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NUMBER 37 — 15 APRIL 1946

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

**WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN**

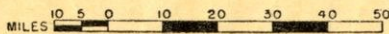
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LEGEND

- REGIERUNGSBEZIRKE AND LANDESBEZIRK BADEN
- - - LANDKREISE AND STADTKREISE



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NO. 37 — 15 APRIL 1946

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

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OFFICIAL LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

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ARE THERE "GOOD" NAZIS?

It was hard to enter and harder to remain in the Nazi Party. Analysis of membership regulations discredit the "I was forced to join" chorus. Volitional principle stressed by all NSDAP leaders and directives.

Can you tell a Nazi sheep from a Nazi goat? Is it true that many a well-meaning German was forced into the NSDAP membership? Was many another duped, led in while innocent of the Party's purposes and history? Can we make any safe distinction between one date of Party membership and another to determine the dividing line between "good" Nazis and "bad" Nazis?

In the light of a recently completed analysis of NSDAP membership history and policy, Military Government personnel would do well to scan with an extremely skeptical eye the political records of all NSDAP members and member-aspirants. This analysis, gleaned from exhaustive study of Party records and from personal interviews with the leading executives of the Reichsschatzmeisterei (NSDAP treasury, the office in charge of membership affairs), furnishes little support for the deprecations of the "I was forced" or "I didn't know" variety of membership disclaimer. It indicates that there are few if any loopholes of intent, ignorance or timing through which a member or applicant for membership

should be able to escape the consequences of his ideological preference.

HISTORY OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP

There are five significant dates in the membership history of the NSDAP:

27 February 1925: Founding of the "new" NSDAP;

1 May 1933: Beginning of closed period for membership (Mitgliedersperre);

1 May 1937: Loosening of closed period (Lockerung der Mitgliedersperre);

1 May 1939: End of closed period;

2 February 1942: Beginning of closed period.

The original Nazi Party was dissolved after Hitler's arrest on 9 November 1923 and recreated on 27 February 1925. Membership in the old NSDAP could not be carried over into the new, and former members who joined the new group could not retain their old numbers (Hitler, who was Member No. 7 in the original group, became Member No. 1 in 1925).

On 15 July 1932, after a closed period, the Party membership gates were swung open and accepted practically anybody who wished to join. This membership



drive lasted for less than a year. (1 May 1933). The Party was not open six years later, for general membership again until 1939; although a temporary exception was made in the early months of 1935 for pre-1934 applicants from Gau Bayrische Ostmark, in memory of Nazi Hans Schemm. Always excepted from the closed periods were members of the HJ who were 18 years old, members of the NSBO, and applicants with active service in the SA or SS. These exceptions were reduced on 2 January 1936 to members of HJ or BDM and members of the Stahlhelm.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE

Individual departures from the Mitglieidersperre could be made only by Hitler himself or by Hess. The only large-scale exception was authorized 1 May 1937 when the gates were opened a crack to let in Nazis who had proved themselves active and devoted in the interim. This action was known as the "Lockerung der Mitglieidersperre," or loosening of the closed, and was anticipated in 1935 by the publication of a list of the following groups, who would be eligible to apply as soon as the Lockerung took place.

a. German citizens who had since 1 November 1936 been active in office as Zellenleiter, Blockleiter, Blockhelfer or treasurer in Ortsgruppen and Stuetzpunkten for the NSDAP.

b. German citizens who had been members since 1 October 1934, without interruption, of the SA, SS or NSKK (exception to 1934 qualification: transfers into these formations from HJ or Stahlhelm).

c. Members of the HJ or BDM from 1 May 1933 who had held the minimum rank equivalent of Second Lieutenant.

d. Women who had been members of the NS Frauenschaft prior to 1 October 1934.

e. Pre-November 1934 leaders of NSDOP (Party-controlled league of university readers and teachers) or NSDSTB (Party affiliate composed of university students).

f. Pre-November 1934 officers of Affiliated Organizations.

g. Stammpersonal of the RAD (National Labor Service) who had been RAD members since 1 October 1934 unless transferred into RAD from SA, SS, NSKK or HJ.

h. Army veterans with six years of service who had been honorably discharged after 30 April 1933.

i. German citizens needed by an office of the NSDAP for special services within the Party or whose membership was of special political value, as well as certain Opferring members of proved reliability (as suggested only by the Gauleiters).

The order specified that the purpose of its limitations was to confine acceptance of new membership to cases of proved merit. Applicants whose qualifications did not fully correspond to the exact conditions, yet who could prove their political reliability and zeal, were also given a chance to come into the fold.

A PARTY WAITING LIST

To make sure that only the choice Nazis could join during the Lockerung, Hess introduced the institution of Parteienwaerter, whereby the aspirant paid dues, wore the Party badge and went through the motions of membership for sometimes as long as a year under NSDAP scrutiny before his acceptance or rejection became final. During the years of the Mitglieidersperre many would-be members banded together in groups called Opferringe to devote themselves to proving their loyalty to Nazism. Their chief contribution to the Party seems to have been cash, and their members were never recognized in the sense the Anwaerter were, probational members of the Party. In 1938 an Opferring was established in Sudetenland and in 1940 one in Alsace. In some districts Nazi enthusiasts who were prevented from joining the Party because of former political or lodge memberships or for other reasons, formed groups called NS-Opfergemeinschaften to prove their readiness to cooperate with

the Hitler regime. These groups, however, never received official recognition from the Party.

It was emphasized by the Party treasury officials that Lockerung was never intended or employed as a free-for-all suspension of the closed period, but was rather, both as proposed and as carried out, a plan for admitting people who had been active in the Nazi movement since memberships were closed in 1933. They maintain that even though the number of people who joined the Party during the Lockerung exceeded the number who joined in 1939 when the gates were reopened, these people represented a very careful selection; since in every single case of admission during the Lockerung, political activity had to be proved.

The Mitglieidersperre was suspended as of 1 May 1939. Further temporary closures were called from time to time for administrative purposes, but the next indefinite closed period did not occur until 2 February 1942. Exceptions to these closings were members of the HJ and BDM, honorably discharged members of the Wehrmacht who had distinguished themselves in service, resettlers, (especially from Southern Tyrol and the Sudetenland), and (after 20 July 1944) soldiers still in service who had proved themselves good National Socialists. Other exceptions had to be approved individually by the Party Chancellory (Martin Bormann).

On 14 July 1942 Hitler decreed that nobody over 35 should henceforth be accepted for membership. This decree was not intended to be published until after the end of the war, although it was strictly followed until the end of 1943. The

Can the Heilers be healed? MG's job is to ready germany for re-admission to the world family.

German public in general had no knowledge of the decree; many applicants who were refused at that time for being over-age claim today that they were rejected for political reasons.

MEMBERSHIP SELECT AND VOLUNTARY

The primary fact is established that the NSDAP was not at any time intended to encompass the entire German population. Hitler's own conception of the ideal proportion was a mere 10 percent of the total population. It was a qualitative, not a quantitative, group, designed to become a nucleus of the most reliable and trustworthy German elements (in the Nazi sense), who would blindly support the Hitler government at any time and under any circumstances.

That this aim necessarily connoted voluntary membership is made officially clear in the Organisationsbuch der NSDAP:

"According to a statement of the Fuehrer only the best National Socialists shall be admitted into the NSDAP The call for a German into the Party denotes to him a special honor and distinction, because herewith he becomes enrolled into the following of the Fuehrer. The principle of voluntary entrance into the Party must never be abandoned or tampered with in any way. This principle of



voluntary entrance, which is one of the most valuable and essential features of the movement, must rather be firmly upheld. As natural as it is that the Party authorities should wish to enroll as many as possible of those fellow Germans who appear useful to them, force or pressure to make them join the Party must never be employed in any form, not even in the threat of a disadvantage for those fellow Germans who do not wish to be admitted into the Party."

The principle of volition was stressed repeatedly in succeeding orders and decrees issued by the Reichsleitung.

RIGID ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

A further corollary to the aim that NSDAP memberships must be select and freely willed is the fact that at no time did automatic or corporative memberships exist. Every membership had to be individually applied for and the application personally signed by the candidate.

Prerequisites for application, as stated in the NSDAP directions for the guidance of the national treasurer, specified that a member-aspirant must be 21 years of age and a citizen of the Reich, and male applicants under 25 must show proof of having honorably completed their military service. Membership was automatically denied when the applicant:

a) had a marriage partner of "Jewish or colored racial mixture;"

b) had children surviving from such a marriage, even though the marriage had been dissolved by death or divorce;

c) was a member of the Freemasons, Oddfellows, Druids or any similar fraternal or secret society;

d) had been convicted of defamatory actions; exceptions were made in cases of "special merit."

e) had been dishonorably discharged from the armed forces;

f) suffered from hereditary illness as defined by the law of 14 July 1933;

g) had voluntarily resigned from the Party (unless his application for re-ad-

mission had the personal approval of the Gauleiter);

h) was a professor, instructor or student of theology or a member of certain religious sects.

Even more stringent requirements were decreed by Law 7/42 which put upon sub-district and local officials (Kreisleiter and Ortsgruppenleiter) the responsibility of deciding whether the individual applicant was by conviction a true National Socialist. Clergymen were eliminated by this law, which stressed the necessity of an "impartial" viewpoint toward the Church on the part of NSDAP members. It also demanded mental and physical fitness and racial "purity."

APPLICANTS WERE INVESTIGATED

Although it was the duty of the Kreisleiter and especially the Ortsgruppenleiter to investigate the qualifications of applicants, it appears that in 1933 such investigations were often of a rather superficial nature, and were likely to be more concerned with the candidate's party donations and subscriptions to Party papers than with the history of his politics. This was not the case after 1936 when the applicant had to submit, in addition to the previously required application and photograph, detailed Fragebogen on his personal and political background. An organization was set up for thorough investigation and evaluation by the Ortsgruppenleiter of these Fragebogen; and special arrangements were made for the investigation of Wehrmacht and RAD (Reichsarbeitsdienst or Compulsory National Labor Service) personnel within their own organizations, since they were out of reach of the Party officials.

In order to avoid a break in discipline during the war, it was forbidden to interrogate subordinate police officers and men about their superiors' politics. However, a public official, who was also Amtsträger of the party, could speak freely if asked by a Party office about

(Continued on page 16)

THE ANTI-NAZI PW RETURNS

Carefully selected and thoroughly trained in the ways of democracy, several thousand former prisoners of war may now help reorient their fellow Germans.

While the war was ranging in Europe, while battles were still being fought and their outcome was an uncertainty, a small group of men in the War Department were laying out part of the foundation of democratizing a defeated Germany. Even then the Provost Marshall General's office in Washington was preparing a training program for German Prisoners of War who were already being shipped to the States in ever increasing quantities.

SCHOOLS FOR DEMOCRACY

Today, MG can begin to reap the fruits of their foresight. Several thousand German PWs have been shipped from the States to the theater, trained in the concepts of American democracy and prepared to take many of the positions vacated by the denazification program.

These men were selected for exposure to democracy because it was learned through screening that they had a natural anti-Nazi attitude. But merely being anti-Nazi doesn't mean they could help rebuild Germany into a democratic country . . . they had to know how. So in Fort Getty, and Fort Whetherhill and elsewhere, schools were established to teach democratic fundamentals, procedures, and democratic forms of government. In the schools the PWs had an opportunity to study under some of our best college professors, the democratic way of life, its

privileges and benefits, and its responsibilities. In addition these battle-born students were able to see democracy in operation through films, radio, newspapers, and to a limited extent through direct observation. Every opportunity was given them to realize that democracy actually lives and breathes — that its application is not limited to classroom or textbook work.

Most of these men are now in Germany. They will be registered and screened in accordance with the denazification laws, then placed on jobs through local labor office.

PROCESSING PRIORITIES

OMGUS has issued instructions to give priority to the processing of these men in order to hasten the time when MG can benefit by their training. Their processing is being speeded up only because they are anti-Nazis and it is to the advantage of MG aims to get them on the job as soon as possible. The instructions make the point that all returning prisoners of war are not to be given screening priority, and that priority is not being given merely for military service.

For ease of rapid identification, each United States-trained prisoner carries an identification card distinguishing him from ordinary veterans.

REICHSPOST RATES RAISED

Higher Telephone and Telegraph Charges to Provide Greater Revenues

The Reichspost, once among the wealthiest of the German government agencies, now finds itself in the unenviable position which has so often been the fate of public services — it is in the red. From the day the occupation forces took over the completely paralyzed transportation and communications system of defeated Germany, the Reichspost has been losing money.

To help make the service self-supporting in the Control Council upped telephone and telegraph rates beginning 1 April. To lift the receiver from its hook will now cost a German once and a half as much as it did in 1939. Each word of a local telegram will add 15 Reichspfennigs to his bill instead of 8, and of an inter-city wire 20 instead of 15. He will pay double rates for urgent messages. No telegram will cost him less than ten times the rate for one word.

This is not the first service for which the Germans will have to dig deeper into their pockets to pull the Reichspost out of the red, since on 1 March the Control Council doubled the price of mailing a letter.

Bread — But No Beer

Because a post-war grain famine has loomed up and many peoples of the world are facing lean months ahead, OMGUS has withdrawn the authorization for production of beer for Germans. Beer was authorized originally because it serves as both a food and a national beverage. But because 20 percent of the food value of grain is lost in the brewing process, as compared with breadmaking, grains that have been used for beer will now be

diverted entirely to use for food purposes.

Breweries will be permitted to use malt stock already on hand, but there will not be future allocations of grains for the production of beer. The beer to be made from remaining malt stock will be rationed to heavy workers and farmers. It is anticipated that this will provide an adequate beer supply well into mid-summer.

The civilian brewing program originally authorized in the American Zone required 39,000 tons of barley which would produce about 25 percent of the 1931 consumption, which was the lowest on record.

Locator Relocated

You've just found out that your best GI friend is somewhere in the ETO, and of course you want to get in touch with him. But if your request for information goes to the old locator section (25th Base Post Office), you'll never hear.

Send your request to Commanding General, USFET, APO 757, US Army, Attention: Locator Section, AG Machine Records Branch. They will find anybody in the Army for you.

Solid Fuel Requirements

A new SOP on "Determination of Requirements, Allocations and Distribution of Solid Fuels" was issued by USFET on 1 April 1946 to replace that of 21 Dec 45.

The new SOP No. 74, Part 1, turns over to the German Länderrat responsibility for all physical distribution of these fuels and states that German civil agencies will be used as required to make the distribution. MG will retain supervision to insure compliance with its policies.

1000 Germans Ponder

THE BLACK MARKET



The black market is getting a substantial share of blame for the current shortages of consumer goods by Germans in the American Zone, but most of them feel that the military and civil authorities are doing everything possible to eradicate the evil. This was one of the main conclusions of an OMGUS public opinion survey.

Almost half the public thinks that there is some black marketing in their community although most of these people do not regard it as being serious. The study made by Information Control's Surveys Unit (ICSU) on the basis of interviews with 1000 adult Germans carefully selected from communities of all sizes also uncovers important differences in attitudes among different groups and areas in the American Zone.

BARTER vs BLACK MARKET

The report evaluating the survey emphasizes that Germans generally distinguish between organized black marketing, which is strongly condemned, and informal bartering between individuals to cover their own needs, which is accepted and widely practiced. This survey covers attitudes toward black markets, not toward barter.

Despite specific aspects of black markets in larger cities, especially in Berlin, there is little evidence to show that black markets in Germany ever reached the stage of "institutional organization" which they attained in other European

countries. The traditional German respect for authority is one of the reasons given for the limited number engaged in flagrant types of illegality.

There is no widespread acceptance of the black market as a 'way of life' in Germany. This basic attitude leads most Germans to favor strict measures against black marketers and makes the control problem easier for the authorities," concludes ICSU.

A large plurality of the sample population (45 percent) said that a black market is operating in their community. One in every six people interviewed believe the black market extensive, while one in four think it is unimportant.

Residents of large cities report such activities more frequently than residents of small towns. For example, in Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Munich — the three largest cities in the Zone — 96 percent of those interviewed agree that illegal trading exists in their cities. More Bavarians (55 percent) than residents of the other two Lands (36 percent) say that a black market is operating in their community.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS REALIZED

The influence of the black market on general economic conditions is recognized by a solid majority (64 percent) of those questioned. Only 13 percent assert that there is no real influence; and about one in five was too uninformed or unsophisticated to make any reply. A majority (56 percent) believes that the black

1000 Germans were asked:	And they replied:		
	Yes	No	Don't know
1. Do you believe a black market exists in this community?	45%	55%	0
2. Do you believe that black markets exercise an important influence on economic conditions?	64%	13%	13%
3. Do you believe that black markets are responsible for the fact that you cannot buy as many things as you used to buy?	56%	24%	20%
4. In your opinion, are the authorities doing everything possible to remove the black markets?	60%	14%	26%

market is responsible for their inability to purchase things which were formerly available.

Men, apparently better informed on such matters, realize the economic implications of black market more often than women. Although better educated people were more likely to realize general economic implications than less well-educated ones, they are less apt to hold that present shortages are caused by black marketing. "Better educated people," the report adds, "know more about technical economic relationships, but they also are more apt to realize

that present shortages are primarily a product of the economic dislocation caused by the war."

A vote of confidence in the authorities was given by 60 percent of the public who feel that everything possible is being done to put an end to black marketing. However, one in seven (14 percent) deny this and urge more drastic control measures: Severer punishment for black market operations and more careful surveillance of farmers. The integrity of the police themselves is questioned on the grounds that big operations can be carried out only with their complicity.



AMERICAN PRESS FINDS

HITLER'S POISON STILL POTENT

The American press in recent editorial comment on mass arrests in Germany of Nazi Youth leaders generally regarded this move as extremely important and as evidence that re-education of Germany is a problem of primary importance.

"When Hitler died his ideas and the mass of his followers did not die with him "warns the **Washington Star**. "British and American raids rounded up about 1000 Germans suspected of a plot to keep Nazi the movement alive for an eventual comeback, but this number, as



Intelligence officers suggest, probably represents but a fraction of the total still militantly attached to the Fuhrer's doctrines. In all likelihood there will be more raids later on. War crushed merely the machine with which the Reich sought to impose its will upon the world: it did not wipe out the philosophy of "Mein Kampf" or change the hearts and minds of its devotees

"By rounding up Germans engaged in an underground conspiracy to make the most of the mental poison left behind by Hitler, the Allies can do much, on a short-term basis, to head off serious trouble and prevent Nazis still at large from terrorizing those who sincerely wish to cooperate with the victors in an effort to rebuild Germany along democratic lines. But raids can meet only one aspect of the problem. The task of putting an end to Naziism is something that will take years to accomplish even under the

most favorable circumstances and these circumstances do not now exist.

"... If the German problem is ever to be solved, the Allies will have to work together on it with fullest cooperation, acting firmly and with vision to eliminate promptly any condition likely to cause grief five, ten or fifteen years from now."

LET'S FACE IT NOW

After discussing earlier warnings of rebirth of Hitlerism in the Reich, the **Salt Lake City, Telegram** said:

"It is a somber and disheartening picture. But we had better face it frankly — face it now rather than 20 or 30 years from now when it may be too late...

"Certainly we are going to have to do something to counter this menace. We dare not quit Germany until we have wiped out the militarism, the arrogance, the lust for revenge in hearts of Germans. It may take us a long time to do that. It may take a lot of effort. It may require for many years services for occupation duty in Germany of several hundred thousand American soldiers. But that surely is preferable to another war. It is preferable to the services in another terrible war of many millions of American boys and the death perhaps of millions of American soldiers and sailors and civilians in a catastrophic atomic bomb Armageddon."

RE-EDUCATING GERMANY

Steps reportedly being taken by the US to drop its program for educating Germans to democratic ways, asserts the **Miami Herald**] "... is a disillusioning

shock ... It is granted that the process of re-education is a long and costly one. But it is good insurance against war ..."

ACCENT THE POSITIVE

Relating delays in the Nuremberg War Criminal Trials to the continued zeal of Hitlerites, the **Christian Science Monitor** of Boston declared:

"Seizure of 1000 young Germans suspected of trying to revive Hitlerism is only the latest warning that Nazism is not finished. The boastful defiance of Goering at the Nuremberg Trial; the efforts of von Ribbentrop to revive the old Hitler 'justifications' for every aggression; the bolder line of German press and people, and evidence that American soldiers are being hoodwinked by 'fraulein propaganda' — all these have pointed to a perilous failure to destroy Nazism.

"...While the situation does not suggest that there is danger of an armed uprising against occupation forces at present, the prospect for the future is not pleasant unless more progress is made in basic reforms...

"There has been considerable purging of Nazi literature and a check on German nationalistic propaganda. But woefully little has been done to help the Germans understand the wrongness of warmaking. The prosecution case built up at Nuremberg has not been so widely heard or read by Germans as the Hitler case against the Allies was. And now we have the old Nazis coming out and daring to reaffirm that case.

"...Even less has been done in a positive way to help the Germans learn values and habitual practice of free ways...

"Possibly the most demoralizing failure has been the extent to which war criminals have escaped. Anti-Nazis who struggled long years against the gangsters must be profoundly discouraged to see them overlooked or protected by the Allies. Unless Justice Jackson succeeds at Nuremberg in making his indictment of Nazi organizations stick, the hope of disgrac-

ing, much less punishing, thousands of Nazis will vanish. New incentives and new prestige will be acquired by all undergrounds seeking to revive Hitlerism.

"Some things can still be done. The Allies can stick together. Dissension among them gives the Nazis their best hope. Civilians can take over occupation tasks except policing. They may recognize better that mental disarmament is as necessary as physical disarmament. Above all, the Allies can resolve to stay in Germany until a new generation has been educated."

NEW CONSPIRACIES COMING UP

Calling economic rehabilitation of the Reich a necessary prologue to elimination of Nazism, **New Orleans Times-Picayune** declared:

"...We may as well except new conspiracies, new underground efforts by Nazi irreconcilables to capitalize and exploit German discontent with present conditions. They find their opportunity in the continued distress of the German people and the painfully long-drawn delay of the Allied program for the country's reorganization and rehabilitation.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

It appears to **The New York Times** that "more than anyone except the top policy makers, the administrators in Germany are working out the pattern of peace. Nevertheless ... because civilians of the right caliber are apparently hard to find, the occupation will continue predominantly military. Major General John H. Hildring will act as liaison officer between the State Department and the Military Government. This ... a step forward in coordinating policy and execution.

BIG QUESTION

The **San Francisco Chronicle** states that: "The Ruhr is probably the key economic question in Central and Western Europe, but it must be solved. Just what is American policy?"

THE NEW GERMAN ECONOMY

All four members of the Allied Control Council have approved a plan to set Germany's post-war economy on a level one-third below that of 1938. "The plan will



serve as a basis for the removal of capital equipment for reparations," states the **New York Herald Tribune** "It expressed

the plant capacity to be left to Germany in its major industries in terms of percentages of pre-war capacity. Anything in excess of the stipulated percentages may be taken as reparations."

NEW FRENCH POLICY

On the question of separating the Ruhr and left bank of the Rhine from Germany President Felix Gouin has not yet directly stated his views . . . "However," says **The New York Times**, "it is felt in Paris that a policy of suppleness has replaced the rigidity of de Gaulle's time on the questions of internationalization of the Ruhr and prolonged Allied occupation of Germany."

FRENCH MISSION

According to the **New York Herald Tribune** "The French economic mission now in Washington will press for a distribution of Ruhr coal which would increase shipments to France by . . . 1,000,000 tons a month and would lower the allocation to Germany, which threatens, in the view of the Paris government, to make steel production higher in Germany than it was in France..."

A BOUQUET FOR MG

"Unquestionably in many respects the military government in the US Zone compares favorably with that in any other occupation zone in Germany," according to **The New York Times**. "It has kept the German people fed . . . power plants going, it has printed and distributed ra-

tion tickets, it has maintained public health, sanitation, hospitals. It has protected public safety . . . maintained a transportation system . . . insured security . . . When one stops to recall the physical difficulties involved this is no mean record. The US Army does not live off the land . . . Industry, in the American Zone has no coal of its own, unlike the British Zone. Physically, the military government has done a difficult job well.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN ASSETS

Regarding German assets in Switzerland which the Swiss have been asked to surrender to the Allies, says **Bob Wadsworth** of ABS, there is a feeling among the Swiss that "the problem . . . is to keep their liberties and assets . . . Switzerland may lose freedom of action under the American pressure. The interests of all small nations are involved in the sense that power is being brought from outside to force legal changes within an independent country . . . Swiss economists say that the German assets concerned are hardly enough to finance one day of modern warfare."



REBIRTH OF AGGRESSION

Upon questioning a Frenchman, recently back from Germany, about the danger of aggression reviving there, states **Richard Easton** of MBS, he was told "that depends upon two things — eventually the UNO and right now upon the US. He said the germ of war can be found in every nation. In the climate of prosperity and well-being these germs starve. Under other conditions they flourish. In short, wherever injustice reigns . . . we must make certain that we are on the side of justice."

NO BEER

Quite a blow to the Germans, declares **H. R. Bankhage** of ABC, is the fact that "they're not going to get the beer they thought they were this spring. Knowing

how the Germans like that amber fluid, that means that nobody hereafter can say we made a soft peace with Germany."

LITTLE GAIETY

Speaking on the ABC network from Berlin, **Edd Johnson** says "... mentally there isn't much for the Germans here or elsewhere to be very gay about. The American Military Government ... waiting ... instructions from Washington (on talking) with the British, French and Russians about the food supply for the German population."

NEW RUMOR TREND

In rumor-ridden Germany today, says **Henry Gladstone** of MBC, intelligence officers have taken note recently "that anti-Russians stories are giving way to anti-Czech and anti-Polish stories."

FOOD SHORTAGE

According to **Lowell Thomas** of NBC, "The New York Daily News instituted an investigation of its own on the European food shortage. **Robert Conway** of the Daily News staff tells us the shortages are greatly exaggerated."

"GOOD" NAZIS *(Continued from page 8)*

the political conditions of another official, so long as such breach did not jeopardize the interests of the State.

POLITICAL EXAMINATION

The treasury insisted on more and more thorough investigations and set up special forms known as 'Politische Beurteilung' for determining the exact political backgrounds of applicants. Hitler repeatedly forbade that these evaluations be made superficially or that references be obliging with letters of recommendation. The Beurteilung, which could be made out only by Party officials from the rank of Kreisleiter up, on the basis of information obtained from the respective competent Party officials, were in turn subject to careful examination and checking.

The Beurteilung could also be requested in certain cases other than those involving applications for a Party membership. The strictest measures had to be applied if political evaluations of persons of Jewish descent were requested. Only in very exceptional cases were these persons allowed to join the Wehrmacht, and each of these cases was examined by the Fuehrer personally.

Before a candidate could be accepted for Party membership, the most detailed kind of political evaluation was required, including investigation at the applicant's past places of residence. Upon application the candidate had to be "suggested" by the Ortsgruppenleiter to the Kreisleiter, who in turn "suggested" his name to the Gauleiter, who transmitted the suggestion to the Reichsleitung. The correspondence of the Reichsleitung proves that this highest party office was adhering strictly to the various laws regulating membership.

The Berlin Document Center has evidence indicating that roughly one-third of those who applied for membership were not accepted. Any application could be turned down by the Kreisleiter without given reasons. A vast majority of letters which came down from the Reichsleitung dealt with refusal of membership applications, on grounds which ranged from one applicant's lack of sufficient Party enthusiasm to another's marriage to a Polish woman.

SPECIAL CASE — THE YOUTH GROUPS

There were numerous modifications in the admission requirements for members of the HJ (Hitlerjugend or Hitler Youth)

and BDM (Bund Deutscher Maedel, female counterpart of HJ). Membership ranks of the Party were at no time closed to them, and the eligible age for admission was lowered to 18 years (after completion of four years' active service in the respective youth group). There were no admission fees and no Fragebogen required of candidates from the HJ and the BDM; but applications did have to be submitted, and a special point was made of the fact that such application had to be voluntary. The "pressure" here of course was moral; the entire education of these young people had been with Party membership as the shining goal. Since only 30 percent of the HJ and 5 percent of the BDM graduates in a given year could be admitted, it was considered a great distinction to be accepted as a candidate, and it very likely never occurred to a young person to refuse the honor.

The relationship of members of the Wehrmacht to the Party also contains exceptions to the usual membership pattern. The old principle of the German Army excludes every soldier from political activities of any kind, and this principle was adhered to with minor exceptions up to 1943. A preinduction member of the Party was allowed to retain inactive membership while in the armed forces and to apply for active status upon receiving his honorable discharge.

SPECIAL CASE — THE ARMY

The infiltration of political influences into the Wehrmacht began with a few relatively unimportant departures from the "no politics" line, such as the decree of 1936, under which applications for Party membership were accepted from Wehrmacht officers and certain soldiers who had to undergo a training period of not longer than eight weeks. The decree of 1941 permitted members of the Wehrmacht to make voluntary contributions to the NSDAP; and in 1942 applications were accepted from certain former members of the HJ while still in active ser-

vice. In November 1943 the Chief of the OKW (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, or Supreme Command of the Armed Forces) announced that in individual cases officers from the rank of Battalion Commander would be permitted to be active on their own time in the NSDAP, its formations and affiliates. During the last months of 1943 and the early part of 1944 the Party was given paramount influence within the Wehrmacht. On 7 January 1944 Hitler ordered that a Fuehrungsstab (political administration) be created in the OKW and political commissars (NS Fuehrungs-Offiziere) be appointed. The old principle of the unpolitical soldier went by the boards and former Party activists were pressed to continue their political activities within the army.

The Chief of the NS-Fuehrungsstab of the OKW was charged with providing political activity for the troops, unifying the political indoctrination of the high commands and leading Wehrmacht officers, acting as advisor on replacements of important officers, and setting up political requirements for officers assigned to training and educational duties.

To give further assurance of cooperation between the Party and NS Fuehrungsstab-OKW, Keitel created an Arbeitsstab (working staff) made up of the chiefs of the offices of propaganda, press, racial purity, government organization, labor and the trustees for the supervision of the spiritual-political education of the NSDAP. On a lower level, the Unit Commander was made responsible for political leadership in the individual unit, his political advisor being the NS Fuehrungsoffizier, whose functions corresponded to those of G-3 (commander's tactical advisor). To the position of Fuehrungsoffizier, which did not exist below division level, were appointed former Politische Leiter or active officers with the required political background.

The final dissolution of the old barriers between politics and Army came in

July, 1944, when the gates of the Party were opened to soldiers.

FORMATIONS AND AFFILIATES

For a complete understanding of the significance of Party membership it is also necessary to trace the labyrinthine ways of the so-called formations (Gliederungen) in their relationship to the NSDAP:

a. The SA lost its elite position in 1934 when its membership requirements became less rigorous. Thereafter a member of the SA was considered as a Nazi inferior to a regular member of the NSDAP. After 1937 the Party tried to exert some pressure on SA men to make them join the Party. SA rank determined position in the Party, insofar as NSDAP officers selected from SA had to be, with a few individual exceptions, members of the SA reserve (aged 35 and up), who served only one week each month in the SA and devoted the rest of their energy to political activity. Active SA members who attained Party offices remained in the regular SA.

b. The SS and HJ were bound by the same regulations as the SA. The SS had always held an elite position, but in 1937 the Party put pressure on the SS members to have them become regular members of the NSDAP.

c. The NSKK (NS-Kraftfahr Korps or motor corps), originally the motorized division of the SA, became a separate formation. Within the Party it was treated exactly like the SA, although it came to be considered a more elite and politically acceptable group.

c. The NS-Frauenschaft (women's organization) held a position corresponding to the SA. After 1937 the Party wanted every member of the Frauenschaft to join the NSDAP.

d. NS-Studentenbund and Dozentenbund had a sort of rivalry within the Party. NSDAP officials used to call the Dozentenbund "a Party formation by mistake" because it finally succeeded in

achieving formation status in order not to be inferior to the Studentenbund.

e. The Stahlhelm was transferred into the SA in 1934, but any individual member could refuse to be so transferred, and likewise any member of the SA could leave that group without fear of consequences. In 1936 a special exception was made from the Mitglieidersperre to let Stahlhelm members join the Party, but these applicants were very carefully and individually evaluated.

f. Affiliated organizations included many trade and professional groups and membership in any one of these was by no means equal or even similar to Party membership.

EXPULSION FROM THE PARTY

A thought must also be given to the reasons for which a member could be expelled from the NSDAP, lest it be assumed that anyone who was dismissed automatically became a non-Nazi, or that anti-Nazism was the common reason for expulsion. A statute of 1 January 1934 decreed that "Members will be separated

a. Who commit dishonorable deeds or who committed deeds which became known after admittance;

b. Who act against the objectives of the NSDAP;

c. Who through anti-moral conduct in the Party and in the community give offense and thereby harm the Party;

d. Who within the Ortsgruppe, the Kreis or the Gau have repeatedly given cause for quarrels and disputes;

e. Who in spite of summons are three months behind in their dues without an excuse;

d. Due to lack of interest."

The Reichsleitung kept an individual file for every Party member. If anything of a derogatory nature was reported to the Reichsleitung by any of the Party officers, the SD or the Gestapo, a warning card was attached to the file. When the file of an applicant showed a warning card, the case was handed over

to the Schiedsamt which then decided finally about the acceptance of the applicant.

"I WAS FORCED TO JOIN THE PARTY"

The doctrine of voluntary membership seems to have been seriously followed throughout the history of the Party until the outbreak of the war in 1939. Exceptions undoubtedly occurred in the lower levels to the extent that petty officials of the NSDAP, minor civil service executives and other more-or-less influential people did exert some pressure on their subordinates to join up, by way of proving their own political zeal. There is no evidence, however, that such pressure ever took a punitive form; rather, it was on a reward basis, with intimations of raises or promotions being made to prospective members.

In judging whether the determining factor in an individual's NSDAP membership was actually coercion or only opportunism, the investigator should also bear in mind that, even though a candidate had been persuaded to apply for membership, he still had to pass muster on his political reliability through a series of Party officials who could not be expected to feel the same tender concern for his making the grade as the particular petty official who had recommended the move. In other words, regardless of the original motivating factor, it was still up to the candidate to show initiative and political enthusiasm in order to demonstrate his eligibility for membership.

OPPORTUNISTIC APPLICANTS

There is no question but that it was advantageous for a civil servant or teacher to join the Party. Important civil service positions in Prussia were to be filled by prime Nazis only; and promotions were as a general rule more easily available for Party members. Yet as soon

as the first run in 1933 was over, an applicant had to furnish proof of his Nazi background and convictions, and subject himself to thorough investigation in order to join the Party. It was only in 1939 that a statute was passed requiring membership in the Party or one of its formations for applicants for a State appointment. Civil servants who were employed before this order was passed, however, were never officially required to become Party members. On the contrary, the Reichsschatzmeister appears to have been dismayed when in 1937 an overwhelming number of the applications for membership came from civil servants and teachers.

Another group anxious to jump on the bandwagon following Hitler's rise to power in 1933 was made up of public officials. This rush was largely motivated by opportunism on the part of the officials, who hoped to get promotions if they belonged to the Party — and it seems in many instances that their hopes were fulfilled. In order to restore the professional balance within the Party, jeopardized by the onslaught of eager officialdom, the Reichsschatzmeister repeatedly stressed the basic principle that membership had to be voluntary.

Anordnung 20/37 (Rudolph Hess) specifically stated that no employee in private enterprise who was expelled from the Party was to be dismissed from his position. If expulsion, the heaviest punishment the Party could inflict upon an individual, was not sufficient grounds for firing a man from his job, it is unlikely that he would under the general rule have been dismissed for refusing to join the Party. The fact that a number of leading industrialists and business men successfully withstood the "pressure" to join the Party is further evidence that individuals of character and conviction could not be forced to join.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US			
Office of Mil Gov for Germany US Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

LAND WURTTENBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov
for Württemberg-
Baden Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart
1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen
Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson
1st Lt J P Clifford
Capt E Thompson
Lt Col Beckford

Württemberg

E-1 Stuttgart
F-10 Stuttgart
F-11 Ulm
G-20 Aalen
G-21 Böblingen
G-22 Crailsheim
G-23 Esslingen
G-24 Gmünd
G-25 Göppingen
G-26 Schwäbisch Hall
G-27 Heidenheim
G-28 Heilbronn
G-29 Ludwigsburg
G-30 Waiblingen
H-50 Backnang
H-52 Künzelsau
H-53 Leonberg
H-54 Bad Mergentheim
H-55 Nürtingen
H-56 Ohringen
H-58 Vaihingen

Württemberg
SK Stuttgart
SK-LK Ulm
LK Aalen
LK Böblingen
LK Crailsheim
LK Esslingen
LK Gmünd
LK Göppingen
LK Hall
LK Heidenheim
LK Heilbronn
LK Ludwigsburg
LK Waiblingen
LK Backnang
LK Künzelsau
LK Leonberg
LK Mergentheim
LK Nürtingen
LK Ohringen
LK Vaihingen

Col W W Dawson
Maj R H Stimson
Capt R N Tharp
Capt R H Nation
Capt R H Agate
Maj T Taylor
Capt F A McDonald
Lt L F Coon
Maj J A Holbrook
1st Lt H Putman
Maj B V Bloom
Maj M S Pullen
1st Lt J Strauss
Capt L R Fisher
Capt B Panettiere
Capt W L Strauss
Capt R S Deetz
Capt R Forrest
Maj S A Warren
1st Lt M Korson
Capt J G Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16 Mannheim
G-43 Heidelberg
G-46 Pforzheim
G-47 Karlsruhe
H-87 Bruchsal
H-89 Buchen
H-90 Mosbach
H-91 Tauberbischofsheim
H-92 Sinsheim

SK-LK Mannheim
SK-LK Heidelberg
SK-LK Pforzheim
SK-LK Karlsruhe
LK Bruchsal
LK Buchen
LK Mosbach
LK Tauberbischofsheim
LK Sinsheim

Maj M L Hoover
Lt Col J I Taylor
1st Lt N Semaschko
Maj W T Neel
1st Lt L L Goldman
Maj J A McGines
1st Lt I Maghran
1st Lt J Zecca
Capt H D Peterson

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov.
for Land Greater Hesse
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
(APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel
2d MG Med Gp
H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)
H-88 US Ln Det Bad Ems (Saar)
307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster

Liaison
Liaison

Col J R Newman
Capt H E York
Capt B A Sturdevan
Maj B H Kean
Capt G E Skaggs
Maj W Condy
Lt Col L J Dockal

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5 Wiesbaden
E-6 Frankfurt
F-15 Wiesbaden
G-41 Wetzlar
H-77 Dillenburg
H-78 Gelnhausen

H-79 Hanau
H-80 Weilburg

H-81 Hofheim
H-83 Rüdeshcim
H-86 Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillenburg
LK Gelnhausen &
*LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Hanau
*LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau
*LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman
Col R K Phelps
Maj M E Chotas
Maj M Baymor
Capt G A Abood

Capt W F Johnson
Lt Col T Turner

Capt H L Edberg
Maj J C Nelson
Capt T Allegretti

Capt L R Jones

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 Kassel
F-14 Kassel

G-38 Fritzlar

G-39 Marburg
G-40 Fulda
G-48 Korbach
H-65 Eschwege

H-67 Hersfeld

H-68 Hofgeismar

RB Kassel & *LK Melsungen
SK-LK Kassel &
*LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Ilomburg &
*LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg
LK Eschwege &
*LK Witzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &
*LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &
*LK Wolfhagen

Lt Col A Skarry

Maj G C Sola

Capt G DeNubla
Maj R A Gish
Lt Col C F Russe
Maj R S Williams

Maj R F Musgrove

Capt G S Iredell

Capt S B Borda

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 Darmstadt
F-12 Darmstadt

F-13 Offenbach
G-31 Heppenheim
G-32 Büdingen
G-33 Dieburg
G-34 Friedberg

G-35 Giessen
H-62 Lauterbach

RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &
*LK Gross-Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach
LK Büdingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg &
*ICB Bad Nauheim
SK-LK Giessen
LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm

Capt W P Laird
Capt C H Carter
Maj I W Brown
Capt T A Norris
Capt J S Chapin

Maj R J Willard
Capt C H Lenerville
Capt H Nickelsberg

*Liaison and security

LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Gov for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regt
(APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich
Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt S V Lesneski
Lt Col E R Jenney

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Würzburg	
E-202	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen
I-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau
I-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau
I-332	Ebern	LK Ebern
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelburg
I-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt
I-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt
I-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen
I-340	Lohr	LK Lohr
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Marktheidenfeld
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
I-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg
I-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt

Maj J M Phillips
Maj J M Philipps
Capt Griffin
Maj C M Emerick
Maj G M Marsh
Capt M A Potter
Capt L A Mercadante
Capt A T Neumann
Maj H P Clark
Capt R W Jones
1st Lt J J Cotter
Capt J M Simon
Capt K L Ellis
Capt J R Ellis
Capt M E Riley
Capt W E Brayden
Capt L F Girolani
Capt E E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Capt J Bumic
Capt J R Cain

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach	
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt

Col E M Haight
Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col J R Case
Capt B F Stroup
Lt Col F Robie
Maj S Klein
Capt J F Begley
Capt L J Cochran
Lt Col W R Whitaker
Maj J D Cofer
Maj F W Crimp
Maj R Y Boyer
Maj F K Hinchey
Lt Col P B Lamson
Capt F J Stamatis
Maj A C Abbott
Capt W W Evans
Maj T Cleary
Maj R J Nielson
Capt J Wiatt
Capt R Cole

H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj P W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Capt F Hill
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt W T Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj M Wickersham
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	1st Lt P T Little
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Piccola
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Maricls
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt G E Peterson
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Maj H L Snapp
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R McWhorter
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Maj F T Brewster
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt R P Gates
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt F Trayham
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Lt J C Mitchell
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J C Stanley
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbitt
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich		Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Capt W P Lovett
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Capt Wardle
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj FL Tracy
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj M H Nitz
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj CA Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt N W Borring
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forsys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt Dickerson
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
H-291	Wolftratshausen	LK Wolftratshausen	Maj P L Steers
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj Mawrence
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt Smith
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	1st Lt Thompson
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	1st Lt Schwartz

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg		Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj S H Darragh
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J L Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt F W Guzak
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	1st Lt M W Tootser
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt E D Schanck
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettuner
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt J S Woodward
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt D H Moran
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt J W Kenne

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Gov (US Sector Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)	Col F L Howley
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BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov (Bremen Port Command)	Bremen	Bremen Port Command	Lt Col C H Scott
Office of Mil Gov for Bremen	Bremen	SK Bremen	Lt Col J M Shamel
Office of Mil Gov for Wesermünde	Wesermünde	SK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs