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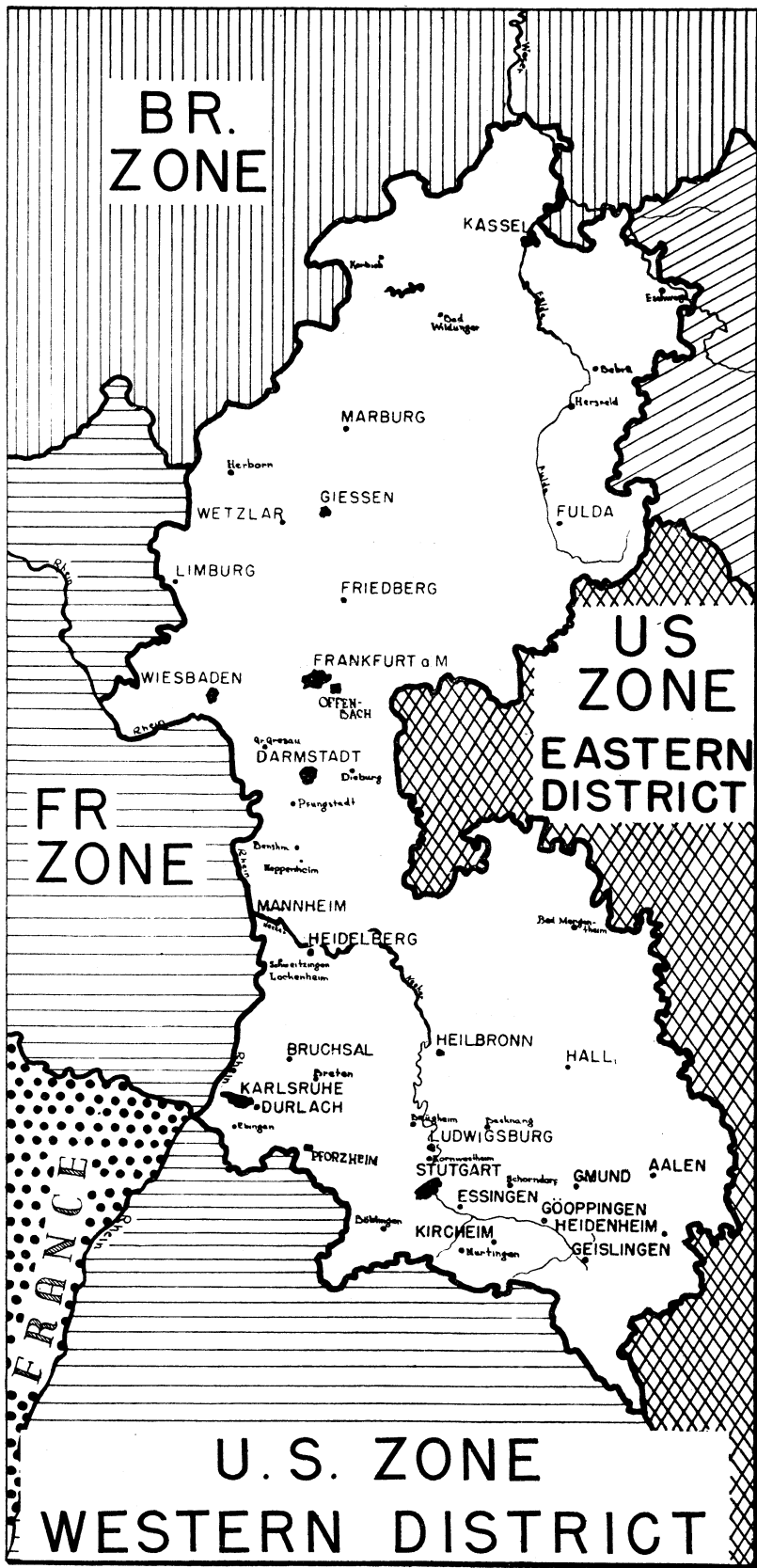
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
WEEKLY  
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF  
G-5 DIVISION  
USFET

INFORMATION BRANCH

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No. 2 — 4 AUGUST 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

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OFFICE OF THE  
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF  
G-5 DIVISION  
USFET

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# German Food Problems and Policies

WESTERN Germany, or the area of occupation by the British, French, and American Forces, normally is about 60 to 70 percent self-sufficient in food supply. The US Zone itself is ordinarily more nearly self-sufficient than the entire area, but the food situation has deteriorated from the normal due to a number of factors.

One of the chief factors is the population shift that has taken place since 1939 away from the Ruhr industrial area into the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein in the North and Bavaria and Württemberg in the South. Preliminary population estimates show increases of 27 percent in Bavaria and 4 percent for Württemberg over 1939.

In addition to this rather fixed condition of increased population in the U. S. zone are the problems resulting from the actual conquest of Germany. These include disrupted transport and communications, loss of control over food production and distribution through dissolution of the German food administration, destruction of food stocks, loss of farm labor, interruption of spring planting in some areas, and the presence of large numbers of displaced persons and prisoners of war that have to be fed.

To these must be added the administrative problems attendant upon the division of Germany into national zones of occupation, and, in the initial stages of Military Government, further division into areas under the respon-

sibility of tactical troops. Combined with transport difficulties, these conditions have inhibited food movements from surplus to deficit areas.

Under these conditions the ration scales established for German civilians in the initial stages of Military Government were set at extremely low levels by German food officials. In the American Zone they ranged from 700 to 1,100 calories per person per day for normal consumers.

### ESTABLISH SCALE

In anticipation of the difficulties that would be faced during the initial period of Military Government while military operations were still in progress, a scale of maximum allowances of rationed foods was established by a SHAEF Directive of 25 January 1945. Under this Directive the maximum allowance for normal consumers was 1,550 calories from rationed foods per person per day with a range for all consumer categories extending from 1,000 calories for small children to 2,800 calories for very heavy workers. This Directive also laid down general policies governing distribution of food in Germany. Briefly stated these policies were that no imported food would be issued to the German population except in extreme emergencies; that levels of food consumption by the German population would not exceed those in liberated territories in the SHAEF Zone of responsibility; that German authorities would be responsible for re-establishing controls

over food distribution and eliminating discrimination in administering them; and that German authorities would be required to provide food for United Nations Displaced Persons at an average daily rate, insofar as feasible, of 2,000 calories per person.

### SELECT GERMAN OFFICIALS

In order to implement these policies, one of the first jobs of Military Government food and agriculture officers has been to select German officials and charge them with responsibility for reestablishing food rationing and distribution systems and agricultural production controls. This was complicated in the early stages by uncertainty as to the boundaries that should be encompassed within the jurisdiction of the food offices since the military districts did not always correspond to customary German administrative boundaries. The regional office has been the basis on which food controls have been rebuilt.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in locating reasonably competent German personnel who are free of Nazi Party affiliations. In some cases doubtful people had to be retained temporarily until suitable replacements could be found. Cooperation of German officials has been good from the beginning. They understood that the responsibility was theirs and acted accordingly.

In the initial stages of Military Government, strenuous efforts were made to get as much seed distributed as possible in order to secure maximum production. It is estimated that plantings this year are at least 90 percent of normal, with the exception of sugar beets, for which there was a critical seed shortage.

As previously indicated, the average allowance of rationed food for normal

consumers within the US Zone was below 1,000 calories per person per day. The average for the next period was raised to approximately 1,150 calories per day for the normal consumer. Figures for the current ration period beginning 23 July are not yet available, but indications are that the allowances of rationed foods will be approximately the same as for the preceding period. In most areas supplementation from unrationed foods, chiefly fresh fruits and vegetables, is available. According to general estimates the supplementation so obtained ranges from 100 to 300 calories per person per day. In none of the regions has the allowances of rationed foods reached the approved maximum.

In anticipation of a critical situation due to these abnormally low allowances, which nutritionists agree cannot be maintained for very long without serious effects, authorization to the Supreme Commander was requested and obtained for issues to Germans of up to 210,000 tons of wheat per month for June, July, and August, and 96,250 tons for September. To date none of this has been issued to German civilians within the U. S. Zone. Though some stocks of imported wheat have been used for feeding displaced persons, the majority have been fed from indigenous stocks.

### RAISE MINERS' RATION

Due to the urgency of coal production authorization was made early in July for issues of imported wheat to supplement miners' rations. At the same time maximum allowances for rations for miners were raised from 2,250 to 3,000 calories for surface workers and from 2,800 to 3,400 calories for underground workers. Instructions were given that most of the increased allowance should be provided at the mid-day meal to

ensure that the miner himself consumed it.

The farm labor position was difficult in the first period after conquest, because most of the foreign laborers forced to work by the Nazis immediately left the farms. This was soon counterbalanced, however, by returning prisoners of war. Agricultural laborers were given first priority on discharges from the Wehrmacht. In addition instructions were issued that no one who had left the urban centers would be allowed to return without certifying that he was returning to an essential job in the urban area.

### INDUSTRIES TO REOPEN

Industries making essential production and processing materials, such as fertilizer, insecticides, binder twine, threshing machines, flour milling machinery and the like have been permitted to reopen. Surveys of requirements for food processing industries have been conducted and efforts are being made to secure needed supplies and allocate them where most needed. Problems of fertilizer supply are also under active consideration. Production of butter and cheese which is normally high during the summer and is stocked for the winter has been hampered by lack of facilities, as has fruit and vegetable preservation. The most critical item is doubtless coal, particularly required in sugar refining, with transportation another very critical factor. Instructions have been issued assigning the highest priority to materials needed in food processing and distribution, including authorization of Army transportation when civilian facilities have been exhausted.

An additional factor was recently injected into the food picture in the

U. S. Zone with the agreement that food supplies for Berlin would be provided on a replacement basis from the American Zone to provide for the American Sector of Berlin. This has meant an additional responsibility for feeding 1,700,000 people and has required shipment of livestock from the American Zone, and of fish from the Bremen Enclave to provide for their needs.

A production plan has been prepared for the crop year 1945—46 and is being discussed with the regional offices. Basically, it provides for increases in direct consumption crop such as bread grains and potatoes, and decreases in livestock numbers. Also in order to conserve existing grain supplies, the brewing of beer for civilian consumption has been prohibited. To implement the crop production plan for 1945—46, efforts are being made to get reliable estimates of requirements for agricultural supplies needed to secure increased production. Plans are being developed to provide and distribute the supplies which include fertilizer, seed, farm machinery and farm implements.

### COORDINATION SHOWN

Experience with problems of food and agriculture so far have shown that a coordination of food production and distribution plans and programs between the regions within the U. S. zone and between the Zones is essential for most efficient utilization of existing supplies and facilities. Under present arrangements, with the highest level of German officials at the region, this coordination is being supplied by Military Government officers, within the zone through the Theater organization, and among the zones through the machinery of the Combined Food and Agriculture Committee of the Combined Resources and



Allocations Board under the Combined Deputy Military Governors. This places an undue burden on Military Government and puts it in the position of performing part of the job of food distribution instead of supervising the Germans in their performance of it.

Another problem looming large in all minds is the conditions during the winter when no supplementation of fresh fruits and vegetables will be available and present ration scales will be

insufficient to prevent disease and malnutrition. With this in mind, plans have been prepared for imports of food to make up probable deficiencies. These have been computed on a comparable wheat basis, assuming a ration level of 2,000 calories per person per day for planning purposes. The need for such imports is to some extent dependent on whether normal movement of food supplies can be resumed, from surplus to deficit areas within all of Germany.

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## New Criminal Justice for Germany

THE administration of criminal justice reflects the character of every country. This explains why the reform of criminal jurisdiction and procedure was a matter of first priority for the Nazi legislators. The German courts are now being reopened throughout the US Zone and the newly appointed judges are instructed in applying the German law to eliminate all National Socialist doctrines. In view of the rebirth of judicial activity in Germany, it was a task of first importance to Military Government to revise the German legislation dealing with criminal jurisdiction and the rules for apprehending, trying and sentencing offenders.

The German law in this field is laid down in two basic Codes of 1877: the Code on the Constitution of Courts and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Both Codes have been modified many times; but since the assumption of power by the Nazis and, in particular, since the outbreak of this war such a substantial number of changes affecting the Codes have been enacted that apart

from the elimination of Nazi features it was imperative for Military Government to consolidate the numerous ordinances and to publish a new complete and intelligible text. This work necessarily involved a careful investigation of the Codes to eliminate abuses of law and to insure a fair trial consistent with our conception of justice.

To achieve this aim, a satisfactory solution had to be found to the following basic issues:

1. The jurisdiction of criminal courts.
2. The role of the police in dealing with offenders.
3. The powers of the public prosecutor
4. The status of the judge.
5. The rights of the defendant.

With respect to each one of these questions we will indicate the condition created by the Nazis and the changes brought about by Military Government.

It is well known that the Nazis have introduced a number of special courts (Volksgerichtshof, Sondergerichte and SS, Party and Police Courts). All of

these have been abolished by us. In addition, Poles, Jews and Gypsies were deprived of the right to be tried by a court; they were dealt with entirely by the police. We have restored the principle well known in our country that no one can be deprived of liberty and property by German authorities without due process of law. All offenses for which a fine or sentence of imprisonment up to 5 years or of hard labor up to 2 years is an adequate punishment come before a single judge at the Amtsgericht; whereas the Strafkammer at the Landgericht consisting of three judges has jurisdiction over all other crimes of a more serious nature. The appointment of lay-judges to assist professional judges at the Amtsgericht is planned for a later stage. From the decision of the Amtsgericht an appeal goes to the Landgericht, and from the Landgericht acting as court of first instance to the Oberlandesgericht.

### **GESTAPO ALL-POWERFUL**

During the Nazi period, the ill-famed secret police had an all-powerful influence. The Gestapo decided whether charges should be preferred or the alleged offender should be locked up without trial. A person who had been acquitted or had served the sentence could still be sent to a concentration camp without any judicial remedy being available. This arbitrary police dictatorship has come to an end. From now on no person can be detained by a German authority without a specific charge and without the right to have his case reviewed by a judge.

Under the Weimar Republic the public prosecutor could order search of dwellings and seizure of personal property only in cases of imminent danger. Even then such order had to be confirmed by a judge. But the Nazis being more

interested in strengthening their authority than in the means used disregarded the rights of the individual and vested in the Staatsanwalt the unchecked power of arrest, seizure, search and impounding of mail. We have restored the condition as it existed prior to 1933.

### **FORCED TO OBEY**

Under Hitler the judge had to obey the orders of the Führer. If he did not apply the law in accordance with the Party program — even law enacted under the first President of the Weimar Republic, the socialist Ebert — or if for any reason the SS was displeased with his attitude shown in or out of court, he was dismissed on the grounds of political unreliability. At the request of the public prosecutor, the Nazi-judge had to open the trial against his better judgment even if the evidence in the case made a conviction highly improbable. All these abuses have been eliminated. Under the new Code the judge will be independent, and subject to law and not to the orders of a superior. He must swear that he will at all times apply the law without fear or favor and with justice and equity to all persons of whatever creed, race or political opinion they may be.

A defendant was deprived of all guarantees for a fair trial. He could not inspect the files concerning his case nor did he receive a written charge specifying the facts and the evidence relied upon by the public prosecutor nor was he entitled to defense counsel except in the most serious crimes punishable with death or hard labor for life nor could he demand that the court hear his evidence. Thus he was unable to prepare and to defend his case.

The new code has reinstated to the

full extent the rights of the defendant as they existed prior to 1933.

The revised Codes of Criminal Procedure and on the Constitution of Courts will be given effect by Military Government Law which will make their use mandatory in all courts in the US Zone. The Codes have now been printed as

part of Instructions to Judges No. 2 and a copy will be issued, at the time of the promulgation of the Military Government Law, to every Judge, public prosecutor and lawyer authorized to act in our zone. The new procedure for the civilized administration of criminal justice will thus be inaugurated.

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## Military Government and the DISCCs

MILITARY GOVERNMENT officers all over the US Zone want to re-open information services in their areas. "I need a really local newspaper; something in which Germans can talk to Germans." . . . "I've got a couple of publishers in my town who want to publish books." . . . "Why can't we get the German cinemas open? As it is, the Germans feel that the US occupation disapproves of all cultural activities, and I have no way of proving that this is not so."

Nearly every Military Government detachment in the US area has approached the District Information Services Control Commands (DISCCs) with operations of this kind, which points up the urgency of a problem already well known to higher authorities. Mr. Robert Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, in a press conference on 12 July stated that it would not be too much to say that information control could further the interests and security of all US forces, and should help materially to shorten the period of occupation.

Supervision of information services in the US Zone, including all newspaper,

publishing, radio, film, theater and music activities, is exercised by the Information Control Division of USFET, headed by Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure. This Division has been charged with the task of assisting in communicating Mil Gov instructions to the German population and generally promoting compliance with the policies of Mil Gov through its newspapers, publications and broadcasts. It has also the responsibility for seeing that the German information services are de-Nazified and reorganized so as to become media of free expression and a force in the democratic reorientation of the German people.

Two District Information Services Control Commands carry out the policies of the Division throughout the US zone. The 6870 DISCC at Munich (APO 757), under Col. Bernard B. McMahon, serves the Eastern Military District and is being assigned to 3rd Army. The 6871 DISCC at Wiesbaden (APO 655), under the command of Lt. Col. John Stanley, serves the Western Military District, including Bremen, and is being assigned to 7th Army. A third Information Con-

trol Unit under Lt. Col. Frederick M. Leonard serves the US District of Berlin.

The information control program requires the closest liaison between Mil Gov and Information Control officers. A Mil Gov Detachment wishing to have an announcement broadcast over the radio or a notice inserted in an US-published newspaper will find the DISCC in the area glad to assist.

Mil Gov officers desiring to have orchestras, cinemas, publications or other information media begin activities in his area should also get in touch with a DISCC officer. He may find, however, that the Information Control operative has already begun investigating the situation and has not yet found competent, trustworthy Germans. Even more stringent de-Nazification measures apply to the information services than to most other types of enterprise.

Military Government Law 191 (amended) prohibits the operation of all German information services. Information Control Regulation No. 1, which appears on the same poster as the law, provides the machinery for gradually reorganizing them through two procedures: licensing and registration.

### INCLUDES THEATRICALS

Licensing applies to publishers, film producers, theatrical and concert producers and, in general, persons who are engaged in actually creating information material. Administration of licensing is the responsibility of the DISCCs. Only the person or persons responsible for an enterprise receive a license: in the case of a newspaper, the publisher; in the case of a theater, the producer or the "Intendant", and so on. These individuals are carefully investigated and must fill out special application forms giving full information

about the contemplated enterprise. Investigation reports and applications are examined at the DISCCs, together with any statements from the Mil Gov detachments concerned and, if found to be satisfactory, a formal license certificate is issued. The licensee is then responsible for ensuring that none of his employees are Nazis and that his output does not violate the policies of Information Control and Mil Gov.

### HAVE TARGET CITIES

DISCCs have already proceeded with arrangements for licensing newspapers in most large cities — known as target cities — in the US zone. Licensed papers are now appearing in Aachen (now British Zone) and Frankfurt, and others are almost ready to start publication. Because of limited paper stocks and other critical materials, the number of book, magazine and newspaper publishers licensed initially will be small. Nevertheless, Mil Gov detachments are asked to forward to DISCCs requests for license application from persons in their area. These requests should be accompanied by a completed Fragebogen, a full statement by the applicant regarding his contemplated activity, and any remarks the local MGO desires to make. The more detailed the information accompanying the request, the better Information Control will be able to judge the priority to be assigned the case. The MGO should make clear to persons whose requests he forwards that they may not start activities until they have filled in and returned to DISCCs the special application blanks and have received a formal license certificate.

Officers should be familiar with Information Control Regulation No. 1 before forwarding requests for license

forms, so as to avoid wasting time on cases not falling under information control. DISCCs will be glad to advise on border-line cases. Information Control was recently surprised to receive a license request from a woman who wished to sell ice cream at fairs, and another requesting permission to operate a pop-gun concession — types of activity not covered by Mil Gov Law 191.

The licensing procedure provides the machinery for re-establishing the most important branches of the information services with carefully investigated anti-Nazis in key positions. As such, it is one of the basic procedure of the occupation program.

### REGISTRATION REQUIRED

Those Germans who wish to engage in information activities which do not require a license must first register with Mil Gov Detachments. The registration procedure is outlined in Information Control Regulation No. 1. Booksellers, printers, theater and cinema owners or operators, film processors and distributors, phonograph-record distributors, and several other categories must register on special Information Control forms and fill out a Fragebogen at their local Military Government Detachment before engaging in such activities. Only those persons responsible for enterprises need register — employees need not do so. The registrants receive from Mil Gov a "Record of Information

Control Registration," showing that they have complied with the law.

But this "Record" does not mean that the registrant has been approved by the authorities. As specified in directives, the Detachments send a copy of all Registration Forms to the DISCCs. Information Control is then responsible for closing down registrants who should not be allowed, for political or security reasons, to continue to operate. Since the DISCCs have this responsibility, it is essential that the forms be carefully administered by the Detachments. Care should be taken that only those persons register who are required to do so by Regulation No. 1. One detachment in a large city registered persons, such as publishers, who are subject to the licensing procedure. This meant that publishers in that city thought they had an official statement from Mil Gov enabling them to operate, in spite of the fact that they had not been adequately investigated. To avoid having to unravel such mistakes, the DISCC should be consulted whenever there is any doubt as to whether the licensing or the registration procedure applies.

DISCC is set up to assist Mil Gov. Closest liaison between the detachments and the DISCCs will increase the efficiency of the DISCC mission. Without liaison and cooperation. DISCC may not be in a position to open up information services in outlying areas for some time to come.

# De-Nazification is Your Job

AGAIN and again, the question is posed: "Just who is responsible for de-Nazification?"

The answer is crystal clear. It is the responsibility of every officer on a Military Government Detachment to ensure that Nazi and militaristic influences have been eliminated from all those functions of German life which are directly controlled or supervised by the Military Government Detachment.

Two new USFET directives stress this point. In these directives are set forth the policies of the Military Governor for the exclusion of undesirable elements from positions of importance, either as policy makers, executives, or personnel officers in German civil administration, quasi-public and private enterprises.

These directives, the first dated 7 July, the second 23 July, call upon Military Government Detachments to oust Nazis from such posts in civic, economic and labor organizations; in corporations and other organizations in which the German government or its subdivisions had a major financial interest; in important industrial, commercial, agricultural and financial institutions.

In the field of education, both private and parochial, not only must all policy-making and executive posts be de-Nazified, but every teacher must be proven free of Nazi taint.

Only in the cases of specified German activities which are supervised by special control officers or using Army services does the responsibility for de-Nazification vary. In this respect, the

23 July directive states that the initial responsibility for de-Nazification and screening of certain German enterprises and agencies rests with the supervising officers of using service rather than with Military Government Detachments.

This would apply, for example, to transportation agencies that are supervised by Transportation Corps; to industrial enterprises directed by production control sections, or to German publishing houses that are handled by Army information control units.

Military Government Detachments, of course, are expected to cooperate with these other Army organizations and make available to them Special Branch machinery for vetting, but the decision on removal or retention of personnel remains with the supervising officer or using Service.

It is up to the supervising officer or the using Service in such circumstances to follow the same de-Nazification procedure as laid down for use by Military Government Detachments in the 7 July directive.

## RESPONSIBILITY EVIDENT

Over and beyond these sole exceptions, the responsibility for de-Nazification is plain. The Commanding Officer of every Military Government Detachment and each of his specialist officers are explicitly charged with the task of eliminating all vestiges of Nazism from those spheres of German life under them.

Theirs is the duty to screen all incumbents or applicants for public office or to important positions in quasi-public and private enterprise controlled by Military Government Detachments.

Theirs is the responsibility for rendering, decision on the retention or removal of an office holder or the selection for an appointment.

The relation of the CIC to the Military Government Detachment is carefully specified in the 7 July directive. While CIC clearance should be obtained in every instance, the directive calls it only one factor in the vetting process.

### INVESTIGATE FRAGEBOGEN

CIC clearance, according to this directive, does not relieve Military Government Officers of the requirement that they themselves investigate Fragebogen submitted by incumbents and prospective office-seekers, and themselves make the ruling on selection, removal, or retention.

In functional fields, every Military Government Technical Officer is responsible for the de-Nazification of those agencies under his control. On this task by providing Special Branch facilities for 'vetting', it underlines the policy that every Detachment Officer is responsible for removal and exclusion of undesirable elements in his sphere.

The General de-Nazification policy, which Military Government Detachments must apply in the U. S. Zone is as follows:

"All members of the Nazi party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities, all active supporters of Nazism or militarism and all other persons hostile to Allied purposes will be removed and excluded from public office and from positions of importance in quasi-public and private enterprises."

In defining the members of the Nazi party "who are more than nominal participants", the directive cites more than 136 categories of organizations,

positions, honors and activities wherein participation makes removal and exclusion mandatory.

It emphasizes that persons who fall within the mandatory removal and exclusion categories are not to be appointed to, or retained in, public office or in positions of importance in quasi-public and private enterprises because of administrative necessity, convenience or expediency.

The property of all persons removed from positions under the terms of this directive is to be blocked. Persons removed from public office are not entitled to the benefit of any pension or other civil service rights except with the consent of the Military Government Detachment.

It is possible, the directive recognizes, that the removal of persons by categories may result in individual injustices since investigation may establish that such a person, while falling within one of these categories, was in fact only a nominal Nazi.

### NEEDS WRITTEN APPROVAL

The Military Government Officer may submit such a situation to Hq, USFET, for final determination, but until that Headquarters has given its written approval of the appointment or reinstatement of the man in question, the Military Government Officer is required to bar him from office.

The procedure in such an instance, according to the directive, is:

"When such a person has been removed from appointment to an essential administrative or technical position for which it is impossible to find a qualified replacement of acceptable political character, an application may be made to this Headquarters (USFET) for his

appointment or reinstatement in accordance with the provisions set forth. No such person may be appointed or reinstated until this Headquarters has registered its approval in writing."

Cases may also arise where the incumbent or prospective office-seeker was a former member of the Nazi party but was "not more than a nominal participant" and never held an important position falling within the scope of the barred class. Should the Military Government Officer decide to appoint or retain such a man, he can do so, but he is required to submit a report of his action direct to Headquarters, USFET.

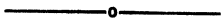
This report should include the application of the office seeker, a copy of the Fragebogen as revised 15 May 45, a summary of the investigation conducted and the results of checks made against available civil service, police, party and other records. It should also include a statement from the Commanding Officer of the nearest CIC Detachment con-

cerning any security considerations involved or any information obtainable from Counter Intelligence sources.

The 7 July directive makes still another strongpoint. De-Nazification is not only a housecleaning job; it is a house building job. It is up to Military Government Officers to reconstruct German life along Democratic lines.

The selection of persons for key positions, with adequate educational background, practical experience and freedom from Nazi and German militaristic contaminations, collaboration and influence is of prime importance, the directive states. A 1A priority is its rating.

Every Military Government Officer is, therefore, expected to make a diligent search throughout his area for personnel of competence and democratic philosophy. Upon the success of his quest depend the peace of the world and the future vigor of democracy.



## The Combined Displaced Persons Executive

MORE so perhaps than any other Military Government activity organized under SHAEF, the displaced persons program is completely international in character. Dealing as it does with the millions of people of every conceivable nationality who found themselves hundreds of miles from their homelands on V-E Day, the Displaced Persons organization could not revert to unilateral control upon the dissolution of SHAEF.

It was decided that the international and inter-zonal character of repatriat-

ing displaced persons from Germany required an integrated British, American and French agency to continue the program. To meet this requirement a Combined Displaced Persons Executive was established on the eve of SHAEF's break-up, to carry on for three months the work of repatriating the millions remaining to be sent home from Germany. The new CDPX was formed from the existing integrated, British, American and French military staff and UNRRA administrative personnel of the Displaced Persons Branch, G-5, SHAEF.



It will continue to function in the same offices in the I. G. Farben Building in Frankfurt.

The heads of the new combined agency, each with authority to act for his respective zone, are: Brigadier General Stanley R. Mickelsen, former chief of the Displaced Persons Branch, G-5, SHAEF, acting for the American zone; Brigadier A. G. Kenchington, Chief of the Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division, British Element, Allied Control Council, acting for the British Zone; and Brigadier General Roger Kaepelin, Chief of the Displaced Persons Branch, French Element, Allied Control Council, acting for the French Zone.

Brigadier Kenchington has appointed Brigadier Arthur Guy Salisbury-Jones, former Deputy Chief of the G-5 Displaced Persons Branch, his deputy and permanent representative on CDPX. Brigadier-General Kaepelin has nominated Colonel R. A. Lebon his deputy and permanent French representative.

### HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

The Combined Displaced Persons Executive has many operational advantages. Its creation renders unnecessary any break in the policy or operational continuity so successfully begun and executed under SHAEF authority. SHAEF agreements governing Allied and Soviet repatriation representatives have been continued in force without interruption. Equitable apportionment of transport for repatriation movements has gone steadily ahead without re-negotiation or confusion. Statistical records and reports covering the former SHAEF area are still prepared, making possible integrated planning of future operations. Correspondence and policy files are maintained on an efficient centralized

basis. Negotiations with Allied and neutral governments and with other Theater Commanders are facilitated. CDPX, while continuing to implement existing SHAEF directives, will seek guidance on new policy from the commanders of the respective national zones.

### TO ASSIST UNRRA

With a combined command, CDPX is greatly facilitated in arranging for a maximum transfer of operations to UNRRA, contemplated for 1 October 1945. Under the direction of Edward E. Rhatigan, Deputy Director-General of UNRRA's European Regional Office, additional UNRRA staff personnel has been integrated with CDPX. The new combined agency assists UNRRA in administering, training, and equipping staff personnel and Assembly Center teams. It coordinates with UNRRA in preparing for the ultimate transfer to UNRRA and the voluntary societies it administers.

To assist the military and ultimately UNRRA in the long-term assignment of resettling stateless and non-repatriable displaced persons, Patrick Murphy Malin, Vice-Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, is working with CDPX. The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees will negotiate with governments willing to grant citizenship and new homes to stateless and non-repatriables at present in Germany. This detailed work, involving careful individual consideration, must, however, await the completion of the mass repatriation operations.

Besides the British, American and French military staffs and UNRRA administrative personnel there are also attached to CDPX transportation representatives of the respective zones, and Chief Allied Liaison Officers for Repatriation and their staffs, represent-

ing twelve countries. Thus, by integrating all elements vitally concerned in the displaced persons program in to the Combined Displaced Persons Exe-

cutive, operational continuity and efficiency is assured, as well as a smooth transition to the assumption of maximum responsibility by UNRRA.

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## Recovery and Protection of Art Treasures

AFTER the occupation of Germany, it was discovered that there had been an almost complete displacement of works of art. The contents of museums, churches, libraries and archives had been hastily evacuated to many hundreds of widely scattered repositories. Castles, mines, country houses, breweries, sawmills and garages were used to house priceless art objects or irreplaceable documents. The majority of these repositories are in the US Zone of occupation. The result is that roughly one fifth of the art treasures of the western world are in the technical custody of a score of US Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives officers.

The immediate responsibility of these officers during the post-hostilities phase is to inspect as many repositories as possible and place them under military guard or in the custody of responsible civilians.

Central collecting points for works of art are being established for the purpose of concentrating the holdings of certain of these repositories. Each collecting point is in charge of an officer who was a trained museum man in civilian life. It is his task to secure a staff of German art historians and to direct and supervise the work of caring for and inventorying the collections.

Museum collections in some repositories are being evacuated to central

collecting points, because they are poorly housed or inadequately guarded. Being part of the cultural heritage of the entire world, these art treasures demand every consideration and technical care. Their preservation is desirable in order to prevent the intellectual and spiritual starvation of Germany a state of mind which engenders doctrines of militarism and hatred.

### REPOSITORIES EVACUATED

Other repositories are being evacuated because they are suspected of containing Nazi loot. The Nazis carried out their looting operations on an enormous but thoroughly systematic scale. Approximately eighty per cent of the looting of art objects from German occupied territory was conducted by an organization known as the Einsatzstab Rosenberg (Task Force Rosenberg). Einsatzstab Rosenberg, consisting of art experts, packers, shippers, restorers, photographers and cataloguers, operated in both Eastern and Western Europe. In the West, it confined its activities largely to the seizure of privately owned art collections. In the East, however, its operatives swarmed like locusts, sweeping clean the museums, churches, monasteries and libraries of Poland and Russia. The resultant quantity of loot in the US Zone is overwhelming and can be estimated only in the hundreds of thousands of objects.

It is the task of the Specialist Officers to concentrate this vast amount of material into collecting points where it can be examined, inventoried and prepared for eventual restitution. In the case of loot gathered by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg, this enormous task has been made somewhat easier by the systematic methods employed by that organization. Its loot was concentrated in half a dozen repositories. Careful records were kept of its operations, and files of photographs were made of the objects taken. Both the records and the repositories are in US hands, making the identification and ownership of the objects relatively easy to establish.

The physical difficulties of evacuating the Rosenberg repositories are considerable, however. They are in remote places, and access to them is often a problem. Distant mountain castles or ancient salt mines were favored storage places. Trucks will have to be procured, packing materials improvised, handlers, packers, and drivers must be trained for the delicate task of moving some of the world's greatest art treasures. From one mine alone, over one hundred truckloads of objects have already been evacuated, and it is estimated that two thirds of the holdings are still to be moved.

### PRESENT DIFFICULTIES

The looted objects that were taken by organizations or individuals other than the Einsatzstab Rosenberg present difficulties of another sort. Few or no records of these exist. They may be found in any one of the hundreds of repositories in the US Zone. Consequently, each repository must be regarded with suspicion by the MFA & A Officer and its contents carefully checked. The scale of this operation can, perhaps, be

emphasized by the fact that in one salt mine alone, over two hundred different collections are stored.

Until MFA & A Officers can make every effort to protect repositories located in their areas. In some places, virtually no protection exists, as is witnessed by a report received from Detachment EIF3, Munich:

### NO PROTECTION GUARANTEES

"It is virtually impossible to grant protection by using 'Off Limits' signs. Even when guards are employed, there is no guarantee against trespass or pilfering. For example, several complaints have been lodged against the occupation of Nymphenburg Castle and the Amalienburg; as soon as remedial action is taken, some new organization enters the premises. Unless strict adherence to USFET policy concerning the official protection of monuments in Germany can be achieved, there is no question that irreparable damage to centuries-old chateaux, convents and other immovable monuments will result. It is superfluous to remark that the loss affects not one nation merely; it takes from the world a synthesis of culture that can not be replaced."

All matters of protection of indigenous monuments, the safeguarding and curatorship of German and other depots are handled, as far as possible, through Regierungsbezirke Monuments Officers and German art organizations. Instances of negligence, damage and lack of security continue to be reported by both Mil Gov Detachments and German sources. "Observation indicates," reports EIF3, "that local Mil Gov Detachments fail to take adequate action under current directives, and that German authorized officials are hampered by lack of cooperation."

# Timidity Noticed Among Anti-Nazis

THERE are numerous evidences that point to a lack of confidence on the part of the population in their newly acquired right of free speech. A hold-over fear or "Gestapo Complex" is not only lingering — which is to be expected — but reviving somewhat. This is specifically the case in localities where influential Nazis in non-arrest categories, having been left comparatively untouched, are regaining their confidence and seeking to prolong their psychological dominance over the average German, who is still timid and hesitant in the overt expression of anti-Nazism.

One aspect of this situation and a sound cure therefor are well analyzed in the following excerpt from an article entitled "Eradicating the Nazi Spirit", which appeared recently in a Mil Gov-controlled newspaper in the French Zone.

"The M Police Department writes us that anyone today who has an opportunity of coming into close contact with the population of villages and towns realizes immediately that many people are complaining that the same officials as formerly are still in authority and are exercising their functions as if nothing had occurred.

"Today there are actually many municipal officials who were the leading spirits of Nazism and who naively suppose that the business of rooting out Nazism and Party members is over and done with. Responsibility for this state

of affairs lies mainly with the very elements of the population who have professed their anti-Nazi viewpoint. Very frequently people are heard whispering: 'The fear of Nazi big-shots is still among the population'. This must be changed. No longer the cowardly whisper; the overt, free utterance must again prevail. Complaints and jibes will not intimidate these Nazi elements; only by an attitude of complete sincerity and inflexible determination will these intolerable conditions be rectified. It is in the interest of each individual, as well as that of the entire German people, to co-operate as vigorously and completely as possible in the extirpation of the Nazi spirit."

## Latest Rumor Crop

WHILE the process of licensing controlled German news media is still in its infancy, rumor-bouncing continues to be the favorite German indoor and outdoor sport. Indubitably, quite a few of the rumors or rumor series are spawned by Nazis who can do nothing more subversive for the present. Their intent, it can be assumed, is to delay orderly progress toward stability by engendering disquiet and thus keeping the populace confused in its reaction to occupational rule. The effect, fortunately, usually evaporates with the rumor, and the problems of every-day existence which face the average German give him plenty of solid food for

mental preoccupation. Other rumors, to which the Nazi, of course, may give added impetus once they have started, are certainly purely popular distortions and exaggerations which grow more fantastic as they carom from section to section. Thus, the news of a Saturday-night brawl between two soldiers of different nationalities might echo in a locality fifty or one hundred miles distant the following Thursday as an open armed clash between troops of both nations.

Rumors like the one just suggested belong to what is perhaps the most favored category, that attempting to portray inter-Allied dissensions as acute. As time has discredited one after another of these stories, especially those about imminent clashes between Allied and Russian forces, their number has been reduced, but new ones still make the rounds. Extreme examples of this type are: Townsfolk in Kassel spreading the story, during the time of interzonal troop movements, that the Allied public-address system was announcing specific black-out regulations; a report (unconfirmed) of rumors circulating in North Central Germany that bombs had already fallen on a town not far from Magdeburg; rumors that PWs about to be discharged have been offered an opportunity to enlist in the Anglo-American armies to fight Russia, and that German pilots are being trained to fly in Allied aircraft for action against Russia.

The vital subject of food has produced still weirder tales. Thus, rumors of food surpluses in the Russian zone have given way to tales of widespread famine; in the British and US zones rumors of wholesale destruction of food by Mil Gov authorities have been encountered

in some localities, while in others people "understood" that such luxuries as coffee, cocoa, etc., were to be distributed. Before the transfer of Stuttgart from French to US control, it was rumored that food would be distributed in large quantities as soon as the French had left.

The category of rumors that seems to stem from a guilty conscience, as well as Goebbels' teachings, involves German concern with "inhuman" intentions on the part of the Allies to disturb their private lives: No cigarettes or alcohol are to be distributed for the next ten years; Mil Gov bulletin boards have posted regulations forbidding marriages for ten years, and, apparently foreseeing that this would not restrain the efforts of German bachelors, another rumor has it that reproduction by Germans is forbidden.

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## Passing of Non-Fraternization

A MIL GOV detachment in the Southern section of the Western Military District briefly analyzes German reaction in its district to the recent easing of the non-fraternization policy as follows:

"The lifting of the ban on fraternization occasioned a variety of comments. As long as the ban was in force, the German public regarded it as a military measure and thought that it was wiser to withhold all expressions of opinion. Now they are inquiring into the reasons which actuated the initiation of such a policy and especially into the reasons which led to its rescission two months after the close of the campaign. Some thought that the anti-fraternization policy was an implicit admission of the

possible 'justice' of the German cause, inasmuch as it allegedly attempted to immunize the troops from German influence. They pointed to the admonition of the radio announcers who warned the troops against fraternizing with Germans if they wished to avert another war. Others imputed to the anti-fraternization policy an effort to prepare the Allied, especially the American, soldier psychologically for dealing brutally with the German civilian population. Still others viewed the lifting of the ban as a conciliatory gesture towards the civilian population and as a move in the direction of a new policy of dividing between guilty and innocent Germans. Most people, however, read little high policy into the lifting of the

ban, and regarded it as an ex post-facto sanction of a situation which had got out of control."

Although the effect of the ban-lifting on the association of soldiers with the younger female population was immediate and marked, it is doubtful if the mature generation of Germans have benefitted to any appreciable degree, no matter what their expectations may have been. It can be presumed, in any case, that the recent thorough house check-up by search squads in the US zone has thoroughly tempered the hopes they may have entertained that the modification of the non-fraternization policy would bring with it liberal hand-outs in the form of GI rations, cigarettes and foodstuffs.

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# LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

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## Liaison with Tactical Troops

"DURING the initial month of operations, our relationship with tactical troops was sometimes strained, sometimes cordial. Probably the greatest handicap we have had is the constant turnover of tactical commanders. With the resumption of responsibility by Military Government, the tactical outfits have been most cooperative and are now placing at the disposal of each detachment one liaison officer of company grade. This was done at our suggestion and since its inception our relationships with tactical troops have been excellent." — Lt. Col. David L.

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## Decreasing Juvenile Crime

JUVENILE crime is kept at a minimum in Kaiserslautern by employing adolescents as farm workers and rubble cleaners pending the re-opening of public schools.

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## A Bad Exchange

ALTHOUGH no serious crime problem exists in Kaiserslautern, prostitution is increasing. Investigation by the Public Health Department indicates that this is due not so much to professionalism as to a desire on the part of the women to exchange soap, cigarettes and food with the troops.

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## Food For Needy

FOOD collection for the Munich needy, conducted at the suggestion of a Munich priest in nearby villages, has

been remarkably successful. Peasants gave potatoes, eggs, meat and flour in spite of their own low food supply.

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## Only Essential Phones Authorized

AUTHORITIES in Munich estimate that 1,200 telephones are now in use. Only telephones regarded as essential to business are being authorized.

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## Violation of Censorship Regulations

VIOLATION of Army censorship regulations by Military Government poses a serious problem. Recently an MGO in charge of a detachment wrote directly to the US affiliate of a German firm in his area, giving information of steps taken in connection with property-control policy. He also consented to post, through APO channels, a letter written by the local head of the firm to its main office in the United States. The letter, containing information of value to the American concern, was picked up by the base censor during his spot-check.

Investigation by an Inspector General disclosed a violation of Army censorship regulations (FM 30—28). Since the MGO had acted innocently, leniency was shown and disciplinary action was limited to a reprimand by his Commanding Officer. However, any future violations of this nature will be treated with much greater severity.

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## Town Crier System Works

A TOWN crier system has been established in Cham to supplement existing

communications facilities. The city has been divided into 39 districts with a separate crier detailed for each. Public notices can be promulgated throughout the entire city within one hour.

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### **Immunization for all Children**

AN immunization program to include all children has been instituted in Frankfurt and will continue at intervals until 1 September 1945, at dispensaries located in all sections of the city. The program is being publicized by rosters announcing the schedule. Adequate supplies of vaccine are available, reports the City Health Department, and all inoculations will be free of charge.

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### **Goods Returned to Civilians**

WITH approximately 19,000 people on relief in Frankfurt, arrangements have been made with USFET to move clothing, food stores and other supplies from houses in the restricted area to a central repository where they will be distributed to their former owners.

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### **Use of Ex-Combat Officers**

"UNIVERSALLY the comment of MGOs concerning officers from the combat troops in the grade of lieutenant or captain, recently assigned to Military Government after a short course of training, has been extremely favorable. They are keen, alert, vigorous and interested, and not confused by the mass of often conflicting directives issued during the pre-surrender phase by various echelons of tactical troops. Accustomed to following directives and to the carrying out of orders to the letter, these officers conscientiously study their instructions and apply them strictly." — Col. Henry Parkman, Jr., in a comment following a recent USFET inspection tour.

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### **The Anti-Nazis fill the Bill**

THE E2C1 policy of appointing Buergermeisters who have never been NSDAP party members has been firmly adhered to by all detachments in the Bremen Enclave. Ardent anti-Nazis have invariably replaced party members appointed by earlier Mil Gov Officers of tactical units.

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## The Big Three Meeting at Potsdam

The news spotlight has currently been focussed on the Big Three meeting at Potsdam, where policies for Allied control of Germany were being studied and the blueprints drawn for a new Europe. Press comments evidence a full realization of the importance of the conference, which, in the words of an editorial in the Los Angeles Times, July 17, will provide in large part the answer to the question whether the nightmare which the world has experienced in the last few years is to be but a prelude to "another and more ghastly world conflict." Achievement of a real joint policy at Potsdam, commented the Manchester Guardian on July 16, necessarily involves the creation of a long-term plan "which will determine the aims of occupation, the latitude to be given for political self-development, and the system by which reparations are to be made."

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### Education

Under the head "Germans Plan Higher Education," the New York Herald Tribune, Paris edition, ran a lengthy story on July 19, in which it announced that a group of 29 German scholars and scientists have established a "committee for the rejuvenation of German higher education." Formed after the Russian occupation of Berlin, the committee was largely organized by Dr. Friedrich Glum, who for 20 years had been the director-general of the organization which co-

ordinated German research in a score of fields. Although the statement of the committee's aims has not yet been made public in Germany, Dr. Glum explained that he had released the information to the Herald Tribune because he wanted the American public to know that there are leaders in German science and learning who kept themselves apart from Nazism and who are now anxious to take leading part in creating democratic institutions of higher learning in Germany.

### Berlin Agreement

The agreement between the United States, Britain, Russia and France for the government of Berlin is hailed by the press generally as a demonstration of the ability of the Allies to cooperate successfully in solving the problems of postwar control of Germany. "Berlin can be the test-tube in which forms of Allied cooperation in Germany can be tried out and the lessons thus learned can be applied to the country as a whole," commented the Washington Post on July 14, adding that if the Berlin experiment is successful, joint control of Germany will be greatly facilitated.

The St. Louis Post-Despatch, in similar vein, pointed out on July 11 that with the amicable settlement of the knotty problem of how Berlin is to be fed and governed, "another issue which the alarmist saw as a dangerous split

between Russia and the Western Allies falls flat on its face." The Post-Dispatch pointed out that so many alarms have proved false, and so many different agreements have been reached, as to encourage hopes that all inter-Allied problems ultimately will be solved.

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## Our Job in Germany

Taking sharp issue with those who argue that our job in Germany is primarily one of reconstruction, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, in the Paris Post of July 19, declares that our garrisons in Germany are there "simply to keep the Germans stewing in the juice they concocted." Warning that the Germans won't like this, and that the Germans will grovel and pretend to repent in an effort to avoid retribution, he cautions Americans against beginning to feel sorry for such repentant murderers, and succumbing to their blandishments.

"It would be absolutely deadly if as a people we fell twice into the same Teutonic trap," Mowrer declared. The London Times carried the statement of Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley, which pointed out that the Allies must be prepared for a long-term occupation of Germany which should take precedence over all other policies for the treatment of the country, the control measures to cover not only the implements of war, but the whole economic basis for war. "This should be developed and understood as a measure of security and not as measure of punishment and retribution," Crowley stated, adding that otherwise German industry would be better prepared in five years to wage war than it was in 1939.

## Coal

With winter drawing nearer, coal prospects are attracting increasing attention. A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune on July 21, reported an announcement by the War Department that it will return to Europe during the next six weeks 2,605 German prisoners of war, with previous experience as coal miners, to help alleviate the critical coal shortage in the devastated countries of Europe. An article in the July 24 issue of the Paris edition of the same paper stated that exportable coal from Germany, according to foreign fuel experts, will fall far short of the goal of 2,000,000 tons by January 1. As a result, it was explained, France will find her share less than the 40 per cent, or 800,000 tons, which it had been hoped would arrive before freezing weather sets in. International experts, the article added, had earlier set 10,000,000 tons as the German coal production goal by January 1, of which 2,000,000 tons was to be earmarked for export to the liberated countries of Northwest Europe.

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## German Economy

The London Economist, in its issue of July 14, directed attention to the fact that information about the state of German economy is still extremely scarce and contradictory. Conceding that local MGOs as a rule are fairly well informed about economic conditions in their respective areas, the British weekly declared that "no coherent overall picture of the situation seems to exist as yet at the higher levels of Military Government and at the Central Economic Control Agencies." Such in-

formation as is presently available, it charged, is kept secret by the military authorities "with a jealousy worthy of much more intimate topics." By way of illustration, it cited the refusal of the head of an economic division at an Army Group Headquarters to release the official estimates of the economic resources of the various occupation zones on the ground that they are part of a classified document. "Are such statistics kept secret in order to keep the enemy guessing?" the Economist asked. "And if so, who is the enemy? Or are they perhaps guarded as commercial secrets?"

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## Public Safety

A Reuter's despatch to the London Daily Telegraph on July 17 revealed plans of the American occupation authorities to carry out a gigantic fingerprinting job, as part of the de-Nazification program. In the US Zone, it is planned to fingerprint every German who is a suspected criminal. This includes all persons with any connection with the Nazi party, officers and non-commissioned officers of the German armed forces, in addition to all persons within the mandatory arrest categories and persons arrested for security reasons. The specifications laid down will result, it is estimated, in the fingerprinting of approximately 3,000,000 persons within the US Zone,

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## De-Nazification

Announcement that "de-nazified" political activities will be encouraged in the US Zone has been well received in the American press. The Philadelphia

Inquirer, on July 19, hailed as "assuring," the recent disclosure by Brigadier General Clarence L. Adcock, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 USFET that Germans will be encouraged to resume such activities in the near future. "All possible measures ought to be taken to hurry establishment of self-government in occupied areas, with the Allied forces acting in the role of guardians or trustees," the Inquirer declared. "Resumption of political activity is part of the 'road back' for the Germans."

From Moscow, the Red Star international review by Ermashev suggested that the policy of absolute eradication of fascism must be implemented by the Allied authorities within Germany. This means, the Soviet broadcast explained, the acceptance for Allied collaboration "not of those sections of the German population who were the inspirers and the main social basis for Hitlerism, but the anti-Fascist forces of Germany."

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## Occupational Troubles

Commenting for the Columbia Broadcasting System from Paris, Charles Collingwood pointed out that we are having our troubles in occupying Germany, citing the concealment of weapons, and an increase in hostile acts against Allied troops. "There is still the problem of displaced persons, foreign workers and prisoners who have not yet been sent home," he continued. "Some of these people have been organized into gangs and are taking their own vengeance on the Germans. In the last six weeks (prior to July 2), the British have recorded some 100 murders, 60 cases of rape, 200 cases of robbery with

violence, and 1,000 instances of looting by displaced persons. But we have made great strides in getting the displaced persons replaced; 3,200,000 have been sent back to their countries, and only 2,500,000 wait to be repatriated. It is a terrific job, but things will be much simpler when they are all back." Writing from the British Zone, the military correspondent for the London Times said that he had been much impressed by the enthusiasm displayed for their difficult task by those connected with Military Government." They have collected and marshalled effectively a great quantity of statistics. They know exactly where they are, though they cannot know where they will be in six months, because that depends to some extent on events and decisions outside."

### **Treatment of Jews**

An Associated Press despatch from London dated July 22 carried an announcement by the World Jewish Conference which asserted that Jewish victims of Nazi persecution are being treated "with callous and shameful neglect by their new masters, the Allied military control authorities in occupied Germany." The Congress went on to say that the condition of Jews under Allied control is the same as before, except that they are no longer subject to torture and murder."

## **Complaints from Austria and Bavaria**

Military Government appointments in Bavaria and Austria have drawn criticism from some commentators. In the Paris Post of July 21, the columnist Samuel Grafton said that Europeans must be coming to the conclusion that the Americans are wonderful organizers of things but poor organizers of people. His criticism was based on a news report Austria that a certain Military Government official was "seriously annoyed" because of efforts by local Austrian anti-Nazis to help Americans in the campaign to eradicate Nazism. In an article in the Nation, July 15, entitled "AMG Fumbles the Ball," Philip Jordan declared that Bavarians and Austrians "resent with much overt bitterness the AMG' retention of former active members of the Nazi Party in positions of authority and simultaneously they are beginning to wonder whether perhaps they were not better off under the rule of the Nazis."

"In most places," he charged, "the AMG is no more than the machinery for forbidding people to take action rather than for guiding them toward more healthful political methods than they have known for many years."

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## QUERIES

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EACH week, under this column heading, typical problems received through channels by Hq USFET Branches, will be considered by specialist officers. Official reply will be transmitted through channels and summaries thereof will appear in this section.

### Finance

Q. Heidelberg University has been closed pursuant to the order of Military Government concerning closing institutions of education and learning, subject to future directions on re-opening.

A. Under Mil Gov Law 52, Article IV, institutions and organizations enumerated in Articles I and II of that law are permitted to engage in transactions ordinarily incidental to the conduct of business, but General Order No. 1 under Mil Gov Law 52 withdraws the privileges of Article IV from organizations closed or suspended by Mil Gov. Hence, the University can not carry on its normal functions. However, under Article III of Mil Gov Law 52, the obligation is imposed upon the custodian of property blocked under that law to preserve, maintain, and safe guard it. Consequently, since no General Order releases such custodians from the obligation imposed on them by Article III of Mil Gov Law 52, such custodians continue to have the responsibility for the proper preservation of the property. Funds necessary to pay salaries of custodians for safeguarding and cleaning property, plus such sums as may be needed to make the minimum essential repairs to preserve the property from deterioration due to weather, may be made out of the blocked funds of the University. Mil Gov Finance officers in the area in which the property is located (in co-ordination with the Property Control Officers, if the property has

been taken into control by the latter) must first approve, in writing, the sums requested, and authorize the unblocking of the bank account to the extent of the funds of the University for the payment of its administrative or educational staff.

### Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

Q. How may MFA & A be protected from destruction or looting, since it has already been discovered that "Off Limits" Signs are not observed and Security Guards themselves turn out to be dishonest and destructive?

A. Where it is impracticable to move the museum, both "Off Limits" signs and Security Guards should be posted. However, the building should be locked and the guards prevented from entering. In addition, a civilian custodian should be installed and made directly responsible to Mil Gov and civilian authorities to see that no unauthorized personnel gain admittance. Where small movable collections are concerned, the objects of art should be transferred to central locations under the jurisdiction of the Regional or Regierungsbezirk MFA & Officer.

### Control of Requisitioning

Q. How can Mil Gov Detachments control indiscriminate and unauthorized requisition by other military organizations?

A. (Suggested procedure used by a British Detachment): By posting signs throughout the Landkreis stating that all requisitions of civilian property and services by military personnel must be cleared through the Mil Gov Detachment.

# PERSONAL DATA

## Promotions

### TO FIRST SGT

T/Sgt Alvin E. Hathaway, Hq Co, 2nd  
ECAR

### TO MASTER SERGEANT

T/Sgt Robert E. Andreasen, G—5, USFET

### TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

S/Sgt Kenneth B. Sayres, Hq, ECAD  
S/Sgt Russell F. Wadsworth, Hq, ECAD  
S/Sgt William W. Murch, Hq, ECAD  
S/Sgt Henry E. Klachkin, E1C2  
S/Sgt Herbert C. W. Rockwell, F1D2  
S/Sgt Seldon P. Whitton, H1G2

### TO STAFF SERGEANT

Sgt Keith, H. Thomson, Hq Co, 2nd  
ECAR

Sgt Harold Weiss, F1E2  
Sgt William G. Smith, I1D2  
Tec 4 Stuart A. Wolf, I5H2  
Tec 4 Allan J. Gately, I1G2  
Sgt Robert F. Davison, I5G2  
Sgt William H. Johnson, Hq & Sv Co  
Sgt William W. Rosenblum, H1D2  
Sgt Harry E. Smith, E1C2  
Sgt Edward L. Busani, I7B2  
Sgt Edwin A. Weavers, Hq, ECAD  
T/4 Richard H. Drevers, G—5, USFET  
T/4 Charles T. Grasse, Hq, ECAD

### TO TECHNICAN THIRD GRADE

Sgt Judd W. Lewis, Jr., Hq, ECAD

### TO TECHNICAN FOURTH GRADE

T/5 David J. Bangert, G—5, USFET  
T/5 Robert A. Meagher, G—5, USFET  
T/5 Thomas Freeborn, Hq, ECAD  
T/5 Ernest H. Kolln, Hq, ECAD  
T/5 Thomas W. Tate, Hq, ECAD

### TO CORPORAL

Pfc Carlos E. Condon, Hq Co, 2nd  
ECAR  
Pfc William H. Whitney, E1C2  
Pfc Deane W. Brown, E1D2

Pfc Waiter W. Shrider, E1E2  
Pfc Henry Eisig, E1G2  
Pfc Sid Kravitz, F1C2  
Pfc Mortimor F. Zimmerman, F1C2  
Pfc William B. Erb, F1D2  
Pfc Isidore Cohen, F1G2  
Pfc Robert E. Diekman, F1G2  
Pfc Doswell P. Brown Jr., F2G2  
Pfc Gerald H. Atwell, F2G2  
Pfc Benjamin F. Reagan, G1B2  
Pfc Tommy H. Presley, G1H2  
Pfc Ralph H. Sutton, G1E2  
Pfc Raymond A. Frank, H1A2  
Pfc Israel Josephsberg, H3D2  
Pfc Andrew Choselka, H1F2  
Pfc William Cohen, H1G2  
Pfc Robert B. Ackerman, H5H2  
Pfc Fred W. Baumgartner, H3H2  
Pfc Philip Herzog, H6H2

### TO TECHNICAN FIFTH GRADE

Pfc Dorsey B. Davis, Hq, ECAD  
Pfc Archie W. Muckenfuss, Hq, ECAD  
Pfc Ernest L. Rodgers, Hq, ECAD  
Pfc Frederick W. Poppeck, Jr., Hq,  
ECAD  
Pfc Jack E. Beatty, G—5, USFET  
Pfc Paul R. Belt, G—5, USFET  
Pfc Major C. Cheatham, G—5, USFET  
Pfc Charles J. Crowley, G—5, USFET  
Pfc Alfred K. Dilley, G—5, USFET  
Pfc Demp P. Myers, G—5, USFET  
Pfc John J. Dye, G—5, USFET  
Pfc Joseph F. Clingenpeel, G—5, USFET  
Pfc Donald A. Thriffley, G—5, USFET  
Pfc Louis J. Mikolajewski, Hq Co, 3rd  
ECAR  
Pfc Salvatore, J. Titolo, Hq Co, 3rd  
ECAR  
Pfc Joseph H. Nastaga, Hq Co, 3rd  
ECAR  
Pfc James B. Cox, Hq Co, 3rd ECAR  
Pfc John W. Solecki, Hq Co, 3rd ECAR  
Pfc James E. Wedel, Hq Co, 3rd ECAR  
Pfc Joseph A. Labonets, Hq Co, 3rd  
ECAR  
Pfc Clarence T. Holman, Hq Co, 3rd  
ECAR  
Pfc Orson F. Mohr, Hq Co, 3rd ECAR

Pfc Herman A. Howes, Hq Co, 3rd  
ECAR

Pfc Melvin L. Taylor, Hq Co, 3rd ECAR

Pfc David D. Dick, DP—20

Pfc Arlington R. Robnett, DP—20

Pfc Ralph Bardoff, Det I9A3

Pfc Louis P. Hamann, Det H4B3

Pfc Mimke H. Aden, Det H1B3

Pfc Ernest J. Holzer, Det G1B3

Pfc Alwin Altman, Det I4B3

Pfc Don Roberts, Det I4B3

Pfc Murray Greenberg, Det I3B3

Pfc Thomas S. Hoge, Det E1B3

Pfc Paul H. Hamming, Det I1C3

Pfc Edward Hamming, Det I2C3

Pfc Joseph B. Wolfe, Det I2C3

Pfc Alfred LaBanca, Hq, Co C, 3rd  
ECAR

Pfc John T. Monser, Hq, Co C, 3rd  
ECAR

Pfc Charles H. Green, Det I3D3

Pfc Gerhard W. Seyring, Det I2D3

Pfc Martin George, Det H2D3

Pfc Walter M. Goldschmidt, Det I2D3

Pfc Howard A. Halverson, Det H3D3

Pfc Martin Hochster, Det I1D3

Pfc Virgil H. Starnes, Det I1D3

Pfc Roy O. Sayler, Det H1D3

Pfc Robert D. Davis, Det I7E3

Pfc Rudolf G. Hosse, Det H3E3

Pfc John A. Wahlberg, Det I10E3

Pfc Fritz Neustaetter, Det H1E3

Pfc Alfred Abeson, Det I11E3

Pfc Lester H. Frankel, Det H2E3

Pfc Paul W. Haas, Det I5E3

Pfc Gerhard C. Schwandt, Det I6E3

Pfc Alfred S. Bates, Det F1F3

Pfc Irving Bargolies, Det I2F3

Pfc David Rudy, DP—16

Pfc Waldemar J. Dittmar, Det I1F3

Pfc Louis Amico, Hq, Co F, 3rd ECAR

Pfc Harry H. Weimischner, Det H2A3

Pfc Charles J. Mayersky, Det H2A3

Pfc Gerald K. Anderson, Det I5B3

## Awards

### LEGION OF MERIT

Col. H. McE. Pendleton, Hq, ECAD

Capt. Benjamin Halperin, Service Com-  
pany, ECAD

Capt. Eugene F. Voit, Hq, ECAD

M/Sgt Robert S. Journell, Hq, ECAD

### BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Lt. Col. Ernest H. Hicks, Service Com-  
pany, ECAD

Maj. William L. Powers, Hq, ECAD

Maj. Frank A. Sawyer, R & T Bn, ECAD

Capt. Lucile G. Odbert, G—5, USFET

1st Lt. Thomas Street, G—5, USFET

2nd Lt. Louis Chary, F1B3

Chief W. O. Robert G. Finney, Jr., G—5,

USFET

M/Sgt Thomas F. Mullarkey, G—5,  
USFET

### CROIX DE GUERRE — PALM

Col. Walker L. Cisler, G—5, USFET

Col. Hayden N. Smith, G—5, USFET

### CROIX DE GUERRE — RUBY CLUSTER

Lt. Col. Daniel I. Glossbrenner, Hq,  
ECAD

### CROIX DE GUERRE — BRONZE STAR

Lt. Col. Howard F. Corcoran, G—5,  
USFET

Lt. Col. John D. Faulkner, G—5, USFET

Lt. Col. Herman C. Nolen, G—5, USFET

Lt. Col. Frederick E. Simpich, G—5,  
USFET

Maj. Charles G. Poore, G—5, USFET

## Returned to the States

Since June, 135 officers and enlisted men from the European Civil Affairs Division have been reassigned to the U.S. for honorable discharge. ECAD's quota for August has been set at 75 enlisted men and seven officers.

Maj. Gen. F. J. Scowden, G—5, USFET

Maj. Gen. W. F. Draper, G—5 USFET

Col. Henry Parkman, Jr., G—5, 6th  
Army Gp

Maj. Milton Barall, E1C3

Capt. T. J. Shannon, G—5, USFET

Capt. R. H. Cole, G—5 USFET

Lt. Cmd. Joseph H. Fisher, G—5,  
USFET

WO, JG N. Messerer, G—5, USFET

M/Sgt Jefferson F. Hicks Jr., Hq, ECAD

T/Sgt David S. White Co B, 2d ECAR

S/Sgt Carl W. Aldenderfer ECA Med Gp,  
 S/Sgt Robert P. Ellinger, I18D3  
 S/Sgt Bruno N. Gratz, I6D3  
 S/Sgt Arthur I. McCloskey Hq ECAD  
 S/Sgt Max H. Wagner, F1F3  
 Tec/3 Helmut Hertz, D2A1  
 Sgt Jason H. Fuller, B1F1  
 Sgt Clarence I. Hain, ECA Med Gp  
 Tec/4 Joseph Gauch, I5A3  
 Cpl Garrett W. Buffington, ECA Med. Gp  
 Cpl Edward B. Thomas, 2d ECA  
 Cpl Preston Usilton, H1B3  
 Tec/5 Toy J. Bush, F2G2  
 Tec/5 Harry B. Cooper, Hq, ECAD  
 Tec/5 George W. F. Hallgarten, ECAD R & T Bn  
 Tec/5 Joseph A. Hollander, A1A1  
 Tec/5 John H. Johannsen H3A3  
 Tec/5 Bernard Price I1A2  
 Tec/5 Jacob W. Schaffer, ECA Med Gp  
 Tec/5 George A. Wacker ECA R & T Bn  
 Tec/5 Ernest H. Zinn, G1G3  
 Pfc Ernest J. Holzer, I1B3  
 Pfc Martin Leibel, ECA R & T Bn  
 Pfc George H. Moline, E1B3  
 Pfc Naymon S. Presley, Hq, ECAD  
 Pfc Joseph R. Powers, E1F3  
 Pfc Paul Riddle, Jr., 3d, ECA  
 Pfc Roy E. Schreiner, 2d ECA  
 Pfc Johannes Schuette, I4G3  
 Pfc Marcus L. Trosin, I13G2  
 Pvt Dorsey E. Frazier, 2d, ECA  
 Pvt Irving Magnus, H5D2  
 Pvt Carlton T. Martin, 3d, ECA  
 Pvt Elmer W. Pauly, I6G3  
 1st Sgt Fred F. Buttels, E2C2  
 1st Sgt Fiori B. Chioffi Hq, 1st. ECAR  
 1st Sgt Joseph J. Hladky, 2d ECAR  
 M/Sgt Robert O. Breach, H1E3, 2d ECAR  
 M/Sgt Andrew L. Durbin, ECA Currency Section  
 M/Sgt William R. Hartin, F1G2  
 M/Sgt Henry Luedmann, E2K3  
 M/Sgt Elmer A. Short, H3E3  
 M/Sgt Lawrence A. Skelton, H6H2  
 T/Sgt John W. Burk, F1B3  
 T/Sgt Ralph W. Kenty, H3D3  
 T/Sgt Bill Wood, H3G3  
 S/Sgt George E. Ball, Co E, 2d ECAR  
 S/Sgt Harold R. Barnes, ECA Med. Gp,  
 S/Sgt Roy J. Becker, H2A2

S/Sgt William J. Buckley, Hq Co, 2d ECAR  
 S/Sgt Charles H. Carr, I13G2  
 S/Sgt Basil R. Denison, Hq, ECAD  
 S/Sgt Lowell A. Forcier, E1H2  
 S/Sgt Andrew Kubica, Jr., H3G3  
 S/Sgt Allan C. Mielke, Hq, Co H, 2d ECAR  
 S/Sgt James A. Moon, RR Det  
 S/Sgt Floyd Pacheco, Hq Co, 3d ECAR  
 S/Sgt Horace G. Williams, Hq 3d ECAR  
 S/Sgt Louis L. Young, ECAR Med Gp  
 Tec/3 Harold E. Cracraft A1A1  
 Sgt William O. Cook, D3L1  
 Sgt Alvis O. Farmer, H7H2  
 Sgt Herbert J. Griffith, ECA Med Gp  
 Sgt Francis D. Humphrics ECA Med Gp  
 Sgt Franklin L. Stewart ECA Med Gp  
 Tec/4 Stanley K. Bartges, Hq, Co E. 3d, ECAR  
 Tec/4 Harold De Montfort, E1C3  
 Tec/4 Gerard L. Drouin, Hq, ECAD  
 Tec/4 Spurgeon F. Kuykendall, Hq, Co C, 2d, ECAR  
 Tec/4 Emil Wysocky Jr., Hq, ECAD  
 Cpl William Courtney Jr., Hq, Co G, 2d, ECAR  
 Cpl Albert C. Davis, RR Dct  
 Cpl Wilbert M. Heins, I4C2  
 Cpl William T. Helmes, Hq Co 2d ECAR  
 Cpl William Rees, Hq Co 2d ECAR  
 Cpl Leonard C. Rosendahl, G1E2  
 Cpl Robert E. Stribling, Hq Co 2d ECAR  
 Cpl Frederic C. Varnum, H1C3  
 Cpl James M. Wicker, A1A1  
 Cpl Robert M. Zenz, Hq Co 2d ECAR  
 Tec/5 Lester L. Agnew, Hq, Co 2d ECAR  
 Tec/5 Walter T. Boulden, RR Det  
 Tec/5 Anthony J. Cerillo, F1D2  
 Tec/5 Steven J. Evock, Hq, Co D, 3d ECAR  
 Tec/5 William T. Harvey, H1C2  
 Tec/5 John G. Hunter, Hq, ECAD  
 Tec/5 Omar W. Johnson, Hq, Co L, 1st ECAR  
 Tec/5 Edward L. Lankford  
 Tec/5 Waltër Laviana, Hq, Co B, 2d ECAR  
 Tec/5 Ardell J. Martz, C1L1  
 Tec/5 Walter L. Moore, Hq, Co C, 3d ECAR  
 Tec/5 Robert J. Oates, E1G2  
 Tec/5 Samuel D. Page, Hq Co 2d ECAR



Tec/5 Paul E. Peterson, E1F3  
Tec/5 Dominic E. Petitto, Hq Co 2d  
ECAR  
Tec/5 Clarence A. Stephens, E1A2  
Tec/5 Albert W. Still, Hq Co 3d ECAR  
Pfc Anthony T. Bianco, Hq Co 2d ECAR  
Pfc David J. Bourgeois, E1D2  
Pfc Hugh A. Bowman, Hq Co 3d ECAR  
Pfc Salvatore S. Delia, I5G3  
Pfc Walter C. Hartford, Hq Co G 3d  
ECAR  
Pfc Edward L. Hayes, H3E3  
Pfc Erwin M. Krogman, H4D2  
Pfc Stefan Kuszniar, A1L1  
Pfc Peter G. Lumaduc, A1A1  
Pfc Bernell A. Porter, E2C2  
Pfc Arnold M. Rice, A1A1  
Pfc Tillman E. Souter, Hq Co B 1st  
ECAR

Pfc Richmond D. Taylor, F1G2  
Pfc Dennis Thacker, ECA Med Gp  
Pvt Robert E. Cameron, Hq Co 2d ECAR  
Pvt Edgar M. Campion, F1G3  
Pvt Jack T. Langham, F1A3  
Pvt Paul E. Lovell, G1H2  
1st Sgt John S. Grammer, Det H1A2  
Tec/4 Victor E. Aumann, ECA Med Gp  
Pfc Earl C. Doughty, Hq Co A 2d ECAR  
T/Sgt Robert L. Schardt, Hq Co 2d  
ECAR  
Cpl Bernard Y. Goldberg, Det F2B2  
1st Sgt Emittie J. Garrigo, Hq Co, 2d  
ECAR  
T/Sgt Delmar R. West, Det F1B2  
S/Sgt Fred A. Carmody, Det F1B2  
Pvt Howard E. Coach, ECA Currency  
Section  
Pfc John H. Voorhies, Hq Co 2d ECAR









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