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Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 74 January 1947

[S.I.]: Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division USFET, Information Branch, January 1947

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FEB 19 1947

LESSON IN DEMOCRACY



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

KASSEL

WIESBADEN

HESSE

BADEN

WUERTTEMBERG

HOFGEISMAR

WALDECK

WOLF-HAGEN

KASSEL

WITZEN-HAUSEN

FRANKENBERG

FRITZLAR
HOMBERG

MELSEN
UNGEN

ESCHWEGE

ROTENBURG

BIEDEN-KOPF

MARBURG

ZIEGENHAIN

HERSFELD

DILL KREIS

ALSFELD

HÖNFELD

WETZLAR

GIESSEN

LAUTERBACH

FULDA

OBER LAHNKREIS

FRIEDBERG

BODINGEN

SCHLÖCHTERN

LIMBURG

USINGEN

UNTER TAUNUS

OBERTAUNUS

HANAU

GELNHAUSEN

RHEINGAU

WIESBADEN

MAIN TAUNUS

FRANKFURT

OFFENBACH

GROSS-GERAU

DIEBURG

DARMSTADT

BERGSTRASSE

ERBACH

MANNHEIM

BUCHEN

TAUBERBISCH-OF-SHEIM

HEIDELBERG

MOSBACH

MERGENTHEIM

BRUCHSAL

SINSHEIM

KÜNZELSAU

CRAILSHEIM

KARLSRUHE

HEILBRONN

ÖHRINGEN

HALL

PFORZHEIM

VAIHINGEN

LUDWIGSBURG

BACKNANG

AALEN

LEONBERG

STUTTGART

WAIBLINGEN

GMÜND

BÖBLINGEN

ESSLINGEN

GÖPPINGEN

HEIDENHEIM

NÖRTINGEN

ULM

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

Germany (Territory under Allied occupation), 19

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U. S.
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U. S. ARMY

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Attendance of Civilians at Information and Education Command Schools	AG 352 GCT-AGO 7 Dec 1946, USFET
Reduction of Installation and Facilities in the European Theater . . .	AG 600.9 GDS-AGO 7 Dec 1946, USFET
Project Reunion	AG 230 RYT-AGO 11 Dec 1946, USFET
Enemy Motion Picture Films	AG 413.53 GBI-AGO 12 Dec 1946, USFET
Interzonal Travel of German Civilians	AG 014.331 (IA) 13 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Revision of Amendment of Military Government Regulations	AG 010 6 (MD) 14 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Salvage of Publications	AG 461 GCT-AGO 14 Dec 1946, USFFT
Mailing of Parcels	AG 311.11 (AG) 16 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Disposition of Records	AG 313.1 (AG) 17 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Reorganization of Military Government for Control of German Civil Communications and Posts	AG 014.1 (IA) 18 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Control Council Law No. 41, Amending Law No. 26 (Tax on Tobacco)	AG 010.6 (FD) 18 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Transfer of Captured Enemy Material to OMGUS	AG 386.3 (ED) 20 Dec 1946, OMGUS
OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests	AG 014.1 (SG) 23 Dec 1946, OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the **Weekly Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Photo by Byers

LESSON IN DEMOCRACY – The Frankfurt Liaison Office of German Youth Activities recently sponsored a speech on American law by a US civilian. Following the speech the audience, composed primarily of German youth, broke up into discussion groups. The picture on this week's cover shows one of these discussion groups being led by an American soldier

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

1946–1947 Civil Administration was written by Dr. Roger H. Wells, Advisor to the Director, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS. Dr. Wells was head of the Department of Political Science at Bryn Mawr University before joining OMGUS.

The rebuilding of Germany's export markets, the progress of internal trade, and the measures taken to control prices are reviewed in **1946–1947 Trade and Commerce**. The article was prepared by the Trade and Commerce Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

The Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, prepared **1946–1947 Food and Agriculture**. It describes the efforts which Military Government and German civilian authorities made in 1946 to maximize agriculture in the US Zone and the proposed plan for increasing production during 1947.

Material for **1946–1947 Industry** was furnished by the Industry Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS. The article presents a review of the progress of US Zone industry during the past year.

1947

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1947

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There was no issue of the **Weekly Information Bulletin** for 30 December 1946 due to the Christmas and New Year's holidays.

1946-1947

Civil Administration

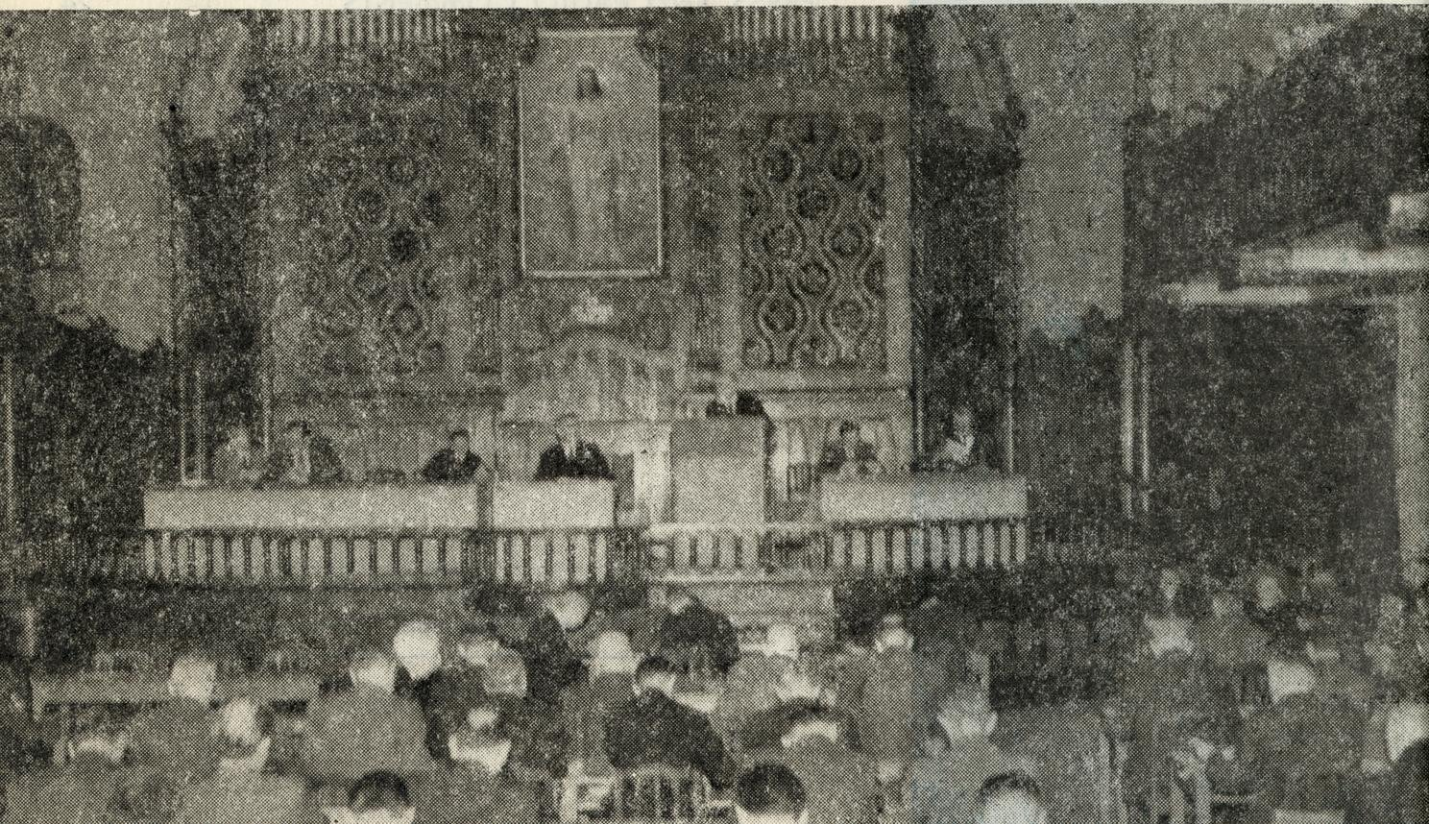
The restoration of democratic self-government at municipal, county, and state levels was completed in the US Zone by the end of the 1946, climaxing some 18 months of instigating democratic procedures in Germany. The process involved both legislation and elections. In the fall of 1945, new municipal government codes (Gemeindeordnungen) were drafted by the German Land governments and approved by Military Government. In February 1946, county government codes (Kreisordnungen) were similarly put into effect. Under these codes, representative councils were elected — the municipal

(Gemeinde) councils in January, the councils of the rural counties (Landkreise) in April, and the councils of the larger cities (Stadtkreise) in May. (A Stadtkreis is a city which is at the same time a county. In general, all cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants are Stadtkreise or city-counties). These municipal and county councils in turn elected their principal executive officers such as Buergermeister or Oberbuergermeister in the case of Gemeinden and Stadtkreise, and Laendrat in the case of Landkreise.

The restoration of democratic state (Land) governments was a more complicated matter:

A view of the assembly which drafted a new constitution for Wuertemberg-Baden.

Signal Corps Photo





German civilians registering for municipal elections in Munich.

The state governments of Bavaria, Greater Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden which were set up in 1945 rested solely on the fiat of Military Government which appointed each Land minister-president and his cabinet. In January 1946, a representative element was added in the form of an advisory legislative body chosen by the minister-president and representing political parties and other groups.

ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTIONS

Prior to 1933, the German states, like those of the United States, had their own constitutions. In a directive issued in February 1946, Military Government outlined the steps to be taken in rebuilding the constitutional foundations of the states of the US Zone. Pursuant to that directive, the ministers-president appointed preparatory constitutional commissions to gather materials and make

studies and proposals for the use of constitutional conventions. On 30 June, constitutional conventions were elected in Bavaria, Greater Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden which drafted constitutions and submitted them to Military Government for review in late September and early October. The constitutions were likewise reviewed by the War and State Departments in Washington. A few changes were suggested by Military Government and by Washington, and these changes were incorporated in the constitutions as finally passed by the conventions at the end of October. On 24 November in Wuerttemberg-Baden and on 1 December in Bavaria and Hesse, the voters ratified the constitutions and at the same time elected the state legislatures (Landtage). The legislatures convened in December and elected the ministers-president and their cabinets. Thus was inaugurated, for the first time since 1933, demo-

(Continued on page 27)

1946-1947

Industry



Industrial production in the US Zone of Germany had risen during 1946 from approximately 24 percent of capacity in January to 44 percent of capacity as of 30 November. At the end of 1946 there were products for export, chemical fertilizers from German plants were augmenting the production of much-needed food, coal production had risen, building materials were being turned out, and the availability of gas, electricity, and petroleum products had increased considerably. Simultaneously hundreds of German industrial plants classed as war potential were being eliminated, and other plants were being evaluated for reparations purposes. A further upswing of industry in 1947 is largely dependent upon an increasing output of coal.

COAL PRODUCTION INCREASED

Lack of proper food, loss of supervisory personnel through denazification, shortage of mine supplies, and adverse conditions underground caused a decline in coal production last spring and summer. These problems had been solved or reduced by fall, and under better working conditions and with more incentive, miners in the US Zone in October turned out 115,427 tons of hard coal and 340,477 tons of brown coal, or about 93 percent of designated capacity.

In the machinery and optics fields, produc-

A laborer firing an oven at the Rosenthal porcelain factory in Selb, Bavaria.

tion increased appreciably during 1946. Camera production in the US Zone rose from 4,000 units in March 1946 to 15,000 units in October. Radio receiving sets increased from 23 in March to 759 in October. An appreciably larger number of radios were partially assembled in October, but lack of necessary tubes prevented complete assembly.

The automotive industry is at present producing no passenger cars because of the critical need for trucks. From 1 to 23 October, the Opel plant built 625 1½-ton trucks, Daimler Benz turned out 250 of the same type, and M.A.N. at Nuremberg produced 26 heavy Diesel trucks. Quadripartite attention is currently being focused on providing an adequate future supply of automotive replacement parts and assemblies. In the US Zone particular attention is being given to planning production of automotive spare parts for export.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

All building materials have shown definite increases in production, made possible by the channeling of adequate coal by German economic agencies into a field which must meet one of the country's most immediate needs. German authorities in the US Zone are currently working out a system for controlling and licensing construction, to be put into effect in 1947, together with a general building and construction program being formed by the Laenderrat. A limited number of pre-fabricated houses are expected to be available to ease the housing problem in 1947.

Building materials continue to be an important item in the export program for the US Zone. The export of lumber to the United Kingdom will continue into 1947, but on the expiration of existing commitments it is planned to reduce exports of raw lumber, and instead convert it into articles on which more labor will have been expended and for which greater export prices can be obtained.

At the beginning of 1946 paper production

(Continued on page 29)

A worker at Berlin's Lorenz radio plant assembling communications equipment.

Signal Corps Photo



1946-1947 *Food and Agriculture*

The food situation in Germany remained acute during 1946. A satisfactory ration could not be maintained in the US Zone because of insufficient indigenous production of food. The possibilities of obtaining any large-scale food imports from other countries were definitely limited. To add to the problem, the population of the Zone had increased considerably over the prewar figure. It was clear that the three Laender could not produce enough food to meet the minimum requirements of the US Zone.

To meet this situation the Laenderrat

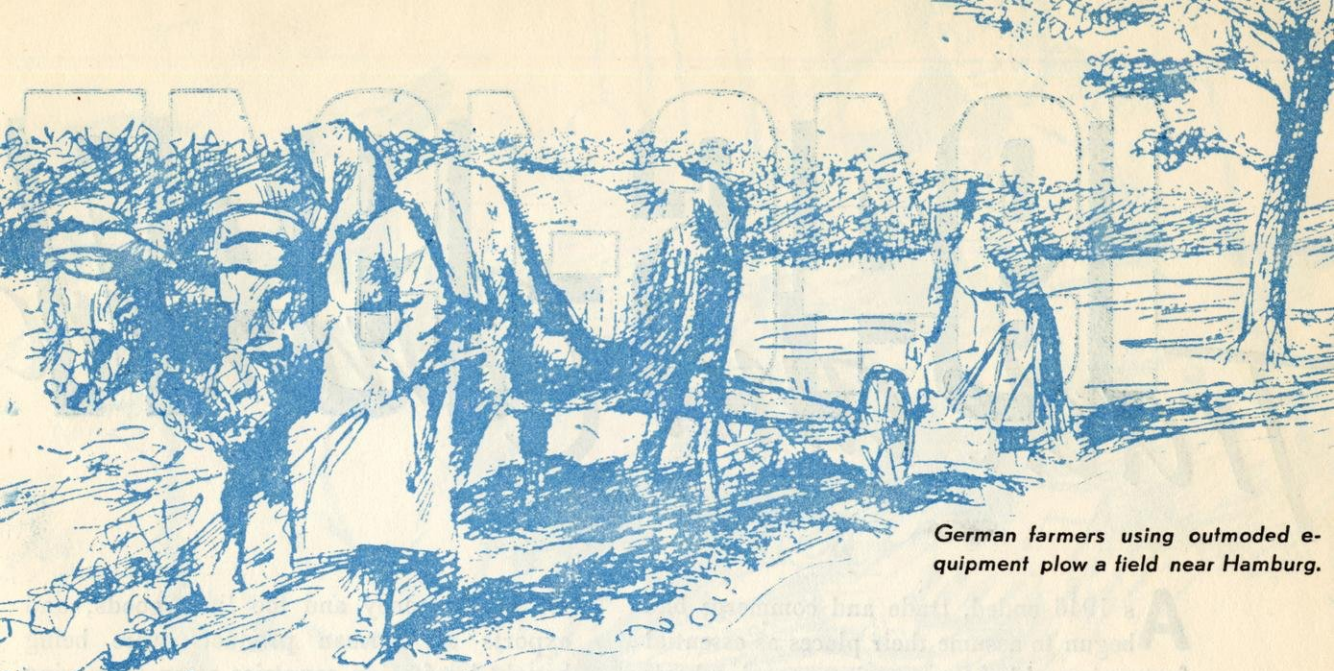
proposed the 1946-47 agricultural plan which was subsequently approved by OM-GUS. The basic goal of the plan is to obtain maximum agricultural output for the consumption of the German people.

To understand the problems involved in rebuilding an indigenous food program in Germany, it must be realized that at the end of the Nazi regime agricultural production had been in a critical condition. Crop yields per hectare and total cultivated area had decreased greatly during the war. Even before the war, indigenous production in

View of the Berlin railroad yard showing the unloading of a large shipment of potatoes for distribution by the German central food office.

Signal Corps Photo





German farmers using outmoded equipment plow a field near Hamburg.

what is now the US Zone was not sufficient to meet ration requirements and was dependent on other zones of Germany and imports from countries outside Germany.

In the US Zone crop land had decreased by about nine percent between 1937 and 1945, and the 1945 production of such basic food crops as grains, potatoes, and sugar beets was substantially below the prewar level, with output decreases varying from 27 percent in the case of potatoes, to 56 percent for sugar beets.

PROVISIONS OF PLAN OUTLINED

Under the provisions of the 1946-47 plan, a high calorie content in the food to be produced will have priority over a variety of diet, with areas for the production of grains and potatoes on the priority list for extension. A person consuming these items directly receives four to eight times more energy than is the case if he feeds the grains and potatoes to animals and eats the animals. The plan calls for a substantial increase in areas devoted to the cultivation of sugar beets because, when converted into sugar, they yield a very high number of calories per hectare. Areas devoted to the production of vegetable oil crops will also be expanded, since imports of low cost fats and vegetable oils are not available.

The expansion of these areas is made possible in two ways: first, through contraction of land used in the production of fodder in 1945-46; and second, through the use of land which was cultivated in prewar years but remained unused during the war or was used for non-agricultural purposes.

Along with the decrease in land allotted to fodder production and the planned reduction in meadow and pasture area, the 1946-47 plan calls for a substantial decrease in the number of cattle, hogs, and sheep. Specifically, the number of cattle at the end of 1947 is to be 10 percent below the number registered as of 3 December 1945. One contributing reason for this decision was the lack of sufficient fodder to maintain present numbers of livestock. Some of the "extra" cows will be slaughtered to increase the meat ration and the remainder will be exchanged for food from other zones. In relation to the policy of obtaining the maximum calorie content in foods, these exchanges have been profitable in the past. For example, in a recent exchange of cattle for sugar with the Soviet Zone, the US Zone received 20 times as many calories as they gave.

For similar reasons, the plan calls for a drastic reduction in the number of hogs during the 1946-47 year. Hogs are consumers of potatoes and grains which are needed for

(Continued on page 28)

1946-1947 *Trade and Commerce*

As 1946 ended, trade and commerce had begun to assume their places as essential factors in making Germany's economic wheels turn toward peaceful ends. There was a definite indication of greater progress in 1947: the bizonal economic merger of the US and British Zones had been inaugurated; quadripartite working parties had reached agreement on a number of the internal problems encountered in interzonal trade and rationing; stringent price controls had successfully prevented run-away inflation despite

too much money and too little goods; and exports of German products were being bought by foreign countries at an increasing rate.

Contracts for exports for the US Zone of Germany, valued at approximately 26,000,000 dollars, had been concluded by the Export-Import Section of OMGUS by the end of November 1946. Foreign trade discussions with representatives of other governments have been numerous during the past several months. Conferences have been held with

Photographic equipment on display at the export exhibition which is currently being held in Munich.





Germans purchasing items at one of the sales stands of a badly-damaged market in Berlin.

representatives of Holland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Austria, Belgium, and Luxembourg. In many of these countries bank accounts for use in export-import transactions have already been opened or are being opened. Arrangements have been made for visits by foreign businessmen to Germany and for German representatives to neighboring countries, all in the interest of foreign trade.

The entire program for export of US Zone products has been under direct control of OMGUS, but in the future German businessmen will be permitted to enter into non-transactional correspondence with foreign firms, thus making preliminary negotiations a direct matter between buyer and seller.

As a means of stimulating interest in particular goods available for export, successful sample expositions were held at Munich, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, and New York City, which served to demonstrate the wide range of skills available, from simple handicraft to the production of high precision instruments, and to set the direction of future productive effort.

From the beginning of consideration of the

export-import question, quadripartite policy placed the emphasis on rebuilding the so-called light industries, such as textiles, paper, pharmaceuticals, optical instruments, and toys. It was felt that if these industries succeeded in recovering their traditional progressiveness in technical matters, they would be able to furnish the means to pay for imports of food and raw materials.

BIZONAL ECONOMIC ACCORD

It has been a basic tenet of US policy since the beginning of the occupation that foreign trade should be developed as one element in the economic life of Germany as a whole. The pertinent clause in the Potsdam Agreement states: "During the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit. To this end common policies shall be established in regard to import and export programs of Germany as a whole." Until the latter part of 1946 little was done toward making the economic unity of Germany a fact. On 3 December the joint Anglo-American agreement providing for the "full economic integration" of the US and British Zones of Germany was signed in Washington,

(Continued on page 31)

Review of 1946

The progress of Military Government in Germany is clearly illustrated by the day-to-day, week-to-week, and month-to-month situations and developments in the US-occupied areas. A review of the past year, as compiled from official MG reports, is presented here.

JANUARY

Total of 1,534,439 pupils enrolled in schools in US Zone, 213,415 of 6 to 14 years not yet in school.

Eleven general unions and 23 trade or industrial unions with 40,000 members in

Greater Hesse; 22 general unions and 15 trade or industrial unions with 122,000 members in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

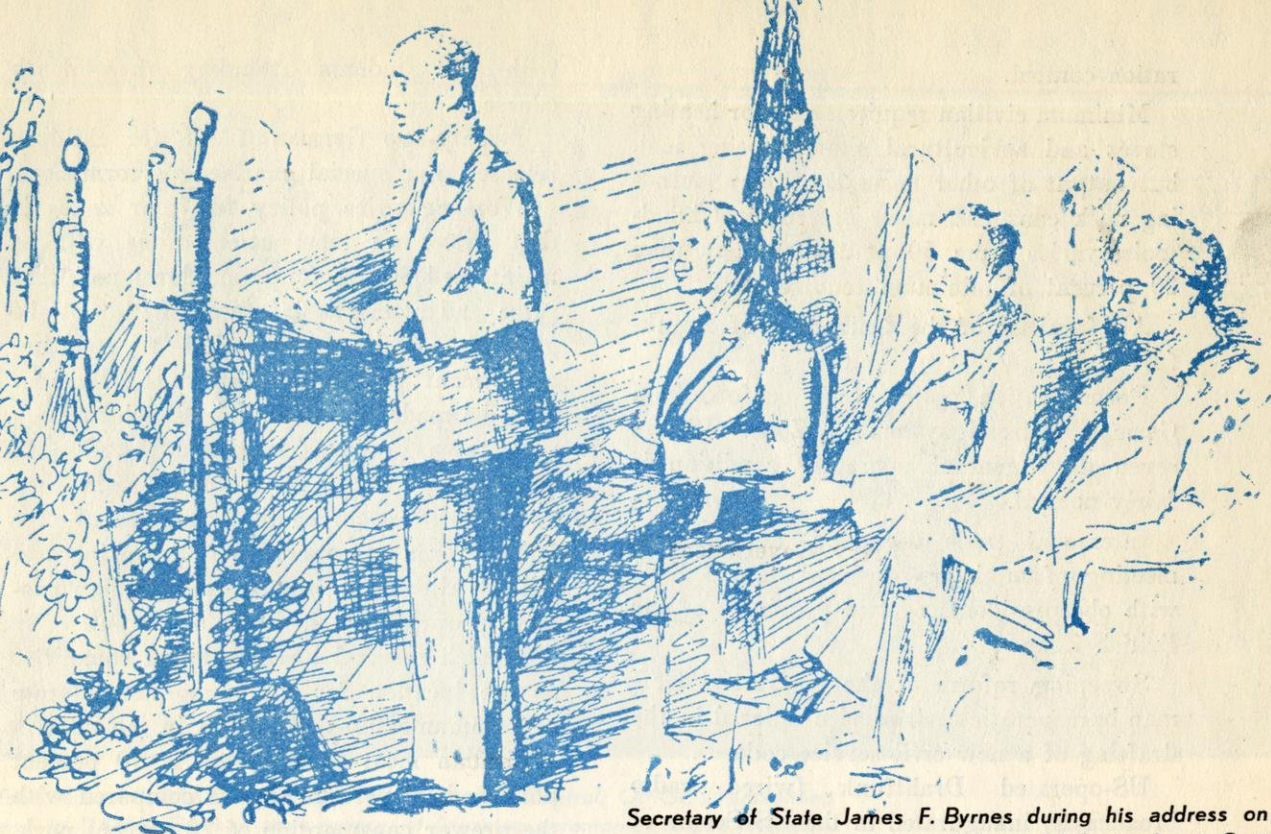
Ninty-three percent of main line trackage in Zone in operation.

Allied Control Council decides production capacity of steel industry left in Germany should be 7,500,000 ingot tons, allowable production of steel not to exceed 5,800,000 ingot tons in any future year.

Coordinating Council signs Order No. 2 for confiscation and surrender of arms and ammunition to enforce disarmament of the

The 23 defendants at the first session of Military Tribunal No. 1 which convened in Nuremberg, 21 November.





Secretary of State James F. Byrnes during his address on US policy in Germany which was delivered 6 September in Stuttgart.

population and to contribute to public security.

Arming of German civil police with weapons of non-German manufacture authorized. The supply is sufficient for 74 percent of civil police in the Zone.

First engineering college authorized to reopen at Darmstadt.

The denazification of the German waterways agencies 100 percent complete in the Rhine and Danube divisions.

Forty-five thousand tons of surplus US Army food released for displaced persons and German hospitals.

Restrictions on withdrawal of cash on unblocked accounts lifted in most of Zone as bank deposits continue to exceed withdrawals.

Survey shows the majority of Germans favor religious education in the schools and are satisfied with the present school system.

In the first step taken for the return of self-government in all of Germany, Gemeinde elections held in communities of less than 20,000 population. Of the eligible voters,

83 percent went to the polls, divided in the final tabulation: Christian Democratic Union 35.6 percent, Social Democrats 24 percent, Communists three percent, Liberal Democrats two percent, non-partisans and small parties, 30 percent.

Up to 15 January, 1,194,000 Fragebogen, except under Regulation No. 8, received by Special Branch units with 987,000 processed. Twenty-three percent of those for employees in public office are in "non-employment mandatory" category, of which three percent are still retained or employed.

Regalia of the Holy Roman Empire returned to Vienna.

FEBRUARY

A report on the 349 movie theaters operating indicate the theaters are filled to capacity, the audiences tense and sober with a general feeling of regret and sorrow but little sense of responsibility.

Revised estimates of indigenous food available for non-self suppliers show increases over earlier compilations in bread-grains, potatoes, fats, and milk due to better

ration control.

Minimum civilian requirements for heating stoves and agricultural shovels being met, but output of other necessary items including milk cans and many agricultural hand-tools, varies from 50 percent to less than 20 percent of minimum requirements.

All faculties of the University of Frankfurt open.

Denazification policy fully enforced on German railroad system in Zone. Within seven days general operating condition is fairly normal.

Interzonal trade discussed at the first meeting of ministers-president of US Zone with oberpresidents of two provinces of the British Zone.

Sweeping reform of the traditional German bureaucratic civil service ordered in the drafting of a new civil service code.

US-operated Drahtfunk (wired radio broadcasts) inaugurated in the US Sector of Berlin.

Total sugar processed from beets grown in the US Zone 1945-46 season is 37,600 tons, six percent less than original estimates.

Second emergency teacher training institute approved at Treysa, Greater Hesse,

with 140 students attending three-month course.

Twenty-two German films for children released for special matinee performances.

Working price policy for four zones is that prices on most commodities will be maintained at preoccupation level and that price adjustment increases will not be granted to the extent that a resulting adjustment in the general level of wages must be made. Where subsidies have been withdrawn or taxes increased, increase in cost of production is proved, and when actual losses occur on the aggregate of products over a reasonable period, an increase will be allowed to yield bare minimum profit appropriate to the scale of output.

Munich selected by Laenderrat committee as the location for the Senior Directorate of Communications and Posts in the Zone.

Civilian meat consumption is 10 percent pork and 90 percent beef as compared with the prewar consumption of 70 percent pork, 25 percent beef, and five percent sheep and poultry.

Housing survey shows the number of occupants per room rose from 1.1 in 1939 to 1.6 at present.

Shortage of small denomination notes

German workers are shown unloading the first shipment of CARE relief packages to arrive in Berlin.

Signal Corps Photo





Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, Director of Information Control, OMGUS, presenting a license to DANA, German news agency, at licensing ceremonies in Bad Nauheim.

and subsidiary coins results in use of forms of "emergency" money by retail establishments in Munich.

Allowable time basis for depreciation of industrial capital equipment of plants to be appraised for reparations agreed to be equivalent to 80 percent of standard US Government tax depreciation rates.

Control of scabies hampered by shortages of soap, scabticides, and lack of bath facilities.

Interzonal telephone service between the Soviet Zone and the US, British, and French Zones inaugurated.

Trustees appointed for coal syndicates to eliminate direct trade between the syndicates and consumers, and to separate capital connection between mine owners and syndicates.

Allied Control Council signs Law No. 16, deleting all Nazi provisions from the marriage law.

To reduce the infant mortality rate, the ration for expectant and nursing mothers increased in sugar, proteins, and starch.

MG takes over all of port of Bremen and most of shipping facilities at Nordenham and Brake.

German Central Committee organized to be responsible for allocation of welfare supplies to be imported from the United States.

United Nations displaced persons in camps total 322,000, ex-enemy DP's to be repatriated 68,700, persons repatriated in February 15,800.

As of 21 February, 15,418 properties valued at RM 2,543,900,000 under Property Control custody.

MARCH

Preparatory Constitutional Commissions appointed by ministers-president for each of three Laender in Zone.

Directive issued authorizing political parties to operate on zonal basis upon OMGUS approval of application to establish zonal headquarters, and to engage in political activity anywhere in Zone.

First joint economic discussions by German officials of US and British Zones emphasize need of permanent liaison between

top German economics organizations of both zones, stimulation of interzonal trade, enforcement of price controls, and maximizing of coal and allowable steel production.

Farm cooperatives freed from Nazi legal and administrative restrictions and restored to the basis of operation prevailing in democratic countries.

Ten thousand tons of raw cotton to be imported from US for production of needed items such as grain sacks and work clothing.

Labor registration figures show 3,165,000 persons registered in Bavaria, 1,338,000 in Greater Hesse, 1,358,000 in Wuerttemberg-Baden. Of these 946,000 are unemployed.

Annual trade up to RM 2,000,000 agreed by German economics officials of the US and Soviet Zones.

Tuberculosis shows a slight but steady increase.

The German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism issued.

Newly organized German border police augmenting tactical troops operating on all borders of the Zone.

The following order of priority in hiring set by the Coordinating Committee: victims of Nazism, active resisters, and persons

who have never been Nazi Party or subsidiary organization members.

Approval given Bavarian proposal that pupils of former Nazi schools be admitted under special conditions to approved secondary schools to continue studies under circumstances favoring intellectual reorientation.

Having learned that declarations of possession of looted property are to be required, some Germans begin to report property not yet claimed by any Allied nation.

Typhus in the Zone is only one-half of the rate for Germany in the same period in 1943 despite favorable transmission factors.

ODIC survey reveals half of families have radios and listen an average of two hours daily. Sixty-three percent hear "Voice of America" programs originating in New York.

Release of 12,500 US Army vehicles to German civilian economy authorized.

German premiere of Howard Hanson's Third Symphony presented in Wiesbaden.

Reestablishment of Bavarian Teachers Association approved. Fourteen percent of

(Continued on page 34)

German workers vote in the first shop steward elections to be held in Berlin factories since 1933.

Signal Corps Photo



Occupation Progress Reviewed

Military Governor Outlines Achievements of Past Year and Outlook For Future in Message to German People; Grants Amnesty Extension

I take this opportunity to extend to you my Christmas greetings and my hope that you will have the best holiday that present circumstances allow. I realize that with the unfavorable picture which has existed in the German economic scene this past year, there will not be in Germany during the next few days the same happy celebrations that marked your peacetime Christmases. You must realize that present conditions are the direct result of the wartime destruction of both human and physical resources. Therefore, to most of you, this Christmas can only be celebrated in a sober spirit.

I can assure you, however, that the American Occupation Forces in Germany are not motivated by revenge. They have no wish to prolong the difficulties with which you are faced.

US POLICY CLEARLY DEFINED

The policy of the United States Government in regard to Germany was clearly set forth in an address by the Honorable James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, at Stuttgart on 6 September. In that address, Secretary Byrnes emphasized that "the American people who fought for freedom have no desire to enslave the German people. The freedom Americans believe in and fought for is a freedom which must be shared with all willing to respect the freedom of others."

Secretary Byrnes also said:

"The American people want peace. They have long since ceased to talk of a hard or soft peace for Germany. This has never been the real issue. What we want is a lasting peace. We will oppose harsh and vengeful measures which obstruct an effective peace. We will oppose soft measures which invite the breaking of the peace."

Viewing the past few months in retrospect, on the negative side we see that great pro-

gress has been made in demilitarization and generally in denazification. Although the progress made by your own tribunals in the application of your law for liberation from national socialism and militarism has not been altogether satisfactory, we are heartened by the increased effort which has become evident in the past six weeks. On the positive side, substantial progress has been made in building up democratic institutions. I refer specifically to the development of local and state government, culminating in the adoption of constitutions and the election of constituent assemblies by the freely expressed will of the people in each of the three Laender in the US Zone.

When we turn to the economic, industrial, and financial fields which are of vital concern to every German, we find that less progress has been made. Shortages of food, coal, transport, industrial raw materials, and consumer goods of virtually every kind still characterize the German scene. This highly unsatisfactory economic situation, candor compels me to say, has been accentuated to some extent by failure of the four occupying powers jointly to implement that very important part of the Potsdam Agreement providing for the unified economic treatment of Germany.

Zonal boundaries should exist only for delimiting occupational areas and not to hamper Germany's economic life. Neither the equitable distribution of essential commodities between the zones nor the working out of a balanced economy for Germany as a whole to provide payment for essential imports has been accomplished. Both of these are required under the provisions of the Potsdam Agreement, as Secretary Byrnes pointed out in Stuttgart. Moreover, the Central German Administrative Department for Finance, Transport, Communications, Foreign Trade

and Industry, likewise provided for in the Potsdam Agreement, have not yet been established by quadripartite action.

Let me emphasize that the American people have no desire to deny the German people an opportunity to work their way out of their present hardships so long as Germany respects human freedom and abjures war and militarism.

It was for this reason and as a step toward implementing the Potsdam Agreement that we announced on 20 July of this year our readiness to join with any other occupying power or powers in measures for treating our respective zones as a single economic unit.

We mentioned on that occasion that the United States Government is unwilling to permit creeping economic paralysis to grow here as a result of Germany being administered in four airtight compartments, if it is possible to join our zone economically with any or all of the other three zones.

BIZONAL ECONOMIC ACCORD

As you probably know, the British Government accepted our zonal economic merger proposal. On the third of this month, the finalized agreement was announced in Washington providing for the full economic integration of the American and British Zones of Occupation in Germany, effective 1 January 1947.

This bizonal agreement envisages an economic program calculated to make the area self-sustaining in three years. This program is expected to form the basis for the gradual restoration of a healthy non-aggressive German economy and in turn contribute to the economic stability of Europe.

Other significant provisions of the Anglo-American bizonal agreement pertain to the establishment of a joint export-import agency to promote and finance foreign trade, the pooling of resources of the two zones to produce a common standard of living, and the establishment of German Administrative Agencies necessary to the economic unification of the two zones.

In actual operation, the new bizonal agreement will result in many reciprocal advantages to the two zones through their economic merger beginning with the new year 1947. This prospect should lend encouragement to many Germans who are economically despondent and hitherto have seen little hope for their country's economic rehabilitation.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES ENCOURAGED

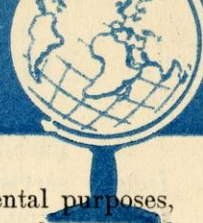
As this season of the year is of special significance to the children, I will make special mention of another American objective which is of major importance in building up peaceful democracy in Germany. This is the encouragement of German Youth Activities. Under the Nazis the Hitler Jugend was the only youth organization permitted to exist. After this organization was disbanded by the Allies, democratically organized movements began to spring into life spontaneously. However, these organizations lacked necessary material, equipment, and democratically trained leaders to aid them. During this period, our military personnel has officially provided supplies and now nearly one thousand military personnel are directly engaged as German Youth Activities officers and non-commissioned officers. This assistance has brought about an accelerated upswing of youth activities which has exceeded the expectation of your youth officials. The number of authorized youth groups has grown to more than seven thousand with more than seven hundred thousand members.

ARMY ASSISTANCE CITED

Troop detachments have organized sports events, youth days, clubs, discussion groups, etc. Scouting, YMCA, YWCA, hosteling, and other groups have been helped and encouraged. Equipment and materials have been transferred, and transportation and youth centers provided.

In every Kreis and Land in the US Zone a German Youth Committee has been organized. These committees provide an organiza-

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Zone Export Program

Managers and Directors of consumer goods industries in the US Zone were recently urged to submit production programs showing to what extent they require raw materials for the manufacture of export products. The Chief of the Trade and Commerce Branch of the OMGUS Economics Division stated that the \$7,750,000 in commodity advances made available to OMGUS by the US Commercial Company, a US Government subsidiary, cannot be allocated without detailed information as to the production needs of each industry.

It was further pointed out that the purpose of the commodity advances is to reduce occupation costs by expansion of exports from the US Zone, and that purchases of imported raw materials is an "interim program" which, if successful, will permit additional allocations of funds from time to time before 30 June 1947. The importance of non-transactional commercial correspondence which became available to Germans in the US Zone on 2 December 1946 was emphasized, and marks a long step forward in the encouragement of export transactions by permitting the exchange of facts and information between manufacturers in Germany and the prospective customer abroad.

Initial commodity advances cover five individual programs in the following amounts: Ceramics, \$1,000,000; Light Machinery and Optics, \$1,750,000; Basic Chemicals, \$3,500,000; Building Industry, \$1,000,000; Miscellaneous, \$500,000.

Products which are readily saleable abroad and for which raw materials can be made available under the light machinery and optics program include: Agricultural machinery and spare parts, shoe machinery and spare parts, sewing machinery and spare parts, textile machinery and spare parts, baking equipment, rubber machinery, spare parts for automobiles and trucks, X-ray

equipment for medical and dental purposes, bicycles and parts, printing machinery and spare parts, papermaking machinery, paper converting and cutting machinery, printing matrices, switch gears, typewriters, spare parts for Diesel and other marine engines, cameras, and microscopes.

Swiss Relief Agency

The Centre D'Entr'Aide, Swiss private welfare agency, has been authorized through a recent agreement with OMGUS, to send gift relief parcels to Germans resident in the US Zone. This agency will deliver packages ordered by Swiss citizens to German private welfare agencies for distribution to the addressees.

The packages will be of four standard types and will cost the equivalent of from eight to fourteen dollars. Typical contents of the packages are: butter and fat, cheese, bacon, malt extract, powdered milk, honey, sugar, and cocoa, although not all those items will be included in a single parcel. A percentage of the profits from the sale of the parcels will be allocated to general relief in the US Zone.

Foreign Holdings

MG Law No. 53, which requires all Germans to report their foreign property even though it may have been seized, was reaffirmed recently by the Finance Division, OMGUS, after the recent conviction of a German national by an MG court of OMG Bavaria. The Board of Review for the Office of Military Government for Bavaria has upheld the court's findings.

An order similar to Military Government Law No. 53 has recently been enacted by the Allied Kommandatura for Greater Berlin where declarations of foreign exchange assets must be filed with the Berliner Stadtkontor by 31 December 1946.

US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

The Laenderrat considers international freight service to be of prime importance to the German economy because of the necessity of general imports, and because receipts derived from international rail traffic would help pay for needed imports. In a reply to their request for clarification, MG stated that, although international rail traffic in Germany is to be encouraged and has already made definite advancements, it must progress only as fast as the capacity of the German railways is increased and general economic conditions in Europe are bettered.

A census of agricultural machinery will be taken in both the US and British zones on 4 February 1947. Uniformity of the census in the two Zones is to be referred to the Bizonal Food and Agriculture organization. Machinery purchase and sales by type of machinery since 3 December 1946 will be included in the enumeration schedule.

MOVEMENT OF POTATOES

An emergency movement of 40,000 tons of fresh potatoes from Bavaria was scheduled to occur before Christmas. About 25 percent went to the larger cities in Bavaria, 32 percent to Wuerttemberg-Baden, 18 percent to Hesse, and 25 percent to the British Zone.

The Soviet border station for Honeback and Dankmarshausen, closed on 26 and 27 November, has been reopened. Agreements have been reached on an interzonal basis to permit shipments of goods for the entire distance interzonally on the tariff rate existing in the zone of departure, until such time as uniform rates on special tariffs are effected in all zones.

The consumption of coal by the building materials industry has been 50 percent above allocations for the past two months. Since additional supplies of coal are sometimes obtained by barter, control measures have been recently initiated.

Recent restitutions have included the return to Poland of industrial machinery, 400 telephones, and 13 strings of pearls. Mill-

ing machines have been returned to Luxembourg; 29 stud horses have been returned to Yugoslavia; paintings, sculptures, and tapestries to the Netherlands; and freight and passenger cars to Italy. A Ruysdael landscape was among other pictures included in the ninth shipment of art objects removed from Austria by the US Forces in Austria.

BIZONAL PROGRAM

It is expected that the US and British agreement for bizonal financing of the two zones will result in decreasing expenditures to prevent disease and unrest. Export sales are being made by the US Commercial Company, which will retain 50 percent of the proceeds as partial payments of advances. Direct sales by OMGUS will also be made. The program includes the exporting of such products as ceramics, gifts and handicrafts, light machinery, optics, building materials, and basic chemicals. Offers have already been accepted for the export of Diesel marine engines to French North Africa, and of china and toys to Switzerland.

Motion picture production licenses have been granted to three out of the 27 German applicants under consideration. Tests were recently begun at the Tempelhof studios for 72 speaking parts necessary for the German sound synchronization of the American film, "Ziegfeld Girl."

LECTURES ON AMERICAN LIFE

Amerikakunde institutes at Marburg and Frankfurt universities in Hesse are sponsoring lectures and discussions on various phases of American life. In addition, exhibits of American professional societies, such as architectural engineering, art, educational, and scientific societies will be provided by the institutes during the coming year. A course on modern American literature is to be given in English by an American instructor in the second semester of the Bremen Adult Education School.

EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Pertinent excerpts from official instructions are printed for the benefit of our readers. Official copies of the quoted circulars, letters, and directives may be obtained by writing to the originating headquarters.

Release of Internees

Conditions under which physically or mentally incapacitated internees may be released from civilian internment enclosures for trial in their home communities are set forth in OMGUS Cable V-11632 dated 13 December.

Regional officers of MG are authorized to approve requests by Ministers of Political Liberation to release internees, but approvals should be confined to cases where the security hazard is slight and no objective of MG is endangered.

Building Temperatures

New instructions regarding temperatures to be maintained in various types of installations have been issued by USFET in Cable SC-25699, dated 16 December. Pointing out that the critical coal situation makes economy imperative, the cable designates building temperatures as follows: medical installations, seventy-two degrees; storage facilities, fifty degrees; maintenance facilities, sixty degrees; and all other buildings, sixty-five degrees.

Attendance at I & E Schools

"Only military personnel will be enrolled in classes taught by US civilian instructors paid from War Department appropriated funds," states USFET directive "Attendance of Civilians at Information and Education Command Schools," AG 352-AGO dated 7 December. US civilian employees may be enrolled in classes taught by instructors paid from other than appropriated funds, provided that they can be accommodated without interfering with the enrollment of military personnel, but allied civilians and depend-

ents of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees will not be registered.

Nationality Classification

Clarification of nationality classification under the Kennkarte program is contained in Cable V-11802 dated 18 December. The cable states: "To avoid future confusion, and to prevent some persons from obtaining privileges of a preferred status, to which they are not entitled, the following instructions apply: German expellees from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Austria will be registered as German. Persons who are not German nationals by birth or naturalization, or who have not established a bona fide 'stateless persons' status, will be registered under the nationality of the country from which they came. If such nationality, or any claim of foreign nationality, is unsupported by documentary or other conclusive evidence, the statement 'unverified' will be added following the statement of nationality."

Farm Equipment Census

A census of all new and used farm machinery and equipment owned by farmers, custom workers, cooperatives, and dealers will be made on 4 February 1947, according to Cable V-11835 dated 19 December. This census will be taken in accordance with an agreement reached by the Allied Control Authority and is being coordinated in the US Zone by the Laenderrat.

Discharged Military Personnel

Effective immediately, the appointment of discharged military personnel in the Theater will be in accordance with the standard conditions of employment as set forth in a War Department Civilian Personnel Circular, which provides for a minimum period of one year service from date of entrance on duty in civilian employment. This policy is set forth in USFET cable, reference number SC-24323, dated 5 December 1946.



Foreign Speaking Engagements Draw Varied Press Comment

The official visits of the Rev. Martin Niemoeller to the United States and Kurt Schumacher, leader of the Social Democratic Party in western Germany, to England for speaking engagements drew varied editorial comment from the licensed German press.

In criticizing Niemoeller's trip, the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) said: "We would like to make the Americans aware of the fact that only an exceedingly small part of the Germans see Niemoeller as their representative, while the vast majority regrets the impression created abroad that he speaks for the German people, or even for the Christian churches of Germany. . . ."

"Anybody who reads Niemoeller's little book 'From Submarine to the Pulpit' must be struck by the mental primitivity and even more by the theological half-education of the author. . . . Now he travels through the United States giving lectures that are of such caliber that they were publicly attacked by Mrs. Roosevelt because she justly believes that it is not enough to be an enemy of Hitler if one does not also fight against the principles that made him possible in the first place."

An editorial in *Der Neue Tag* (Weiden) on the English visit of Schumacher said he "is probably the most striking political personality of postwar Germany. Unafraid, he states the facts and is not above pointing out the mistakes of the occupation forces and the unavoidable necessities which might prevent the final decline of Germany and the endangering of Europe. . . . Dr. Schumacher has become the spokesman of the German people."

The *Fraenkische Presse* (Bayreuth) commented that the English saw Schumacher as a representative not of Germany which

fought England but of the new democratic Germany. The editorial continued: "There is a number of persons who believe that the visit of Dr. Schumacher was a demonstration. One can only say to that: Yes! But a peaceful one, and Germany and the European nations who honestly live in peace need as much as possible of that!"

"Second Nuremberg Trial"

The opening of the "Second Nuremberg Trial" of 23 accused German doctors and scientists brought strong editorials in the German press of the US Zone, according to the weekly press analysis of the Office of the Director of Information Control, OMGUS.

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) said, "One gets the impression that there is less divergence of opinion about this trial than about any of the previous war crime trials. . . . The physicians that now stand before their judges at Nuremberg find an unanimous and well-founded hostility among the public, a hostility derived from justified fear — different from the political main offenders whose dilletantism was borne with equanimity and later even forgiven by our politically somewhat cold-blooded public. Everybody feels personally endangered, because tomorrow he may himself be an inmate of a clinic and a helpless medical 'case'."

The *Fuldaer Volkszeitung* said in an editorial: "All medical science is an unbroken chain of proof that after serious scientific tests there are no so-called incurable diseases which cannot be cured at a certain stage of medical knowledge." The editorial continued, "The spirit of fascist barbarism must give way for the spirit of humanity, the lack of consideration for human life must be replaced by its highest consideration. Such acts of shame can never recur when the spiritual reorientation of our people asserts itself."

Unanimity Urged

The *Stuttgarter Nachrichten* advocated a coalition government in Wuerttemberg-Baden similar to the English wartime government and attacked recent suggestions concerning the nature of the opposition. The editorial said in part:

"We will not measure the achievements of this (newly elected) government as one usually measures governments, by the lowering of tax rates, increase of sugar production, reduction of students per classroom. Let us harbor no illusions! The achievements of this first democratic government since 1932 will be measured by the mortality rate of this coming winter. . . . In this desparate situation, many persons suggest a 'normal' game between government and opposition. This seems to be a disservice to our growing democracy."

German Voice at Moscow

Der Abend, US-licensed independent evening newspaper in Berlin, declared application by German political leaders for permission to attend the coming Moscow conference is justified in principle. The newspaper said, "When the German fate is decided one should not be silent in Germany."

Pointing out there is no German government yet, the paper stated there are, however, men in Germany who can speak for the German population. The paper cited as such party leaders, ministers of the German Laender, and journalists.

"These competent persons," declared the paper, "should raise their voices in order to . . . be heard abroad. They have a responsibility greater than ever before. They should speak tactfully and with sense."

The *Stuttgarter Nachrichten*, in an editorial on the same subject, criticized the lack of preparation in Germany for a peace conference. In making comparison with 1919, the paper said, "The Allies have

again made extensive preparations for the peace with Germany. However, in Germany itself almost nothing has been done or prepared. There are hardly any specialists who have learned the methods and ways of international relations and have at the same time refused to be fellow travelers in the way of the Third Reich."

Denazification Prerequisites

"If denazification is to be successful," said the *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauber-bischofsheim), "it is tied to these three prerequisites: the existence of the people according to European minimum standards, the reconstruction of the economy in a socialistic form, and third the political seriousness and the complete honesty of Germans in the Spruchkammern. . . . No one of these prerequisites alone is sufficient."

Party Newspapers

The reasons for the impracticability of permitting party newspapers at the present in the US occupied area of Germany were cited in an editorial in the *Fraenkische Landeszeitung* (Ansbach). The editorial read in part:

"The forest of sheets rustled loudly. One part of the newspapers served capital, the other the parties. But true freedom and independence had to be sought under the microscope. And after 1933, the press became completely the amenable slut of Hitler and his minions . . .

"At present they are working again to build the German press. In Garmisch-Partenkirchen, the publishers of all the papers licensed in the American Zone convened a short time ago. . . . The demand raised by the political parties for party newspapers found no echo. The will to strengthen the independence and freedom of the present papers found universal approval. To be sure, the right for issuance of a party press was recognized, but the time for these has not yet come, for many technical, material, and ideal reasons . . ."



Consideration of German Peace Treaty Welcomed by US Press

The decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers to meet in Moscow in March to deal with the question of Germany's and Austria's future was widely commented on in American newspapers.

Editorials welcomed the fact that no further delay will be forthcoming on the problem that is vital for European security and world peace. Many declared that freedom of the press and the air — so that the world can be adequately and quickly informed of the discussions — was one of the essential prerequisites for fruitful deliberations.

The **Baltimore Sun** said in part: "Scheduling of definite dates and the preparation of an agenda are encouraging signs. It has long been apparent that the stability of Europe would have (to wait on) permanent decisions regarding Germany. Work on the treaties with smaller enemy countries was begun first in the belief that it would make the approach to the German question easier. Whether that purpose has been served remains to be seen.

"But at least the real tasks of peace-making are now booked for the early part of next year; the readiness to set dates and success in drawing an agenda indicate a degree of harmony which is promising."

Christian Science Monitor said that when the Ministers begin the task of drafting terms for Germany "the key phase of the liquidation of the war will be at hand." The Monitor continued: "The future of great power cooperation may well hinge upon how successfully the two most powerful systems of government reconcile their differences over Germany. The significance of this cannot be over-rated.

"For the machinery of nascent world government, the approach to disarmament, and the efforts towards atomic control — all

these will be deeply effected by the decisions and the atmospheres which the German negotiations evoke. . . . Secretary Byrnes has already made a firm beginning in proposing that occupation troops be reduced to garrison strength. For overswift American deployment has placed the western Allies in a greatly disadvantageous strategic position in Germany. Clearly this can now be remedied only by insistence that the Russians reduce their own occupying forces to a level comparable with those of the United States, Britain and France.

"But in reducing troops to a security level the basic fact must not be lost — that long-term occupation of Germany is the requisite to guarantee the reformation without which the peace would be lost.

The New York Times: "These settlements (on Germany and Austria) may contain the seeds of peace or war, of life or death. Every human being has a right to know how each is arrived at and just what is in it. Freedom of the press and closely related freedom of the air have never been more important than they will be in Moscow next year.

"Secretary Byrnes has now had from Foreign Minister Molotov what are thought to be definite assurances that outside correspondents will have facilities at the Moscow Conference comparable with those they had at Paris and in New York. We hope that these assurances will be put on a definite and detailed basis before the conference opens."

On the same point, **Louisville Courier-Journal** said: "This is the big show, the meeting designed to produce peace treaties with Germany and Austria. There will be no greater news event in the world than the deliberation that means the conference must be reported in full, with no interference from censorship."

An editorial in the **St. Louis Globe-**

Democrat, which said it is "quite proper" that the next session of the Council be held in Moscow, since previous meetings have taken place in London, Paris, and New York, concluded that "much needs to be accomplished before then, not the least important item being creation of a government for the German people. Without that, no treaty can be signed. And before any such administration can be set up, the Soviet Union, France and Britain and the United States will have to effect a unity of control. The four occupation zones must abandon their policy of separatism. America and Britain have paved the way by joining their zones into a united German program before any hope for a Reich peace is possible."

Baltimore Sun, in another editorial, said in part: "Both Soviet Russia and the western powers know how great are the stakes in the shaping of Germany's future. There are temptations to 'use' Germany — and they have been manifest during the period of occupation — as a pawn in the dangerous rivalry between East and West. Such efforts in so far as they succeed, will only serve to perpetuate discord; yet almost certainly they will be encountered at every step in the peace-treaty negotiations.

"The rivalry which inspires them, however, is also in the long run the best protection against them. That is why we must expect each step in the German settlement to be taken slowly, and to the accompaniment of much bargaining."

Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, observing that while it is difficult now to appraise the smaller power treaties agreed upon by the Foreign Ministers, said:

"The most significant immediate demonstration is the manner in which despite difficulties this task was accomplished. That is a fact to be kept in mind as the Ministers turn to the German treaty. They are sure to encounter disagreements there.

"As they do, it will be well to remember that the disagreements, not the agreements, attract most of the attention and that in the midst of angry debate much may be rising

almost unnoticed behind the outward struggles. We advance slowly, but we advance."

UN General Assembly

American editorials generally regarded the recently concluded General Assembly as having made fruitful contributions towards the attainment of world peace. They linked the accomplishments of the Council of Foreign Ministers with that of the assembly in taking this optimistic position.

Papers stated that not only had the Assembly given voice to world opinion, but in doing so it had pointed the way to a better world, particularly by its resolution to regulate and reduce armaments. And they felt that during the sessions closer agreement had been cemented between east and west, brought about in the main by Russia's "concessions."

The **New York Sun** said: "In bringing to a close the 54-day assembly, President Paul-Henry Spaak observed that its delegates could carry home with them a message of confidence, of hope and pride in all that has been accomplished. Few will be disposed to take issue with him

"Speakers in the concluding hour laid greatest stress on the disarmament resolution — the agreement 'in principle' on having the Security Council work out details of disarmament. This unquestionably was the major step toward world peace taken at the 1946 meeting. And there were such other major accomplishments as the creation of the organization to care for refugees, the formation of a Trusteeship Council and the selection of a permanent home. But transcending these was a spirit of determination to prove that an international body, developed on democratic lines in which the smallest as well as the largest may be heard, can and must be made to work."

Baltimore Sun: "The basis of optimism lies partly in the accomplishments of the assembly itself, partly in the accomplishments of the Council of Foreign Ministers — and most of all in the conciliation spirit

shown lately by the Russians.

"The work of the assembly was a fitting retort to those who had dismissed it as a 'mere debating society.' True, it does not have the final word in matters affecting war and peace. But in its debates no punches were pulled. They were honest and earnest. And the resolutions which emerged from them reflect the real temper of those debates. The Security Council in which so much of the final authority of the United Nations is lodged cannot disregard them . . . Though things look better than they did, prudent people will hold their optimism under strict control, just as they held their pessimism under strict control when international collaboration seemed by way of disintegrating completely."

Washington Post: "The assembly has justified the faith and the hopes of the men who wrote the Charter at San Francisco. It is in fact what it was dubbed by its founders — the town meeting of the world, the place where nations of different size, population, race and historic background meet on common ground to discuss issues of concern to them all. The small powers, in particular, have taken seriously and seized upon with avidity the freedom of expression which this forum has made available. The assembly just ended was remarkably free speaking. It also was unbiased . . .

"Taken all in all, adding up its successes and its failures, its strength and its inadequacies, the General Assembly has justified itself before the world. It presented an old force — the force of world opinion — manifesting itself in a new setting. It is alive, dynamic, pregnant, with great possibilities . . . experience of this assembly proves in abundant measure that the United Nations is a going concern.

New York Herald Tribune: "When the Assembly opened only a very optimistic prophet could have taken a hopeful view of the international situation or of the probable contributions which the assembly could make to it. As the session now closes only a pessimist can deny that the whole scene

is immeasurably brighter than it was in late October; that the prestige of the United Nations is at the highest point it has yet reached, and that even if nothing has been finally settled the bases for workable settlements are nearer and clearer than they have ever been.

"The Assembly has shown itself, in the first place, a true sounding board of world opinion and not merely a house packed, by voting majorities, for some one view or another . . . The assembly in short has been doing the work for which it was mainly designed. It has acted as a useful forum of opinion and of minority interests; it has exposed the basic forces out of which any world order must be made; it has arrived at resolutions which in general reflect the presently possible rather than the disastrously extreme. It has not made peace or a new world. But it has helped toward those ends."

World Troop Survey

Commenting on the proposed world-wide troop survey the **Philadelphia Inquirer** said in a recent editorial: "There are worthwhile possibilities in an honest showdown of armies. It could lead to a reduction of them and perhaps provide a basis for an earlier approach by the Big Five Powers to a discussion of disarmament. The new British position wisely dissociates the troops census from disarmament parleys, which would delay the troops survey for a year or more. It does call for inclusion of reports on forces held in active status inside each nation. This is also part of the American Government's proposal.

"All nations, and particularly Russia with its large armies, can gain by straightforward treatment of this question. The United States, while holding firmly to a policy of adequate defense for this country, should endeavor to have the issue dealt with on that basis. America and Britain are reasonably close together in their ideas about a troop survey. It is to be hoped Russia will join with them and seek a constructive, not a political or propagandistic, disposition of the question."

cratic parliamentary governments — governments deriving their powers from constitutions approved by the electorate and exercising those powers under the control of the elected representatives of the people.

The example of the US Zone was not without its influence in the other zones which are now engaged in a similar process of framing state constitutions. In this connection, it may also be mentioned that the Allied Control Council approved a temporary constitution for Berlin which had been drafted under the direction of the Allied Kommandatura. Elections to the central city council and to the twenty borough (Verwaltungsbezirk) councils under this constitution were held on 20 October.

The adoption of the constitutions of Bavaria, Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden brought a great change in the relations of Military Government to the German civil governments of the US Zone. These changes were described in the basic directive of 30 September and in the letters by which Military Government approved the state constitutions. Hereafter the role of Military Government will be primarily that of observation, inspection, reporting, and advising. On the other hand, Military Government specifically reserved certain powers to itself, particularly with reference to basic US policies, international agreements, quadripartite legislation, and similar policy matters.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS PROTECTED

Before leaving the subject of state constitutions, it should be pointed out that these documents set forth in great detail the rights of the individual and provide for judicial protection of these rights against legislative and administrative action. In view of the flagrant disregard of all human rights by the Nazis, this was particularly necessary. Prior to 1933, the administrative courts had been an important means of safeguarding the individual against the arbitrary acts of officials. Administrative courts were provided

for in the state constitutions and are now being established in each of the three states. The constitutions also contain various civil service provisions and, in accordance with the directives of Military Government, civil service codes were promulgated in November in Bavaria, Greater Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden. These codes purge the previous laws of their Nazi features and provide for a democratic service in which appointment and promotion is based upon merit as determined by competitive examination, and in which the caste features of the old bureaucracy are abolished.

REPORT ON CENTRAL AGENCIES

The creation of democratic constitutional state governments was not an end in itself but was a milestone on the road towards the formation of a democratic constitutional Germany as a whole. In his speech at Stuttgart on 6 September, Secretary Byrnes called for a federal form of government for Germany and suggested the steps by which that could be accomplished. The Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, working through the Interdivisional Committee on Governmental Structure in which various other divisions actively participated, had previously prepared a report on central German agencies and another on central German government in which federalism and other basic terms were defined. These reports were then used by the Interdivisional Committee in developing the criteria for the review of the state constitutions.

The continued inability of the four powers to reach agreement on the establishment of the central German administrative departments called for by the Potsdam Declaration greatly stimulated the growth of the Laenderrat (council of ministers-president established in October 1945) as a means whereby the three states of the US Zone could cooperate in the performance of common tasks. Starting out with only a handful of committees, the number of Laenderrat committees and subcommittees is now approximately 70. As

the Laenderrat agenda became more crowded, the so-called Directorate was established to assist the Laenderrat by sifting and disposing of routine matters, thus freeing the time of the Laenderrat for the consideration of important questions. Other Laenderrat offices and agencies created during the year include a commissioner of food and agriculture, a price commissioner, a transport directorate (at Frankfurt), and a senior post directorate (at Munich).

On 20 July, the American member of the Allied Control Council announced that, pending quadripartite implementation of the Potsdam decision to treat all of Germany as an economic unit, the United States favored the economic unification of its zone with any other zone or zones. Although the offer was made to all three powers, it was accepted only by the British. Negotiations were begun which resulted in the signing of an agreement on 4 December by Secretary Byrnes and Secretary Bevin. Under this agreement which provides for the full economic integration of the two zones, bizonal economic agencies have been set up which will begin functioning on 1 January 1947.

At the close of 1946, the governmental organization of the US Zone on a democratic

basis had been completed but there remain many questions which require clarification. What will be the future relations of the states to the Laenderrat and to the new bizonal economic agencies? Will the British Zone also develop a Laenderrat and will the Laenderraete of the two zones eventually merge into a single body? How will all these developments fit into any agreements which the four powers may be able to reach at the Moscow meeting in March 1947 of the Council of Foreign Ministers?

The principal quadripartite achievement in the field of civil administration in 1946 was the nationwide census which was taken on 29 October under the supervision of the Allied Control Authority. This operation was conspicuously successful and demonstrates that the quadripartite machinery can be made to work. The actual taking of the census was done by German authorities of the four zones who worked out the details in frequent conferences with each other.

Such inter-zone conferences of German officials were not limited to census officers but were increasingly resorted to for other matters as well. This in itself is a hopeful sign since it furthers the political and economic unification of the country.

1946-1947 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE *(Continued from page 9)*

direct human consumption. To raise a hog to standard slaughter weight requires 1,365,000 calories in potatoes and small grains, plus some fodder beets and skimmed milk. The pork and lard from the hog would then supply only about 400,000 calories.

The principal responsibility for the application and successful accomplishment of the plan rests with the German administration and German farmers. But OMGUS agencies are aiding in making the plan successful by handling problems which the Germans themselves cannot solve under existing conditions. The Food and Agriculture Branch of OMGUS has bought more than four million dollars worth of field and vegetable seeds for the use of German producers during the 1946-47 crop year, and

negotiations are in progress to procure additional seeds to meet minimum requirements. It is expected that during 1946-47 the US Zone will import from foreign countries 135,000 metric tons of commercial fertilizers valued at more than 12 million dollars. Twenty-one thousand metric tons of seed potatoes were recently purchased for the Zone from Czechoslovakia, Denmark, and Poland; and an additional 27,000 tons were obtained through exchange with the Soviet and British Zones.

The goal of the plan is the use of all possible indigenous resources to produce maximum food in 1946-47. Its success depends on the effectiveness of German administration, and on the responsibility and production of the individual German farmer.

was approximately 10,000 tons per month. At present it is 17,000 tons per month, with a goal for mid-1947 of 22,000 tons per month.

The light metal production of 1800 plants increased during the past year to a level which now approaches the minimum critical needs of the disease and unrest program, particularly in the food and agriculture field. In addition, emphasis has been placed on occupational needs, military requirements, and items for export. A 42-ton production of silverware for export is under way, and a similar jewelry project using gold is being planned. Both projects have a high dollar value return. Dependents' furniture program quotas have been continuously met; and maximum use has been made of German war materials, US Army scrap, and waste to increase light metals production.

The ceramics industry has been rejuvenated by importing china clay and brown coal from Czechoslovakia, which is in turn manufactured into household and decorative china for export and has a return value of about 10 to 1 on the investment. This luxury china program was the first approved production program for US export.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

In the field of chemical industry all efforts were concentrated on the maximum production of chemical fertilizers, in view of the urgent need for large food crops. However, it was still necessary to make arrangements to import large quantities of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers. The pharmaceutical industry in the US Zone shows a better recovery than the rest of the chemical industry, but there is a great shortage of insulin and penicillin. Germany can become self-sufficient in insulin if her former methods of collecting pancreas glands can be reestablished. Penicillin production is low, due to a lack of manufacturing facilities, technical knowledge, and technicians trained in modern methods. Efforts are being made to remedy these situations as soon and as

thoroughly as possible.

The basic ration of soap in the US Zone per month is one bar containing 25 grams of fatty acids, or about one to one-and-a-half pounds of soap per year per person, compared to US consumption of about 23 pounds per year per person. The production of soap in Germany cannot be increased until the normal imports of fats and oils are reestablished. In the meantime every effort is being made to increase fat collection and to expand the production of synthetic detergents.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCTION

The production of synthetic rubber is a forbidden industry in Germany. However, in view of Germany's inability to purchase the required amounts of natural crude rubber, the Control Council has authorized the production of synthetic rubber until funds are available for imports. The US Zone is dependent on the other three zones for its supply of synthetic rubber, but 40 percent of the rubber tire manufacturing plants in Germany are in the US Zone; currently about 28,000 automobile and truck tires are being turned out each month in the Zone, with the tire plants operating at about 40 percent of capacity. Shortages of other materials, notably tire cord and natural rubber, are limiting factors.

The chemical industry program for 1947 calls for a steady increase in the production of chemicals, with special emphasis on the production of chemical fertilizers.

Public utility services were increased during 1946, largely as a result of close attention to coal allocations and deliveries, and of repairs made to plants and installations as critical materials became available. In September it was necessary to freeze gas production levels to allow for a satisfactory margin of coal stocks through the winter months, and in November electric power was curtailed, despite increased capacity, because of increasing power exports to Austria, shortage of steam coal for steam generation in the British Zone, and the unseasonable low

water for hydro-generation over all of Europe. During the year the organization of MG Utility Sections in the Laender was completed, as well as the establishment of German Utility Committees in each Land and at Laenderrat level to deal with the Land and Zonal utility problems. On the bizonal level a German Central Board for Public Utility Services was established.

The production of potash has been continuously increased during the year because of the urgent need for fertilizers. Iron ore mines are producing the requirements of the steel plants operating in the US Zone, and every effort is being made to maximize the production of iron pyrites because of the urgent needs of the sulfuric acid industry. Other production, such as clay, is sufficient to meet industrial demands.

From a meager beginning in the first quarter of 1946, the US Zone is now producing 26,000 tons of pig iron monthly, 20,000 tons of ingots, and 16,500 tons of steel castings. In the non-ferrous field, fabrication is now at the rate of 2,000 tons a month, as against 400 tons in the first quarter.

A bizonal study is currently being made by British and American delegations to determine the possibility and advisability of importing crude oil and utilizing German refinery capacity to the utmost. Preliminary figures indicate that substantial savings may be realized. Final action is expected by 1 March 1947. A program has already been developed for servicing all privately owned vehicles in the two zones with POL by German service stations.

REPARATIONS PROGRESS

German plants approved for reparations numbered 658 as of 31 October 1946, of which 157 are in the US Zone. 109 plants in the Zone were designated as industrial war plants, and 70 of them have already been eliminated as war potential, with work now in progress in removing war potential from 17 other plants. Objectives for 1947 are: to complete shipments of all advanced delivery plants as soon as practicable after allocations are made; to carry on liquidation

of war potential in war plants; to complete evaluation work on plants already approved; and to expedite shipments of general purpose equipment in war plants which have already been allocated to recipient nations.

Although recovery has been substantial during the past year, much further progress must be made before industry approaches the level essential to maintain a self-supporting German economy. A gain of at least 60 percent above the November rate would be needed to bring industrial output in the Zone to that contemplated in the Level of Industry Plan estimates for 1949.

ROLE OF LIGHT INDUSTRIES

The light industries, which have thus far lagged in recovery, must contribute a major share to further industrial advance, particularly since industrial disarmament of Germany requires that they play a larger relative role in the post-war German economy than heretofore. However, further improvement in the heavy industries is also imperative to provide the light industries with needed equipment, fuel, materials, and transportation.

The general picture portrayed by these figures indicates considerable progress toward the restoration of the industrial economy of the US Zone. However, it is necessary to emphasize that the months immediately ahead are clouded by serious difficulties and uncertainties. Most serious is the growing pinch of the coal shortage, aggravated by the need to divert coal from industrial uses in order to maintain electric power output in the face of the seasonal drop in hydrogeneration, and to provide a minimum of essential heating. Periodic power interruptions are also curtailing production in many plants. Chronic shortages of raw materials and transportation continue. Setbacks in some industries will be unavoidable this winter, and there may be a reduction in the level of output for industry as a whole. Industrial production next spring, however, should start from a considerably higher level than a year before.

to become effective 1 January 1947.

Secretary of State Byrnes and Foreign Secretary Bevin described the agreement as "a first step towards the economic unification of Germany as a whole" which they hope "will lead to discussions with the other occupying powers for the extension of these or similar arrangements to the other zones of occupation."

An immediate effect of the union of the zones was the creation in Minden of a German Executive Committee for Economics which, acting through the Office for Economic Administration, will control the economic development of the two zones under the supervision of a Bipartite Economic Control Group. A main department of the German Office for Economic Administration will handle foreign trade matters for the two zones. With the complete elimination of economic barriers between the zones and a pooling of programs for export and import, a greater flow of trade and a higher level of production within the combined area should be forthcoming in 1947. It is planned that the German Main Department for Foreign Trade will assume an increasingly large role in the control of German exports and imports, although contracts for exports and imports will continue for some time to be made in the name of Military Government.

INTERNAL TRADE

Under the supervision of the Internal Trade Section of OMGUS, trade within the US Zone has flowed increasingly more freely since January 1946. Rationing has become more uniform and equitable; barter operations have diminished. Black market operations are no longer of great significance in the US Zone. Travel and communication on business matters have been practically free for about six months; quadripartite semi-permanent interzonal passes have been adopted; and individual troop purchases have been brought under control so as to minimize any undesirable impact on the German civilian

economy.

On the quadripartite level, Working Parties on Rationing and on Interzonal Trade have solved problems arising in these fields among the four powers. The Party on Interzonal Trade, in 1947, will consider: (1) a plan for the exchange of basic information among the four occupying powers concerning the requirements of each zone from the indigenous resources of the German economy, and a plan for integrating and coordinating these requirements into interzonal trade programs; (2) the adoption of uniform interzonal food coupons and fuel coupons for interzonal travelers; (3) examination of the present zone systems of releasing items into interzonal trade, and agreement on a uniform system; and (4) continuous study of the transport and travel problems.

PRICE CONTROL PROGRAM

In the field of price control, the existing German price system with its regulations and organizations has been utilized to a great extent, varying in the individual zones with each MG's intensity of direction. Measures have been taken to assure the maintenance of prices and rents at pre-occupation levels, and to assure that any price increases are specifically authorized.

In considering how successful the price control program has been in the US Zone, one only needs to point out that the German price agencies have continued to hold legal prices under control, and that thus far the German legal price level has remained incredibly stable.

Though other measures are involved, price control and rationing are recognized as central instruments in combating inflation. The effort will be continued with a full realization by MG authorities and German authorities that inflation would jeopardize the plan to allow Germany a minimum balanced economy after carrying out disarmament and reparations and would disrupt Allied hopes for a democratic and peaceful Germany.

OCCUPATION PROGRESS REVIEWED *(Continued from page 18)*

tional framework for coordinating and supervising youth work.

On the whole the program for German youth is developing in a satisfactory manner, and there are many hopeful signs that good leadership is emerging and the goals for German youth are being achieved.

Looking ahead, it is anticipated that the economic situation will show substantial improvement, and that the development of democratic government and of German Youth Activities will progress even more favorably during the coming year. These factors should lead towards a peaceful, self-supporting, and democratic Germany, provided you, the German people, have an honest desire to reach this goal. The support you give your own elected government, your productive efforts in agriculture and industry, as well as your general attitude towards democratic procedure during the coming year, will be carefully noted as a measure of your desire.

Believing that the great mass of German people sincerely wish to attain this end, I express the hope that your next and succeeding Christmas holidays will prove happier than those upon which you are now entering.

YOUTH AMNESTY EXTENSION

Finally, I have approved an extension of the terms of the Youth Amnesty to approximately 800,000 individuals who are not chargeable under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism as major offenders or offenders, and whose financial status conclusively shows that they have not profited from Nazi greed and ambition. This Amnesty will also include those persons not chargeable as major offenders or offenders who suffer from more than fifty percent disability. I am sure that this Amnesty will permit German administration to proceed more vigorously to seek out and punish the active Nazis who brought destruction on their country and at the same time will encourage those who come under its terms to seek the ways of democracy.

Details will be announced today by my Office of Military Government.

* * *

Another recent statement by the Military Governor reviewed the US Army's youth activities program. It is printed below in its entirety.

German youth have responded to their new freedom to join groups of their own choosing to an extent far greater than was expected by Military Government youth officials. In recent weeks there has been an accelerated upswing in the number of groups authorized and the volume of participants.

This growth can be seen best by considering the fact that membership in youth groups jumped in the last three months from 477,734 as of 1 August 1946, to 718,192 as of 1 November 1946, a gain of 241,000, or approximately 50 percent. Organized groups also increased from 2,901 to 6,621. In November an additional 1,200 groups have been authorized.

GROWTH RESULT OF ARMY AID

This spurt forward has come about as the result of several factors, primary of which has been the 5 October directive which made possible the greatly increased Army assistance program. This program is already undergirding and strengthening existing German organizations and encouraging new programs to spring into life. Nearly 1,000 military personnel are actively engaged in assistance to German youth activities.

As a matter of fact, US troops have played a very important role in the revival of Germany's youth activities from the very end of the war. At that time the Hitler Jugend, which was the only youth group permitted under the Nazis, was disbanded and youth life was completely disorganized.

As early as September 1945 local troop detachments began to assist youth groups to come to life on a democratic basis. These troops have organized sports events, youth days, and youth clubs; directed discussion

groups; donated and loaned equipment and program materials; and provided leadership, transportation, and meeting places for all sorts of youth groups. Each unit the size of a company or larger has a youth activities officer or NCO, but the participation of the individual soldier is on a voluntary basis. During November approximately 45,000 soldiers participated in these activities. In addition thousands of Allied and US civilian employees and their dependents have voluntarily offered their services for this worthwhile project.

This program will continue to increase in importance and effectiveness as the occupational personnel gain insight and experience and greater understanding of the task. Orientation conferences have been sponsored by Military Government and troop commanders to aid German youth activities officers to better understand their assignments and our policies on youth activities.

HIGH POINTS SPECIFIED

High points in recent youth activities development in the US Zone include:

1. Every Kreis in the Zone now has an organized youth committee. This completes the organization of the framework for supervision and coordination of youth activities by Military Government. The youth activities officers carry on their work with local groups by working through these youth committees.

2. All over the zone youth centers and youth homes are springing up. Berlin, for instance, has opened seven such homes already. In Bavaria 81 youth centers and 21 youth hostels have been opened. Wuerttemberg-Baden reports another 15 hostels opened. In a very important way such facilities fill a need created by crowded and cold homes and limited recreational facilities for young people.

3. Planning and programs held around Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving have brought American personnel and German youth into close cooperative effort. The Christmas season will greatly extend this cooperation and joint planning.

4. German leaders with an understanding of democratic processes are still our most important need for achieving success in our youth activities program. There is not yet a very widely held understanding of what democratic leadership really means. Discussion groups are encouraged and emphasized by Military Government youth officers. And noticeable strides forward are seen in all parts of the Zone but here again leaders with "knowhow" and insight are at a premium. However, leadership training is a major emphasis of Military Government throughout the zone.

5. Full-time Jugendpfleger are being added by the German Ministry of Culture to many Kreis youth committees. Before 1933 a Jugendpfleger gave professional leadership to each Kreis youth committee. Hitler dispensed with these leaders, but they are now being added again and it is believed they will do much to add coordination and content to local youth programs.

In summary it can be said that on the whole the picture regarding German youth is encouraging and many hopeful signs exist to give us confidence that the policies are sound and our goal for German youth, which essentially is their reeducation and guidance toward democratic ideals, is being achieved.

Relief Parcel Program

A total of 3,065,000 gift relief parcels from the United States to the US, British, and French Zones of Germany have been received for distribution through normal postal channels during 1946. Approximately 2,074,000 parcels were distributed in the US Zone, 848,000 in the British Zone, and 143,000 in the French Zone.

This service was authorized for the US Zone on 1 June and extended to the British Zone in August and the French Zone in September. The contents of these parcels are limited to non-perishable foodstuffs, clothing, soap, lawful medical supplies and similar items for the relief of human suffering and to a maximum weight of 11 pounds.

REVIEW OF 1946 *(Continued from page 16)*

all German teachers now employed in Zone and Berlin Sector consist of relatively untrained persons from other professions hired to overcome acute shortage of qualified teachers.

Studies of I. G. Farben control and distribution of nitrogen fertilizer reveal 15 international nitrogen agreements extending beyond Europe into North and South America, restricting world trade in this commodity.

Permission granted for officially recognized Land-level political parties to print twice-monthly party periodicals.

German farmers who wilfully limit deliveries of produce are subject to penalties, such as fines, being barred from buying and selling, or even being replaced on their farms by trustees.

Rothschild library returned to France.

At special referendum in US, British, and French Sectors of Berlin, 19,526 vote against immediate merger of Social Democratic and Communist Parties, and 2,937 for it. Referendum not held in Soviet Sector.

APRIL

Food ration for normal consumer in US Zone cut from 1,550 to 1,275 calories daily.

Lack of steel and aluminum limits milk can production, tending to confine distribution of milk to rural areas.

Ten of 14 airfields in Greater Hesse and other former Wehrmacht areas throughout Zone released for farm production.

MG Regulations amended to democratize internal organization of political parties by requiring notice of party meetings and conventions, annual elections of officers by members, and nomination of candidates for public offices by party meetings and conventions.

Permission granted for reopening Law Faculty of the University of Munich.

Sixty-five percent of expellees received in Zone are jobless, homeless, and without sufficient clothing.

Three hundred art works, including 15th century masterpiece by Roger van Leyden returned to the Netherlands.

Agreement reached to supply the United Kingdom with 100,000 cubic meters of lumber valued at 2,000,000 dollars during third quarter of 1946.

Twelve thousand tons of wheat lent from MG stocks to relieve acute food shortage in French Zone.

Dehydrated potatoes from surplus US Army stocks issued to supplement short potato stocks in Berlin and deficit areas in US Zone.

All ordinary German courts, including highest authorized appellate courts (Oberlandesgerichte), opened and functioning.

To celebrate first Passover in Germany since 1939, 50 grams each of Kosher butter and sugar issued as an addition to the ration of each person in Jewish displaced persons camps.

Authorization granted for organizing youth activities up to Land level whereas former regulations limited such activities to the Kreise.

Extensive shop stewards system covering several hundred thousand workers in Zone supplanted by works councils as provided by Works Council Law.

Five hundred thousand units of insulin and 800,000 grain and flour sacks released from US Army stocks for German civilian use.

Aggressive action taken to solve farm labor shortage. In Bavaria members of farm families not needed for work on their own farms are being allocated to other farms needing labor. In Wuerttemberg-Baden women used as compulsory labor to plant sugar beets, and priority for discharge of prisoners of war requested for labor in sugar beet field. Arrangements made to train refugees in farm work and to house them on the farms.

Frankfurter Neue Presse with 50,000 circulation is second newspaper in Frankfurt

and 32nd licensed in Zone. Total circulation of licensed newspapers is 4,181,814.

Soviet vessel carrying equipment from the Deschimag shipyards left Bremen for the USSR. This constituted the first Soviet reparations sailing from a German port.

US Army orientation film "Here is Germany" exhibited to German audiences as American view of German character regarding latter's proclivity for aggressive wars.

German border police completely uniformed and armed with carbines and revolvers.

Of 1,458,258 Fragebogen received beginning of denazification program, 1,320,000, or 91 percent processed and action taken on 1,269,000 cases. 933,000 individuals retained or employed and 337,000 removed. 810 or less than one-half of one percent of mandatory removal cases being retained in office.

Interim directive promulgated for creating clemency board of specialists to operate throughout the three Laender to review periodically all cases of personnel serving prison sentences.

Elections held for Kreistage. Approximately 71.6 percent of eligible voters go to the polls. Christian Socialist Union leads in Bavaria, Social Democratic Party in Greater Hesse, and Christian Democratic Union in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Proclamation issued requiring Germans to declare looted property in their possession.

First shipment of international mail from the United States destined for distribution within occupied Germany arrived in Bremerhaven.

MAY

German border police moved back one kilometer from US zonal boundaries in order to prevent clashes with armed border patrols of Allied nations.

At second conference of zonal trade union leaders in Frankfurt, plans made for proceeding with federation of unions on Land basis.

Few violations of MG directives found during search for objectionable books in Bavaria.

Films being shown in US Zone include "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Madame Curie," and "So Proudly We Hail."

MG approves plan for farm production through 1949 aimed at making Germany self-sufficient.

First basic Bessemer steel manufactured in Germany since May 1945 is produced in Zone.

Total of 28,238 students enrolled in institutions of higher learning in the Zone.

Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden have received about one-third and Bavaria about one-tenth of their quota of expellees.

About 241,000 young persons are enrolled in youth activity groups, divided thus: Bavaria 81,000, Greater Hesse 75,000, Wuerttemberg-Baden 85,000. Approximately 2,545 youth groups in Zone.

Collection of more than 2,000 gold coins valued at five million dollars recovered in Bavaria. They had been confiscated by Nazis from 12 Austrian and Czechoslovakian monasteries and formed part of Hitler's gold reserve.

Control Council signs laws increasing taxes on all tobacco products, alcohol, and matches. Order No. 4 concerning confiscation of literature and material of Nazi or militaristic nature approved.

Denazification registration forms (Meldebogen) completed in all three Laender.

Student-body self-government councils established in all secondary schools in Greater Hesse.

Finance School established at Langer to train finance personnel is helping to cope with problem of personnel shortage.

For persons not raising their food approximately one kilogram of fish per ration period assured by purchase of fish from Norway and Denmark.

City councils elected in all 40 Stadtkreise. Vote was 82.7 percent of registered voters. CDU (CSU in Bavaria) polls 38.8 percent, SPD 37.1 percent and KPD 9.1 percent.

Permanent liaison between German economics and food and agriculture adminis-

trations in British and US Zones being established.

Coordinating Committee authorizes Kommandatura to recognize SPD city committee and SED throughout Berlin.

Fourteen thousand tons of food released from excess US Army stocks for German civilian use. Forty-five thousand tons of food imported from the United States for German consumption.

JUNE

New responsibilities including distribution of imported food and POL, formation and implementation of production programs, and movement of goods in interzonal trade, rest with German officials in US Zone, subject only to MG periodic review.

Paintings by Rembrandt, Renoir, and Gericault are among 705 art objects returned to France from Munich.

Three-power agreement reached that all banks in three western zones free to choose their own giro system or correspondents through which interzonal cashless payments can be effected.

In accordance with MG policy of giving authorities greater responsibilities, about RM 7,500,000,000 worth of property taken into custody by US MG authorities in Germany turned over to administrative agencies in Germany for safeguarding and administering.

United Press and Associated Press granted US Treasury Department licenses under "Trading with Enemy Act" to engage in transactions essential to collection and distribution of news and news pictures in Germany.

Youth programs presented over all stations of US-controlled South German network. Reports from field indicate radio programs for schools are increasingly successful.

Agreement concluded with CARE representative whereby individual food packages from US donors to be distributed in US Zone to designated individuals.

Coordinating Committee signs Directive

No. 31 establishing principles concerning establishment of federations of trade unions.

Commenting on completion of preliminary drafts of proposed constitutions in all three Laender, Deputy Military Governor tells Laenderrat that these constitutions "must contain provisions for the three states to cede such powers as are necessary to a federal government when it is established" and that "in the absence of the establishment of a central government provisions must be made to cede powers to the Council of Ministers-President.

Laenderrat adopted new statute approved by MG to establish Directorate meeting at least once a week and making final decisions on matters requiring immediate action not involving basic principles, and on committee proposals which do not involve basic principles and are not of major importance.

Seed imports for 1946-47 requirements total about three million dollars. For next season 248,000 more hectares of crops are planned than in 1945.

Completed action sheets indicate that there are no persons in the entire US Zone in "non-employment mandatory" category who have been retained contrary to directives.

Ration for normal consumer in US Zone raised to average of 1,225 calories daily. Persons in cities over 20,000 population receive larger ration than those in smaller cities or rural areas due to latter's proximity to growing areas.

Information Control authorities encourage German licensed press strongly to oppose any attempt by German governmental officials to suppress news or to interfere with operations of a strong press built along democratic lines.

German economics officials from US and Soviet Zones meeting in Berlin agree on specific items for interzonal trade. Program estimated to provide 50,000 persons with employment in US Zone.

Quadripartite agreement reached to combat rumors in each of the four zones by providing factual information about other

zones on radio and in press.

Control Council promulgates Law No. 30 increasing sugar tax.

Even taking into account removal of agricultural subsidies, it is estimated that over-all cost of living at legal prices has not advanced more than ten percent since August 1945 in the US Zone.

Larger percentage of harvested potatoes delivered to urban consumers in US Zone than in any of past three years.

Salvage from captured German explosives of an estimated five million dollars worth of nitrogen as ammonium nitrate begun at Dynamit AG in Bavaria.

JULY

Deputy Military Governor approves general amnesty for persons born after 1 January 1919 who were not classified as Class I or II offenders under the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism.

Allied Control Council Law No. 31 prohibits establishment of police bureaus or police agencies of a political nature.

US Zone estimated net pithead production from January through June is 1,500,000 tons of brown coal and 670,000 tons of pech coal, representing 70 percent and 90 percent respectively of 1938 production rates. Total German estimated net pithead production is 30,500,000 tons of hard coal and 76,500,000 tons of brown coal, roughly 40 percent and 78 percent of the 1938 production rate.

In Frankfurt, the Radio Network Control Office begins its function of distributing recorded and printed material originated by the US State Department for use by stations of the US-controlled South German network.

About 7,500,000 persons in the US Zone including farmers and working members of their families, are covered by occupational accident insurance, with approximately 150,000 persons drawing benefits.

Approximately 27 percent of all employed persons in the Zone, excluding those in agriculture, forestry, and domestic service, are enrolled in trade unions.

Shipments of food imported from the

United States increase to around 6,400 tons per day.

All Laender instructed to prohibit formation of political parties and political groups of expellees and refugees since US policy requires that expellees be absorbed as integral parts of the German population having equal rights with them.

Dr. Anton Pfeiffer, former Bavarian secretary of state, appointed Bavarian minister for political liberation, succeeding Heinrich Schmitt, resigned.

Pending four-power agreement on the interzonal exchange of newspapers, distribution of American-licensed newspapers to other occupation zones of Germany stopped and other zonal commanders requested to halt flow of German newspapers into the US Zone.

German steelworks are producing at 57 percent of the production permitted under the level of industry plan. Production in the US Zone is 70 percent on the same basis.

OMGUS field officers instructed to deal more severely with violations of MG Ordinance No. 1, concerning unlawful wearing of uniform of Allied forces.

First ton-and-half truck rolls off assembly line at Opel plant in Greater Hesse.

Land constitutional assemblies meet in Munich, Stuttgart, and Wiesbaden to begin drafting constitutions for each Land.

The number of gainfully employed in the Zone rises to 5,475,000, highest for any month since occupation.

The Economics Directorate agrees to dissolve the Kaiser Wilhelm Society.

Sufficient leather to manufacture half a million shoe uppers withdrawn from export as fine leather goods, and assigned to the manufacture of shoes.

Stocks of seeds on hand plus estimated seed production is insufficient for 1947 requirements, so 7,200 metric tons of seed requested from the United States.

Invitation issued by US member to other members of Allied Control Council to join in US Government proposal for adminis-

trative agreements in the fields of finance, transportation, communications, industry, and foreign trade for the purpose of effecting a unified economics policy with the zones which would desire such an arrangement. British member accepts invitation.

First trade union paper licensed by Bavarian MG.

A complete oil-cracking plant valued at two million dollars returned to France.

AUGUST

First Germany-wide radio hookup since end of hostilities made in all four zones for broadcast of German heavyweight boxing championship in Hamburg.

Heinrich Zinnkann appointed minister of interior for Greater Hesse in place of Hans Veneday, expelled by his political party for disciplinary reasons.

Thirty-five million dollars in gold and bullion looted from Budapest by the Nazis returned to Hungary.

Laenderrat approves establishment of economics council to operate under Directorate for coordination and supervision of interzonal and foreign trade, price control, and other economic matters.

Americans participate in German discussion groups for purpose of orienting Germans to democratic ideas.

First elections of works councils in factories and offices in Zone take place in Greater Hesse in accordance with Control Council Law No. 22.

German labor offices successfully fulfill all but very small number of requests for harvest labor.

German officials from US and British Zones establish at Minden joint register for publication of economic laws and decrees, and establish committee for coordinating commercial law in both zones.

Nearly four and half million metal food cans a month are being made in the Zone. This is sufficient to preserve the season's fruit and vegetable harvest.

Seventy percent of the war factories in the Zone are destroyed, dismantled, or in the process of destruction.

The bread ration in the US Zone for normal consumers increased by one-third to offset decreases in fat, skim milk, and potato rations.

Soviet authorities lend US Zone officials for microfilming voluminous files of projected Linz museum planned by Hitler. This is to aid in identifying many art objects found in the US Zone.

First youth commission (*Jugendring*) in a German city organized in Wiesbaden, representing 11 youth groups, for the purpose of planning youth activities.

Seven teachers colleges in Wuerttemberg-Baden to graduate approximately 900 teachers next year in special one-year course to help alleviate current shortage.

Displaced persons as well as German labor being used in dismantling three and half plants in Zone approved as advance reparations to Soviet Union. Work is ahead of schedule.

Group of American educators arrive in Berlin for month study and report on MG program for German education.

First Land trade union federation, "Freier Gewerkschaftsbund Hessen," formed provisionally in Greater Hesse.

No products of former I. G. Farben plants currently sold anywhere to bear Farben name or trade mark.

Ten trucks sent to northern Italy to bring back fruit given to the US Zone by the Italian Government.

Bill of Rights of Bavarian Constitution draft contains 50 articles dealing with fundamental rights and duties of the individual, marriage and family life, education and schools, religion and religious organizations.

Twenty-two thousand tons of food imported from the United States arrive during month for German use.

SEPTEMBER

US Secretary of State James F. Byrnes makes a clear statement on policy, plans, and progress in Germany in speech at Stuttgart. Reactions are highly favorable and complimentary.

Basic principles of economic unity of US

and British Zones and bizonal committees for implementation of these principles in the field of food and agriculture, finance, communications, transportation, and trade and industry, approved by Bipartite Board composed of the Deputy Military Governors of the two zones.

The youth programs of MG and US Army intensified.

US-controlled radio station, supplanting the Drahtfunk (wired radio broadcast) in Berlin, begins, providing more thorough dissemination of American programs in metropolitan area.

To avoid jeopardizing the solvency of banks, it is directed that no Office of Military Government will direct transfer of funds when such transfer might adversely affect the position of the bank, without prior coordination with the Finance Division.

Land trade union federation in Wuerttemberg-Baden founded at convention attended by 165 voting delegates from all 15 recognized Land industrial unions.

More than 1,000 ikons returned to the Soviet Union.

Fifteen ammunition dumps turned over to Land economics ministers for chemical salvage program.

Military Government for Bremen (US) assumes control of naval port operations in Bremerhaven-Wesermuende.

Absenteeism from transportation repair plants reaches 31 percent in one week largely due to harvesting crops, illness, and lack of shoes and work clothing.

Any German laws in effect or to be enacted relating to German civil service status of government employees or officials shall also apply to German civilians employed by US Military Government.

The Committee of Coal Experts in preliminary report to Coordinating Committee recommends certain measures to increase coal production.

RM 370,000 worth of mechanical toys and stuffed animals being sent on consignment to the United States for the Christmas trade.

Estimated US Zone nitrogen fertilizer requirements for the year July 1946—June 1947 are 100,000 metric tons, of which about 52,000 can be produced in the Zone or recovered from German ammunition.

Coordinating Committee approves five designs for permanent uniform postage stamps.

First reparations from the US Zone to a western Allied nation consist of 20 tons of machine tools from the Boehne and Koehle plant in Wuerttemberg-Baden shipped to Belgium.

No newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, or other publications to be imported sold, or circulated in the US Zone except from zones where fully reciprocal exchange agreements have been made. Such agreements reached with British and French authorities.

Total of 4,783 alien emigrants and 1,940 US repatriates left Germany under US immigration program.

An unusual radio recording made at a local denazification board in Frankfurt. On basis of photostats of various Nazi party documents, it is demonstrated effectively the impossibility for a defendant to conceal membership in various Nazi organizations.

Total of 72 books and pamphlets published for children and youth, and 17 youth periodicals authorized since start of occupation.

With completion of the inventory of the Daimler-Benz underground aircraft engine plant at Neckarelz, Wuerttemberg-Baden, the evaluation program is ended involving the 24 plants allocated as advance reparations to the Soviet Union and western nations.

The Daimler-Benz plant at Mannheim produces three-ton trucks at a rate of 250 to 300 a month.

New German resettlement law provides that more than 725,000 acres of land in US Zone will be released from large holdings for gardens and farms for Germans made homeless by the war, farmers whose holdings are too small to operate economically, and workers in rural areas.

Democratic People's Party of US Zone

organized in Stuttgart, is first zonal party to be formally established.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, US Army Chief of Staff, makes first visit to Germany since he left year before after serving as Military Governor, praises progress made in Military Government.

OCTOBER

First important result of US-British bi-zonal economic merger is restoration of ration in both zones to 1,550 calories per day for normal consumers.

Wide publicity on radio and in newspapers given the findings and sentencing of the Nazi war criminals by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. Allied Control Councils refused to alter sentences.

MG personnel given permission to invite Germans in official and semiofficial positions to MG messes or billets as their guests to discuss business and matters of common interest in the conduct of their responsibilities.

In order to distribute the potato crop equitably among US Zone consumers, MG approves uniform program for cellaring of 125 kilograms of potatoes per capita for eight-month period.

Forecast of US Zone crop production indicates that 1946 breadgrain harvest approximate that of 1945. Potato crop is smaller but sugar beet crop materially larger. Poor harvest of edible oilseeds expected.

German barge service inaugurated between Berlin and Bremen, thus relieving overburdened rail situation.

A conservation plan instituted for industry to overcome the expected lower supply of electric power and coal during the winter.

DEGUSSA, a German gold and silver smelting plant at Frankfurt, appointed an agent of the Laenderrat under the export production program for silverware.

Approximately eighteen and one-half tons of silver bullion released from the Foreign Exchange Depository in Frankfurt as a loan to the silverware fabrication in-

dustry.

Germany's first "Town Meeting of the Air" inaugurated by Radio Stuttgart.

Movement of Poles volunteering for repatriation under the terms of the 60-day food program begins.

Approval given for establishment possibly in Frankfurt and Darmstadt of two community centers by the American Friends Service Committee under auspices of CRA-LOG.

MG Policy Instruction No. 3 permits German-language license newspapers wider latitude in quoting foreign news sources and reporting world events.

Catholic Youth Week brings together largest groups of young people so far assembled in Greater Hesse. Organization for Catholic youth founded at conference in Fulda.

New discussion group, Friends of America, organized by Frankfurt University students.

First youth home under sponsorship of a US Army unit opened in Berlin-Zehlendorf.

The first direct American import of Leica cameras since before the war negotiated by the purchase by a New York company through the US Commercial Company of 86,700 dollars worth of cameras.

More than 75 percent of the 95,150 bales of American cotton received at Bremen shipped to US Zone for processing.

A silver monstrance with jewels and bowl, property of the Cloister of Brothers of Charity in Neustadt/Mettau, Czechoslovakia, recovered in Nuremberg.

Administrative courts in each of three Laender formally opened.

Ministers president from US and British Zones, meeting in Bremen, discuss interzonal problems and possibility of establishing a central German authority, establishes committee to investigate denazification standards and procedures in the zones with a view towards adjusting existing differences.

Registration for identity card (Kennkarte) program completed.

Committee of 16 German textile manufac-

Extending to the Laenderrat on the occasion of its first anniversary in October "an appreciation of the services which I know you have rendered to the German people," the Deputy Military Governor said:

"You have always represented to the United States what you believed to be the will of the German people, you have done it quietly and without publicity. The result is that I doubt if the German people know how well you have represented them, but in so representing the German people you have also done your greatest service to Military Government, because outside of certain policy measures

which were necessary to enforce, Military Government has always had the desire to base its action on the will of the people. I think that you have always tried to represent the will of your people, and I hope that as time progresses the people whom you have served will also recognize that fact.

"There is no use in either of us pretending that the way of an army of occupation with an occupied people is one of cordiality and love. However, I believe that during the past year we have been able to operate with mutual respect and a desire to install democratic processes in Germany."

turers of US and Soviet Zones arrange interzonal trade system involving cotton, coal, finished textiles, and other supplies.

Approximately 880,000 gift relief parcels from the United States destined for the US and British Zones arrive in Bremen during month .

Favorable results of supplemental child feeding program begin to appear. Average gains of approximately three pounds recorded after four-week operation for 1,500 children in Stuttgart. Appitional rations are from CRAFOG relief supplies.

Kirchliche Hochschule Berlin, sponsored by Evangelical Church, reopens in US Sector of Berlin after being closed in Nazis in 1934. Most of 150 theological students are from Soviet Zone.

Incidence of diphtheria continues to increase in US Zone.

Der Abend licensed as the second newspaper in the US Sector of Berlin.

A complete planing mill from the Fritz Mueller plant at Oberesslingen, Wuerttemberg-Baden, shipped to Hamburg as the first reparations to Great Britain from the US Zone.

Civilian internee enclosures except for three, turned over to Germans under Theater Directive of 14 July.

Series of weekly lectures being given 100

German city employees and business persons by American personnel in Munich on subjects such as "Trade Unions in America" and "American Economy."

Newly-licensed Protestant teacher training school opened at Memminger (Schwabben), Bavaria.

Wage increases of not more than 20 percent in coal mining industry throughout Germany authorized by Allied Control Council.

Lists of general-purpose equipment, suitable for peaceful production, located in 42 war plants in US Zone forwarded to Coordinating Committee for notification to Inter-Allied Reparations Agency and Soviet Union.

First barges to move lumber to United Kingdom leaves Rhine port with load of 1,600 cubic meters.

Berlin municipal elections result in Social Democratic Party polling 48.7 percent of all votes cast, Christian Democratic Union 22.1 percent, Socialist Unity Party 19.8 percent, Liberal Democratic Party 9.4 percent.

MG Ordinance No. 7 promulgated to provide for establishment, under MG jurisdiction, of military tribunals with power to try and punish persons charged with war crimes, crimes against peace and humanity.

Drafts of Land constitutions for each of three Laender of US Zone approved by MG.

Census of entire population of Germany as of 29 October started by German and occupational authorities.

DANA, US-controlled Germany news agency, licensed and turned over to publishers representing 41 US-licensed German newspapers, making the agency a cooperatively owned and operated German enterprise.

Radio Frankfurt's School of the Air begins operation to help offset textbook shortage and to supplement school studies in Greater Hesse.

Schwaekische Volksjugend, one of the largest youth organizations in Wuerttemberg-Baden, dissolved by MG for violation of regulations pertaining to political activity.

NOVEMBER

The first main department of the German economics Administration to function fully in combined Anglo-American areas is the price control department with its bipartite headquarters at Minden.

The Deputy Military Governor, addressing the Laenderrat meeting severely criticized the German denazification tribunals for their lack of "political will and determination to punish those who deserve to be punished." Describing denazification as a "must," of US policy, he stated that "if the German people are unwilling to do the job, Military Government can and will do the job."

The Laenderrat approved drafts for the Press Law, Licensing Law for Newspapers and Magazines, Licensing for Publishers, Decree concerning Paper Allocations to Book and Magazine Publishers, Licensing Law for Producers of Entertainment, and Expellee Law.

Licensed political parties in US Zone given permission by MG to hold public meetings without obtaining prior permission from MG.

From VE-Day through October 1946, releases of US food for German civilian

use in US occupied areas total about 959,000 net long tons.

US Zone coal mines have sufficient workers.

US Army trucks, up to 20 percent of unit organization equipment, made available for hauling German farm produce to the markets before arrival of freezing weather.

Bizonal Executive Committee for Food and Agriculture is located at Stuttgart instead of at Bad Kissingen as originally planned.

Quadripartite agreement reached that controlling interests in former I. G. Farben units may not be bought by non-Germans.

Arrangements were concluded for opening of an OMGUS US dollar account with Denmark's national bank in Copenhagen. Opening of these accounts with central banks in respective countries will materially facilitate financing of trade between these countries and the US Zone.

More than 100 small communities in Wuerttemberg-Baden are served by mobile film units.

Citizenship classes are made compulsory for all schools in Greater Hesse.

An American-type football game, played by two German teams, drew 10,000 spectators in Stuttgart.

Military Governor announces special Christmas commutation of sentences affecting 4,000 prisoners in German institutions in US areas.

Number of crimes committed by displaced persons continue to increase in Bavaria.

Total number of operable German trucks in Zone has risen by more than 35 percent since first of year and total of operable passenger cars by 31 percent.

Large industrial plants in the Zone are bartering their products to other producers to obtain scarce goods in order to influence a reduction in labor turnover and increase productivity.

A prospective German exporter submits his export offer to his local economics office, which sends it to the German commissioner attached to the Laenderrat. The Regional Government Coordinating Office at Stuttgart

screens it and if OMGUS approves it, export can be made.

Deputy Military Governor announced that all US-controlled Danube commercial craft, other than German and Austrian, would be returned to claimant nations.

Authorized German press and radio correspondents permitted to enter US press centers to obtain releases.

Approximately 245,000 undernourished children are receiving supplemental meals of 400 calories daily through the child feeding programs in the US Zone.

Constitutions approved and members for the state legislatures chosen at elections held in each of the three Laender in the US Zone.

Constitutions approved and members for the state legislatures chosen at elections held in each of the three Laender in the US Zone.

Theft of small animals increase in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

OMGUS Legal Division considers that only persons subject to USFET Military orders and circulars are those under direct administrative jurisdiction of USFET, since circulars are not translated into German, and are distributed only through Army channels.

Approximately 50,000 tons of bread-grains, flour, and oats lent to British to help relieve food shortage in British-occupied areas.

DECEMBER

A German bizonal joint committee on civil service approved.

Newsprint allocations to licensed newspapers in US-occupied areas cut 10 percent because of shortage.

Appointment of Land ministers of justice and all other personnel in the German administration of justice no longer requires prior MG approval.

Special extra meat, sugar, cocoa, and chocolate rations are authorized for the Christmas holidays.

The 11,211 US Army vehicles in use since 4 November to transport harvest crops and fuel wood for the German economy in the

US Zone have hauled approximately 49,755 metric tons.

Cost of living index submitted by the Laenderrat shows increases of 15 percent during 12 months ending 30 September.

Industrial production in US Zone has at least doubled during past 12 months.

First ten film production licenses issued to German producers in the US-occupied areas.

Christmas parties conducted by Army units, American dependents and American civilian employees for DP, and German children throughout US-occupied areas.

Anglo-American agreement for economic merger of the US and British Zones of German signed in Washington.

New Central Bank Law for the three US Zone Laender proclaimed. The law abolishes the former Reichsbank in the US Zone and substitutes in each of the Laender a banker's bank fulfilling functions of a central bank, insofar as possible at present.

Military Governor in Christmas address to the German people announces amnesty for approximately 800,000 "small" Nazis.

OMGUS has requested the Laenderrat to grant, within established priorities, all possible aid to DANA for obtaining services and building materials needed for replacement of transmitter facilities recently destroyed by fire at Bad Vilbel.

Supreme Administrative Courts were reopened on 13 December at Munich for Bavaria, and on 14 December at Stuttgart for Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Since the beginning of the operation of Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism on 1 June, 219,34c charges have been filed, and 146,161 cases have been completed.

A bizonal German working group for coal is now functioning at Duesseldorf advising on matters, relating to production, such as housing and social insurance.

Frankfurt Main Station is now handling an average of 300 trains daily with 45,000 commuters using the trains for transportation to and from employment.

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)

Office of Mil Gov for Germany, (US)	Berlin	Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen F A Keating Asst Deputy Mil Governor
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LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Wuerttemberg-Baden	Stuttgart	Mr Sumner Sewall
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1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co	Stuttgart Stuttgart	Lt Col M O Edwards 1st Lt J B Clifford
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Stuttgart Area

*S-10 SK Stuttgart	Stuttgart	Lt Col I L Harlow
*S-21 LK Boeblingen	Boeblingen	Capt M P Ernst
*S-23 LK Esslingen	Esslingen	Capt N Semaschko
*S-29 LK Ludwigsburg	Ludwigsburg	Capt E E Oja
*S-30 LK Waiblingen	Waiblingen	Maj F A Hubbard
*S-50 LK Backnang	Backnang	Capt R Forrest
*S-53 LK Leonberg	Leonberg	Capt S P Giunta
*S-55 LK Nuertingen	Nuertingen	Maj J F Capell
*S-58 LK Vaihingen	Vaihingen	Capt A Smith

Heidelberg Area

*M-43 SK/LK Heidelberg	Heidelberg	Lt Col C L Jackson
*M-16 SK/LK Mannheim	Mannheim	Lt Col C H Rue
*M-89 LK Buchen	Buchen	Capt C A Wright
*M-90 LK Mosbach	Mosbach	Capt I D Claxton
*M-91 LK Tauberbischofsheim	Tauberbischofsheim	Capt N W Barber
*M-92 LK Sinsheim	Sinsheim	Capt K R Plessner

Karlsruhe Area

*K-47 SK/LK Karlsruhe	Karlsruhe	Lt Col W T Burt
*K-46 SK/LK Pforzheim	Pforzheim	Maj R H Stimson
*K-87 LK Bruchsal	Bruchsal	Capt R C Stenson

Heilbronn Area

*H-28 SK/LK Heilbronn	Heilbronn	Lt Col C H West
*H-22 LK Crailsheim	Crailsheim	1st Lt R E Alley
*H-26 LK Schwaebisch Hall	Schwaebisch Hall	Capt C S Keena
*H-52 LK Kuenzelsau	Kuenzelsau	Capt T E Griswold
*H-54 LK Mergentheim	Bad Mergentheim	Capt B V Bloom
*H-56 LK Oehringen	Oehringen	Capt G H Caple

* Liaison and Security

Goeppingen Area

*U-25 LK Goeppingen	Goeppingen	Lt Col A G Spitz
*U-11 SK/LK Ulm	Ulm	Maj M L Hoover
*U-20 LK Aalen	Aalen	Maj C H Pallette
*U-24 LK Schwaebisch Gmuend	Schwaebisch Gmuend	Maj R Lascoe
*U-27 LK Heidenheim	Heidenheim	Maj L H Kyle

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse	Wiesbaden	Dr J R Newman
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**2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
(APO 633)**

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	Lt Col S S Graham
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	1st Lt Irving Ittner
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Oberursel	Capt B A Sturdevan

*SK Frankfurt	Frankfurt	Maj G C Sola
*SK Wiesbaden	Wiesbaden	Maj R N Eddy
*LK Wetzlar	Wetzlar	Maj D Easterday
*LK Dill	Dillenburg	Capt C Lenneville
*LK Gelnhausen	Gelnhausen	1st Lt J C Uhland
*LK Biedenkopf	Biedenkopf	Capt T E Faircloth
*SK/LK Hanau	Hanau	Capt R E Brandt
*LK Oberlahn	Weilburg	Capt N N Nagy
*LK Limburg	Limburg	Capt P H Olson
*LK Maintaunus	Hofheim	Maj J C Nelson
*LK Rheingau	Ruedesheim	Capt W F Hintz
*LK Obertaunus	Bad Homburg	Maj L Brown
*LK Usingen	Usingen	Capt J W Francis
*LK Untertaunus	Bad Schwalbach	Capt T W Harris
*LK Schluechtern	Schluechtern	Capt E M Jacobson

*SK/LK Kassel	Kassel	Lt Col W R Swarm
*LK Melsungen	Melsungen	Maj W C Gipple
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg	Fritzlar	Capt G D Fexy
*LK Ziegenhain	Ziegenhain	Capt S Borda
*SK/LK Marburg	Marburg	Lt Col C H Reed
*SK/LK Fulda	Fulda	Lt Col H R Cress
*LK Huenfeld	Huenfeld	Capt E T Tedick
*LK Waldeck	Korbach	Maj J Connelly
*LK Frankenberg	Frankenberg	Maj L S Williams
*LK Eschwege	Eschwege	Maj G P Moore
*LK Witzzenhausen	Witzzenhausen	Maj E E Covell
*LK Hersfeld	Hersfeld	Maj H Baymor
*LK Rotenburg	Rotenburg	Capt G W Davis
*LK Hofgeismar	Hofgeismar	Capt L R Allen
*LK Wolfhagen	Wolfhagen	Capt H Potter

*SK/LK Darmstadt	Darmstadt	Lt Col A Skarry
*LK Gross-Gerau	Gross-Gerau	Capt N C Neider
*SK/LK Offenbach	Offenbach	Lt Col J C Rose
*LK Bergstrasse	Heppenheim	Maj A Gill
*LK Erbach	Erbach	Capt S Kershaw
*LK Buedingen	Buedingen	Capt C P Johnson

* Liaison and Security

LAND GREATER HESSE (Cont'd)

*LK Dieburg	Dieburg	Capt J S Chapin
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt C S Parshall
*SK/LK Giessen	Giessen	Maj C F Russe
*LK Lauterbach	Lauterbach	Capt C R Argo
*LK Alsfeld	Alsfeld	Maj C E Perry

LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bavaria	Munich	Brig Gen W J Muller
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**3rd Mil Gov Begt
(APO 170)**

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt	Munich	Col C C Morgan
Hq Commandant	Munich	Maj S P Sussell
Hq & Sv Company	Munich	Maj L F Dunn

Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken

Co A	Wurzburg	Lt Col M E Henderson
*A-210 SK/LK Wurzburg	Wurzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
*A-220 SK/LK Aschaffenburg	Aschaffenburg	Lt Col M W Crouse
*A-221 SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*A-250 LK Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Maj G C Jernigin
*A-251 LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Maj E H Emry
*A-330 LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*A-331 LK Bruckenuau	Bruckenuau	Maj R C Gesell
*A-332 LK Ebern	Ebern	Capt G G Brock
*A-333 LK Gemunden	Gemunden	Maj J S Sullivan
*A-334 LK Gerolzhofen	Gerolzhofen	Capt V R Hurst
*A-335 LK Hammelburg	Hammelburg	Maj R J Holmes
*A-336 LK Hassfurt	Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*A-337 LK Hofheim	Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*A-338 LK Karlstadt	Karlstadt	Maj J E Breland
*A-339 LK Konigshofen	Konigshofen	Capt S E Witty
*A-340 LK Lohr	Lohr	Capt L K Owens
*A-341 LK Markt Heidenfeld	Markt Heidenfeld	Capt T F Griffin
*A-342 LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	Maj A C McIntyre
*A-343 LK Miltenberg	Miltenberg	Capt J L Hinkel
*A-344 LK Neustadt (Saale)	Neustadt a. d. Saale	Maj H P Clark
*A-345 LK Obernburg	Obernburg	Capt L D Jaeger
*A-346 LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Capt J A Lowell

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach	Col E M Haight
*B-211 SK/LK Nurnberg	Nurnberg	Lt Col C Klise
*B-222 SK/LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col J C Barnet
*B-223 SK/LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Lt Col S M Guild
*B-224 SK/LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
*B-225 Neustadt & Coburg	Coburg	Maj S Klein
*B-226 Kronach	Kronach	Maj H T Lund
*B-227 SK/LK Hof	Hof	Maj H L Woodall
*B-228 SK/LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker
*B-229 SK/LK Furth	Furth	Maj A C Abbott
*B-247 LK Lichtenfels & SK Staffelstein	Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
*B-252 LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Maj C T King
*B-253 LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Hochstadt	Capt H V Moore
*B-254 SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj F Meszar
*B-255 LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	Capt H G Stamatis

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*B-256 LK Munchberg	Munchberg	Maj R C Anderson
*B-258 LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*B-259 LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*B-260 LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Maj H Zurn
*B-261 LK Dinkelsbuhl	Dinkelsbuhl	Maj A S Adams
*B-262 LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R T Towle
*B-263 LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt B A Morgan
*B-264 LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*B-265 LK Hersbruck	Herzbruck	Capt D S Stroup
*B-266 LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt R E Peters
*B-267 LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Capt C W Collier
*B-268 LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*B-269 LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*B-270 LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*B-271 LK Windsheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*B-272 LK Lauf	Lauf	Maj F C Smith
*B-273 LK Neustadt (Aisch)	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*B-347 LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultzen
*B-348 LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Maj F T Brewster

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col O D Hastings
*D-212 SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
*D-230 SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj G J Ganer
*D-243 SK/LK Passau	Passau	Lt Col R T Nichols
*D-244 SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj R E Boyd
*D-245 SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
*D-246 SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Lt Col J R Hector
*D-274 LK Cham	Cham	Capt E A McNamara
*D-275 LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*D-276 LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj E O Carlson
*D-277 LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*D-278 LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Maj G E Griffin
*D-279 LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt R O Woodward
*D-301 LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	Maj H A Hardt
*D-302 LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Capt M Glossop
*D-303 LK Grafenau	Grafenau	Capt A J Harwood
*D-304 LK Kehlheim	Kehlheim	Capt G L Milner
*D-305 LK Landau a. d. Isar	Landau	Maj J A Wickham
*D-306 LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	Capt N Ugland
*D-307 LK Regen	Zweisel	Lt Col G M Foster
*D-308 LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Maj R B Swatash
*D-309 LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	1st Lt G L Thomas
*D-310 LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Capt R N McWhorter
*D-349 LK Kemnath	Kemnath	Maj D L O'Roark
*D-350 LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Maj I G Shackelford
*D-351 LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj J Mulholland
*D-352 LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	Maj V M Corbin
*D-352 LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Maj B B Coullahan
*D-353 LK Roding	Roding	Maj L P Rhodes
*D-354 LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Maj R W Hitchcock
*D-355 LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*D-356 LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	Capt A G Albert
*D-358 LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Maj R T Coykendall
*D-375 LK Bogen	Bogen	Maj J F Staudinger
*D-377 LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Maj J C Robertson Jr
*D-378 LK Griesbach	Griesbach	Capt C G Dansby
*D-379 LK Kotzting	Kotzting	Maj J J Maher Jr
*D-380 LK Mainburg	Mainburg	Capt E R Garrison
*D-381 LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Capt G C Jones
*D-382 LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	Maj R E Levy
*D-383 LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Maj J F Rey
*D-385 LK Wegscheid	Oberzell	1st Lt K L Miller Jr

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	Lt Col R J Philpott
*E-213 SK/LK Munich	Munich	Lt Col J H Kelly
*E-231 SK/LK Freising	Freising	Maj L R Day
*E-232 LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Capt W A Forsys
*E-233 LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Capt V L Thom
*E-234 LK Altoetting	Altoetting	Capt C A Larimer
*E-235 SK/LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Lt Col E Keller
*E-236 LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Garmisch	Lt Col R T Shelby
*E-237 SK/LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Lt Col J A Crewe
*E-280 LK Erding	Erding	Maj C A Brown
*E-281 LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt C J Wardle
*E-282 LK Muhldorf	Muhldorf	Maj J J Posten
*E-283 LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*E-284 LK Toelz	Bad Toelz	Maj A O Froede
*E-285 LK Aibling	Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
*E-286 LK Fuerstenefeldbruck	Fuerstenefeldbruck	1st Lt C C Boatwright
*E-287 LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Maj C A Rein
*E-288 LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Maj H E Reed
*E-289 LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Maj C E Carlsen
*E-290 LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*E-291 LK Wolfratshausen	Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers Jr
*E-311 LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Maj W W Perham
*E-361 LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Capt E J Pennetto
*E-362 LK Aichach	Aichach	Lt G R Clark
*E-364 Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Bierman
*E-367 Dachau	Dachau	1st Lt J A Walker
*E-368 Schongau	Schongau	Capt E E Bird

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
*G-214 SK/LK Augsburg	Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
*G-239 LK Dillingen	Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
*G-240 LK Neu Ulm	Neu Ulm	Maj H E Howlett
*G-241 LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*G-242 SK/LK Kempten	Kempten	Maj R E Wagner
*G-292 LK Donauwoerth	Donauwoerth	Capt M G Kruglinski
*G-293 LK Gunzberg	Gunzberg	Maj M G Norum
*G-294 LK Markt Oberdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt S D Lubin
*G-295 LK Memmingen	Memmingen	1st Lt M W Toepfer
*G-296 LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Capt L A Proper
*G-297 LK Neuberg	Neuberg	Maj H M Sebastian
*G-298 LK Nordlingen	Nordlingen	Maj B Peshmalyan
*G-299 LK Fussen	Fussen	Capt J N Urtes
*G-300 LK Krumbach	Krumbach	Capt H V Worthington
*G-369 LK Illertissen	Illertissen	Capt F W Guzak
*G-370 LK Kaufbeuren	Kaufbeuren	Maj S H Darragh
*G-372 LK Wertingen	Wertingen	Capt J M Woodward
*G-373 LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*G-374 LK Schwabmunchen	Schwabmunchen	Capt J W Kenne

BERLIN SECTOR

(APO 755)

Office of Mil Gov
Berlin Sector

Berlin

Col F L Howley

BREMEN ENCLAVE

(APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for
Bremen Enclave (US)
Wesermuende Detachment

Bremen
Wesermuende

Mr T F Dunn
Lt Col L S Diggs

* Liaison and Security