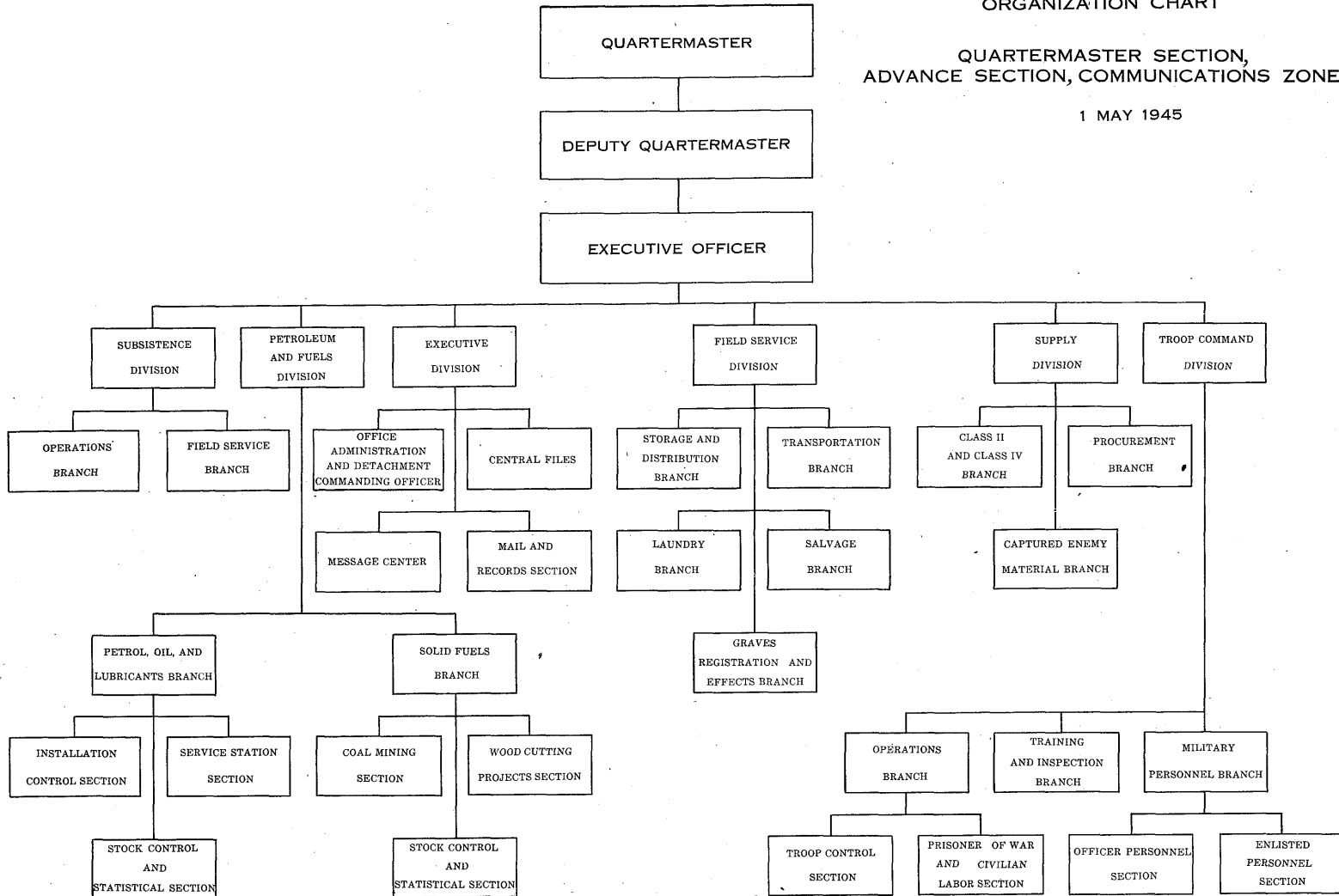
APPENDIX XIX
ORGANIZATION CHART
QUARTERMASTER SECTION, THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY*



*Operational Study No. 10, OTCQM, 1 November 1945, p. 151.

APPENDIX XX
 ORGANIZATION CHART
 QUARTERMASTER SECTION,
 ADVANCE SECTION, COMMUNICATIONS ZONE*

1 MAY 1945



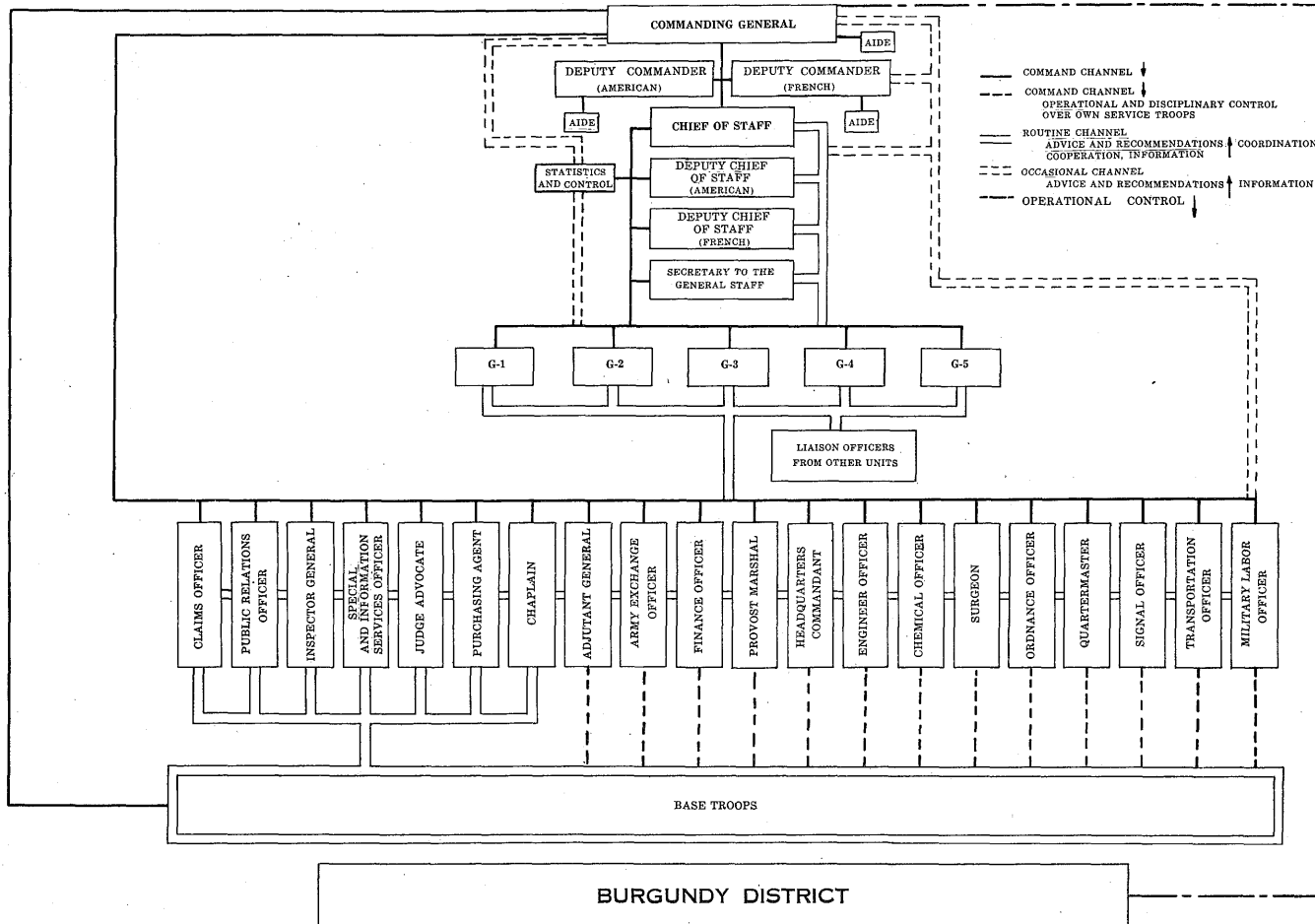
127

*History of the Quartermaster Section, Advance Section, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, 28 December 1945 - 25 June 1945, ADSEC, (undated).

APPENDIX XXI
ORGANIZATION CHART

CONTINENTAL ADVANCE SECTION, COMMUNICATIONS ZONE *

15 MARCH 1945.

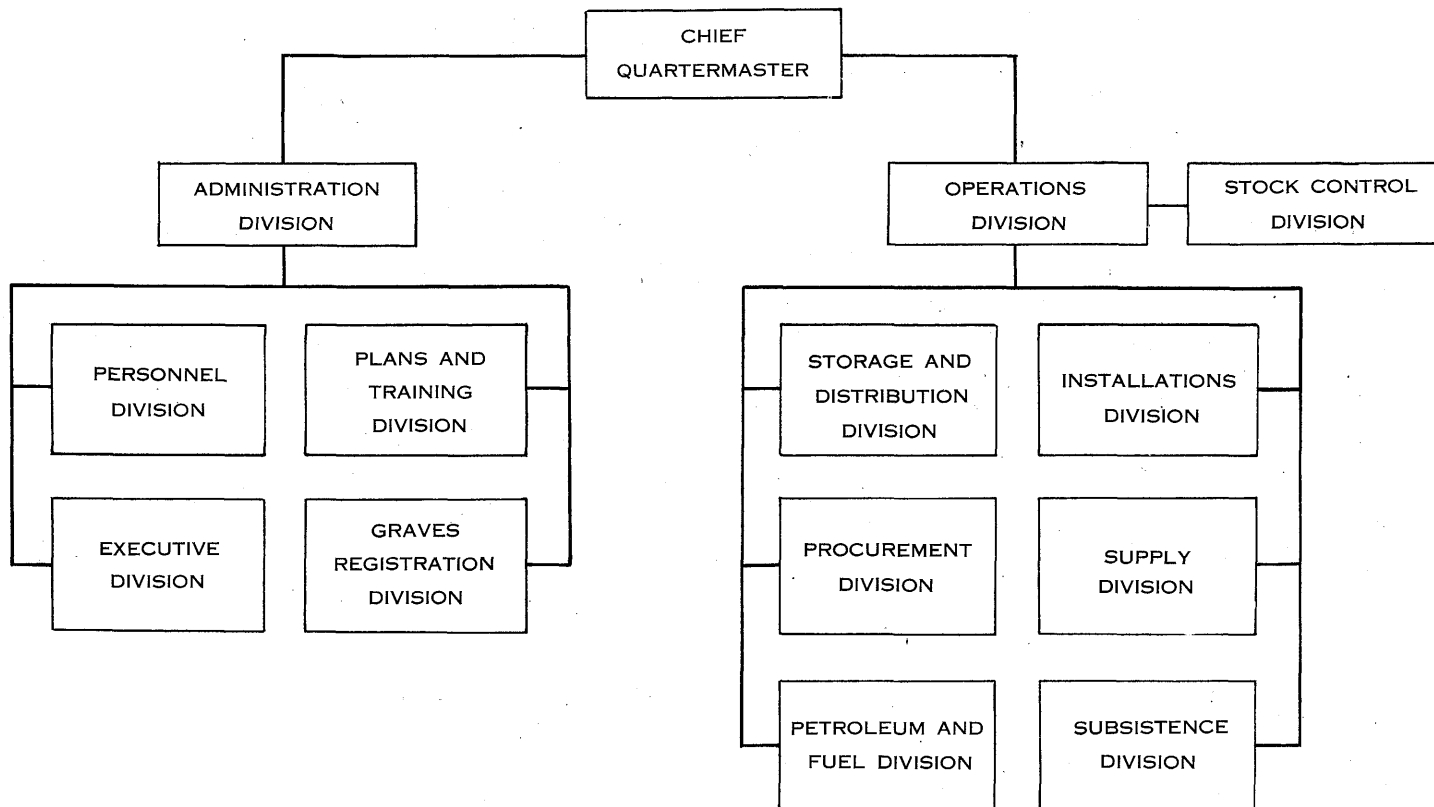


APPENDIX XXII

ORGANIZATION CHART

QUARTERMASTER SECTION, FORWARD ECHELON, COMMUNICATIONS ZONE*

30 APRIL 1944



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*Quartermaster Annex No. 11, Communications Zone Administrative Plan, OVERLORD, Inclosure C, Com Z, 30 April 1944.

APPENDIX XXIII

**PROCUREMENT OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND
EQUIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM***

**COPY OF
A REPORT TO THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
BY COLONEL WAYNE R. ALLEN,
CHIEF, PROCUREMENT DIVISION,
2 SEPTEMBER 1942**

***Report, Chief, Procurement Division, to CQM, 2 September 1942.**

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
PROCUREMENT DIVISION**

2 Sept. 1942

SUBJECT: Procurement of materials, supplies and equipment in the United Kingdom.

TO: Brig. Gen. R. M. Littlejohn, Chief Quartermaster.

1. Attached find report of materials, supplies and equipment procured or procurable in the United Kingdom. This report is broken down to indicate previous comments from the General Purchasing Agent and the opinions of your own Procurement Division. A report has been further broken down by the classification of goods procured as follows:

Clothing, shoes and repairs	Mobile equipment
Cleaning materials	Miscellaneous equipment
Camp and accommodation stores	Office appliances
Equipage	Office furniture
Food	Post Exchange
Fuel	Services (Laundry, Dry cleaning, Shoe repairs)
Handling and Warehouse equipment	Stationery

Also prepared and made part of this report, a list of items of materials, equipment and supplies on which we are now working with British authorities or on which encouragement has been given us by various British Ministries.

2. The opinions which I have reflected are based upon information obtained from the Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of Production, the Board of Trade, H. M. Stationery Controller, the Ministry of Food, the War Office, and NAAFI. In other words, where the War Office stated that a material could or could not be delivered, the item was checked with the Ministry of Supply, the Board of Trade, or the Ministry of Production.

3. I anticipate that there will be delays in the delivery of certain items and that there will be the usual percentage of rejections and misunderstandings, in the same manner as if these goods were coming from individual contractors in the United States. Except for items on which substantial deliveries have already been made, such as Stationery, Furniture, Food, Soap, Cleaning materials and certain Camp Stores, shipments, in my opinion, should continue to come from the United States until such time as the level of supply either from British deliveries, United States deliveries, or both, has been reached.

WAYNE R. ALLEN
Colonel, Q.M.C.
Chief, Procurement Division

**PROCUREMENT OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**

CONTENTS

CAMP OR ACCOMMODATION STORES

CLEANING MATERIALS

CLOTHING, SHOES, REPAIRS

EQUIPAGE

FOOD

FUEL

HANDLING EQUIPMENT

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

MOBILE EQUIPMENT

OFFICE APPLIANCES

OFFICE FURNITURE

POST EXCHANGE

STATIONERY SUPPLIES

ITEMS UNDER INVESTIGATION

CAMP OR ACCOMMODATION STORES

ARTICLES

**REPORT BY GENERAL
PURCHASING AGENT**

**REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV.
QUARTERMASTER SERVICE**

ARTICLES	REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Axes	All requirements	British will deliver
Axes, felling	do.	do.
Axes, hand	do.	do.
Bars, wrecking	do.	do.
Basins, pudding	do.	do.
Basins, washing, 14"	do.	do.
Bins, barrack, painted black lge	do.	do.
Bins, barrack, painted black md	do.	do.
Bins, steel, galv. large	do.	do.
Bins, steel, galv.	do.	do.
Blackboards, school	do.	do.
Blocks, chopping, small	do.	do.
Boards, chopping, large	do.	do.
Boards, chopping, small	do.	do.
Bowls, hand	do.	do.
Bowls, pudding	do.	do.
Brooms, bass G.S. handles	do.	do.
Brooms, bass G.S.	do.	do.
Brooms, sweeping, 11" B.F. handles	do.	do.
Brooms, sweeping, 11" B. F.	do.	do.
Brushes, scrub, hand union	do.	do.
Brushes, flue 10"	do.	do.
Brushes, steel, wire, flat 1 1/4"	do.	do.
Brushes, sweeping, hand	do.	do.
Brushes, W. C.	do.	do.
Buckets, 13"	do.	do.
Cans, 3 gal. w/lids	do.	do.
Chairs, arm wood	do.	do.
Chairs, g.s.	do.	do.
Chisel, coal	No report	do.
Chisel, ripping	All requirements	do.
Choppers, meat	do.	do.
Cord, cotton	do.	do.
Cots, beds or bunks	do.	Delays have been experienced in construction of certain hutting and the British double bunks. It is my belief that the total quantity of bunks will be delivered.
Crowbars, 3'6"	do.	British will deliver
Cutlery	do.	do.
Dishes, bkg., No. 2	do.	do.
Dishes, serving, round w/lid	do.	do.

CAMP OR ACCOMMODATION STORES (Cont'd.)

ARTICLES	REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Dunnage	All requirements	If not available readily, we can keep our own dunnage and re-issue it to our own Forces.
Easels	do.	British will deliver
Forks, carving	do.	do.
Forks, flesh	do.	do.
Graters, bread	do.	do.
Hammer, claw	do.	do.
Hammer, nail	No report	do.
Hammer, warehouse	do.	do.
Hatchets	do.	do.
Jugs, metal 6 pt.	All requirements	do.
Kettles, camp, oval 12 qt. bodies	do.	do.
Kettles, tea, 4 qt.	do.	do.
Kitchen, field	50	British will deliver 50. Could probably produce over half of our requirements, except for the fire unit.
Knives, bread, serrated edge	All requirements	British will deliver
Knives, bread	do.	do.
Knives, butcher	do.	do.
Knives, carving	do.	do.
Knives, cooks, 9"	do.	do.
Knives, opening, tin	do.	do.
Ladles, cooks	do.	do.
Lamps, hurricane	do.	do.
Lamps, hurricane, globes clear	do.	do.
Lamps, pressure, hurricane Tilley	do.	do.
Latrines, buckets	do.	do.
Latrines, screen	do.	do.
Latrines, scoops	do.	do.
Machine, mincing, large	do.	do.
Mattresses	do.	do.
Measures, standard tin, 1 gal.	do.	do.
Measures, tin, 1 qt.	do.	do.
Measures, tin, 1 pt.	do.	do.
Measures, tin, ½ gal.	do.	do.
Mopheads, woolen	do.	do.
Mopheads, woolen, handles	do.	do.
Nail pullers	do.	do.
Officers' Mess Facilities	Sufficient available for 100,000 men	do.
Openers, can rotary	All requirements	do.
Pails, slop	do.	do.

CAMP OR ACCOMMODATION STORES (Cont'd.)

ARTICLES	REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Pans, frying, oval	All requirements	British will deliver
Pans, frying, fish	do.	do.
Paulins	5,000 each large 55,000 each small	British will deliver British will deliver. Delivery has been made of 2,000, balance will be delivered in Sept.
Peelers, vegetable, 4"	All requirements	British will deliver
Pillowcases	do.	do.
Pillows, feather, medium	do.	do.
Pillowslips, heavy	do.	do.
Pitchers, metal 5 pt.	do.	do.
Pots, cooking, 2 gals.	do.	do.
Pots, cooking, 4 gals.	do.	do.
Pots, cooking, 6 gals.	do.	do.
Pots, cooking, 8 gals.	do.	do.
Pots, stock, tin iron, 5 gals.	do.	do.
Pots, mustard	do.	do.
Pullers, nail	500	do.
Pourers, salt	All requirements	do.
Rangers, kitchen, static	Total BOLERO requirements	British will deliver. Ample stocks on hand. These are the fixed range and should not be confused with the field range.
Rope, all sizes	All requirements	British will deliver
Safes, meat	do.	do.
Saucepans, 3 qts.	do.	do.
Saucepans, 4 qts.	do.	do.
Saucepans, 6 qts.	do.	do.
Saws, butchers	do.	do.
Saws, cross cut	No report	do.
Scrapers, dough	All requirements	do.
Screw drivers, large	No report	do.
Scuttles, coal, iron, plain	All requirements	do.
Seats for men's tables	do.	do.
Sheets	do.	do.
Shovels, coal, small	do.	do.
Shovels, scoop	168	do.
Shovels, stove	All requirements	do.
Shovels, sq. mouth	do.	do.
Sieves, cooks	do.	do.
Skimmers, cooks	do.	do.
Slicers	do.	do.
Snippers, cutting	do.	do.

CAMP OR ACCOMMODATION STORES (Cont'd.)

ARTICLES	REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Sprinklers, pepper	All requirements	British will deliver
Spoons, st. 17"	do.	do.
Spoons, st. 13"	do.	do.
Steels, butchers	do.	do.
Stoves for Tents	do.	do.
Stove, soyers	do.	do.
Tables, camp MK III	do.	do.
Tables, G.S.	do.	do.
Tents	8,500	do.
Tents, pyramidal, or British 160 lb. tent	1,500	do.
Tents, storage	2,000	do.
Tent poles	All requirements	Delivery now being made
Tent Pins	do.	do.
Toilet Paper	do.	British will deliver
Towels, roller (hospital)	do.	do.
Twine	do.	do.
Tins, cake, large	do.	do.

ARTICLES	CLEANING MATERIALS REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Alkali (soda ash)	All requirements	British will deliver
Calcium Hypochlorite	do.	do.
Carbon Tetrachloride	15 drums, 40 gallons each	do.
Cleaning Material & Insecticides	749,000 lbs. Caustic Soda, 833,000 lbs. cleaning powder detergents & insecticides	do.
Naphthaline	No report	do.
Powder, scouring, detergent	768,700 lbs.	do.
Soap, grit	All requirements	do.
Soap, hand or toilet	do.	do.
Soap, laundry	do.	do.
Soap, neutral, chip or flake	5,000 lbs.	do.
Soda, caustic	All requirements	do.

CLOTHING, SHOES AND REPAIRS

ARTICLES

**REPORT BY GENERAL
PURCHASING AGENT**

**REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV.
QUARTERMASTER SERVICE**

Clothing

Buttons, bakelite, od, 4-hole 22L	All requirements	British have delivered part of shipments; will deliver balance.
Buttons, bakelite, od, 4-hole 27L	do.	British will supply
Buttons, bak, 27L back	do.	do.
Buttons, V.I.O.D. 4-hole 22L	do.	do.
Buttons, V.I.O.D. 4-hole 30L	do.	do.
Buttons, V.I.O.D. 4-hole 45L	do.	do.
Clothing, nurses	do.	do.
Drawers, wool, enlisted men's	2,000,000	British will deliver 1,000,000 in September. Balance if required, will be delivered as U. S. makes underwear available for shipment to British in the Pacific.
Belts, web, trouser	No report	British will deliver our requirements
Handkerchiefs	do.	Obtainable part through Ireland. This subject to approval of U. S. B. E. W. and British Board of Trade.
Mufflers, wool, enlisted men's	1,000,000	British will supply
Overcoats, wool, enlisted men's	5,000	British will supply. Have ability in my opinion, to produce all requirements of E.T.O.
Shirts, wool, enlisted men's	5,000	British will supply. Have ability, in my opinion, to produce all requirements of E.T.O.
Socks, wool, heavy, od, officers' type	10,000	British will supply
Socks, wool, light, officers' type	10,000	do.
Socks, woolen	4,000,000	British now shipping 1,000,000 pairs. Another 1,000,000 will be delivered in October. Balance subject to U. S. shipping to British in Pacific.
Shirts, worsted, officers'	No report	Obtainable. No promise of delivery made by British
Trench coats, officers'	4,000	British will deliver. 2,000 of these coats will be Burberry's. 2,000 standard British
Trousers, wool, enlisted men's	5,000	British will supply. Have ability, in my opinion to produce all requirements of E.T.O.
Underdrawers, short	3,000	British will supply
Underdrawers, wool, thick	3,000	do.
Underdrawers, wool, thick, short, officers' type	3,000	do.

CLOTHING, SHOES, AND REPAIRS (Cont'd.)

ARTICLES	REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Undershirts, wool, enlisted men's	2,000,000	British will deliver 1,000,000 in September. Balance if required, will be delivered as U. S. makes undershirts available for shipment to British in the Pacific.
Vests, wool, thick, officers' type	6,000	British will supply
Vests, wool, thin, officers' type	6,000	do.
Officers' uniforms complete with great coats, caps, tunics and trousers	5,000	British can supply our total requirements of officers' uniforms
Nurses' clothing	All requirements	British will supply
Shoes		
Shoes, blutcher oxford, officers' wear	1,000 pairs	do.
Modified British Service Shoes	1,111 pairs	do.
Boots	50,000 each per month — with some leather probably required from the United States	No deliveries will be made account of demand by British of replacement of leather. This is a matter for further negotiation
Clothing and Shoe Repairs		
Clothing and textile repair supplies	All requirements	British will supply
Beeswax, yellow, 1 lb. bar	do.	do.
Kits, sewing	50,000	do.
Needles, machine, sewing, 26-7 x 1	All requirements	do.
Needles, machine, Singer, 21 x 16 x 87	do.	do.
Needles, machine, Singer, 21 x 175 x 7	do.	do.
Needles, machine, Singer, 21 x 126 x 3	do.	do.
Needles, machine, Singer, 21 x 81 x 1	do.	do.
Needles, machine, Singer, 21 x 135 x 17	do.	do.
Needles, sewing, hand, assorted	do.	do.
Needles, sewing, sailmakers, 15	do.	do.
Palm, leather sewing, sailmakers	do.	do.
Shoe rebuilding equipment	No report	British will supply factory for this work
Shoe repair	do.	Small amount of bends and shoulders to be supplied
Shoe repair tool bags, complete with tools	750	British will supply
Thread, cotton, machine, od, 24-4 ply	All requirements	do.
Thread, cotton, machine, od, 10/3-3 ply	do.	do.

ARTICLES	EQUIPAGE REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Arm Bands, Transportation Service Belts, web Blankets	No report do. 2,000,000	British will deliver do. British delivering two per soldier as they arrive. Bulk deliveries of a portion of 1,- 000,000 being made. Some of these are second-hand and not suitable. It is my be- lief that British will make good on deliv- eries.
Belting, leather, flat, 1" wide "Canned Heat" Units—solidified methylated spirit	All requirements No report	British will deliver do.
Hospital Clothing & Equipment		
Gowns, operating		
Pajamas, winter		
Towels, bath		
Towels, hand		
Aprons, cook		
Caps, operating	No report	do.
Beds, mattresses		
Pillows		
Pillow cases		
Sheets		
Bed-pans		
Urinals		
Sewing Kits	50,000	do.

FOOD

ARTICLES

**REPORT BY GENERAL
PURCHASING AGENT**

**REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV.
QUARTERMASTER SERVICE**

Beans, dried	Previously reported available. Procurement canceled by cable from Washington	Procurable in part. Further negotiations necessary before question of replacement is settled
Biscuits	All requirements	British will supply
Bread	Previously reported available. Procurement canceled by cable from Washington	Procurable in part. Further negotiations necessary before question of replacement is settled
Cheese	do.	do.
Candy, hard	All requirements	British will supply
Candy, chocolate	do.	do.
Cereals	do.	do.
Cocoa	do.	do.
Extracts, lemon and vanilla	do.	do.
Fruit, fresh (when available)	do.	do.
Flour	Previously reported available. Procurement canceled by cable from Washington	Procurable in part. Further negotiations necessary before question of replacement is settled
Milk, evaporated	do.	do.
Jam	All requirements	British will supply
Lamb and mutton	do.	do.
Oatmeal	Previously reported available. Procurement canceled by cable from Washington	Procurable in part. Further negotiations necessary before question of replacement is settled
Pork loins	do.	do.
Pepper	All requirements	British will supply
Pickles	do.	do.
Potatoes	do.	do.
Sauces, except catsup	do.	do.
Spices	do.	do.
Sirup	do.	do.
Sugar	do.	do.
Tea	do.	do.
Vegetables (when available)	do.	do.
Vinegar	do.	do.

ARTICLES	FUEL REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Kerosene	Total requirements	British will deliver
Wood, kindling	do.	do.
Coal	do.	do.

**QUARTERMASTER MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES OBTAINABLE IN UNITED KINGDOM
REPORT TO CHIEF QUARTERMASTER BY COLONEL WAYNE ALLEN, 1 SEPTEMBER 1942**

ARTICLES	REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Bars, pinch	All requirements	British will deliver
Carts, all purpose	No report	do.
Carts, hand	All requirements	do.
Conveyors, roller	4,000	British will deliver. May be some question as to additional quantities required.
Grains, tractor	All requirements	Only a limited quantity available. Our over-all requirements have not been determined.
Hoists, chain	do.	Possible that British will deliver; have delivered all requested but our over-all requirements have not been stated.
Lister machines	No report	Twelve delivered. Possibility of obtaining other requirements.
Pallets for lister machines	do.	do.
Pullers, nail	All requirements	British will deliver
Scales, weighing	do.	do.
Trucks, hand	do.	do.
Wheelbarrows	do.	do.
Laundry Services	do.	British will serve present strength: services for forces over 500,000 men is doubtful, unless British put a control on civilian laundry service.
Dry Cleaning	do.	Facilities available in UK.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

ARTICLES

REPORT BY GENERAL
PURCHASING AGENT

REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV.
QUARTERMASTER SERVICE

ARTICLES	REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Candles	Total requirements	British will deliver
Coffins	do.	do.
Field Desks	do.	do.
British Flags	do.	do.
Greases, oil, lubricating	do.	do.
Paint		
Dark Brown Paint		do.
Dark Green Paint	do.	do.
Fly Spray	do.	British will deliver. Supply Pyrethum is as scarce in UK as in US. Supply may be limited.
Refrigerators	No report	Some have been delivered. An additional 100 are probably available.
Parachute Packing Tables	do.	British will deliver
Coffee Urns	do.	3 delivered. A limited supply available.
"Sillex" or "Cona"		
Percolator		
Urn		
Water Tanks, 250 gal. size	350	British will deliver
Water cans, 2 gal. British type	(200,000 have been demanded)	50,000 will be obtained. Delivery of balance doubtful.

ARTICLES	MOBILE EQUIPMENT REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Laundries, mobile	250	British will deliver
Bakeries, mobile	15	do.

ARTICLES

OFFICE MACHINERY
REPORT BY GENERAL
PURCHASING AGENTREMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV.
QUARTERMASTER SERVICE

ARTICLES	Total requirements	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Adding machines		No additional adding machines are available.
Calculating Machines	do.	do.
Dictating Equipment	do.	do.
Duplicating (Mimeograph) Machines	do.	Available in limited quantities only.
Numerators (Numbering Machines)	do.	Our requirements of 220 were met by the British. Their supply is now exhausted.
Printing Equipment	do.	British have delivered one plant for S.O.S. Hq. Can deliver additional equipment.
Tabulating & Selecting Systems	do.	No additional supplies available.
Graphotype	do.	Have delivered our requests but could not deliver any additional.
Typewriters	do.	British have met our emergency demands. They cannot supply but a very small part of our requirements.

ARTICLES	OFFICE FURNITURE REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Cabinets, card Cases, map & plan Chairs, folding Chairs, office	Total requirements do. do. do.	British will deliver do. do.
Desks	do.	British have delivered a considerable quantity and have made an additional 2,870 chairs available through their various M. of W. & B. stores. If we become more static our demands may exceed the supply. British are delivering. Requirements for overhead if we become more static may exceed the supply. If requirements were limited to the present restrictions imposed by the C. G., SOS, there will be sufficient desks available. If not, there isn't sufficient.
Files, steel	do.	Steel files with locks in short supply. British will manufacture, however, and future requirements will be delivered.
Files, wood	do.	Wood files can be furnished. Locks are in short supply.
Safes, office	do.	Demands cannot be met. Only a very few new and secondhand safes are available. (Using strong boxes as a substitute.)
Stools, draughtsman	do.	British are delivering.
Tables, office	do.	British are delivering. Requirements for overhead if we become more static may exceed the supply.
Trays, letter, metal, small Visible Systems (Kardex)	do. do.	British will deliver Orders have been placed for approx. 300 units. Additional requirements are not available.

**POST EXCHANGE
REPORT BY GENERAL
PURCHASING AGENT**

**REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV.
QUARTERMASTER SERVICE**

ARTICLES	REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
After Shave Lotion	No report	Quantities required have been released by the Board of Trade to N.A.A.F.I., 2 Sept. 1942.
Beer	All requirements	British will deliver. Approx. 600,000 barrels are involved. All raw materials already obtained.
Bath Towels	No report	Quantities required have been released by the Board of Trade to N.A.A.F.I., 2 Sept. 1942.
Button & Carpet Thread, white & khaki	do.	do.
Cigarette Papers	do.	do.
Coat Hangers	All requirements	do.
Combs	No report	do.
Cookies	do.	do.
Energine Cleaning Fluid	do.	do.
Face Powder—assort.	do.	do.
Flints & Wicks	do.	do.
Handkerchiefs (ladies)	do.	Quantities required have been released by the Board of Trade to N.A.A.F.I., 2 Sept. 1942.
Handkerchiefs—white and khaki	do.	do.
Hair Preparations	do.	do.
Hard Candy	do.	do.
Housewives Kits	do.	do.
Knife, Hunter	do.	do.
Knife, Pocket	do.	do.
Lighters	do.	do.
Lighter Fluid (Ronson)	do.	do.
Lipstick	do.	do.
Listerine Mouth Wash	do.	do.
Matches	do.	British will deliver approx. 8,700 gr. boxes per month, which should cover our requirements.
Nail Clips	do.	Quantities required have been released by the Board of Trade to N.A.A.F.I., 2 Sept. 1942.
Nail Files	do.	do.
Nail Scissors	do.	do.
Nail Varnish—assort.	do.	do.
Pipe Cleaners	do.	do.
Playing Cards	do.	do.

POST EXCHANGE (Cont'd.)

ARTICLES

REPORT BY GENERAL
PURCHASING AGENT

REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV.
QUARTERMASTER SERVICE

Pen Points	No report	Quantities required have been released by the Board of Trade to N.A.A.F.I., 2 Sept. 1942.
Saddle Soap—small	do.	do.
Sewing Scissors	do.	do.
Sewing Thread—white & khaki	do.	do.
Shoe Brushes	do.	do.
Shoe Kits—Griffin	do.	do.
Shoe Laces—white & brown	do.	do.
Shoe Polish—liquid	do.	do.
Shaving Brushes	do.	do.
Shaving Cream	do.	do.
Sanitary Towels	do.	do.
Snuff—Copenhagen	do.	do.
Soft Drinks	All requirements	British will deliver. U. S. to supply concentrates of Colas and Green Spot Orange.
Stockings, nurses, black	No report	Quantities required have been released by the Board of Trade to N.A.A.F.I., 2 Sept. 1942.
Styptic Pencils	do.	do.
Talcum Powder	do.	do.
Tobacco Pouches, silk	do.	do.
Tooth Brushes	do.	do.
Tooth Paste	do.	do.
Tweezers	do.	do.
Vaseline No. 1	do.	do.
Wash Cloths	do.	do.

STATIONERY SUPPLIES

ARTICLES

**REPORT BY GENERAL
PURCHASING AGENT**

**REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV.
QUARTERMASTER SERVICE**

ARTICLES	REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Cards, guide, field desk, all kinds	All requirements	Obtainable from British
Baskets, wire, desk	do.	do.
Binders, all kinds	do.	do.
Books, memo & note	do.	do.
Brushes, typewriter & mucilage	do.	do.
Books, record	do.	do.
Cards, guide, alphabetical, all kinds	do.	do.
Clips, paper, all kinds	do.	do.
Clips, paper, Ideal	do.	Unobtainable from British
Chalk, carpenters blue	do.	Obtainable from British
Crayon, chalk, white	do.	do.
Cups, sponge	do.	do.
Dictionary	do.	do.
Envelopes, all kinds	do.	do.
Eradicator, ink, writing	do.	do.
Erasers, rubber, typewriter	do.	do.
Fasteners, all kinds	do.	do.
Fasteners, rd. head	do.	Unobtainable from British
Files, paper arch	do.	Obtainable from British
Folders, file, manila	do.	do.
Indexes, binders, all kinds	do.	do.
Ink, all kinds	do.	do.
Inkstands	do.	Unobtainable from British
Labels, gummed, paper, blank	do.	Obtainable from British
Mucilage, in bottles	do.	Unobtainable from British
Leads, pencils, (refills, all colors)	do.	Obtainable from British
List finders	do.	Unobtainable from British
Oil, typewriter, 1-oz.	do.	Obtainable from British
Pads, all kinds	do.	do.
Paper, typewriter, blotting mimeo and ledger	do.	do.
Paper, carbon	do.	do.
Paper, computing machine	do.	do.
Paper, stencil	do.	do.
Paper, wrapping	do.	do.
Paste, office, 8-oz.	do.	do.
Pencils, all kinds	do.	do.
Pencils, ink, marking	do.	Unobtainable from British
Pens & penholders	do.	Obtainable from British
Perforators	do.	Unobtainable from British
Pins, office	do.	Obtainable from British
Reinforcements, eyelets	do.	do.

STATIONERY SUPPLIES (Cont'd.)

ARTICLES	REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Ribbons, typewriter & computing	All requirements	Obtainable from British
Rulers, office	do.	do.
Trays, pin	do.	Unobtainable from British
Shears, office	do.	Obtainable from British
Sponges, desk	do.	do.
Stamps, dating	do.	do.
Staples, paper	do.	do.
Stapling machines	do.	Unobtainable from British
Tabs, all kinds	do.	Obtainable from British
Tacks, thumb, steel	do.	do.
Tags, shipping, manila	do.	do.
Tape, cellulose (in small quantities)	do.	do.
Tape, paper mending, transparent (scotch)	do.	Unobtainable from British in quantity
Tape, linen finish	do.	Obtainable from British
Varnish, stencil correction	do.	do.
Wax, sealing	do.	do.

**CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OF THE ARMY — INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT
AND MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONAL EQUIPMENT**

ARTICLES	REPORT BY GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT	REMARKS BY PROCUREMENT DIV. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE
Canvas		
Bags, barrack	No report	These are being investigated and we believe our requirement can be obtained from British.
Bags, canvas, field	do.	do.
Bags, canvas, mail	do.	do.
Bedding, roll	do.	do.
Carriers, pack	do.	do.
Canvas Webbing		
Belts, carbine	do.	do.
Belts, cartridge	do.	do.
Belts, magazine	do.	do.
Belts, pistol or revolver	do.	do.
Carriers, ax, intrenching	do.	do.
Carriers, pickmattock, intrenching	do.	do.
Carriers, shovel, intrenching	do.	do.
Carriers, wire cutter	do.	do.
Cases, canvas, dispatch	do.	do.
Cases, 50 rounds mag. w/shoulder strap	do.	do.
Covers, canteen	do.	do.
Haversacks	do.	do.
Pockets, magazine	do.	do.
Pockets, magazine for carbine	do.	do.
Pouches, first aid	do.	do.
Scabbard for carbine	do.	do.
Scabbard, sub-machine gun	do.	do.
Strap for carrying machine gun and ammunition	do.	do.
Straps, for od bag, canvas, field	do.	do.
Straps, suspender	do.	do.
Miscellaneous		
Axes, intrenching	do.	do.
Cutters, wire	do.	do.
Drag—ropes	do.	do.
Irons, hand	do.	do.
Marking outfit for Stamping Metal	do.	do.
Shovels, intrenching	do.	do.
Tags, identification	do.	do.
Tape, cotton, marking measure	do.	do.
Tape, identification	do.	do.

APPENDIX XXIV

**SOME FACTS CONCERNING PROCUREMENT
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM***

**COPY OF
A LETTER TO THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
BY COLONEL MICHAEL H. ZWICKER,
CHIEF, PROCUREMENT DIVISION,
21 JUNE 1943**

*Letter, Chief, Procurement Division, to CQM, 21 June 1943.

HEADQUARTERS
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Chief Quartermaster

21 June 1943

SUBJECT: Some facts on Local Procurement.

TO: The Chief Quartermaster, Office of the Chief Quartermaster Hq. SOS. ETO USA APO 871.

1. In accordance with verbal instructions, the following interesting and pertinent facts in connection with procurement of Quartermaster supplies in the United Kingdom are submitted. This is not an attempt to give a comprehensive picture on local procurement, but it will serve to give a few of the outstanding highlights.

a. There are approximately twelve hundred Quartermaster items at present being procured locally in the United Kingdom.

b. The ships tonnage involved in the procurement of Quartermaster supplies in the United Kingdom will be submitted in a separate report.

2. *Subsistence Branch.* (Subsistence and Sales store)

Subsistence.

a. Shell Eggs. Arrangements have been made for the supply of three shell eggs a week per man for United States Army Air Corps Combat Crews, Submarine Crews and Hospitals.

b. Oranges. Agreements have been negotiated for the supply of three oranges a week per man to Submarine Crews, and it is contemplated that this supply will be extended to Air Corps Combat Crews.

c. Peas. Agreements have recently been made for the transfer of 25,000 cases of American canned peas from NAAFI. This is a special deal.

d. Specifications. All manufactured items now being procured in the United Kingdom are in accordance with approved specifications and are subject to sanitary, raw material and fabrication inspection.

Sales Store.

a. Ninety-nine items are authorized in War Department Circular 450 for Sales Store supplies. Eighty-seven of such are being procured locally, either in whole or in part.

b. Items being procured in the United Kingdom for Sales Store approximate a money value of \$500,000 per month, the majority of which is on Reciprocal Aid.

c. Pepsi Cola and Coca Cola—Procurement is being arranged presently for 8,000,000 bottles of Cola Drinks per month.

d. Beer—Beer is now being supplied by fifty-four different brewers, none of whom are located more than twenty miles from a U. S. Depot.

e. Cookies—Arrangements will be completed within a short time for the supply of 16,000,000 packets of locally produced cookies, costing 3d per packet.

f. *Packaging*—Packaging surveys have been completed and information received indicated nineteen products so packed as to be unacceptable. The merchants involved have personally visited our warehouse, and already eleven of them have changed packaging to meet our requirements.

3. *Purchasing and Contracting.* (Purchasing and Contracting and Delivery Records)

Purchasing and Contracting.

a. This Branch is responsible for the issuance of U. S. Purchase Orders to pay for Beer, Cosmetics, Baths, Funeral Expenses, Stamps, Language Lessons and Typing and Shorthand Lessons, in addition to payment for miscellaneous cash purchases effected by the Procurement Division. Also this Branch requires Depots and units in the field to utilize Reciprocal Aid procedures rather than direct purchase methods in obtaining needed supplies as far as possible.

Delivery Records.

a. This Branch maintains a record of all demands issued by the procuring branches of the Procurement Division, since May 1943, and enters actual delivery figures in these records, as evidenced by British Delivery Vouchers, and/or invoices receipted by a commissioned officer in the Depot and/or unit receiving the items. Delivery information so gained will be used to substantiate reports of actual deliveries effected under Reciprocal Aid by the British against demands initiated by the Procurement Division.

4. *Supply Branch.* (Equipage: stationery; Printing and Office Machinery; Clothing; General Supplies)

Equipage.

a. *Web Equipment*—2,000,000 units will be supplied in 1943 and 3,800,000 during first half of 1944. Certain changes have been made at suggestion of the British involving saving of critical materials and labour. These have been at least comparable, and in some instances, superior to U. S. standard.

b. *Mess Trays*—27,000 will be supplied in 1943 and 15,000 during first half of 1944. This is a specially designed tray and will be made of heavy tin plate.

c. *Bags, Barrack*—610,000 will be supplied in 1943 and 600,000 during first half of 1944. 100,000 of specially designed bag will be manufactured and balance of requirements will be of the new type "Bag, Duffle" with sling.

d. *Trunk Lockers*—500 already supplied. Additional 2,500 being considered by British. Compressed fiber on U. S. model replaced by heavy canvas. Ends of Locker, shelf and tray— $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood instead of $\frac{3}{8}$ " as in U. S. model, adding strength. Fittings stamped sherardised steel, not brass.

e. *Field Desks and Record Chests.*—370 already delivered. 250 additional will be supplied in 1943, and 1,150 in first half of 1944. Canvas covered instead of fiber. Fittings, steel stampings, non-rust finish used instead of cast brass.

f. *Bags, Tool, Shoemakers, Filled*—460 delivered in June; 2,890 accepted by British, together with spare parts covering a further 100 sets.

g. *Tailoring Kits*—2,890 containing 19 items will be supplied in 1943, together with spare parts representing a further 100 sets.

h. *Barbers Outfits*—3,980 will be supplied in 1943 and 1,155 in the first half of 1944. Contains two complete sets of Barbers equipment and six cloths, barbers aprons.

i. *Val-Paks*—500 now in production; manufacturer states will be complete this week. Material used all critical—metal, canvas, leather. Made with one side pocket instead of standard two pockets to facilitate easier carrying.

j. *Overnight Bags*—1,000 already supplied.

Stationery, Printing & Office Machinery.

a. *Printing*—Over 12,000,000 pieces were supplied in 1943, composed of rush jobs and specialties which U. S. Army Printing Plant are unable to supply. Before African campaign, 90,000 small flags, printed on cotton, for men to wear on blouse, obtained in approximately 4 weeks, to meet deadline. Accomplished by H.M.S.O. cooperation in using facilities of several printers simultaneously.

b. *Publications*—

(1) *"Yank": "Stars & Stripes"*—All paper, printing and labour necessary for publications of these is being supplied.

(2) *"Readers Digest"*—5,000 copies of each issue British Edition being made available in U.K.

(3) *"News Week" and "Time" Magazine.* 25,000 copies of each, pony edition, being donated free by publishers in U. S. and shipped to U. K. by fast boat.

(4) Stationery Office has supplied over 16,000 publications so far this year—ranging from Technical Medical publications to Foreign Language Dictionaries, Tourist Maps and Gazetteers.

c. *Stationery Items*.—

(1) Entire requirements are being supplied, with the exception of a few items like Rubber Bands, two and three-hole punches, desk calendar pads, Ideal paper clips and Acco paper fasteners.

(2) Only partial quantities of pencils available.

(3) *Paper*—Entire requirements of paper, with the exception of special Map paper for Engineering Map Reproduction Section and special Manilla Sulphate for I. B. M. Tabulating Cards, are being supplied.

(4) *Rubber Stamps*—Entire requirements are being supplied.

d. *Office Machinery*.—

(1) *Typewriters*—2,500 new and re-built supplied in first half of 1943. Acceptance and delivery of approximately 2,000 promised last half of 1943.

(2) *Duplicating Machines*—using Stencil paper—Entire requirements have been and can be met.

(3) *Duplicating Machines—Spirit Type*—Requirements have been and can be met.

(4) *Calculating Machines—Sunlock*—300 new machines to be supplied last six months 1943, thereby cancelling the equivalent number requisitioned from U. S., totalling approximately \$150,000 at cost.

e. *Office Furniture*.—

(1) Entire requirements being met by the British. However, certain substitutions are necessary, such as wooden cabinets in lieu of steel, keylock safes in lieu of combination.

f. *Austerity Desk Lamp*—British have accepted and already delivered a good portion of 1,600 of these Lamps built to specification of diagram supplied by this office and manufactured entirely from scrap wood, including screws.

Clothing—

a. *Enlisted Man's Clothing*—

(1) *Socks, Wool, E.M.*—This is a 100% worsted sock, heavier and warmer than the U.S. part wool; part cotton light wool sock. Very well adapted to wet U.K. climate. 1942 and 1943 procurement totals 9,000,000 pairs.

(2) *Underwear, Wool, E.M.*—100% wool compared with U.S. part wool part cotton. Procuring 2,000,000 sets.

(3) *Trousers, Wool, O.D.E.M.*—Made of U. S. specification serge. Manufactured in the U.K. These trousers designed for field service, incorporating protective devices. Procuring 500,000 pairs.

(4) *Shirts, Worsted E. M.*—Made of fabric manufactured in the U.K. Shirts designed incorporating protective devices. Procuring 500,000.

(5) *Field Jackets, Wool, E. M.*—Originally designed for and in collaboration with Chemical Warfare Service, incorporating protective devices. Procuring 300,000.

(6) *Coats, Mackinaws E. M.*—Of U.S. Design. Being manufactured from excellent Egyptian Cotton Twill, replacing U. S. Domestic Cotton Duck. Procuring 400,000.

(7) *Suits, Typhus Control (Anti-louse)*—Developed in collaboration with the Medical Corps. Procuring 2,400—major part shipped to Torch.

(8) *German Uniforms and Equipage*—True copies and training copies totalling 1,100 were procured locally. As requested 1,000 of these shipped to U. S. 100 for use in U.K. by G-2 and G-3.

(9) Numerous other items of Enlisted Men's Clothing, including the following:

a. *Cap, Wool, Knit*—500,000

b. *Cap, Garrison w/braid*—500,000

c. *Gloves, Leather, U. S. Workmen*—330,000 Designed specially for the E.T.O.

b. *Officer's Clothing*—

(1) *Coats, Service*—Developed and manufactured to U. S. Specification from finest English Woollen in 22 oz. weight. 78,000 to be supplied during 1943 and 119,500 during the first half of 1944.

(2) *Trousers, Dark, O. D. and Light Drab*—Developed and manufactured to U. S. specification from finest English Woollen in 22 oz. weight. 138,700 to be supplied during 1943 and 329,300 during the first half of 1944.

(3) *Caps, Garrison*—Developed and manufactured to U. S. specification from finest English Woollen in 22 oz. weight. Procurement thru June 1944—29,500.

(4) *Caps, Service*—Developed and manufactured in high grade British felt to U. S. specification. 30,000 to be supplied by British during 1943, and 68,000 during the first half of 1944.

(5) *Overcoat, Long*—Developed and manufactured to U. S. specifications in finest British Overcoating. 20,750 to be supplied by British during 1943 and 44,250 during the first half of 1944.

(6) *Coats, Burberry*—Internationally known Burberry Coat with detachable lining procured for Officers in this theater. 2,000 have been supplied by British during 1942 and 1943.

(7) *Coat, Field, Long w/lining*—This is a new Trench Coat—designed in U. S. for officers. Has now been developed and is being procured locally. 32,000 to be supplied during 1943 and 37,000 during the first half of 1944.

(8) *Socks, Wool, Officers (Light & Heavy)*—British ribbed wool sock being procured locally for Officers. Procurement for 1943, 666,000.

(9) All accessories including Shirts, Ties, Pajamas, wool and cotton, Underwear, wool and cotton.

General Supplies.

a. *Accommodation Stores*—All initial requirements supplied automatically by British.

b. *Wire, Strapping.*—Approximately 15,000,000 feet of Strapping will be supplied.

c. *Mobile Equipment*—

(1) *Laundries*—100 to be delivered by January 1, 1944, delivery to commence in July 1943.

(2) *Shoe Repair Machinery*—3 complete units will be supplied.

(3) *Bakeries*—27 units will be supplied. 15 already delivered, balance to be delivered at the rate of 2 per month.

(4) *Dry Cleaning Plants*—3 units completed and awaiting completion of construction of housing facilities prior to delivery.

(5) *Petrol, Oil and Lubricants Branch*—

a. *5-Gal. Petrol Cans*—6,000,000 will be supplied for 1943 and 4,500,000 for the first six months of 1944: to be filled with petrol and delivered.

b. *Hand Pumps and Engine Pumps*—4,000 Hand Pumps and 200 Engine operating Pumps to be supplied by British, the latter to be delivered at the rate of 50 per month.

c. *Coal and Kindling*—All requirements of coal and kindling wood are being supplied on basis of:

56 lbs. of Coal per man per week—Oct. to May inclusive.

20 lbs. of Coal per man per week—balance of the year.

1 lb. of Kindling Wood for every 40 lbs. of Coal.

d. *Petroleum*—9,243,449 gallons were delivered during 1942 and 385,270 gallons from January to April 1943. 95,688,691 will be supplied during the balance of 1943.

(Signed) MICHAEL H. ZWICKER,
Colonel Q.M.C.
Chief, Procurement Division.

APPENDIX XXV

COMMODITIES PROCURED FROM CONTINENTAL SOURCES*

30 September 1945

Item	Unit	Total on Demand	Cumulative Deliveries to date
Graves Registration and Effects Division			
Boxes, personal effects	ea.	20,000	7,997
Boxes, reburial, wood	ea.	5,000	4,929
Crosses, wood, white	ea.	165,000	25,322
Memorials, Jewish	ea.	8,000	4,890
Installations Division			
Elbows, 1/8-inch	ea.	10,000	10,000
Globes, gasoline lantern	ea.	150,000	140,036
Nuts, connecting rod	ea.	2,000	2,040
Services, roller impression	ea.	300	288
Services, mimeograph	ea.	518	83
Trichloroethylene	gal.	156,000	104,521
Store Accessories			
Arresters	ea.	120,000	26,648
Elbows, 3 1/4-inch	ea.	10,000	5,000
Elbows, 4-inch	ea.	25,000	6,500
Elbows, cooking stove	ea.	8,300	8,300
Hoods	ea.	110,000	13,009
Pipes, 3 1/4-inch	ft.	200,000	1,068
Pipes, 4-inch	ft.	350,000	28,815
Pipes, cooking stove	ea.	58,662	21,220
Spare Parts for "Bosch" Equipment			
Gages, fuel injector	ea.	120	118
Spare Parts for Field Range			
Conversion of parts to part No. 104	ea.	7,742	11,852
Jets, fuel	ea.	200,000	201,062
Jets, metering valve	ea.	50,000	57,525
Chambers, mixing	ea.	5,000	5,008
Pipes, black, iron, 1/4-inch	ft.	5,000	2,879

*Report of Deliveries, Commodities Procured from Continental Sources, Chief, Procurement Division, to DTCQM, 30 September 1945.

Item	Unit	Total on Demand	Cumulative Deliveries to date
Rivets, steel, flat-head	ea.	50,000	49,130
Screws, set, part No. 98	ea.	100,000	66,650
Stems, air-input	ea.	21,000	21,022
Stems, packing valve	ea.	250,000	191,071
Tubes, fuel, air long	ea.	70,000	69,312
Tubes, fuel, short	ea.	30,000	29,937
Tubes, manifold, complete	ea.	50,000	45,112
Tubes, fuel	ea.	10,000	10,341
Spare Parts for Separator Clarifier			
Pipes, receiving, part no. 583	ea.	3	1
Pipes, overflow, part no. 583	ea.	3	2
Pipes, overflow, part no. 383	ea.	6	2
Pipes, receiving, part no. 383	ea.	6	2
Spare Parts for Coffee Roaster			
Cylinders, cooling	ea.	10	10
Cylinders, roasting	ea.	10	10
Fans	ea.	—	35
Wings, canvas	ea.	40	9
Bakery Equipment			
Air Tube, with connection	ea.	—	100
Bowls, for I.W.H.	ea.	5,000	1,348
Damper indicator	ea.	—	75
Fuel line, with connection	ea.	—	100
Governor control rod	ea.	—	150
Molding trench adjuster	ea.	—	101
Pipes, injector, overflow	ea.	100	104
Pump, handle, wrench	ea.	—	102
Spare parts, oven "Icanbert"	ea.	1,326	969
Spare parts, general purpose	ea.	70,000	69,320
Spare parts, various	ea.	—	1,083
Belting, special	ea.	10,000	4,908
Petroleum and Fuel Division			
Cans, gasoline, 5-gallon	ea.	2,515,943	262,532
Couplings, gasoline-dispensing, 1-inch	ea.	7,500	6,115
1 1/4-inch	ea.	2,500	2,500
Drums	ea.	465,000	119,819
Firewood	stere	1,329,500	8,948
Nozzles, automatic	ea.	8,000	6,744
Pumps, gasoline	ea.	50	50
Pumps, rotary, barrel	ea.	75	75

Item	Unit	Total on Demand	Cumulative Deliveries to date
Pumps, station, service	ea.	24	20
Pump Equipment			
Hose fittings, 1-inch	ea.	5,000	3,787
1¼-inch	ea.	5,000	2,749
1¾-inch	ea.	1,000	1,044
Reducers	ea.	1,000	944
Repair of Countermeyers Boutillon	ea.	2	2
Repair of 5-gallon cans	ea.	800,000	83,279
Repair of drums	ea.	65,000	26,850
Repair of gasoline cans	ea.	616,861	616,861
Spare parts, pump, petrol equipment	ea.	22	21
Y's, 1½-inch	ea.	1,000	1,001
1¾-inch	ea.	1,000	1,000
Subsistence Division			
Bananas (services)	kg.	300,000	185,469
Baskets, peach	ea.	1,000,000	559,000
Boxes, wood, yeast	ea.	100,000	22,500
Butter (processing of)	ton	800	650
Butter (services)	kg.	1,600,000	560,627
Frames, antipilferage	ea.	2,000	1,112
Gloves	kg.	6,518	438
Ground feed	kg.	5,292	2,646
Hay	kg.	2,892,845	51,820
Ice	ton	14,800	50
Jam	ton	100	8
Lemons (services)	kg.	as required	960
Linseed	kg.	170	20
Wheat, (milling of)	ton	50,000	50,000
Oranges	kg.	as required	1,800
Coffee, (roasting and grinding of)	kg.	as required	740,699
Sacks, potato	ea.	2,700,000	125,000
Sacks, woven, paper and jute	ea.	100,000	94,490
Salt, rock, freezing	ton	4,000	1,155
Salt, table	ton	5,000	310
Seeds, bean, flageolet	kg.	5,000	4,000
Spices Grinding Contract			
Cinnamon	kg.	as required	1,652
Cloves	kg.	as required	691
Pepper, 40-percent	kg.	as required	6,000
Pepper, red	kg.	as required	25,221
	kg.	11,025	2,205
Straw	ton	5,425	31

Item	Unit	Total on Demand	Cumulative Deliveries to date
Sugar	ton	4,000	2,576
Vinegar	60-gal bbl.	400	175
Wine, altar	boy.	19,200	10,800
Yeast	kg.	710,400	92,398
	lb.	549,000	551,875

Storage and Distribution Division

Conveyors, gravity-roller	10-ft. section	20,018	19,623
Conveyors, 90-foot curve	10-ft. section	200	150
Pallets, wood			
32 inches x 40 inches	ea.	25,000	23,996
36 inches x 48 inches	ea.	15,000	2,167
42 inches x 50 inches	ea.	3,000	3,000

Supply Division

Clothing

Bags, utility, female	ea.	13,000	8,777
Berets, men's	ea.	20,000	10,100
Berets, women's	ea.	14,000	3,941
Blouses, Allied civilian	ea.	13,289	1,117
Brassards	ea.	69,432	47,585
Braces, or suspenders	pr.	100,000	79,800
Brassieres	ea.	100,000	3
Buckles	ea.	10,000	5,000
Caps, garrison, men's	ea.	256,122	68,081
Caps, officers'	ea.	85,000	18,718
Caps, women's	ea.	36,000	19,150
Caps, special measure	ea.	1	1
Cloth, Feldgrau	m.	340,000	179,207.45
Equipment, draughtmen's	ea.	63	63
Drawers, men's	pr.	180	43
Suits, dyeing of	ea.	175,000	113,640
Elastic	m.	273	266.20
Gloves, men's	pr.	15,000	1,097
Gloves, women's	pr.	5,000	3,123
Gloves, women's leather, dress	pr.	50,000	47,286
Hooks and Eyes	kg.	1,000,000	1,840.30
Insignia, emblem	pr.	9,613,638	2,886,067
Jackets, men's	ea.	1,600	14
Jackets, men's, special measure	ea.	199	127
Jackets, women's	ea.	80,019	36,854
Jackets, women's special measure	ea.	320	198
Lead, chalk	gr.	1	1

Item	Unit	Total on Demand	Cumulative Deliveries to date
Leather, (loading and transporting from Trier)	ton	200	40
Medals and Insignia, metal	ea.	3,460,576	2,712,257
Methods, cutting	ea.	4	4
Palms, bronze	ea.	10,000	6,200
Pajamas	pr.	300,000	12
Panties	pr.	75,000	7
Padlocks, with keys	doz.	2	2
Hides, green, (processing and tanning of)	kg.	46,970	125 sq. ft.
Ribbons	ea.	126,000	82,874.38
Ribbons, mounts	ea.	500,000	30,200
Ribbons, various	m.	300,575	705.55
Robes, bath	ea.	75,000	20
Rosettes	ea.	2,475	2,463
Scarves	ea.	10,000	455
Shirts, men's	ea.	150,000	285
Shoes, orthopedic	pr.	900	12
Skirts	ea.	131,378	97,040
Skirts, special measure	ea.	322	202
Slacks	pr.	52,136	45,160
Slacks, special measure	pr.	300	1
Slips	ea.	50,000	8
Smocks, women's	ea.	15,900	4,800
Socks, Feldgrau	pr.	30,000	17,688
Ties	ea.	100,000	290
Trousers, men's	pr.	467,791	259,746
Trousers, officers'	pr.	190,000	64,976
Trousers, special measure	pr.	100,185	118
Valises	ea.	6	3
Waists	ea.	25,000	1
Equipage			
Blankets	ea.	33,000	9,424
Cans, meat	ea.	550,000	103,244
Chairs, folding, steel	ea.	10,600	200
Chairs, folding, wood	ea.	2,000	1,500
Duck	m.	12,258,000	125,619
Flags and Streamers	ea.	3,039	2,263
Grommets, No. 4	ea.	200,000	200,000
Pins, tent	ea.	2,595,000	2,267,400
Liners, sleeping bag	ea.	100,000	85,930
Repairs of tents	ea.	46,000	4,580
Slips, tent, wire, (service for making of)	ea.	50,000	5,000
Sheets, cotton	ea.	300,000	20,484
Tents, improvised	ea.	44,000	25,198

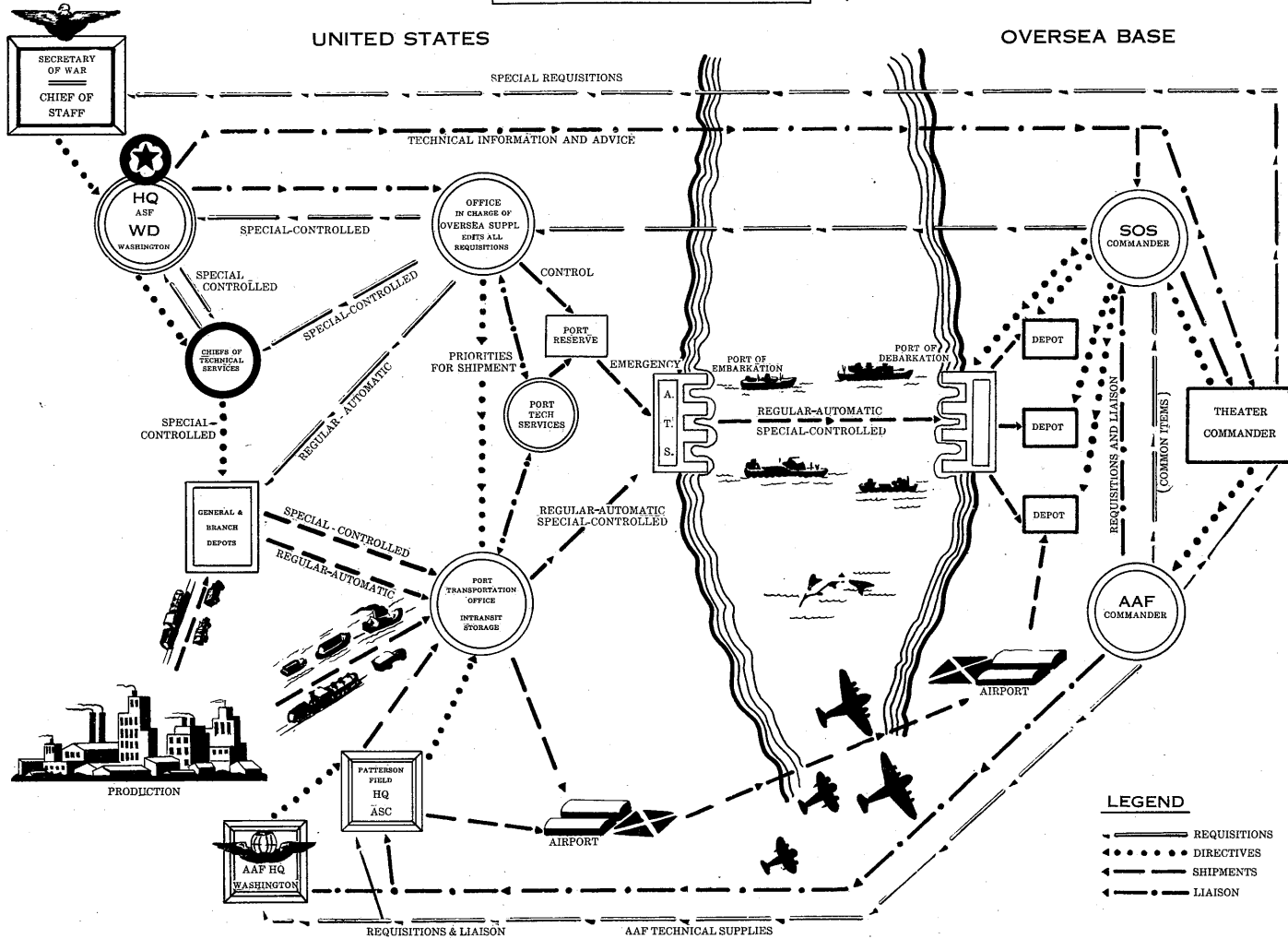
Item	Unit	Total on Demand	Cumulative Deliveries to date
General Supplies			
Bags, mail	ea.	349	348
Benches, 4-man	ea.	14,500	1,249
Beds, double-decker, steel	ea.	128,672	56,169
Blades, can opener	ea.	12,500	120
Boards, ironing	ea.	475	478
Boats, sauce	ea.	6,000	233
Bowls, serving	ea.	341,800	33,243
Bowls, soup	ea.	330,000	95,496
Bowls, sugar	ea.	69,290	26,910
Boxes, nailed, wood	ea.	20,500	7,124
Brushes, cleaning, typewriter	ea.	161,750	161,750
Brushes, cleaning, field range	ea.	87,900	87,900
Brushes, model, typewriter	ea.	180,000	180,000
Brushes, stencil	ea.	240,000	240,000
Cans, corrugated, nesting, 24-gallon	ea.	4,429	4,429
16-gallon	ea.	2,400	2,400
Can Openers	ea.	33,000	2,306
Chalk, tailor	ea.	10,000	4,000
Clarifiers, benzine	ea.	4	4
Clubs, MP	ea.	10,000	4,966
Containers, food	ea.	5,000	4,120
Cookers	ea.	10,000	6
Cups, aluminum	ea.	750,000	370,824
Cups, canteen	ea.	200,000	200,000
Cups, coffee	ea.	117,790	108,165
Cups, coffee, 1/2-pint	ea.	330,000	108,521
Extractors, laundry	ea.	4	4
Forks	ea.	750,060	363,163
Glasses	ea.	300	300
Glue, liquid	gal.	100	150
Heater, water, immersion	ea.	10,005	5
Ink, marking, laundry	pt.	1,368	1,029
Irons, electric	ea.	2,020	20
Kitchenware	ea.	4	3
Knives	ea.	750,072	325,176
Ladles	ea.	3,000	3,000
Machines, meat-grinding, hand-driven	ea.	151	151
Machines, meat-grinding, electric	ea.	48	48
Mattresses	ea.	10,000	6,313
Pails, mess, large	ea.	100,000	74,900
Pails, mess, small	ea.	100,000	92,078
Pails, tin	ea.	7,000	5,578

Item	Unit	Total on Demand	Cumulative Deliveries to Date
Pillowcases	ea.	150,000	21,488
Pitchers, cream, milk, coffee	ea.	18,000	1,640
Plates, deep, aluminum	ea.	21,000	21,000
Plates, dessert	ea.	55,000	786
Plates, dessert, china	ea.	180,000	102,067
Plates, dinner, china	ea.	210,000	116,398
Plates, meat, oval	ea.	25,000	714
Plates, metal	ea.	750,000	70,006
Platters	ea.	18,000	3,200
Pots, mustard	ea.	7,294	7,294
Rat Poison	lb.	20,000	16,185
Razors, hand, barber	doz.	200	78
Lister Generators (repair of)	ea.	30	18
Radiators	ea.	18	10
Repellent, water	ton	70	9.80
Rings, napkin	ea.	75	75
Rope, Alfa, 5-mm. diameter	ft.	1,250,000	496,601
Saucers, china	ea.	330,000	107,505
Saws, circular	ea.	50	50
Scales, weighing, automatic, 4-pound capacity	ea.	240	153
Scales, weighing, automatic, 20-pound capacity	ea.	61	1
Seals, lead	ea.	10,000	4,000
Shears, barber	doz.	200	50
Spoons	ea.	750,000	572,616
Spoons, basting	ea.	2	2
Spoons, various	ea.	120	120
Stain, mahogany	kg.	2	2
Steel Wool	ea.	106,000	26,400
Sticks, end, canvas cot	ea.	75,000	51,150
Trays, mess, aluminum	ea.	196,907	167,957
Accommodation Stores			
Tables	ea.	20,000	6,789
Basins, wash	ea.	100,000	45,900
Ladders, step	ea.	50	47
Buckets, wash	ea.	3,000	2,000
Stoves, coal or wood	ea.	83,184	27,105
Stoves, cooking for, 75 to 100 men	ea.	11,314	11,314
Stoves, cooking, kitchen	ea.	750	225
Tables, folding, big	ea.	1,600	1,280
Tools, garden	ea.	44	44
Vats, cooking	ea.	2,000	1,740
Stationery			
Baskets, waste-paper	ea.	25,030	22,347

Item	Unit	Total on Demand	Cumulative Deliveries to Date
Benches, folding, 5-feet 6-inches	ea.	87,500	29,866
Binders	ea.	200	200
Binders, post	ea.	220	220
Boards, corrugated	ea.	12,000	12,700
Boxes, strong, large	ea.	4,000	118
Books, note, stenographer	ea.	40,000	14,676
Boxes, strong	ea.	1,000	1,000
Brushes, typewriter, cleaning	ea.	44,346	24,000
Cabinets, file, wood	ea.	1,450	300
Cabinets, file, suspended	ea.	2	1
Cabinets, steel	ea.	900	650
Cabinets, steel, legal	ea.	850	744
Cabinets, file, steel, 5-inches by 6-inches	ea.	126	80
Cards, stock record	ea.	10,000	10,000
Carton, cardboard	ea.	27,100	18,100
Case, distribution, mail	ea.	175	102
Chairs, office	ea.	1,630	1,928
Chalk, blue	doz.	2,000	2,000
Chalk, red	doz.	3,000	2,200
Chalk, white	doz.	4,000	700
Chalk, yellow	doz.	2,000	2,000
Clips, paper	box of 100	147,000	31,200
Desks, field grade officers'	ea.	2,500	350
Envelopes	ea.	3,000	3,000
File, board, clip	ea.	10,000	1,000
Fluid, correction	bot.	15,000	10,000
Frames, picture	ea.	14	14
Ink, duplicating machine, black	1-lb. can	54,400	32,000
Ink, duplicating	can	50,000	10,000
	lb.	22,600	19,210
	kg.	414	414
Ink, stamp-pad, black	2-oz. bot.	57,360	20,880
Ink, writing, blue-black	2-oz. bot.	199,696	138,328
Ink, writing, red	1-pt. bot.	10,000	7,300
Ink, writing, green	1-pt. bot.	5,000	4,320
Ink, blue-black	1-pt. bot.	36,557	18,180
Ink, writing, blue-black	bot.	25,000	23,580
Lamps, desk, flexible	ea.	1,125	626
Machines, stapling	ea.	1,475	1,175
Machines, numbering	ea.	6	6
Mucilage	4-oz. bot.	96,950	32,562
Newspapers	ea.	indefinite	13,265
Pads, dry	ea.	10,600	10,600
Paper, stencil	quire	5,000	1,388
Paper, sulfurized	sheet	11,000,000	7,951,418

Item	Unit	Total on Demand	Cumulative Deliveries to Date
Paper, Afnor	ton	55	10
Penholders, wood	ea.	70,000	70,000
Pins, various	cone	177,384	7,000
Office Machines (repair of)	ea.	as required	570
Ribbons, stenotype	ea.	600	589
Rulers, 12-inch	ea.	102,875	102,875
Safes, field	ea.	1,500	850
Envelopes, (manufacturing of)	ea.	100,000	103,425
Shears, office	ea.	1,500	1,050
Spare Parts, for typewriters	ea.	8,798	4,992
Stamps, rubber	ea.	26,200	42,858
Staples	ea.	—	11,450
Staples, fastening, paper	box of 5,000	4,600	3,100
Stencils, special T.C.U.S. Army	ea.	6	6
Strips, kardex	ea.	75,000	65,000
Tables, folding	ea.	6,762	6,296
Tables, folding, wood	ea.	26,234	13,898
Tables, camp, 2-inches by 3-inches	ea.	13,558	2,145
Tables, 3-feet by 3-feet by 8-feet	ea.	30	25
Tacks, steel, 3/8-inch	box of 100	50,000	24,000
Trays, correspondence	ea.	200	200
Trays, letter, wood	ea.	10,000	9,670
Typewriters	ea.	2	2
Type, pica	set	as required	2,145
Wax, sealing	2-oz. stick	8,500	3,550
Paper, vegetable parchment, sheet	ton	4	4
Furniture			
Ash Trays	ea.	600	100
Bookcases	ea.	100	91
Cabinets, steel	ea.	100	48
Chairs, mahogany	ea.	600	756
Chairs, desk, large	ea.	100	117
Costumers	ea.	100	52
Desks, pedestal	ea.	100	90
Indicators, chair	ea.	22	21
Tables, committee	ea.	—	4
Tables, side, small	ea.	100	92

APPENDIX XXVI OVERSEA SUPPLY*



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*ASF Manual M409, Logistical Planning and Reference Data, ASF, 14 December 1943.

APPENDIX XXVII

STORAGE SPACE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM*

10 November 1943

GENERAL DEPOTS
(thousands of square feet)

No.	Name	Date of Activation	Class of Supply	Space Assigned		Space in Use	
				Covered	Open	Covered	Open
G-45	Thatcham-Newbury	11 July 1942	I, II, IV	509	647	440	192
G-10 ⁽¹⁾	Belfast	15 December 1942		—	—	—	—
G-47	Westbury	15 October 1943		228	200	—	—
G-50	Taunton	11 July 1942	I, II, IV	522	451	450	58
G-55	Lockerly Hall	To be activated 22 November 1943		100	200	—	—
G-65	Hilsea	7 October 1942	I, II, IV	244	300	181	186
G-75	Coypool	12 May 1943		110	100	92	30
G-23	Histon	To be activated 15 November 1943		125	200	—	—
G-24	Honeybourne	29 October 1943		140	200	—	—
G-25	Ashchurch	11 July 1942	I, II, IV	77	80	66	64
G-30	London	17 May 1943	I, II, IV	630	340	461	147
G-35	Bristol	11 July 1942	I, II, IV	489	186	204	7
G-40	Barry	14 August 1942	I, II, IV	372	320	249	71
G-14	Liverpool	23 August 1942	I, II, IV	999	220	614	205
G-15	Boughton	5 November 1943		135	299	—	—
G-16	Wem	1 June 1943		95	100	97	81
G-18	Sudbury	25 September 1942	I, II, IV	242	268	204	177
G-20	Burton-upon-Trent	11 July 1942	I, II, IV	468	397	334	183
G-22	Moreton-on-Lugg	11 July 1942		134	184	21	—
G-10 ⁽¹⁾	Wilmont	16 December 1942	I, II, IV	744	518	207	23
Total general depot space.				6,363	5,210	3,620	1,424

*Work Sheet, Plans and Training Division, 10 November 1943.

QUARTERMASTER DEPOTS
(square feet)

No.	Name	Date of Activation	Class of Supply	Space Assigned		Space in Use	
				Covered	Open	Covered	Open
Q-101	Kettering-Wellingborough	15 July 1942	I, II, IV	132,474	105,679	112,574	44,262
Q-103	Glasgow	27 October 1942	I, II, IV	100,000	78,000	21,000	11,760
Q-104	Bungay-Ditchingham	16 April 1943	I, II, IV	94,365	55,801	120,000	26,304
Q-105	East Harling	16 August 1943	I, II, IV	80,640	80,640	—	—
Q-107	Stowmarket	13 September 1942	I, II, IV	145,160	130,640	—	—
Q-108	Great Dunmow	27 May 1943	I, II, IV	83,600	60,200	74,050	20,500
Q-111 ⁽¹⁾	Belfast	23 November 1943	I, II, IV	466,139	206,605	778,500	27,993
Q-125	Weyhill	1 August 1943	I, II, IV	106,818	86,185	105,000	50,621
Q-134	Exeter	25 September 1942	I	54,825	53,671	67,000	19,000
Q-140	Lydney	27 October 1942	I, II, IV	249,273	187,249	400,000	159,240
Q-150	Shepton Mallet	14 July 1943	I, II, IV	56,640	47,003	87,700	32,232
Total				1,569,934	1,091,673	1,765,824	391,912
Salvage Depots							
Q-152	Gloucester	23 September 1943		19,800	19,800	—	—
Q-160	Street	12 January 1943		14,376	14,376	—	—
Total				34,176	34,176	—	—
Total quartermaster depot space.				1,604,110	1,125,849	1,765,824	391,912

⁽¹⁾ General depots G-10 at Belfast and G-10 at Wilmont were combined and designated as quartermaster depot, Q-111.

APPENDIX XXVIII

STORAGE SPACE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM*

8 May 1944

GENERAL DEPOTS
(Square feet)

No.	Name	Date of Activation	Class of Supply	Space Assigned		Space in Use	
				Covered	Open	Covered	Open
G-45	Thatcham-Newbury	11 July 1942	I, II, IV	353,260	199,880	337,990	147,340
G-47	Westbury	15 October 1943		148,480	116,480	68,306	53,568
G-50	Taunton	11 July 1942	I, II, IV	283,860	195,482	232,760	191,942
G-55	Lockerly Hall	22 November 1943		65,618	94,822	36,263	34,277
G-65	Hilsea	7 October 1942	I, II, IV	156,000	225,000	122,652	137,726
G-75	Coypool	12 May 1943		60,610	117,850	55,584	110,730
G-23	Histon	15 November 1943		79,794	132,538	67,871	19,476
G-24	Honeybourne	29 October 1943		95,284	118,880	67,515	34,086
G-25	Ashchurch	11 July 1942	I, II, IV	50,575	40,000	46,235	14,700
G-30	London	17 May 1943	I, II, IV	272,037	128,283	243,557	107,870
G-35	Bristol	11 July 1942	I, II, IV	339,375	137,271	279,026	54,944
G-40	Barry	14 August 1942	I, II, IV	200,621	272,000	179,451	233,572
G-14	Liverpool	23 August 1942	I, II, IV	478,188	177,080	379,333	90,930
G-15	Boughton	5 November 1943		71,309	76,840	45,490	18,776
G-16	Wem	1 June 1943		65,072	72,327	53,622	56,877
G-18	Sudbury	25 September 1942	I, II, IV	177,822	180,534	95,605	129,736
G-20	Burton-upon-Trent	11 July 1942	I, II, IV	265,654	115,453	197,661	76,621
G-22	Moreton-on-Lugg	11 July 1942		97,712	82,084	87,618	68,564
Total general depot space				3,261,271	2,482,804	2,596,539	1,581,735

*Current operating data book, Plans and Training Division, 8 May 1944.

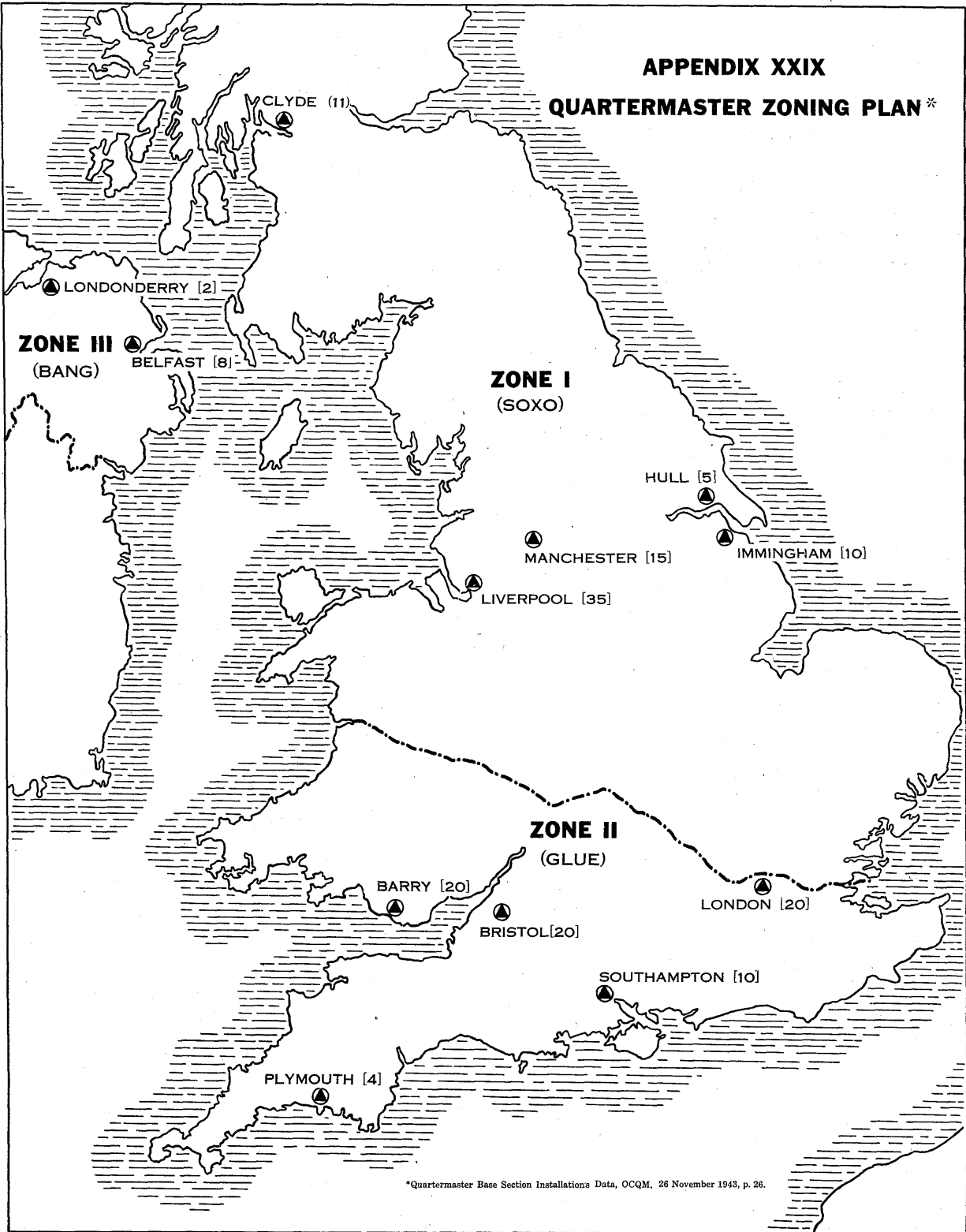
QUARTERMASTER DEPOTS
(Square feet)

No.	Name	Date of Activation	Class of Supply	Space Assigned		Space in Use	
				Covered	Open	Covered	Open
Q-101	Kettering-Wellingborough	15 July 1942	I, II, IV	92,640	61,271	48,038	23,764
Q-103	Glasgow	27 October 1942	I, II, IV	62,522	23,800	31,311	4,760
Q-104	Bungay-Ditchingham	16 April 1943	I, II, IV	62,941	60,000	44,989	10,550
Q-105	East Harling	16 August 1943	I, II, IV	33,861	5,197	23,806	5,197
Q-107	Stowmarket	13 September 1942	I, II, IV	82,372	111,923	52,900	13,967
Q-108	Great Dunmow	27 May 1943	I, II, IV	57,170	47,440	34,488	18,313
Q-111	Belfast	23 November 1943	I, II, IV	295,222	131,660	224,307	93,787
Q-125	Weyhill	1 August 1943	I, II, IV	52,404	24,340	39,491	22,680
Q-134	Exeter	25 September 1942	I	34,750	26,902	33,179	22,960
Q-140	Lydney	27 October 1942	I, II, IV	58,492	156,181	55,089	154,691
Q-150	Shepton Mallet	14 July 1943	I, II, IV	30,880	64,840	25,478	50,120
Total				863,254	713,554	613,076	420,789

Salvage Depots

Q-152	Gloucester	23 September 1943		19,800	19,800	—	—
Q-160	Street	12 January 1943		14,376	14,376	—	—
Total				34,176	34,176	—	—
Total quartermaster space				897,430	747,730	613,076	420,789

**APPENDIX XXIX
QUARTERMASTER ZONING PLAN***

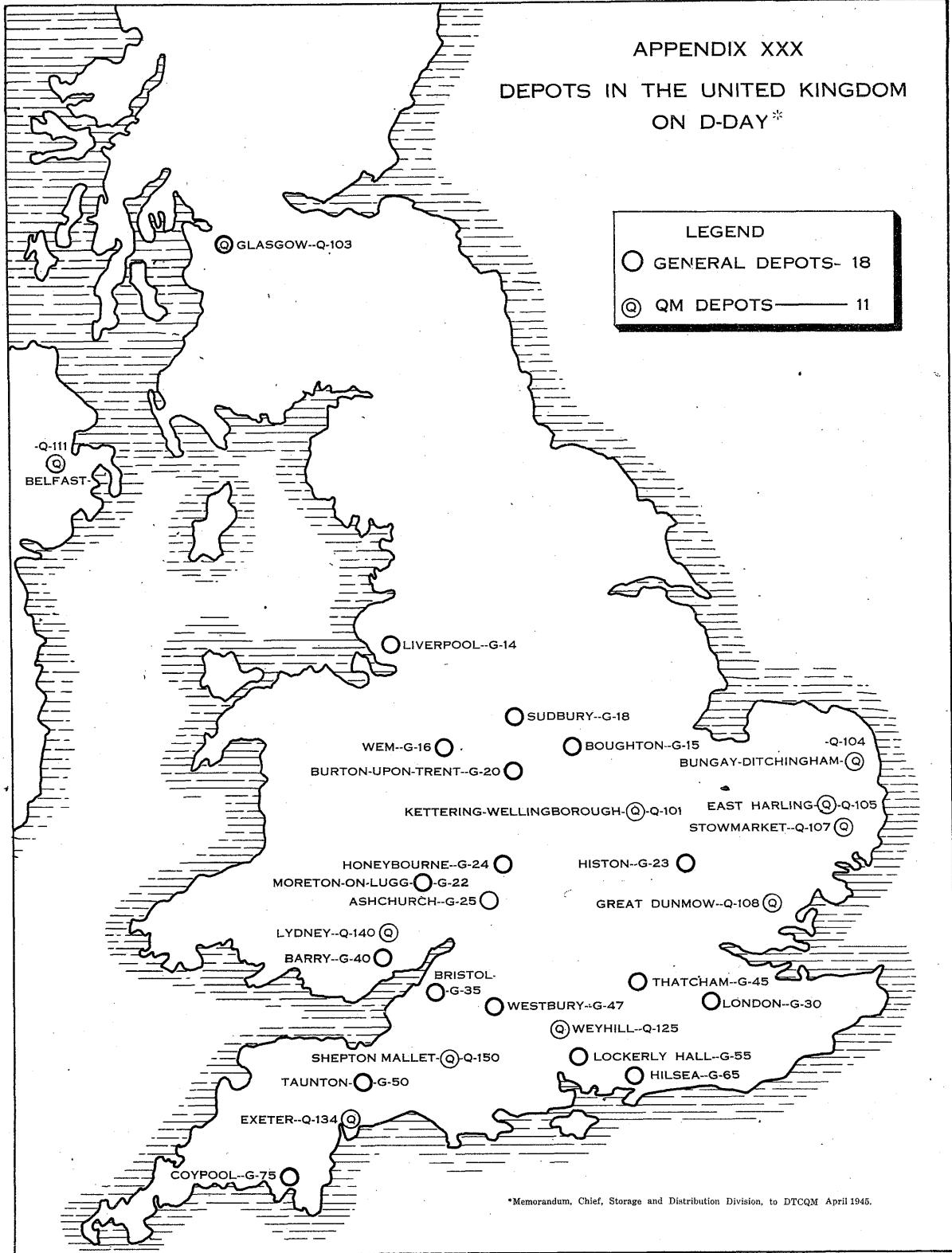


*Quartersmaster Base Section Installations Data, OCQM, 26 November 1943, p. 26.

APPENDIX XXX
 DEPOTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
 ON D-DAY*

LEGEND

- GENERAL DEPOTS- 18
- ⓐ QM DEPOTS ——— 11



*Memorandum, Chief, Storage and Distribution Division, to DTCQM April 1945.

APPENDIX XXXI

ESTIMATED QUARTERMASTER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR OVERLORD*

Period	Class I			Class II			Class IV			Total		
	Supplies to be Stored (long tons)	Closed Space (sq. feet)	Open Space (sq. feet)	Supplies to be Stored (long tons)	Closed Space (sq. feet)	Open Space (sq. feet)	Supplies to be Stored (long tons)	Closed Space (sq. feet)	Open Space (sq. feet)	Supplies to be Stored (long tons)	Closed Space (sq. feet)	Open Space (sq. feet)
D+30	17,130	—	513,900	1,222	—	75,600	1,746	—	104,800	20,098	—	694,300
D+90	68,085	204,000	1,734,200	7,319	60,400	362,400	13,917	278,300	417,500	89,321	542,700	2,514,100
D+180	196,714	1,573,700	2,596,600	21,147	410,000	508,700	40,210	1,015,900	630,700	258,071	2,999,600	3,736,000

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*Memorandum, OCQM to G-4, 21 February 1944.

APPENDIX XXXII

BASIC LOGISTICAL PLANNING FACTORS FOR OVERLORD*

	D—D+30		D+31—D+60		D+61—D+90	
	Pounds per man per day	Ship tons per 1,000 men per day	Pounds per man per day	Ship tons per 1,000 men per day	Pounds per man per day	Ship tons per 1,000 men per day
Class I						
Ration	5.230	3.500	5.230	3.500	5.230	3.500
Perishable augmentation	—	—	0.470	0.210	0.470	0.210
Loss factor	1.570	1.050	1.710	1.140	1.710	1.140
Total	6.800	4.550	7.410	4.850	7.410	4.850
Class II						
Clothing and equipment and regular supplies	0.485	0.638	0.731	1.010	0.731	1.010
Loss factor	0.097	0.128	0.007	0.092	—	—
Total	0.582	0.766	0.738	1.102	0.731	1.010
Class III						
POL	15.750	9.140	13.000	7.340	11.750	6.810
Coal	1.600	0.750	2.300	1.080	2.900	1.360
Total	17.350	9.890	15.300	8.420	14.650	8.170
Class IV						
Post exchange	0.369	0.333	0.530	0.590	0.530	0.590
Loss factor	0.074	0.089	0.100	0.120	0.100	0.120
Repair supplies	—	—	0.060	0.075	0.120	0.150
Operational	0.250	0.384	0.640	0.985	0.640	0.985
Total	0.693	0.806	1.330	1.770	1.390	1.845
Total all quarter-master supplies	25.425	16.012	24.778	16.142	24.181	15.875

*Basic Logistical Planning Factors, Plans Branch, Plans and Training Division, 5 May 1944.

APPENDIX XXXIII

QUARTERMASTER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR OVERLORD*
(square feet)

Date	Troops on Continent	Class I			Class II			Class IV			Totals		
		Closed	Open	Total	Closed	Open	Total	Closed	Open	Total	Closed	Open	Total
D	81,290	230,448	203,948	434,396	37,800	48,652	86,452	60,552	—	60,552	328,800	252,600	581,400
D + 30	659,681	1,870,086	1,655,114	3,525,200	306,751	394,819	701,570	491,395	—	491,395	2,668,232	2,049,933	4,718,165
D + 60	993,127	2,815,347	2,491,719	5,307,066	461,804	594,386	1,056,190	739,780	—	739,780	4,016,931	3,086,105	7,103,036
D + 90	1,252,896	3,551,748	3,143,463	6,695,216	582,596	749,858	1,332,454	933,282	—	933,282	5,067,626	3,893,326	8,960,952
D + 120	1,425,000	4,039,636	3,575,275	7,614,911	662,625	852,862	1,515,487	1,061,482	—	1,061,482	5,763,743	4,428,137	10,191,880
D + 150	1,650,000	4,682,490	4,139,786	8,822,276	767,250	987,525	1,754,775	1,229,085	—	1,229,085	6,678,825	5,127,311	11,806,136
D + 180	1,830,000	5,187,741	4,591,407	9,779,148	850,950	1,095,255	1,946,205	1,363,167	—	1,363,167	7,401,858	5,686,662	13,088,520
D + 210	2,055,000	5,825,580	5,155,895	10,981,475	955,575	1,229,917	2,185,492	1,530,769	—	1,530,769	8,311,924	6,385,812	14,697,736

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*Storage Requirements Table, Installations Branch, Plans and Training Division, 7 May 1944.

APPENDIX XXXIV

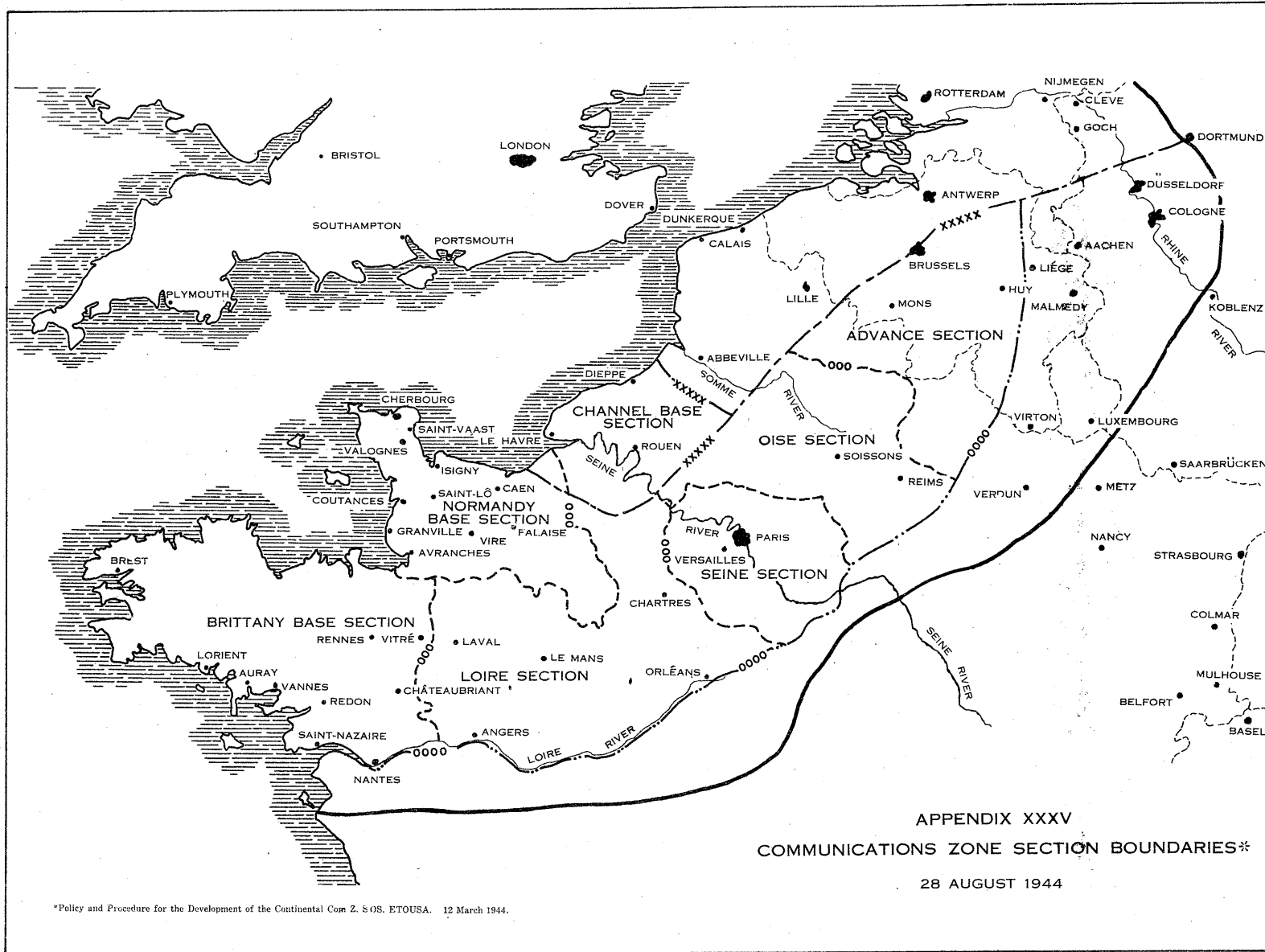
ESTIMATED QUARTERMASTER STORAGE SPACE ON THE CONTINENT (EXCLUSIVE OF POL)*

**D-plus-120-day to D-plus-360 day
(Thousands of gross square feet)**

		Cherbourg	Saint Lo	Brest	Rennes ⁽¹⁾ Vitre Laval	Le Mans	Mannes	Orleans	Paris	Compiègne Chauny Soissons	Maubeuge	Charleville	TOTAL
D + 120	Closed	500	—	300	2,000	500	750	200	—	—	—	—	4,250
	Open	1,000	500	200	2,750	1,500	750	800	—	—	—	—	7,500
	Total	1,500	500	500	4,750	2,000	1,500	1,000	—	—	—	—	11,750
D + 150	Closed	750	—	300	2,500	1,000	1,000	700	—	—	—	—	6,250
	Open	1,750	500	200	3,250	2,000	1,500	1,300	—	—	—	—	10,500
	Total	2,500	500	500	5,750	3,000	2,500	2,000	—	—	—	—	16,750
D + 180	Closed	1,150	—	500	2,750	1,200	1,250	900	500	—	—	—	8,250
	Open	1,850	250	500	3,750	2,300	1,750	1,600	1,000	—	—	—	13,000
	Total	3,000	250	1,000	6,500	3,500	3,000	2,500	1,500	—	—	—	21,250
D + 240	Closed	1,250	—	500	2,750	1,200	1,250	1,000	1,050	—	—	—	9,000
	Open	1,750	—	500	3,750	2,300	1,750	1,500	2,450	—	—	—	14,000
	Total	3,000	—	1,000	6,500	3,500	3,000	2,500	3,500	—	—	—	23,000
D + 270	Closed	1,250	—	500	3,000	1,750	1,500	1,000	2,000	250	—	—	11,250
	Open	1,250	—	500	3,500	1,750	1,500	1,500	2,000	750	—	—	12,750
	Total	2,500	—	1,000	6,500	3,500	3,000	2,500	4,000	1,000	—	—	24,000
D + 210	Closed	1,000	—	500	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	3,000	750	—	—	12,250
	Open	1,000	—	500	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,250	—	—	13,250
	Total	2,000	—	1,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	5,000	3,000	—	—	25,500
D + 360	Closed	750	—	500	2,750	1,000	1,250	1,000	3,000	1,500	250	250	12,250
	Open	250	—	500	2,250	1,000	750	1,500	2,000	3,500	750	750	13,250
	Total	1,000	—	1,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	2,500	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	25,500

(1) Fixed salvage repairs located at Rennes.

*Memorandum, DCQM, London, to DCQM, Cheltenham, 14 June 1944.

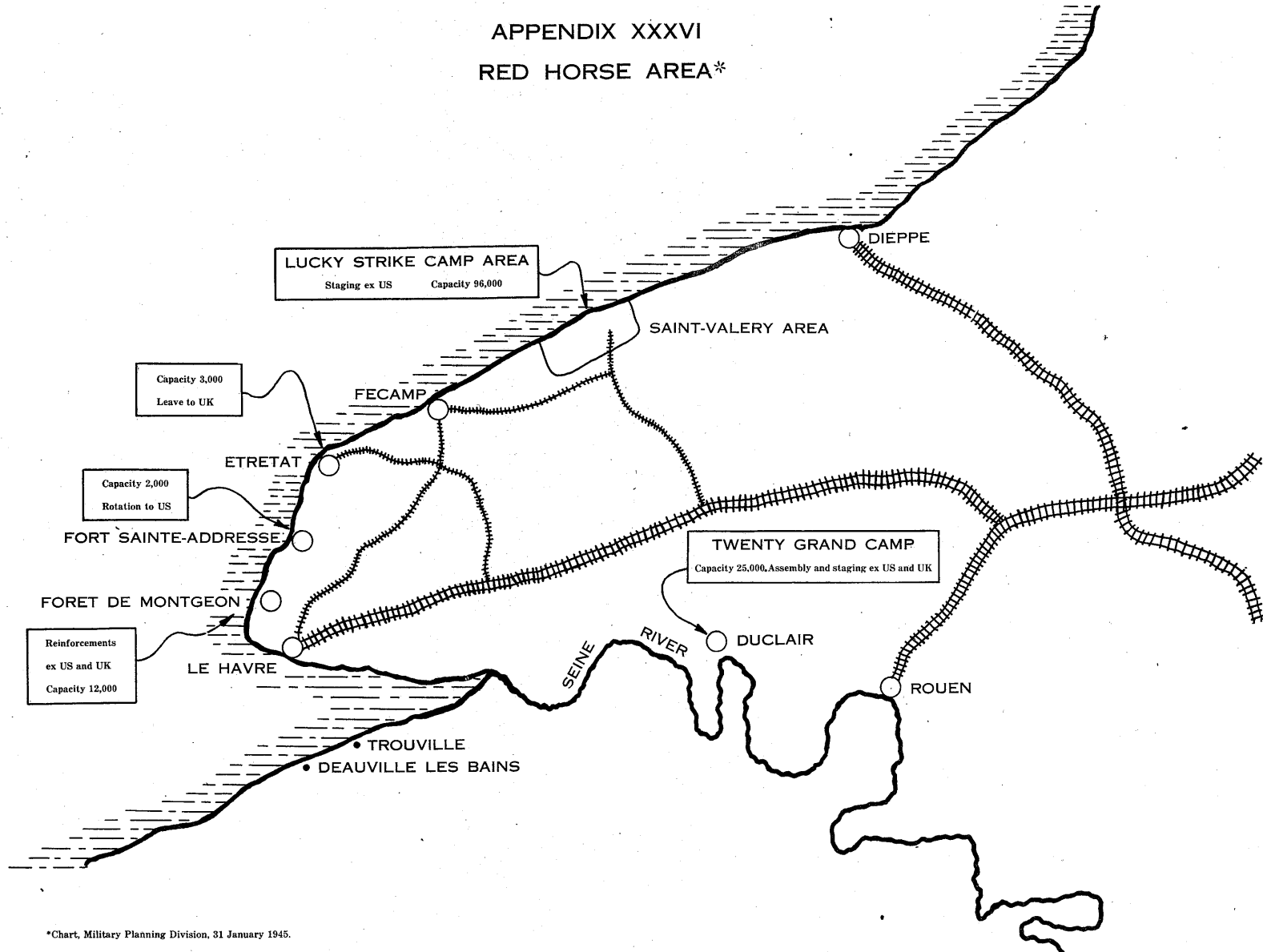


APPENDIX XXXV
 COMMUNICATIONS ZONE SECTION BOUNDARIES*
 28 AUGUST 1944

*Policy and Procedure for the Development of the Continental Com Z. S OS. ETOUSA. 12 March 1944.

APPENDIX XXXVI
RED HORSE AREA*

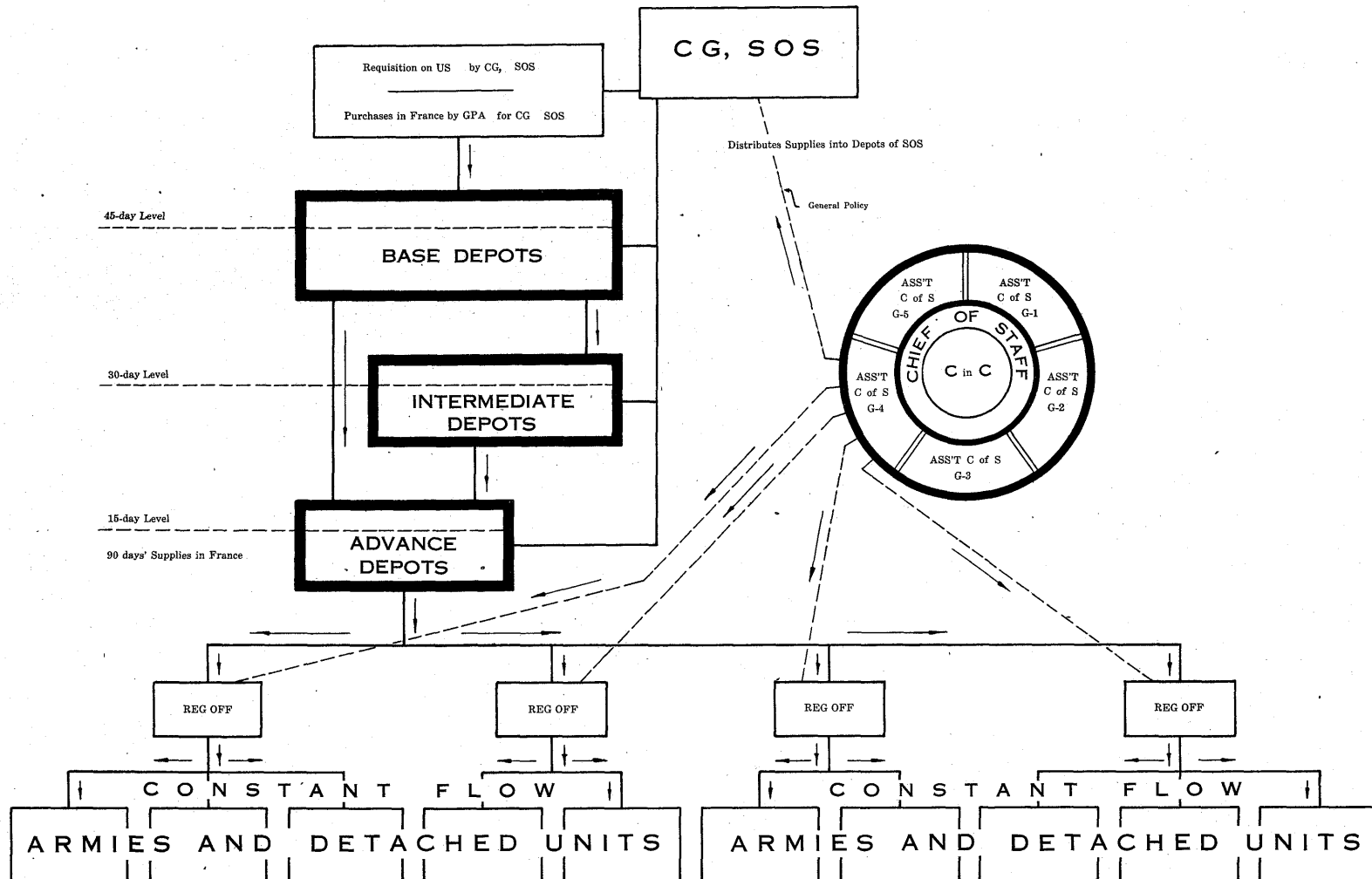
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*Chart, Military Planning Division, 31 January 1945.

APPENDIX XXXVII

THE FLOW OF SUPPLIES IN THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES *

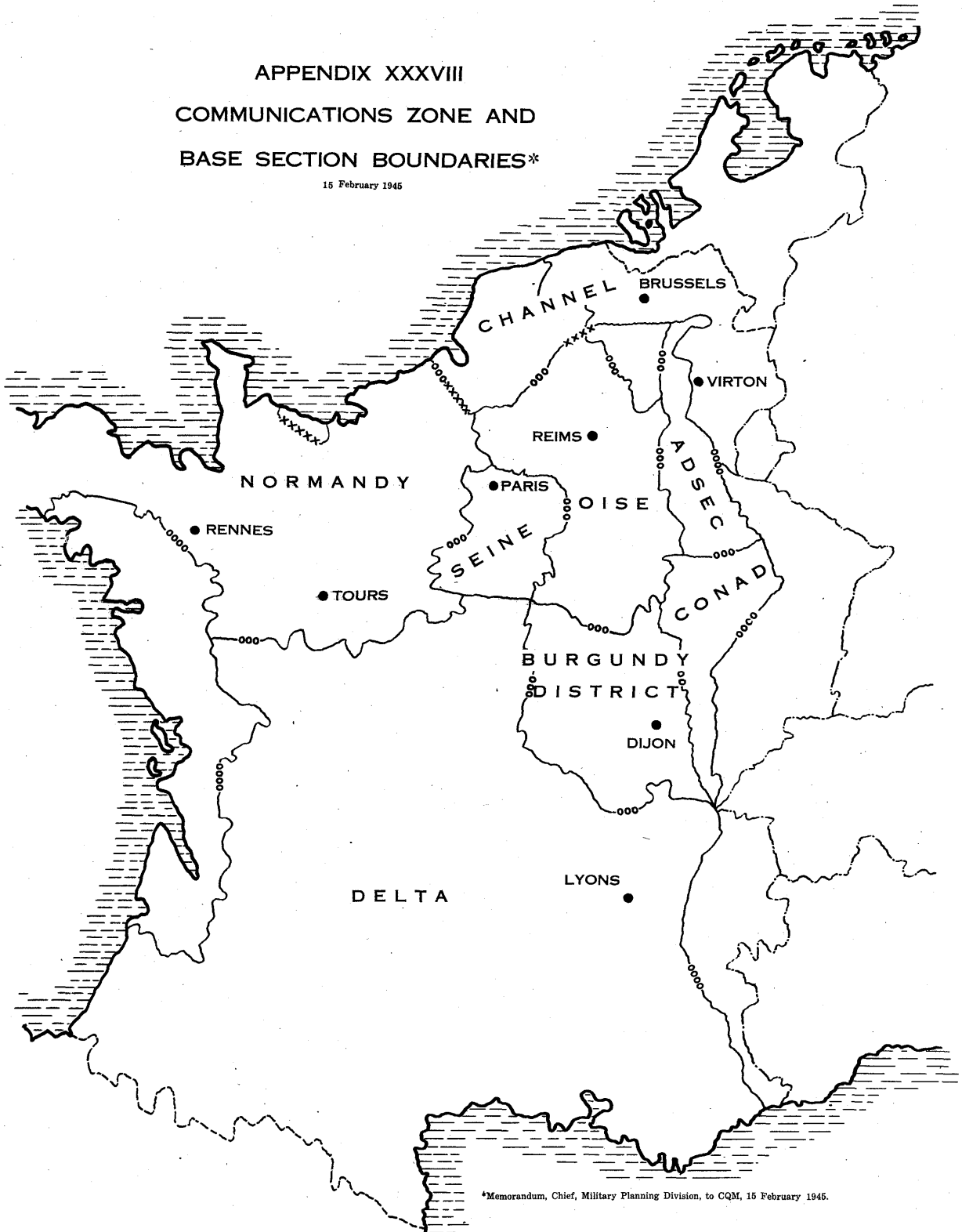


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* Final Report of General John J. Pershing, 1 Sept. 1919.

APPENDIX XXXVIII
COMMUNICATIONS ZONE AND
BASE SECTION BOUNDARIES*

15 February 1945

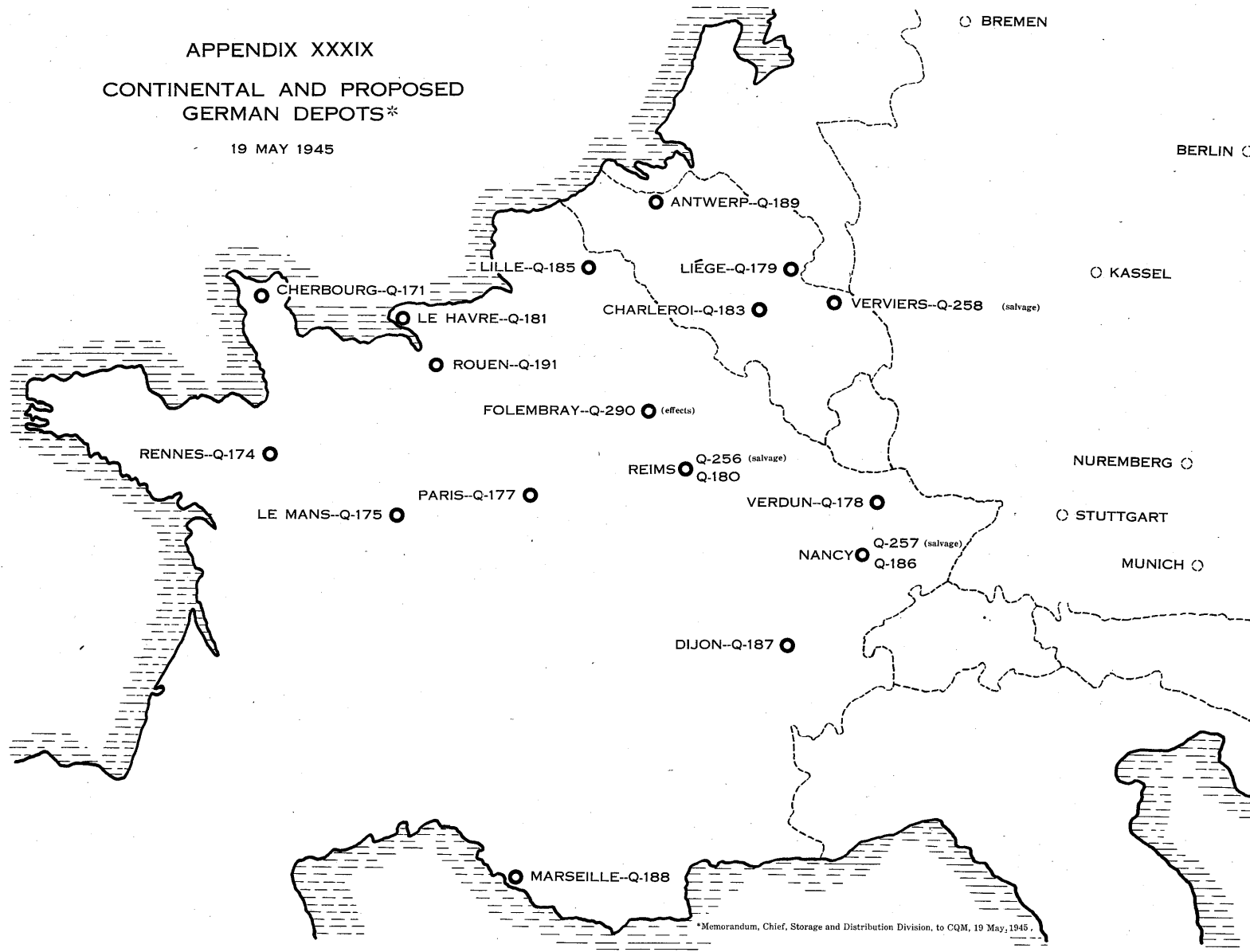


*Memorandum, Chief, Military Planning Division, to CQM, 15 February 1945.

APPENDIX XXXIX
CONTINENTAL AND PROPOSED
GERMAN DEPOTS*

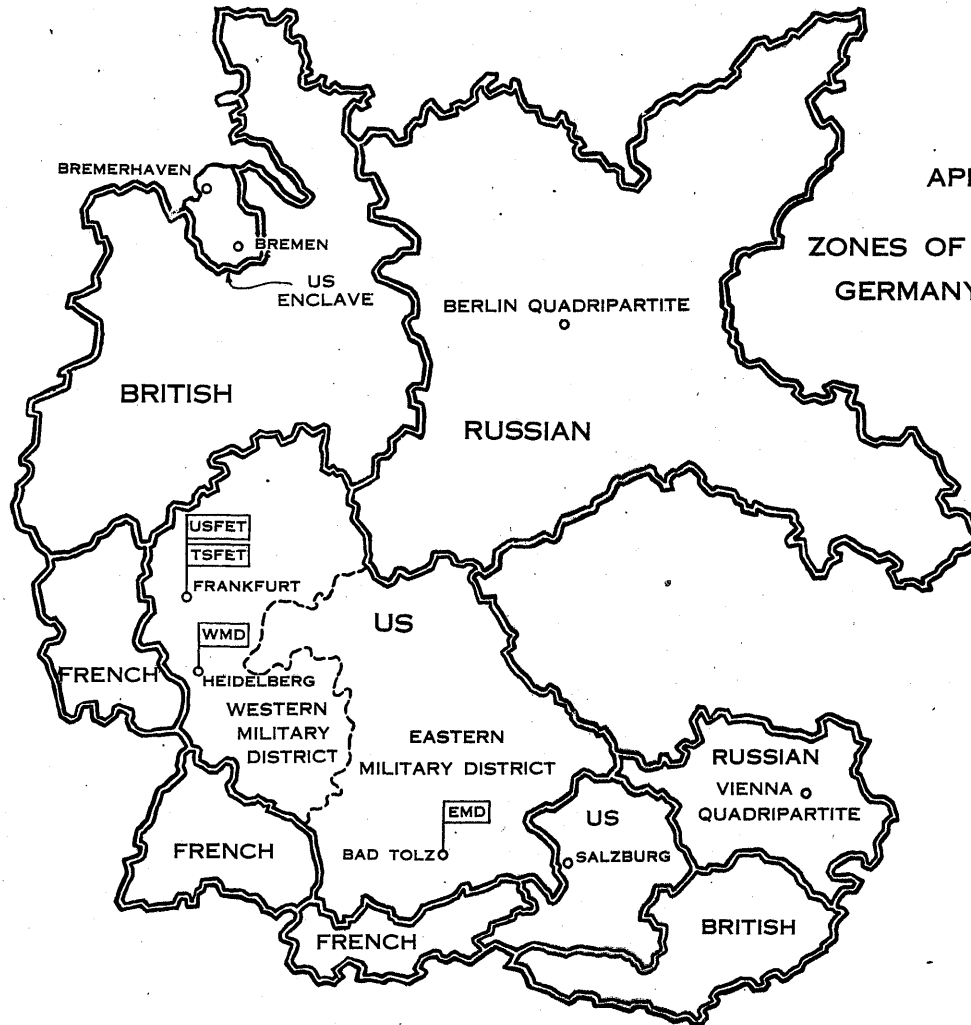
19 MAY 1945

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APPENDIX XL

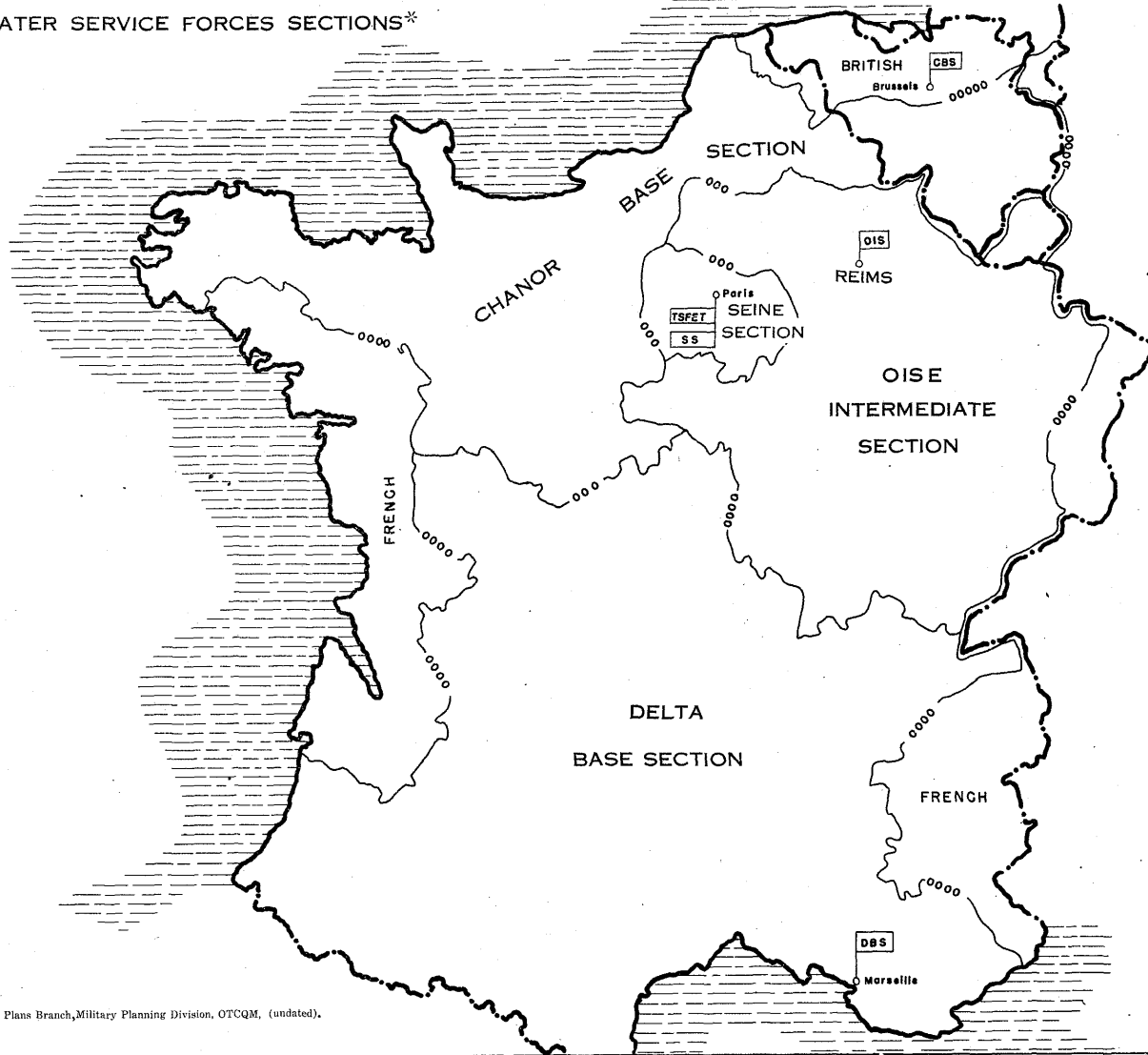
ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA*



*Work Sheet, Plans Branch, Military Planning Division, OTCQM, (undated).

APPENDIX XLI

THEATER SERVICE FORCES SECTIONS*



*Work Sheet, Plans Branch, Military Planning Division, OTCQM, (undated).

APPENDIX XLII

QUARTERMASTER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS ON THE CONTINENT*

1 December 1944

Depot	Classes of Supplies		Estimate of Ultimate Storage Requirements	
			(square feet)	(long tons)
Liege	Class I	Nonperishables	3,007,500	
		Perishables		14,200
	Class III	Packaged POL		40,000
		Coal		8,000
	Civil Affairs supplies		250,000	
Total		3,257,500	62,200	
Charleroi		Total	2,000,000	
Luxembourg	Class I	Nonperishables	2,004,000	
		Perishables		2,000
	Class III	Packaged POL		20,000
		Coal		3,500
	Total		2,004,000	25,500
Verdun	Class I	Nonperishables	1,506,000	
		Perishables		3,500
	Class III	Packaged POL		21,200
		Coal		4,000
	Civil Affairs supplies		250,000	
Total		1,756,000	28,700	
Reims class II and PX intermediate depot	Class II		2,700,000	
	Class IV	PX	375,000	
	Total		3,075,000	
Reims salvage depot	Maintenance parts and operating supplies		80,000	
	Space for salvage activities		525,000	
	Total		605,000	
Grand Total			12,697,500	116,400

*Overall Quartermaster Supply and Storage Plan, OCQM, 1 December 1944.

APPENDIX XLIII

QUARTERMASTER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS ON THE CONTINENT*

20 January 1945

Depot	Classes of Supplies		Estimate of Ultimate Storage Requirements
			(long tons)
Leige	Class I	Nonperishables	91,200
		Perishables	4,500
	Class III	Packaged POL	30,000
		Coal	8,000
	Civil Affairs supplies	20,000	
Charleroi-Mons	Class I	Nonperishables	175,000
		Perishables	9,100
	Class II		45,000
			40,000
	Class III	Packaged POL	40,000
		Bulk POL	700
		Coal	5,000
	Class IV	13,000	
	Civil Affairs supplies	20,000	
Lille	Class II		80,000
		POW stocks	3,500
	Class III	Packaged POL	5,000
		Coal	3,000
	Class IV	2,000	
Verdun	Class I	Nonperishables	83,000
		Perishables	4,700
	Class III	Packaged POL	19,000
		Coal	5,000
	Civil Affairs supplies	20,000	
Reims	Class I	Nonperishables	55,000
		Perishables	3,400
	Class II		36,000
		POW stocks	4,000
	Class III	Packaged POL	15,000
		Coal	10,000
	Class IV	PX supplies	6,500
Red Cross supplies		50	
Paris	Class I	Nonperishables	30,000
		Perishables	900
	Class II		6,000
			6,500
	Class III	Packaged POL	6,500
		Bulk POL	11,000
		Coal	15,000
	Class IV	2,500	
	Civil Affairs supplies	500	
		17,000	

*Overall Quartermaster Supply and Storage Plan, OCQM, 20 January 1945.

Depot	Classes of Supplies		Estimate of Ultimate
			Storage Requirements
			(long tons)
Cherbourg	Class I	Nonperishables	34,000
		Perishables	3,500
	Class II		2,000
		Class III	Packaged POL
			Coal
	Class IV	PX supplies	2,700
Civil Affairs supplies		Red Cross supplies	300
			10,000
Rennes	Class I	Nonperishables	34,000
		Perishables	2,100
	Class II		700
		Class III	Packaged POL
			Coal
	Class IV	PX supplies	2,700
		Red Cross supplies	25
Le Havre	Class I	Nonperishables	30,000
		Perishables	4,600
	Class II		7,500
		Class III	Packaged POL
			Coal
	Class IV		100
		PX supplies	2,500
		Red Cross supplies	50
Antwerp	Class I	Nonperishables	4,000
		Perishables	1,300
	Class II		500
		Class III	Packaged POL
	Class IV		PX supplies
		Total	1,095,925
Reims salvage depot			(square feet)
	Maintenance parts and operating supplies		80,000
	Space for salvage activities		525,000

APPENDIX XLIV

QUARTERMASTER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS ON THE CONTINENT*

February — March 1945

Depot	Classes of Supplies	Estimate of Ultimate Storage Requirements		
		(long tons)	(cords)	
Normandy Base Section	Class I	Nonperishables	75,000	
		Perishables	3,000	
	Class II		17,000	
	Class IV	PX supplies	8,000	
		Total	103,000	
Paris	Class I	Nonperishables	44,000	
		Perishables	1,100	
	Class II		16,000	
	Class III	MT 80 gasoline	1,500	
		Allied products	21,500	
		Aviation gas	3,000	
		Coal	5,000	
		Wood		3,420
	Class IV	Sales store items	2,000	
		Medals and decorations	750	
		Blank forms	250	
		Additional class IV	2,000	
		PX supplies	10,000	
		107,100		
Verdun	Class I	Nonperishables	108,000	
		Perishables	3,000	
	Class III	MT 80 gasoline	30,000	
		Allied products	15,000	
		Coal	1,665	
		Wood		1,200
		157,665		
Liege	Class I	Nonperishables	90,000	
		Perishables	5,300	
	Class III	MT 80 gasoline	20,000	
		Allied products	10,000	
		Aviation gasoline:		
		Bulk POL	4,400	
		Packaged POL	10,000	
		Coal	1,700	
Wood		1,150		
		141,400	5,770	

*Overall Quartermaster Supply and Storage Plan, OCQM, issued as OCQM memorandums, February and March 1945.

Depot	Classes of Supplies		Estimate of Ultimate Storage Requirements		
			(long tons)	(cords)	
Reims	Class I	Nonperishables	55,000		
		Perishables	1,400		
	Class II		39,000		
		Class III	MT 80 gasoline and allied products	15,000	
	Class IV	Coal	10,000		
			PX supplies	5,000	
				6,500	
		Total	131,900		
Charleroi	Class I	Nonperishables	240,000		
		Perishables	1,000		
	Class III	MT 80 gasoline and allied products	5,000		
		Packaged POL	42,000		
	Class IV	Aviation gasoline	3,000		
		PX supplies	20,000		
		Total	311,000		
Lille-Mons	Class II		93,500		
		Class III	Packaged POL	10,000	
	Class IV		2,400		
			Total	105,900	
Antwerp	Class I	Nonperishables	14,000		
		Perishables	500		
	Class II		17,000		
		Class III	MT 80 gasoline and allied products (packaged)	3,000	
	Packaged POL		10,000		
	Aviation gasoline		2,000		
	Class IV	PX supplies	1,200		
			Total	47,700	
Nancy-Metz	Class I	Nonperishables	54,000		
		Perishables	3,500		
	Class II		26,000		
		Class III	MT 80 gasoline	32,000	
	Allied products		6,000		
	Aviation gasoline		3,000		
	Class IV	Coal	835		
		Wood		301	
PX supplies		6,000			
		Total	131,335	301	

Depot	Classes of Supplies	Estimate of Ultimate Storage Requirements		
		(long tons)	(cords)	
Dijon	Class I	Nonperishables	45,000	
		Perishables	1,200	
	Class II		10,000	
	Class III	MT 80 gasoline	3,000	
		Allied products	10,000	
		Aviation gasoline	5,000	
		Coal	435	
		Wood		157
	Class IV	PX supplies	3,800	
		Total	78,435	
Marseille	Class I	Nonperishables	108,000	
		Perishables	2,400	
	Class II		65,000	
	Class III	MT 80 gasoline	10,000	
		Aviation gasoline	1,000	
		Coal	1,335	
		Wood		1,115
	Class IV		500	
		PX supplies	25,000	
		Total	213,235	1,272
	Grand Total	1,528,670	7,343	

APPENDIX XLV-A

LONG-TON CAPACITY OF DEPOTS ON THE CONTINENT*

30 April 1945

Section or Base Section	Depot	Closed Space	Open Space	Total
Normandy	Q-171	37,017	52,195	89,212
	Q-174	19,031	60,197	79,228
	Q-175	11,627	960	12,587
	Q-181	85,585	30,114	115,699
	Q-191	3,050	3,375	6,425
	Total	156,310	146,841	303,151
Seine	Q-177	65,652	25,119	90,771
Oise	Q-178	14,339	192,537	206,876
	Q-180	82,728	85,827	168,555
	Q-186	40,290	45,387	85,677
	Q-187	53,112	93,605	146,717
	Total	190,469	417,356	607,825
Channel	Q-179	29,336	205,272	234,608
	Q-183	61,033	261,123	322,156
	Q-185	78,121	106,565	184,686
	Q-189	30,072	34,424	64,496
	Total	198,562	607,384	805,946
Delta	Q-188	59,637	328,299	387,936
Conad	Q-190	6,080	19,500	25,580
	Grand Total	676,710	1,544,499	2,221,209

*Report, Storage and Distribution Division, OCQM, 30 April 1945.

APPENDIX XLV-B

LONG TONS ASSIGNED IN DEPOTS ON THE CONTINENT*

30 April 1945

Section or Base Section	Depot	Class I		Class II and IV		PX Supplies		Red Cross, Civil Affairs, Miscellaneous	Total	
		Closed	Open	Closed	Open	Closed	Open			
Normandy	Q-171	19,338	37,090	9,661	6,353	3,608	395	12,767	89,212	
	Q-174	11,593	58,494	4,167	1,703	2,697	0	574	79,228	
	Q-175	5,952	960	4,908	0	767	0	0	12,587	
	Q-181	41,089	12,000	22,875	18,114	14,719	0	6,902	115,699	
	Q-191	3,050	3,375	0	0	0	0	0	6,425	
	Total	81,022	111,919	41,611	26,170	21,791	395	20,243	303,151	
Seine	Total	Q-177	21,539	15,133	16,589	6,236	8,699	0	22,575	90,771
Oise	Q-178	11,163	99,423	3,176	2,114	0	0	91,000	206,876	
	Q-180	38,529	36,358	26,482	46,791	14,057	1,282	5,056	168,555	
	Q-186	16,229	28,065	18,740	13,780	4,100	1,350	3,413	85,677	
	Q-187	38,484	89,125	10,628	3,980	4,000	500	0	146,717	
	Total	104,405	252,971	59,026	66,665	22,157	3,132	99,469	607,825	
Channel	Q-179	24,575	91,172	2,083	1,200	0	0	115,578	234,608	
	Q-183	10,470	185,400	0	0	49,219	19,323	57,744	322,156	
	Q-185	0	0	54,798	82,040	11,897	6,525	29,426	184,686	
	Q-189	20,300	7,555	6,963	26,769	2,809	100	0	64,496	
	Total	55,345	284,127	63,844	110,009	63,925	25,948	202,748	805,946	
Delta	Total	Q-188	27,991	119,444	27,180	188,855	4,466	20,000	0	387,936
Conad	Total	Q-190	3,580	14,000	2,500	5,500	0	0	0	25,580
	Grand Total	293,882	797,594	210,750	403,435	121,038	49,475	345,035	2,221,209	

*Report, Storage and Distribution Division, OCQM, 30 April 1945.

APPENDIX XLVI

LONG TONS ASSIGNED IN DEPOTS ON THE CONTINENT*

20 June 1945

Section or Base Section	Depot	Class I		Class II and IV		PX Supplies		Red Cross, Civil Affairs, Miscellaneous	Total	
		Closed	Open	Closed	Open	Closed	Open			
Normandy	Q-171	26,474	31,364	10,484	5,883	3,608	395	7,718	85,926	
	Q-174	11,593	58,494	4,167	1,703	2,697	—	574	79,228	
	Q-175	5,952	960	5,255	—	1,142	—	—	13,309	
	Q-181	36,501	11,391	9,694	34,612	9,666	—	1,112	102,976	
	Total	80,520	102,209	29,600	42,198	17,113	395	9,404	281,439	
Seine	Total	Q-177	21,539	15,133	15,416	6,317	8,284	—	22,575	89,264
Oise	Q-178	11,163	99,423	3,176	2,114	—	—	47,520	163,396	
	Q-180	38,529	31,472	28,627	52,362	14,057	1,282	5,056	171,385	
	Q-186	59,342	42,725	36,676	18,490	6,975	1,625	32,630	198,463	
	Total	109,034	173,620	68,479	72,966	21,032	2,907	85,206	533,244	
Channel	Q-179	22,653	108,388	3,620	966	—	—	90,716	226,343	
	Q-183	10,470	188,400	—	—	52,339	18,363	—	269,572	
	Q-185	—	—	53,098	86,396	2,497	1,465	78,375	221,831	
	Q-189	45,405	54,882	17,883	85,926	4,763	600	5,225	214,624	
	Total	78,528	351,610	74,601	173,288	59,599	20,428	174,316	932,370	
Delta	Total	Q-188	28,373	111,552	39,546	123,507	10,000	16,000	7,403	336,381
	Grand Total	317,994	754,124	227,642	418,276	116,028	39,730	298,904	2,172,698	

*Report, Storage and Distribution Division, OCQM, 20 June 1945.

APPENDIX XLVII

QUARTERMASTER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS ON THE CONTINENT*

June — July 1945

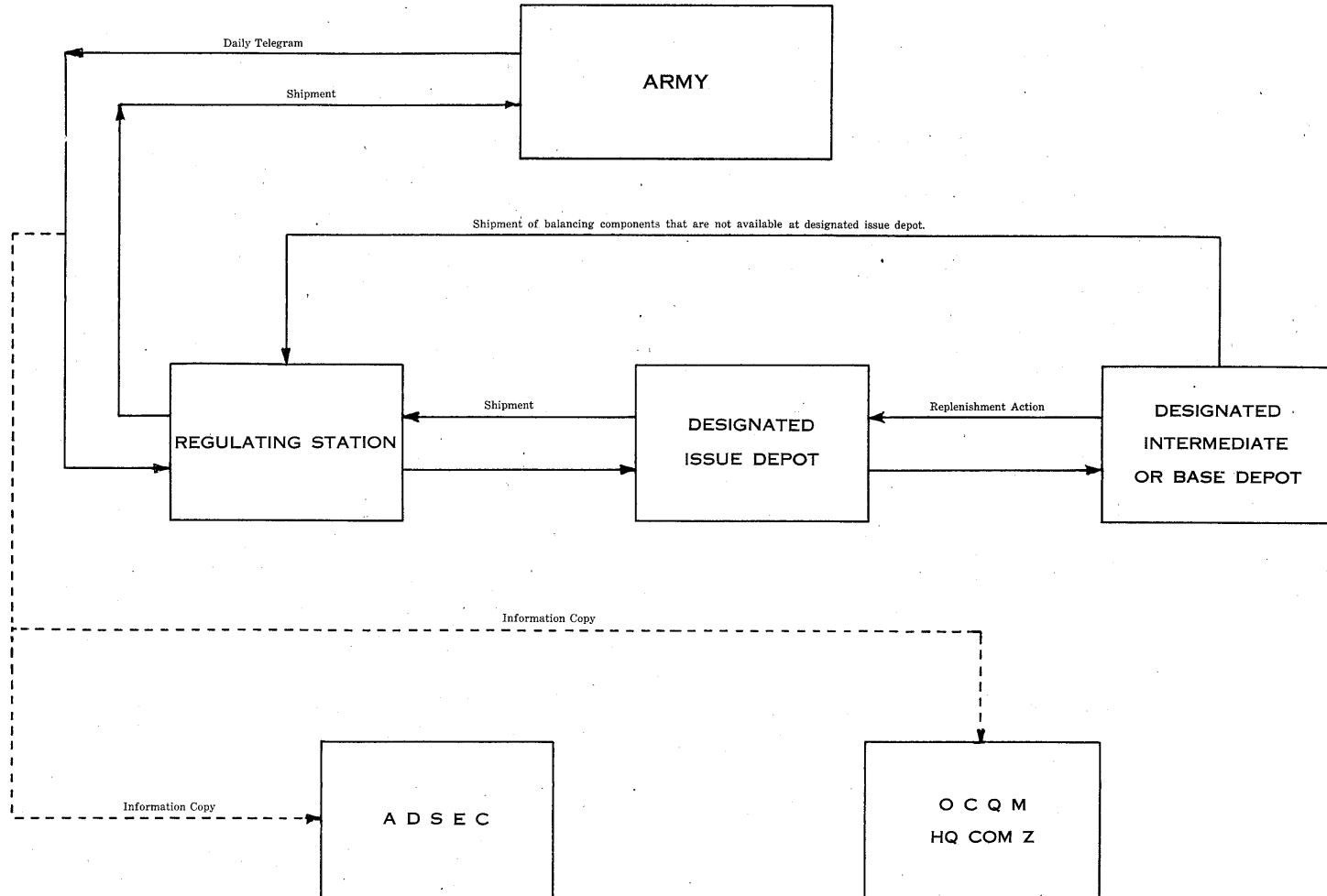
Depot	Classes of Supplies	Estimate of Ultimate Storage Requirements	
		(long tons)	
Antwerp	Class I	115,000	
	Class II	65,000	
	Classes II and IV	13,000	
	Class III	6,000	
		MT 80 gasoline	6,000
		Allied products	1,400
	Total	200,400	
Charleroi	Class I	145,000	
	Class II	48,000	
	Classes II and IV	27,000	
	Class III	4,000	
		MT 80 gasoline	4,000
		Allied products	1,000
	Total	225,000	
Le Havre	Class I	55,000	
	Class II	26,000	
	Classes II and IV	11,000	
	Class III	6,500	
		MT 80 gasoline	6,500
		Allied products	1,600
	Total	100,100	
Marseille	Class I	45,000	
	Class II	29,000	
	Classes II and IV	16,000	
	Class III	18,000	
		MT 80 gasoline	18,000
		Allied products	4,000
	Total	112,000	
Paris	Class I	10,000	
	Classes II and IV	17,500	
	Class III	6,500	
		MT 80 gasoline	6,500
		Allied products	1,800
	Total	35,800	

*Memorandums, OCQM to QM, Third United States Army, *et al.*, June and July 1945.

Depot	Classes of Supplies		Estimate of Ultimate
			Storage Requirements
			(long tons)
Verdun	Class I		90,000
	Class II	(special items)	20,000
	Classes II and IV		5,000
	Class III	MT 80 gasoline	5,000
		Allied products	1,200
	Total		121,200
Eastern District	Class I		57,000
	Classes II and IV		9,600
	Class III	POL	36,807
	Civil Affairs supplies		100,000
	Total		203,407
Western District	Class I		38,000
	Classes II and IV		6,400
	Class III	POL	26,410
	Civil Affairs supplies		100,000
	Total		170,810
Berlin (filler depot)	Class I	Nonperishables	7,500
		Perishables	2,500
	Classes II and IV		3,000
	Class III	MT 80 gasoline	8,000
		100 octane	5,000
		Allied products	3,000
Civil Affairs supplies		5,000	
	Total		34,000
Bremen	Class I		35,000
	Classes II and IV		700,200
	Civil Affairs supplies		35,000
	Total		770,200
	Grand Total		1,972,917

APPENDIX XLVIII-A

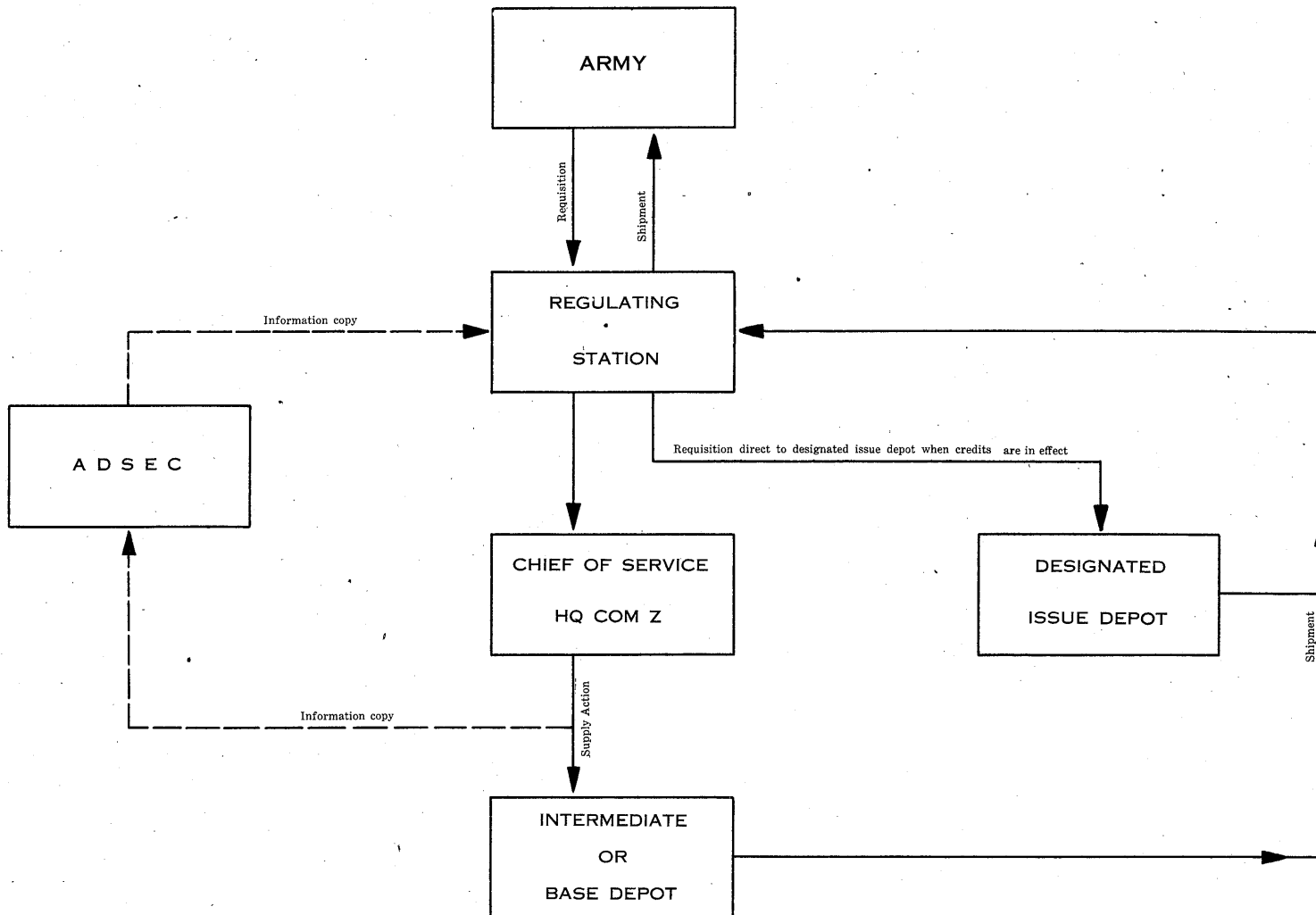
THE PROCEDURE FOR REQUISITIONING
CLASS I AND CLASS III SUPPLIES*



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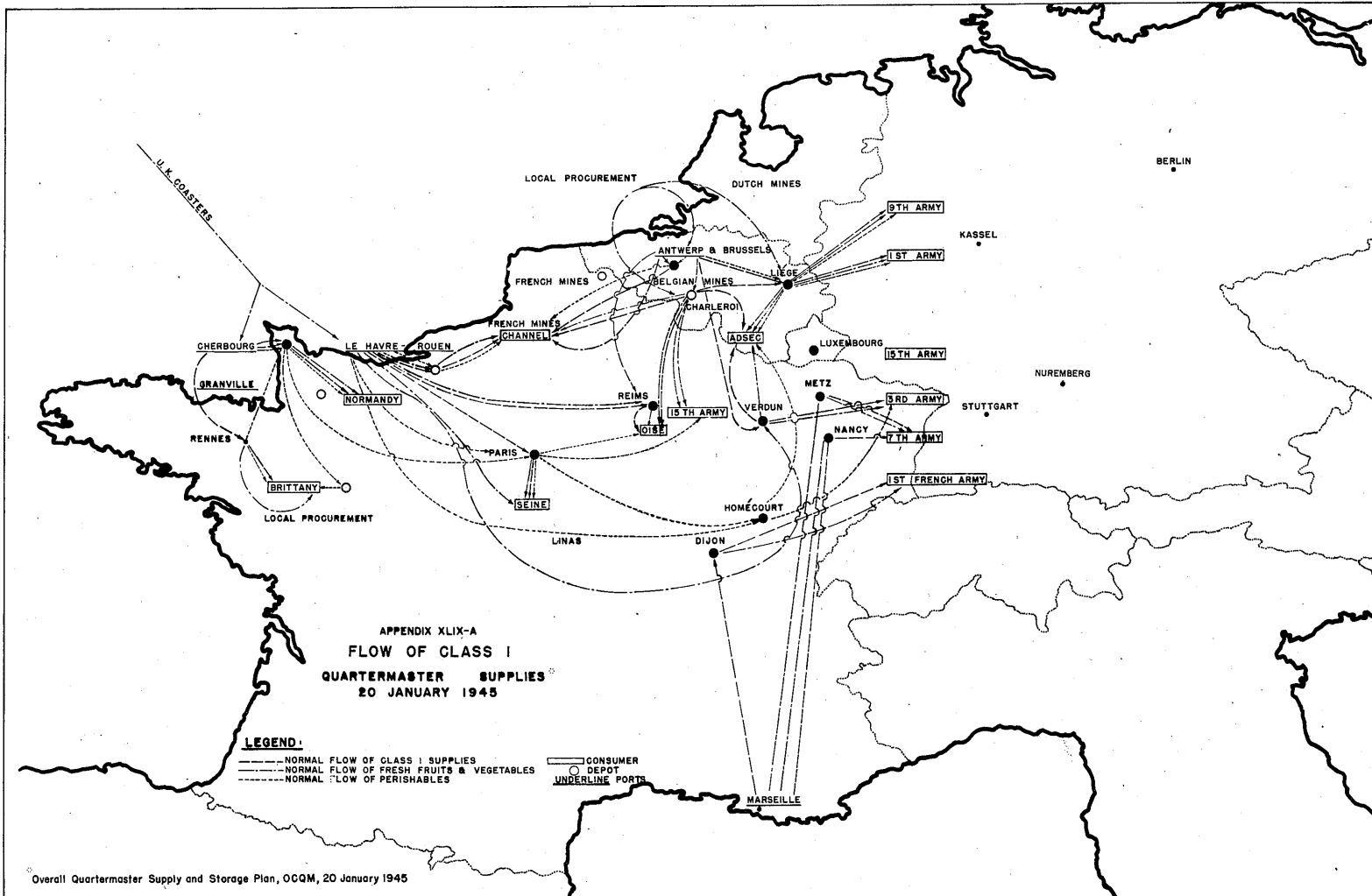
*SOP No. 7, ETOUSA, 2 February 1945.

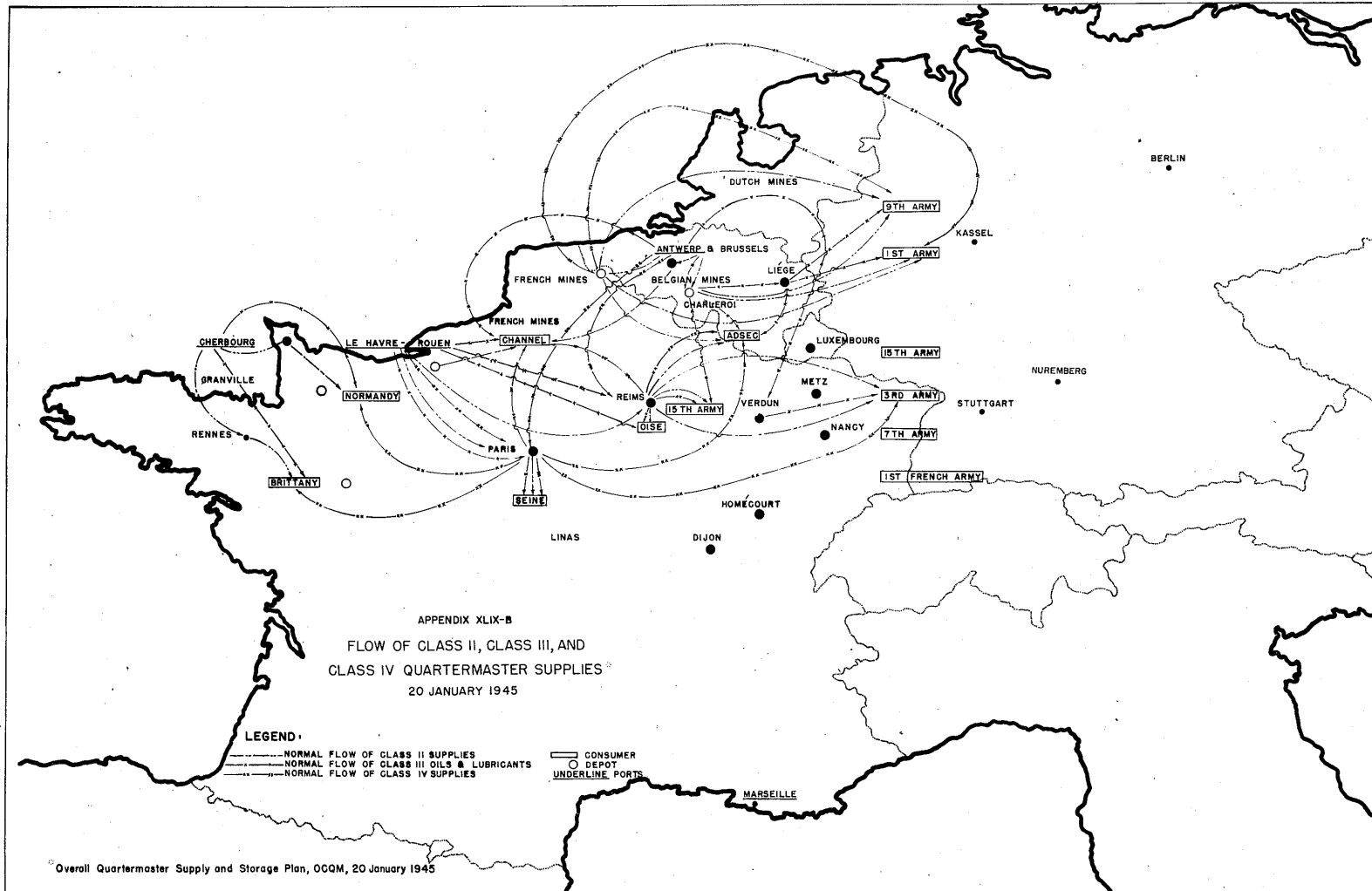
THE PROCEDURE FOR REQUISITIONING CLASS II AND CLASS IV CONTROLLED ITEMS*



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*SOP No. 7, ETOUSA, 2 February 1945.





GLOSSARY

- ADSEC. Advance Section, Communications Zone.
- AG. Adjutant General.
- AGRC. American Graves Registration Command.
- AGWAR. Adjutant General, War Department, (cablegram address for Washington).
- ALADDIN. Late code word for the occupation of Norway in the event of German withdrawal.
- Allied Force. Headquarters, North African Theater of Operations.
- Ameri-cans. 5-gallon gasoline cans of American design.
- AMG. American Military Government.
- APOSTLE. Late code word for the occupation of Norway.
- ASF. Army Service Forces (designation of supply services, War Department, after 12 March 1943).
- BOLERO. The build-up of men and supplies in the United Kingdom in preparation for the Continental invasion.
- BUCO. Build-up Control (an organization controlling flow of men and supplies across the English Channel).
- Center Task Force. One of the task forces engaged in the North African operation.
- Chief of Operations. Temporary title of G-4.
- Chief of Services. Temporary title of G-4.
- Classes of Supply. Class I —Food and rations.
 Class II —Clothing, individual equipment, and expendable supplies.
 Class III —Petrol, oil, and lubricants.
 Class IV —Organizational equipment, general supplies, officers' and nurses' clothing, and sales store and post exchange supplies.
 Class V —Ammunition.
- Communications Zone (Com Z). Later designation of Services of Supply, European Theater.
- CONAD. Continental Advance Section (Advance Section, Communications Zone, supporting the invasion of Southern France).
- COSSAC. Chiefs of Staff, Supreme Allied Command.
- D-day. The day the invasion of the Continent took place—6 June 1944.
- DCQM. Deputy Chief Quartermaster.
- DQMG. Deputy The Quartermaster General.
- DRAGOON. The invasion of Southern France.
- DUKWS. Amphibious trucks.
- ECLIPSE. The primary disarmament and control of Germany.
- ETOUSA. European Theater of Operations, United States Army.
- FECZ. Forward Echelon, Communications Zone.
- FUSAG. First United States Army Group (early command organization for United States forces under Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force).

G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5. General Staff Sections of major United States commands.

G-1 - Administration

G-2 - Intelligence

G-3 - Troops and Training

G-4 - Supply

G-5 - Civil Affairs

GOOSEBERRIES. Artificial ports off the beaches.

GRENADE. Operation for crossing the Roer River.

Jerri-cans. 5-gallon cans patterned after German cans.

JOMP. Joint Outline Maintenance Projects (for administration and maintenance of all forces on the Continent).

Joint Q Planning School. Joint Supply Planning School.

LIGAMENT. One of the task forces organized to carry out occupation of Norway before German surrender.

Long ton. 2,240 pounds.

LUMBERJACK. Tactical plan for advance to the Rhine River at Cologne.

Marshaling Areas. The areas along the English Channel coast from which the operation on the Continent was mounted.

MTO. Mediterranean Theater of Operations (later designation of NATOUSA).

MULBERRIES. Artificial harbors.

NAAFI. Navy, Army, Air Force Institute (British organization corresponding to the United States Army Exchange Service).

NATOUSA. North African Theater of Operations, United States Army.

NEPTUNE. The assault stage of the Continental operation.

NIGHTLIGHT. Task force organized to carry out occupation of Norway in the event of German surrender.

NYPE. New York Port of Embarkation.

OCQM. Office of the Chief Quartermaster.

OCCWO. Office of the Chief Chemical Warfare Officer.

OCE. Office of the Chief Engineer.

OCO. Office of the Chief Ordnance Officer.

OCS. Office of the Chief Surgeon.

OCSO. Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

OCOT. Office of the Chief of Transportation.

OMAHA. The invasion beach at Saint Laurent-sur-Mer between Le Havre and the Cotentin Peninsula.

OMGUS. Office of the Military Government, United States.

OQMG. Office of The Quartermaster General.

OTCQM. Office of the Theater Chief Quartermaster (later designation of OCQM).

OVERLORD. The Continental operation.

PEMBARK. Port of Embarkation.

PLUTO. The submarine gasoline pipe line across the English Channel.

POL. Petrol, oil, and lubricants.

POW. Prisoners of war.

PROCO Project. Priority Continental operation project (method of requisitioning and shipping essential operational supplies).

QMG. The Quartermaster General.

RANKIN CASE B. Plan for occupation of Scandinavian countries in the event of German withdrawal.

RANKIN CASE B (Norway). Plan for occupation of Norway in the event of German withdrawal.

RANKIN CASE C. Plan for occupation of Scandinavian countries 1943—1944 upon unconditional surrender of Germany.

RANKIN CASE C (Norway). Plan for occupation of Norway 1943 upon unconditional surrender of Germany.

RASC. Royal Army Service Corps.

RED BALL. Rapid system of moving supplies from the United Kingdom to the Continent and on the Continent.

RHUMBA. Plan for closing installations, accommodations, and facilities in the United Kingdom after the Continental invasion.

ROUNDUP. Proposed British-American invasion of the Continent in 1943.

SCAEF. Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force.

Service d'Aide aux Forces Alliees. French lend-lease agency.

SHAEF. Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

Ship ton. Ship space required to store 2,000 pounds of material—also called measurement ton.

Sixth Army Group. United States and French forces that invaded Southern France.

SLEDGEHAMMER. Diversionary invasion of the Continent proposed in 1942.

SOLOC. Southern Line of Communications—the communications zone supporting the invasion of Southern France.

SOP. Standing Operating Procedure.

SOS. Services of Supply.

SPOBS. Special Army Observers Group.

Task Force Z. One of the task forces organized to carry out occupation of Norway before German surrender.

TOMBOLAS. Ship-to-shore pipe lines for gasoline.

TORCH. Assault on North Africa in 1942.

TSFET. Theater Service Forces, European Theater, (later designation of Communications Zone).

TURCO. Turn-around Control (agency controlling turn-around of ships in English Channel).

Twelfth Army Group. Command organization of United States tactical forces under SHAEF.

Twenty-First Army Group. Command organization for British forces under SHAEF.

TWX. Trans-Atlantic Wire Exchange.

USFA. United States Forces in Austria.

USAFBI. United States Army Forces in the British Isles.

USANIF. United States Army, Northern Ireland Forces.

USFET. United States Forces, European Theater, (later designation of ETOUSA).

USFOR. United States Forces (cablegram address for the European Theater).

USSOS. United States Services of Supply (cablegram address for SOS, ETOUSA).

USSTAF. United States Strategic Air Force (headquarters of United States Air Force in Europe).

UTAH. The invasion beach on the eastern coast of the Cotentin Peninsula north of Isigny.

VE-day. The date that the German surrender was signed—8 May 1945.

VERITABLE. Operation calling for an advance to the Rhine River.

ERRATA

Page 20.— MacIntosh should be Mackintosh.

Page 70.— 20 tons, which appeared in the Overall Quartermaster Supply and Storage Plan, 1 December 1944, is obviously an error and probably should be 2,000 tons.

Page 79.— Hamburg Salvage Depot should be Bamberg Salvage Depot.

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