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WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

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- WALDECK
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- KASSEL
- MELS
- UNGEN
- ESCHWEGE
- FRANKENBERG
- FRIZLAR
- HOMBERG
- ROTEBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- CILL KREIS
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- GIESSEN
- LAUTERBACH
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- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
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- SCHLOCHTERN
- LIMBURG
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- OBERTAUNUS
- HANAU
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- FRANKFURT
- OFFENBACH
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- DIEBURG
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- KARLSRUHE
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- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- AALEN
- BÖBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- NÜRTINGEN
- ULM

COVER PICTURE

GIFT PARCELS AT BREMEN — This warehouse is located near the docks at Bremen where mail bags of German parcel post from the United States are sorted. The large number of such food packages sent from the United States to church organizations, trade unions, and individual families in Germany has been an important contribution to the German diet. An article on US relief parcels appears on page 3 of this issue.

(photo by BOWLDS, PIO, OMGUS)

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Material for **Gift Parcels** was furnished by Communications Branch, IA&C, which has kept a careful count of parcel post entering Germany from the United States.

The **US Information Centers** of Germany are celebrating the second anniversary of the first center to be established in the US Zone. Facts for the article appearing in this issue were furnished by Publications Control Branch, ICD, and Leslie I. Poste, Chief of the Information Centers in Hesse.

A project in cultural understanding is underway at the **American-German Women's Club** in Stuttgart. The Public Information Office, OMGWB, prepared the material for this story.

The second installment of **MGR Title I**, basis for the operation of Military Government in Germany, appears in this issue.

Berlin Philharmonic was written by John Bitter, Chief of the Theater and Music Section, Information Control Branch, Berlin Sector. Before the war Mr. Bitter was conductor of the Miami Symphony Orchestra and associate conductor with the All-American Youth Orchestra. In Germany he has conducted in Berlin, Dresden, and Nuremberg.

NEXT WEEK

Issue 101, 14 July, of the *Weekly Information Bulletin* will bring news of a cotton import-export plan being worked out for Germany, the new role which MG Courts are playing in the moral reconstruction of the people, the decartelizing of IG Farben, and a comparison of the political vote between the zones. The third installment of MGR Title I also will appear in the next issue.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

JAN 21 1949

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Germany (Territory under Allied
occupation, 1945)

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

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Gift Parcels

WHEN the S. S. Beauregard docked at Bremerhaven on 20 June 1947, it was the 77th ship from the United States bearing gift parcels from Americans to needy civilians in occupied Germany.

The first ship arrived late in June 1946 with approximately 95,000 parcels for Germans in the US Zone. Over 400,000 parcels per week containing approximately 4 million pounds of food, clothing, and other relief supplies are now coming into Germany via one-way international parcel post from donors in the United States. During the month of May a total of 1,600,000 packages were distributed in the four occupied zones and the City of Berlin. During the first 20 days of June six ships arrived with over 1,200,000 additional parcels, and several other shipments are due during the month.

As of 20 June, a grand total of 11,770,000 parcels have arrived from the United States: 5,438,000 of these were delivered to residents in the US Zone, 4,190,000 in the British Zone, 1,024,000 in the French Zone, 958,000 in the Soviet Zone, and 158,000 in the City of Berlin. These shipments contained an estimated 94 million pounds of food of a wide variety unobtainable from German food stocks, which are limited almost entirely to staple items, and some 12,000 tons of clothing, medicinal supplies, soap, and other necessities which are in critically short supply within the severely rationed German economy. Although complete figures are not

available at present, an estimated 10,000 parcels per week are now arriving from countries other than the United States with the largest volume recorded from Switzerland.

Gift parcel service was the answer to public demand in the United States for a workable plan to permit the transmission of relief supplies to friends, relatives, and welfare organizations in occupied Germany. This service must not be confused with CARE or CRALOG supplies, or other programs sponsored by various relief organizations. Gift parcels are transported to Germany through international postal channels and must packages are sent from individual to individual. Military Government also encourages the sending of gift parcels from trade unions, universities, and church organizations outside Germany to their counterparts here.

AT first, this service was available only to residents of the US Zone after failure to reach quadripartite agreement for acceptance of gift parcels in all occupied areas. But it was extended to Germans in the British Zone in August and to the French Zone in September of last year. In January 1947, quadripartite agreement was reached permitting acceptance of parcels from all countries of the world excluding Spain and Japan for delivery to Germans in the four occupied zones and the City of Berlin.

All parcels are restricted in content to non-perishable foodstuffs, clothing, soap, lawful medical supplies, and

similar mailable items for the relief of human suffering. The physical size of packages must not be greater than 71 inches in length and girth combined, or 35 inches in greatest length. Under current regulations, only one parcel per week from any one sender to the same addressee is permitted. Initially limited to 11 pounds per parcel, the weight limit was raised to 22 pounds effective 15 June 1947 to facilitate the flow of food and relief items into Germany. Although most items are admitted duty free by German customs inspectors, all gift parcels are subject to inspection and must be accompanied by a properly-prepared declaration itemizing the contents, weight and value.

IN addition to the valuable relief provided the civilian population through the importation of food, clothing, and other critically-needed items, further benefits to the German economy are derived from postal revenues involved in this service. In accordance with international agreements and regulations prescribed by the Universal Postal Union, the German Reichspost earns an established fee for the delivery of these parcels, an amount based on the weight of the individual package. Usually such accounts are conducted on a reciprocal basis with periodical settlements by the postal administrations of the nations involved, but this is not applicable to Germany at present since outgoing international parcel post has not as yet been authorized. As of 31 December 1946, fees due the German Reichspost for delivery of parcels from the United States in the US Zone amounted to approximately \$781,000 with an additional \$435,000 due for parcels distributed in the British Zone. Since 1 January 1947 deliveries in the combined US/UK Zones have resulted in the accrual of approximately \$2,000,000, bringing the cumulative total for the two zones to an estimated \$3,200,000 since the inauguration of this service. These funds will be accredited to export proceeds to help pay for imports of food and other vital supplies from foreign sources.

Ships from the United States unloading gift parcels at Bremen. (Below, left) Unloading parcel post from the United States. This is part of the 71,000 sacks brought to Bremen by the "Pioneer Cove", representing about 355,000 gift parcels for families all over Germany.

(Photos by BYERS; BOWLDS, PIO, OMCUS)

U.S. INFORMATION CENTERS

ON 8 July 1947 the 20th US Information Center was formally opened in Wiesbaden. It marked almost to a day the second anniversary of the first US Information Center at Bad Homburg (later moved to Frankfurt) on 4 July 1945.

In opening the center in Wiesbaden, Dr. James R. Newman, Director OMG Hesse, declared: "For long years the people of Germany have lived in a cultural isolation almost without equal in modern times. The history of culture shows that such isolation, especially in the rapidly integrating world of this century, leads to barrenness in the arts and stultification in the sciences . . . The libraries such as this one at Wiesbaden . . . strive solely to open a window to the German people on current political

and cultural thought in America and Western Europe."

War did not spare German public and private libraries. Some German authorities estimate that as many as 30,000,000 volumes were lost. Even if the libraries had escaped intact, however, they would fail to meet present-day needs. Long before the bombings the Nazis succeeded in removing those materials necessary to a liberal education and a well-balanced view of the outside world. Works by Jewish authors, regardless of the subject, and many volumes of objectively scientific and critical-liberal content, were weeded out ruthlessly. In their places stood volumes dealing with racial discrimination, war-mongering, and other doctrines of National Socialism. Fortunately the end of the war

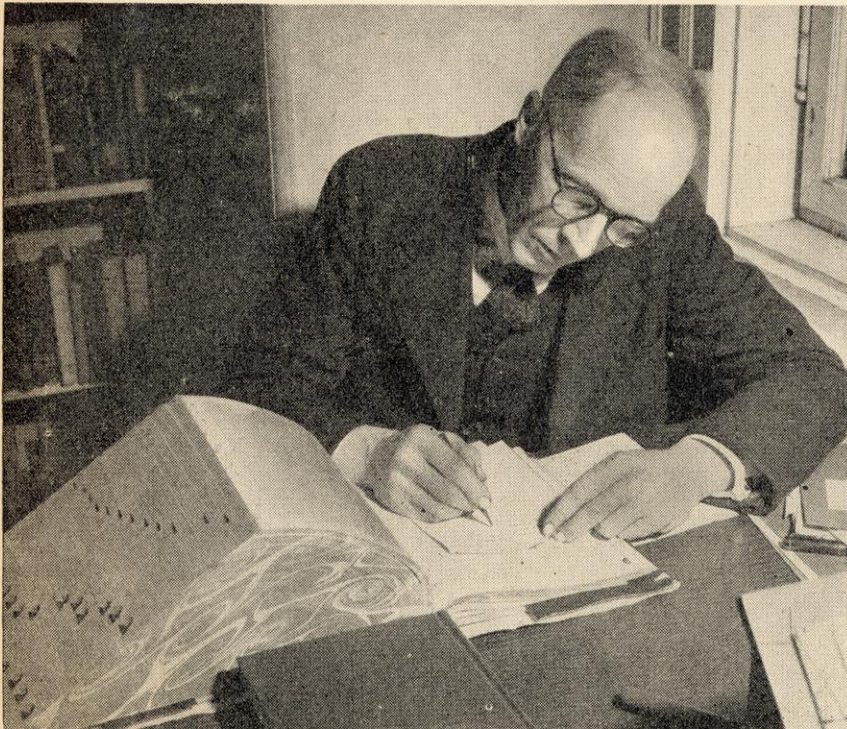
broke the shackles on liberal thought in Germany and at the same time underlined the acute need of the Germans for literature previously forbidden.

American leaders in intellectual and international affairs long had been aware of the highly-distorted picture of the world given the Germans by the Nazis. Until the outbreak of war in 1933, however, many American publications still entered Germany through the mails and through the international exchanges conducted by various learned societies and governmental offices. At that time the first channel was curtailed and the second cut off. All normal communications finally ended with Germany's declaration of war upon the United States. At the same time the bitterness of the attacks upon the United States and other democracies conducted by the Axis propaganda ministries, and by the press under their control, increased.

VICTORY therefore presented the United States with the difficult problem of reviving cultural and intellectual contacts between the people of the US Zone and other peoples of the world. A recently published statement of US policy declares "that the untrammelled pursuit of truth is a prerequisite for the maintenance of justice; and that free communication between individuals, groups and nations is a necessary condition for national and international understanding."

The carrying out of this policy in the occupied countries is the work of

Scholar making use of the materials available at one of the US Information Centers. Each Center has approximately 7,000 volumes. These collections of technical and popular works give Germans a window on the outside world. (ARMY SIGNAL CORPS photo)





(photo from ICD-HESSE)

Reading room of a US Information Center. Especially popular are the current periodicals from the United States. Each Center has available about 100 current magazines ranging from fashion periodicals to technical medical journals.

the Reorientation Branch, Civil Affairs Division, War Department Special Staff, through channels provided by the MG authorities. Thus far a total of 48 US Information Centers have been established in occupied areas, and with the British, American Military Government shares responsibility for servicing the Allied Information Center in Trieste. Eight of the 20 centers in Germany, the three Austrian centers (Vienna, Linz, and Salzburg), the American collection in Trieste, and the center in Tokyo were expanded from American libraries founded by US Information Service and operated by the Department of State prior to 1 July 1946.

Each of the centers in Germany, along with the others, will soon receive a basic collection of approximately 7,000 volumes and 100 additional current periodicals. Specialists in many fields were consulted as to which titles would prove most helpful in ending intellectual and cultural isolation within the occupied countries, principally by providing the best Americana available. These basic col-

lections, common to all centers, are extensively supplemented by special collections for centers with special interests. Agricultural books and periodicals, for example, are being provided the centers at Giessen, Munich, and Stuttgart.

IN Germany the 20 US Information Centers are a functional part of the Information Control Division, Exhibitions, and Information Centers Branch. Independence Day 1945 marked the opening of the first center, located then in Bad Homburg. In September of that year the approximately 700 volumes were moved to a single room in Frankfurt. As more and more German intellectuals, newspapermen, teachers, and students discovered and made use of this bridge to the outside world, the space quickly became inadequate and in May 1946 the Frankfurt Center opened in larger quarters. This collection of materials which has served as many as 1,300

persons weekly, now comprises more than 5,000 volumes, 200 periodicals, and 18 newspapers.

The steady growth of the centers is now a matter of history. The 20 centers — located at Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart, Bremen, Marburg, Heidelberg, Erlangen, Wuerzburg, Kassel, Nuremberg, Wiesbaden, Regensburg, Augsburg, Ulm, Darmstadt, Bamberg, Karlsruhe, Mannheim, and Giessen — now contain more than 90,000 volumes. These were obtained largely from Army surplus stocks.

As more materials became available during the past year and circulation was possible, reading rooms were established by smaller municipalities, particularly throughout Wuerttemberg-Baden, and in Bavaria extensive loans were made to GYA officials. In Hesse, the resources of the centers were made available on loan to the various Teacher Training Institutes. All centers cooperate with the Text-

(Continued to page 11)

AMERICAN-GERMAN WOMEN'S CLUB

IT seems to me a most important thing to share the spirit of democracy with young German women so that they not only can see it in us, but also can live it with us in our homes," said Mrs. Sumner Sewall, wife of the Director OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, speaking before the organizational meeting of the Stuttgart American-German Young Women's Progressive Club recently.

As far back as December of last year, 80 Army wives and daughters of the Stuttgart area had decided to take an active part in the GYA program. They met with GYA officials of OMGWB and Third Constabulary Brigade officers and were informed of the work to be done. Committee chairmen were named to launch the new youth assistance organization and when 1947 came they were ready with their first project: a plan to entertain groups of German girls in the homes of American families.

Mrs. Sewall, chairman of the executive committee, launched the plan and girls between 12 and 18 were invited into 10 American homes. The type of entertainment in each home was decided by the hostesses. Since the time the project was started, approximately 1,000 girls have been entertained by these and other American families in the Stuttgart area.

Mrs. Sumner Sewall, wife of the Director OMGWB and chairman of the executive committee of the American-German Women's Club of Stuttgart, greets a German friend at a recent meeting. (right) Club meetings are informal. They include music from Germany and the United States, discussions, and contests in cooking and photography.

Mrs. Sewall, who has a group of 60 girls in her home every week, says that these privileges are not restricted to a certain small group. The groups differ from week to week so that at the end of a given time all the girls of a certain school had an opportunity to be entertained in an American home.

These meetings are most informal, with some groups reading poetry, others singing, while some are knitting or sewing. Discussion groups are being formed by the girls who also play American and German games. Very often the girls come to their American hostesses to confide problems confronting them and ask for advice.

Because this program has worked out so successfully, some American and German women have decided to establish a similar program for adult women with the objective of arranging discussion meetings on the problems of Germany. The Stuttgart American-German Young Women's Progressive Club grew out of this idea. It held its first meeting on 22 May, with approximately 130 persons present. Among this group were writers, a publisher, an attorney, a dentist, an actress, as well as the wives of Germans engaged in widely diversified fields.

Chairmen of committees as well as an American president and a German vice-president were chosen. Mrs. Sewall was named president for the next two months. After that time she suggested that the German women will better understand how such a club operates and the president's position can be transferred to a German club member while the vice-president will be an American.

THE Program Committee headed by Frau Lilo Aureden Schwill, wife of a German editor, has worked out a plan for the next gatherings of the club. First, outstanding selections from both American and German music will be given.

Discussion of all kinds of subjects will follow. The club president will ask questions of the audience, including such problems as "Should women administer their income separately from their husband's money?" or "What rights do the American women have that the German women should try to acquire, too?" Not more than three minutes will be given to each speaker.

In addition, the program includes the presentation of two German artists who devote their time to fashion drawing. They will give short talks on French, Italian, British, and German fashion. This part of the program is expected to bring about lively how-to-dress discussions.

A photo contest will be launched with pictures taken in the most interesting parts of Wuerttemberg-

(Continued on page 12)



OFFICE
OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR
GERMANY (U.S.)

Military Government Regulations

Title 1

General Provisions

Second Installment

to democratize the German government and the German people for eventual peaceful cooperation in international life. Democracy cannot be imposed by a foreign power but must be rooted in the conviction of the people themselves and must be learned by experience and practice. The German people and government may be aided in this, however, by informed and tactful advice and guidance. It is the view of the US Government that the German people throughout Germany, under proper safeguards, should now be given the primary responsibility for running their own affairs in order that they may learn and practice democracy.

Essential steps in the accomplishment of this principal objective are the elimination of German militarism, Nazism, and all other anti-democratic forces in Germany; complete disarmament and demilitarization, and the elimination or control of all German industry that could be used primarily for military production.

WAR criminals, including those who have participated in planning or carrying out Nazi enterprises involving or resulting in atrocities or war crimes, have been and will continue to be arrested and brought to justice. Nazi leaders, influential supporters, high officials of Nazi organizations and institutions, and any other persons dangerous to the occupation or its objectives will be arrested and interned having due regard for the principle that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Other essential objectives are to implement reparations and restitutions programs for countries devastated by Nazi aggression as required by quadripartite or unilateral action, and to insure that United Nations Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons are cared for and repatriated.

Another objective is to convince the German people that they cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves and that their own ruthless warfare and fanatical resistance destroyed the

IN this second installment, Part 3, "Objectives and Principles of Military Government," Section A pertains to the objectives of Military Government. Although Germany is a defeated nation, it is not intended to destroy or enslave the German people but to occupy Germany for the purpose of realizing certain important Allied objectives.

The principal objective of the United States is to assure that Germany never again will threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world. To this end it is necessary to demilitarize and democratize Germany, to accomplish which Military Government is pursuing concurrently certain

short-range and long-range programs. The initial program of demilitarization is substantially complete in the US Zone and the program for the re-orientation of Germany's economy is underway. In the attainment of the principal objective, it is now the policy of the United States to place special emphasis upon the more constructive program of democratization, because militarism and other totalitarian threats will finally be eliminated only if the German people learn to think, believe, and act in terms of democracy, peace, and the rights of others.

The program of Military Government for a democratic Germany is

German economy and administration and made chaos and suffering inevitable.

Guiding principles of Military Government detailed in Section B provides for the reestablishment of German authority in the US Zone. The adoption of Land constitutions in the US Zone formalizes the policy decision of the United States to transfer authority for the administration of internal German affairs in the US Zone to democratically-chosen German agencies under the new constitutions.

WHILE German self-government is a primary objective of MG policy, there are certain restrictions which will continue to apply to all levels of civil government in the US Zone. The specific restrictions set forth below must be considered as superior to the authority of any German governmental agency, and to both statutory and constitutional law. These restrictions include:

a. All international agreements regarding Germany which have been or may be concluded;

b. All present and future quadripartite or multipartite policy decisions, laws, and regulations;

c. All present and future policy decisions of the US-British Bipartite Board;

d. The rights of the United States as an occupying power under international law to maintain an occupying force within the US Area of Control, to preserve peace and order, to reassume at any time full occupation powers in the event the purposes of the occupation are jeopardized;

e. All limitations upon governmental action which may be set out as specific qualifications to the approval of the Laender constitutions;

f. Such proclamations, laws, enactments, orders, and instructions approved by the US occupation authorities as continue in force or shall hereafter be promulgated (see Title 23, MGR);

g. Observance of the tenets of democracy, the separation, distribution, and decentralization of powers set forth in MGR 1—312 through MGR 1—314 below.

All levels of German government in the US Zone must be democratic to the extent that:

a. All political power is recognized as originating with the people and subject to their control;

b. Those who exercise political power are obliged regularly to renew their mandates by frequent reference of their programs and leadership to popular elections;

c. Popular elections are conducted under competitive conditions in which not less than two effectively competing political parties submit their programs and candidates for public review;

d. Political parties must be democratic in character and must be recognized as voluntary associations of citizens clearly distinguished from, rather than identified with, the instrumentalities of government;

e. The basic rights of the individual including free speech, freedom of religious preference, the rights of assembly, freedom of political association, and other equally basic rights of free men are recognized and guaranteed;

f. Control over the instrumentalities of public opinion, such as the radio and press, must be diffused and kept free from governmental domination; and

g. The rule of law is recognized as the individual's greatest single protection against a capricious and willful expression of governmental powers.

German governmental systems must provide for a judiciary independent of the legislative and executive arms in general and of the police activity in particular. US policy does not demand the rigid separation of legislative and executive powers: there is not objection to the cabinet or parliamentary type of government in which the executive and legislative branches are interdependent. Where a governmental system does provide for a separation of the executive and legislative branches, there must be no provision which would enable the executive to rule without the approval and consent of the legislative branch.

GERMAN governmental structure shall be federal in character, and the constituent units thereof shall be Laender (States). The functions of government shall be decentralized within that structure to the maximum

degree consistent with modern economic life. US policy concerning the relationships between levels of government requires that:

a. All political power shall be recognized as originating with the people and subject to their control;

b. Power shall be granted by the people primarily to the Laender and subsequently only in specifically enumerated and limited instances to a federal government;

c. All other grants of governmental power by the people shall be made to the Laender;

d. All power not granted by the people shall be reserved to the people;

e. A substantial number of functions shall be delegated by the Laender to the local governments. These should include all functions which may be effectively determined and administered by local governments;

f. Governmental powers may be delegated to private or quasi-public economic bodies; and

g. Pending the establishment of a federal government, powers requiring central execution shall be conferred upon such transitional federal or central bodies as may be agreed upon by civil government and Military Government, or as may be directed by the latter.

SECTION B provides the method of promulgating new economic principles for Germany as follows:

a. Germany should be administered as an economic unit and zonal barriers should be completely obliterated as far as the economic life of Germany is concerned; insofar as practicable, there should be uniformity of treatment of the German population throughout Germany;

b. There should be equitable distribution of essential commodities among the several zones in order to produce a balanced economy throughout Germany and reduce the need for imports;

c. As part of a combined program of demilitarization and reparations, Germany's war potential should be reduced by elimination and removal of her war industries and the reduction and removal of heavy industrial plants, so that only those

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BERLIN Philharmonic



THE Berlin Philharmonic has a long and colorful history. It is not the world's oldest orchestra. The Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra, the London Philharmonic, and even our own New York Philharmonic Symphony can boast a much longer existence. But in this, its 65th year, the Berlin Philharmonic can hold its head high and boast a strong position among the organizations that have withstood the shattering effects of the last 13 years on the cultural life of Germany.

It was rather different around 1880. Conductors usually faced the audience while conducting and, after a huge swinging motion (and a prayer that all the players would start at the same time) left the orchestra more or less to its own devices. Some directors, such as Spohr in Paris, improved the rhythmic qualities of the performance by beating time on the floor with a large cane. The tone quality probably

By John Bitter

suffered thereby, but the audiences of that period merely responded by ordering another beer or taking a short constitutional.

In 1882 an acoustically-excellent skating rink in Berlin was named the "Philharmonie" and a group of local musicians, previously known as the Bilsesche Kapelle, gave a series of concerts there under a certain Franz Wuellner. Thus the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra was born. It was not until 1887, however, when the fiery and imaginative Hans von Buelow took over, that a really first rate ensemble was established. Buelow, who with Brahms and Wagner stood for conducting that was leadership in every sense, particularly as regards the utmost of sensitivity in dynamics and nuance, made the whole world take note of

this orchestra and its superlative performances.

NOT only in Berlin, but in many cities throughout Europe did these musicians travel and their excellent reputation spread. These trips continued after Buelow's death in 1894 under such famous men as Felix Mottl, Hans Richter, and Richard Strauss until Arthur Nikisch took over as the second dominant character in the life of the orchestra. He continued through the first World War until his death in 1922 when Wilhelm Furtwaengler became music director. This popular musician has won acclaim in all the large music capitals of the world and his recent reappearance in Berlin marked perhaps the greatest reception any individual in any field has had in Germany since VE day.

This account deals particularly with events subsequent to that period. In 1945 the orchestra per-

formed once early in February and again in April. It was hard going then. Many of the members had left Berlin, others were incommunicado in isolated spots of the city. When that cultured military leader, Colonel General Berzarin entered the city at the head of the first Ukrainian Army, one of his first acts was to see to it that the musical life of Berlin did not cease. He immediately placed the Philharmonic under the leadership of Leo Borchard, a musician whose tact and keen understanding as well as ability, made him ideal for organizing this tired and somewhat disillusioned group. The first concert after VE day took place in the middle of June at the Titania Palast and the German public was once more privileged to hear music by Mendelssohn and Tschai-kowsky something they had been denied by German law for many years. For this occasion the members had cleansed themselves by dismissing five died-in-the-wool Nazis from their ranks.

Early in July the city was divided into three sectors. (The French were given a sector for themselves a bit

later.) Whether a musical division was intended when the boundaries were drawn is unknown to the author but a fairly equitable distribution resulted nevertheless. The Russians had in their sector the State Opera (Deutsche Staatsoper), the British the Municipal Opera (Staedtische Opera formerly Deutsches Opernhaus) and the Americans the Philharmonic. Since the Special Services of the 2nd Armored Division had taken over a gaudy cinema palace, the Titania Palast, the only building resembling a concert hall that was equipped with such luxuries as a roof and walls in the US Sector, the orchestra found itself virtually homeless.

AT that time the Theatre and Music Subsection of the Information Services Control Section of Berlin District Headquarters—also known as the First Airborne Army—established itself in the middle of Zehlendorf, a relatively unbombed portion of Berlin. According to Information Control directives it was the job of these specialists "to guide and control the reconstitution of German

music." It was therefore the mission of this section among others, firstly to keep the Berlin Philharmonic going, and secondly to make it a vital factor in the rebuilding of a Germany, democratic in the American sense of the word.

THE orchestra was thoroughly screened. Through the cooperation of Special Services fortnightly concerts were arranged at the Titania Palast and, with the help of British authorities, performances were scheduled in their sector on alternating weekends.

To state it simply, the concerts were a smash hit. Not only those for the German public were packed but also those for GI's and Tommies at which all Allies were welcome. Leo Borchard chose programs stressing previously banned composers and in general proved himself an able, and at the same time diplomatic leader during those troubled times.

The Philharmonic had had quite a bit of bad luck. Before the war had gotten well underway, the management had sent two sets of instruments out into the country for safekeeping in case Berlin was ever bombed. Also the greater portion of its precious music library was stored in odd places in and outside of the city. All the instruments, however, were destroyed and most of the music was ruined. Looters, flood, fire and shelling, all did their bit in bringing about this unhappy situation. It took a great deal of digging in among the ruins of the city to rebuild even a small library of well known classics. It was a strange assortment that carried on this search. The orchestra manager, a little gnome of a man who was also a member of the viola section; the second trombonist, a German laborer, a GI driver, and the Berlin District music officer, who was an Armored Force Captain, set out in a 6×6 army truck. The GI was puzzled but interested: "The band down at my battalion don't need no more than a down beat to get 'em started, how come this Fil'monic needs all this stuff?"

The trombone player spoke a little English. "We need the notes, all right, to keep one hundred of us



During the last two seasons the Berlin Philharmonic has given over 200 concerts. Almost all of them were conducted by Sergiu Celibidache, a 34-year-old Roumanian who has earned an outstanding reputation for himself and the orchestra.
(photo by PRINZ)

on the right track, but I'm sure we each could learn from the other."

SOME of the Beethoven Symphony violin parts came from a Berlin dentists' orchestra, other bits from a wrecked library, others still had to be copied, but the programs were varied and generally well constructed.

It was late one night in August 1945. The phone rang. The music officer answered. Leo Borchard had just been accidentally killed by a sentry. The driver of the car in which he was a passenger had not understood a signal to halt. The rehearsal the next morning was chaos. The leaderless men ran around in circles. A few indicated that they thought the orchestra should disband. This was too much for the aforementioned music officer. In the manner of a college football coach exhorting his men between halves he got up and gave them a dressing down. "You are practically the only group in Germany upon which the rest of the world could look with respect, and yet you seem ready to give up because of an accident. A most tragic and unfortunate accident, but not one that makes your situation hopeless. The concert scheduled for tomorrow will take place and there will also be a rehearsal this afternoon."

It seemed to do the trick. A routine conductor from the Staedtische Oper, allowed to perform according to directives of that time, was pressed into service. Thus the problem was solved temporarily. Now the job was to look for a politically acceptable conductor with a good musical reputation to take over permanently. A musician with this combination of attributes was not to be found. There were good men in Hamburg and Munich, but they had jobs and were not to be budged. All the others had long ago left Germany or were unacceptable for well-known reasons.

What to do? The situation was discussed with the orchestra. If an older, experienced man was unavailable how about giving a talented young man a chance? There were actually few of them around. There had been an orchestral concert in July of the same year given in the Kuenstlerhaus

in Zehlendorf, a small dilapidated hall with a large hole in the ceiling. During the Gluck overture the rain had poured on the floor and drowned out the soft passages. The conductor looked odd, with long hair and an obviously rented suit. Also, he had a strange name—Celibidache—but he had something. How about giving him a try with the Philharmonic?

DURING the last two seasons the orchestra has given over 200 concerts — almost all of them conducted by a most sensitive and musical young man. Sergiu Celibidache, a 34-year-old Roumanian, has made a name for himself and Berlin as well and the Philharmonic is exceedingly proud of him. And with just cause. His premieres of such compositions as Schostakowitch's 5th and 7th Symphonies as well as US compositions by Barber and Nabokoff and his interpretation of practically the entire classical repertoire has been singularly fine. Even the recent return to Germany of Wilhelm Furtwaengler did not dim the lustre of Celibidache's accomplishment. At this writing he is touring the US Zone with the orchestra, having already made several trips in the British and Russian Zones. He has done exceedingly well and it is no exaggeration to say that the orchestra can once more be ranked with the leading ones of the world.

If the term "Military Government" means—instead of military domination by an occupying power—a necessary guidance that brings out those qualities and potentials in a defeated country that show ability, imagination, and culture of a high order, perhaps the efforts made by the United States in behalf of such musical organizations in Germany will help greatly in establishing a lasting peace in this world.

(Continued from page 5)

US Information Centers

books and Curriculum Centers established by the Education and Religious Affairs Division at Berlin, Bremen, Munich, Stuttgart, Marburg, Erlangen, Wiesbaden, Augsburg, and Karlsruhe. Regular loan service has been in operation at each American-controlled radio station in the US Zone.

In the next 60 days approximately 100,000 volumes are expected from the United States and 40,000 volumes of American titles in translation will be obtained from Switzerland and Sweden. These publications, carefully selected to meet the needs of the German people, will make the US Information Centers even more important as centers of cultural, intellectual, and research activities.

EVEN during the summer season, more than 42,000 individuals, who borrow about 5,000 volumes weekly, now make use of the US Information Centers each month. During the months ahead, it is expected that attendance at the centers will increase at least twofold — especially where larger quarters are made available — and that circulation figures will rise still more rapidly. These figures indicate the welcome given by the German public, particularly students and professionals, to information materials.

Part of the normal activity of information centers is the promotion of lectures and discussions.

THIS winter an intensified schedule of meetings is planned for all centers and film strips will be used wherever possible to illustrate the topics.

A recently established exhibitions and graphic display program will promote visual education projects in the centers. The personnel in the centers will, in turn, assist in setting up major exhibitions.

Generally unknown are the reactions of the German people to the services of the centers. Some months ago the head of the Social Studies Section of a German university paid a personal visit to the local US Information Center to express his thanks for the materials available to students. "Without the help of the Center," he declared, "it would have been impossible for several students to complete work on their Ph. D. degrees." Expressions of such gratitude are received daily in person and through the mail. And each such expression shows that an acute need is being met.

Upswing in Production

November, and for some industries it will probably be considerably less.

INDUSTRIAL production in the US Zone continued its upswing during May, when the general level reached 46 percent of the 1936 average—the best rate since the occupation began. This figure is four percent above the previous high attained in October and November 1946, shortly before the winter decline. However, the outlook for further industrial progress is not as favorable as the spring gains appear to indicate, since the coal situation, the basis of all industrial production, is not improving as rapidly as had been hoped.

While numerous major industrial groups, including iron and steel, vehicles, ceramics, paper and pulp, textiles, and leather, pushed into new high ground during May, the momentum of the advance was noticeably less than in April, according to the Reports and Statistics Branch of Economics Division, OMGUS. The only sharp rise for the month, amounting to almost 50 percent, was for stones and earths, but this group had lagged previously in its recovery from the winter recession. Its May output was still only 34 percent of the 1936 rate as compared with the October high of 42 percent.

Iron and steel, flat glass, and paper and pulp all advanced about 20 percent during the month. In the iron and steel industry, output of rolling mill products rose 40 percent and steel ingots almost as much; pig iron production increased by about 10 percent. As a result, the steel index reached a new peak level of 53.6 percent of the 1936 rate as compared with the previous high of 52.9 in January. But at best the US Zone can satisfy only about one-quarter of its own steel requirements, the bulk of which must still be supplied from the Ruhr, where steel output remains less than 20 percent of prewar.

Paper and pulp also reached a new occupation high—37 percent of the 1936 rate against the October peak of 34—attributable largely to a sharp increase in the production of chemical sulphite pulp. May's flat glass output, at 95 percent of the 1936 rate, was still well below the peak of 115 percent attained last June.

Gains ranging between 10 and 17 percent were scored by vehicles, saw mills and leather. A substantial increase in truck production brought the vehicles group to 17 percent of the 1936 rate—a new peak. Leather also reached a new peak at 39 percent of 1936 output as compared with the previous high of 36. Lumber production, despite its May increase, was only about three-quarters of the prewar rate which was touched last October.

Rubber, which fell four percent from April, and precision instruments and optics, in which output dropped somewhat because of a 15 percent decrease in camera production, were the only industrial groups to show a decline during the month. The other groups made small advances. Although textile production rose only five percent as compared with April, the index for the group advanced to 47. Last fall's high was 39. The self-liquidating cotton imports, and the consequent progressive improvement in the output of cotton yarn and cloth, were responsible for the steady gain in this industry.

DESPITE the overall industrial progress made in May, further substantial gains in the immediate future are unlikely.

The current output of coal in the Ruhr basin is far short of the minimum needed for sustained industrial expansion. Although the daily rate of output in the Ruhr mines has been rising slowly for the past few weeks, and crossed the 220,000 ton mark on 13 June for the first time in 10 weeks, it is still well below the postwar peak of 238,000 tons which was reached on 22 March.

Substantial quantities of coal must be reserved for minimum space heating requirements during the coming winter, and, moreover, the stocks upon which industry was able to draw during 1946 have been exhausted. Consequently, although current mine outputs is much higher than last fall's average of about 185,000 tons daily, the amount of coal available for industrial use in the combined UK/US Zones is no greater than it was in October and

THE effects of this fuel shortage are already becoming manifest—for example, in the inability to reactivate two newly refitted blast furnaces in the US Zone which have been ready for operation since April. The Sueddeutsche Kalkstickstoffwerke at Trostberg, Bavaria—the sole producer of cyanamid fertilizer in the US Zone, and the only important producer in the bizonal area—closed down on 8 June for lack of coal, but was expected to resume operations shortly. Unless coal output expands sharply, such instances are certain to multiply in the next few months as more plants are restored to working order.

Transport is another adverse factor which may make itself felt increasingly in the coming months. There has been a steady decline in the availability of freight cars in the bizonal area. With any significant expansion of coal output, the transport bottleneck may become still more serious. Nevertheless coal—and as far as the bizonal area is concerned, this means Ruhr coal—remains the key to the whole industrial problem.

(Continued from page 6)

American-German Women's Club

Baden. Another contest will give two German and two American women a chance to try out each other's recipes.

In the process of organization is a Working Committee, which will gather American clothing to be remade into children's clothing by the club members. These garments will be distributed either through the various welfare organizations or given directly to needy children.

Letters have been received from all parts of Germany telling how enthusiastically the idea of an American-German Women's Club has been received. Many of the German women write of their interest in meeting American women. Clubs based on the same idea as the one in Stuttgart are now being formed in other parts of the US Zone.



Praise for Marshall Plan

EUROPEAN-initiated steps to assess continental needs and assets, as a basis for projecting an integrated reconstruction program in line with US Secretary of State Marshall's proposal, are praised in American newspapers. Early comment, favorably noting the Bevin-Bidault talks in Paris and the invitation to the USSR to join a cooperative recovery program, has highlighted the potentialities of such a program as an integral factor in world recovery.

Many newspapers also have observed that any enlargement of US credits, to help effect a comprehensive European economic plan, should be evaluated carefully in this country from the standpoint of American capacity and resources.

The **New York Times**, commenting that France and Great Britain have taken the initiative "with speed unusual in international affairs" said: "The warm reception now being given to the Marshall proposal in both France and Britain seems to give assurance that there will be action on the plan."

The Times interpreted the response as a sign that Europa "is beginning to shake off the paralyzing fatalism into which it appeared to be sliding since the end of the war." The next immediate step, the Times said, will depend upon Russia's answer to French and British invitations to join in the reconstruction effort. The Times editorial continued:

"Certain speculations and questions in London and Paris support the advisability of a further clarification of the American position, especially on two points.

"The first is that the Marshall program is not in any sense a 'retreat' from the Truman Doctrine, but rather one functional aspect of it. The Truman Doctrine, not only proclaimed our determination to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by outside pressure or armed minorities, but also pledged our aid in fighting misery and want, and specifically stated that our help would

consist primarily of economic and financial aid. Neither the Truman Doctrine nor the Marshall program envisages assistance to aggression or subjugation; rather as President Truman again emphasized before the Canadian Parliament our energy and our substance will be expended 'in promoting world recovery by assisting those able and well to make their maximum contribution to the same cause'.

"The second point is that the scope and the distribution of our assistance will inevitably depend upon the effort which nations are willing to make in that cause. Since the key to world recovery is production, this means that our aid must go to those points and into projects which hold out the best promise of increasing European production."

The **Atlanta Constitution** said, in part: "No program will be of lasting help to Europe until it can bring what resources it has into use. That is the value of the meeting in France. It is enormously important that Europe knows what she has and what she can do. . . . Europe cannot be saved unless Europe will join in the will to be saved. The meetings must, somehow, be productive of success."

The **Philadelphia Inquirer**: "Now that Britain and France have assumed leadership in organizing Europe to take advantage of Secretary of State Marshall's plan . . . the next question is whether the Soviet Union will join in the far-ranging program."

THE British-French move is of great importance as the first practical effort at cooperation in reviving prostrate Europe. Scarcely less important is their invitation to the Russians to act as a third sponsor of the undertaking . . ."

Hartford (Conn.) Courant called the Marshall plan "the most constructive suggestion of the past two years for the rehabilitation of Europe" and observed that "it has already elicited an enthusiastic response from the countries that must take the lead in it."

The **Courant** saw the Marshall suggestion as extending "yet another invitation to Russia, this time to join with the countries of the West in devising a continent-wide program in which the economic interests of all may be reconciled." The paper added that "so enthusiastic about the plan are the representatives of the Western Powers that they will undoubtedly go forward with their part of the program, even if the Soviets disdain to take part."

The **Washington Star** pointed out that the Bevin-Bidault invitation to Russia to confer and make known the Soviet attitude was "in line with Secretary Marshall's statement that his proposal was open to all countries." The Star editorial continued, in part:

IF the Russians persist in refusing to cooperate for Europe's recovery on a continental basis, then the powers willing and able to cooperate have no choice but to seek agreement among themselves on some common plan excluding the Soviet Union and its satellites. Western Europe cannot afford to do nothing simply because it may be the Kremlin's wish that nothing be done. The economic situation is far too critical for that. Britain, France, the Lowlands, Italy, et cetera, are acutely in need of a joint program to promote the mutual strength of their economies, and they must act together, with or without Russia, to get further aid from us."

Chicago Daily News: "We hope to see something like a customs union covering all of Western Europe. We hope to see German industry . . . working to supply the whole continent, as it once did. We hope to see the people of Europe supporting themselves, as nearly as may be, through the free exchange of their own produce and manufactures.

"When all is done, we shall still have to lend or give away a good many billions of dollars to get the thing going. But we must insist that the people of Europe do what they can do through their own efforts to build a sound economy."

Mil. Gov. Regulations

production facilities are left as are essential to maintain in Germany such living standards without assistance from other countries as are determined by multipartite agreement to be appropriate;

d. A common financial policy is considered essential for the control of inflation and the successful rehabilitation of Germany; a program of drastic fiscal reform is required to reduce currency and monetary claims and to revise debt structure, and a central department of finance is regarded as essential to the successful execution of such a program;

e. Central departments for such public services as transportation, communications, and postal services should be established and organized throughout Germany without regard to zonal barriers;

f. Establishment of a central agency for food and agriculture is considered necessary in order to secure the greatest possible production of food and its most effective distribution and use; and

g. Establishment of a central department for industry and foreign trade is deemed essential in order that industrial production may be increased, the most effective use made of raw materials, and sufficient goods exported to pay for imports in order that Germany's economy may be self-sustaining. This policy shall not be construed to constitute any modification of MG policy on the deconcentration of economic potential (MG Law No 56, Prohibition of Excessive Concentration of German Economic Power, MGR 23—335).

SECTION C, deals with the principles of Military Government supervision. Except in such fields as demilitarization and repatriation, where Military Government must retain direct administration of the activity, Military Government will, as a general principle, exercise its authority through indirect control; authority in subsequent Titles of the "supervision" of German functional activities will be interpreted and applied in the light of this paragraph. In relation to the Land governments, Military

Illegal Travel

OMGUS officials have learned that US personnel are making use of their official status to further the illegal movement of United Nations displaced persons from the US Area of Control through the writing of "to whom it may concern" or other types of communications requesting the authorities of other Allied Governments to "give every assistance" to the emigration of individual displaced persons from Germany.

It is contrary to US occupational policies for persons in official positions to use such status to further activities which are contrary to the policies of another Occupying Power or of the United States and it is illegal for a United Nations displaced person, as such, to leave the US Area of Control except as a member of an organized group movement.

tary Government will attain its objectives as set forth in MGR 1—322 below, since these governments are operating under democratic constitutions approved by Military Government. Instructions to the Land authorities, Laenderrat Commissioners, to the Laenderrat or to the Ministers President should be confined to the fullest extent possible to the delineation of policies and should avoid detailed instructions as to the execution of such policies. Military Government is concerned only with compliance with US policy. Efficiency of German government is not in itself an MG responsibility except as a lack of efficiency interferes with execution of approved US policy.

THE US Military Government should not interfere with German administrative action unless such action is required as a matter of policy or necessity. Prior approval by OMGUS or by the Land OMG's before action is taken by the Laenderrat or by the Land government is not needed except where specifically required by MG Regulations. However, an action taken

as a result of decisions by the Laenderrat or by the Land government will be subject to review and possible revocation by Military Government where such action is not in accordance with specified policies and standards (see MGR 1—506).

Military Government will attain its objectives (see Section A, this Part) primarily by:

a. Observation, inspection, reporting and advising;

b. Disapproval of only such economic, social and political and governmental activity as it may find clearly to violate those objectives;

c. Removal of public officials whose public activities are in violation of those objectives;

d. The establishment of full MG controls in any area in the US Zone where the objectives of the occupation may be endangered;

e. MG Courts; and

f. Direct administration of such activities as demilitarization and reparations which cannot be assumed entirely by German civil governmental agencies but which are necessitated by international agreements, quadripartite action, or US occupation policy.

The third installment of this series detailing the provisions of MGR Title 1 will concern Title's Part 4, "Functional Organization of Military Government." It will be published in next week's issue of the Weekly Information Bulletin.

Personnel Changes

Announcement is made of the appointment, effective 26 June 1947, of Mr. Lawrence Wilkinson, as Director Economics Division.

Ordinance 10 Amended

Ordinance No. 10 is amended by inserting therein the words "or special occupational forces tickets" after the word "certificate" or "certificates" where such word appears. "A special occupational forces ticket" is defined as a railway ticket issued to travellers in Germany on a non-duty status on military duty trains or on military coaches attached to German civilian trains. Such tickets shall be purchased only with United States military payment certificates.



New Hope For Europe

ALMOST unanimously, the US Zone newspapers see in the proposals made by Secretary of State Marshall in his address at Harvard University a fresh opportunity for Europe to shake off its post-war stagnation.

The **Main-Post** (Wuerzburg) compares the plan with the Truman doctrine: "People tried to contrast the Marshall Plan with Truman's doctrine which means support of liberally governed countries in their fight against Communism. Hunger, misery, and distress are consequences of war which would have appeared and had to be fought even if Soviet Russia, in her desire for expansion, did not use the Communist minorities of European countries for her purpose. But as pauperization and distress are the best auxiliaries of Communism, all measures which decrease the unbearable economic and social tensions, should also hit Communism itself."

"The Marshall Plan which also offers peace and aid to Russia, could mean the end of a policy of distrust between East and West, and the beginning of a new cooperation on the basis of equality for all. Each program for helping all Europe, however, should presume a drastic revision of economic policy of the individual countries. The countries on their side should be willing to administrate and exploit the raw materials of their soil less according to ideas of sovereignty than along true European conceptions. Such a development would be of great value for the creation of a united Europe . . ."

Along the same lines, the **Rhein Neckar Zeitung** (Heidelberg) says: "The situation in Europe threatens to develop into catastrophe. Not only we Germans have learned that measures should be adopted without depending on an agreement of the Big Four's foreign ministers on peace treaties for Germany and Austria. How important Europe's attitude towards the Marshall Plan may be, its

realization must chiefly depend upon the authorization of the US Congress, and the further development of US foreign politics. It is not easy to predict the reaction of a Congress who a short time ago recommended raising duties, while at the same time representatives of the American Government were at Geneva negotiating on the reduction of general tariffs . . .

"The European countries tied closely together by their distress and needs, have through the Marshall Plan the chance to overcome economic nationalism, to share all goods through low tariff policies, and by this means to be as self-supporting as possible."

The **Heilbronner Stimme** comments on the far-reaching repercussions of the Marshall address: "This speech could at first have been considered a more academic discussion of this urgent problem. Now, however, it seems to have been the conscious introduction of a great political action with the purpose of preparing the field, particularly of familiarizing the American people—the American taxpayer—with the idea that the USA as usual will have to furnish the money for this reconstruction."

THERE are three reefs on this road which may cause the wonderful enterprise to fail, and which we wish to watch soberly: 1. The reconstruction of Europe must not sharpen the contrast between East and West. Or to state it quite distinctly: the money spent must not be used for the military armament of Western Europe. 2. The delivery of such immense capital must not, even unintentionally, result in financial and political slavery of the supported states. 3. It would be fatal if the United States should begin the job but not follow it through either because of an economic crisis that some people expect to rise, or because of discouragement over failure in the beginning.

". . . That does not change our opinion that the action started by

Secretary of State Marshall gives us a new great hope that it might perhaps be possible to save the West, the world's deep source of spiritual activity, from the threatening, already beginning decay."

The **Fraenkische Presse** (Bayreuth) sees in the Marshall proposal "certain parallels with President Roosevelt's Lend-Lease Plan which he carried out against all opposition at the beginning of the war in order to give the threatened Allies a sound common economic basis for waging war. The idea of lend-lease was to start the political offensive of the Western countries, and to unite the different nations and their economies, as otherwise they would not have been able either to carry out their defense nor to begin the attack.

TODAY Europe is struggling against a paralyzing crisis in the same way as the world fought against totalitarian dictatorships before . . . The Marshall Plan seems to show a way out which may guide our tortured continent to a better future. But it will only succeed if Germany is also given the place that should be hers."

The **Offenbach Post** warns that "People should clearly understand that there is no way to prevent the decay of the West as long as statesmen try to rebuild Europe on antiquated foundations. Unlimited national sovereignty, high protective duties, and differences of currency will only develop chauvinism, national competitive armament, and so bring up a new war which will be the end of Europe. The leading politicians, too, seem to gain increasing understanding for this fact. The plan of creating a 'United States of Europe' has come to a new stage. Truman's speech before the Canadian Parliament testified to that, as well as Marshall's speech at Harvard University. England's initiative in discussing with Russia the American Secretary of State's plan for aid to Europe, has the same goal . . . Such courage is necessary to follow this road, but we must realize that there is no other way."

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Renewal of German Real Estate Requisitions, 602 (BCSDS) HQ Berlin Command, OMGUS, 12 May 1947. Concerns new requisition forms for all German properties used by US individuals and agencies and rescinds former letter from this Headquarters dated 6 May 1947.

Change 2 to Title 12, Food and Agriculture, AG 010.6(CO), OMGUS 19 May 1947. This Change 2 adds MGR 12-205, "Unlawful Use of Rationed Foodstuffs and Rationing Documents." Text of new title issued same date.

Change 1 to Title 4, Civil Administration, AG 014.12, OMGUS 12 May 1947. Supersedes Title 4. Text of new title issued same date.

Changes in Name, Frequency, Numbering, and Title Page of Weekly Detachment Report (MG/CG/1/D), AG 319.1, (CO) OMGUS, 22 May 1947.

Personal Use of US Army Vehicles, AG 451 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 May 1947. Concerns provisions covering requests for transportation for other than official business.

Payment of Indigenous Personnel Employed in Army Theaters Operating on a Paid Admission Basis, AG 230 SSP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 3 June 1947.

Funding Special Services Program, Fiscal Year 1948, AG 121.2 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 June 1947. Pertains to the payment of US and Allied administrative personnel employed in Special Services.

Operational Status Report of Technical Service Units, AG 319.1 GSP AGO, Hq EUCOM, 6 June 1947. Gives outline for submitting monthly report.

Organization, Command and Administration of Military Posts in Germany, AG 322 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 10 June 1947. Concerns maintenance and evacuation of equipment.

Use of Fresh Milk for Feeding Infants and Small Children, AG 435 MCH-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 June 1947.

Disposition of Arms and Ammunition turned into Military Posts, AG 471 ORD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 June 1947.

Heads of Executive Offices, Directors of Functional Offices and Divi-

sions, AG 313.6 (AG), OMGUS, 16 June 1947. Concerns disposition of records.

Provision of Messenger Service to Military Posts, AG 311.4 SIG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 June 1947. Concerns the sole authorized means for the transmission of official mail and communications between military posts in the European Command.

EUCOM Publication, Depot Bulletin 13, Hq EUCOM, 17 June 1947. Section I — **Operating Information**. Section II — **Distribution**. Concerns publications distributed between 9 June and 13 June 1947.

Assignment and Movements of Units in European Command, AG 370.5 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 18 June 1947. Revises certain paragraph of EUCOM letter, file AG 370.5 GCT-AGO, 27 March 1947.

Discontinuance of the Liquidation and Manpower Board, General Orders, No. 64, Hq EUCOM, 12 June 1947.

Circular No. 44, Hq EUCOM, 18 June 1947. Section I, **Duty Travel Orders and Clearance**; Section II, **Occupation Expense Fiscal Policy**; Section III, **Shipment of Pets and Mascots to US**; Section IV, **Rations and Messing**. Concerns amendments in previous circulars with reference to I, II, und IV. Section III concerns a new policy effective 1 July 1947.

Recent Changes in Location of Certain Staff Divisions and Agencies, Staff Memorandum No. 48, Hq EUCOM, 18 June 1947.

Amendment 1 to Directive AG OIO. 6 (FD), dtd 21 Feb 1947, "**Official Instructions Supplementary to Title 16, Military Government Regulations**," AG 010.6 (FD) OMGUS, 19 June 1947. Gives instructions for filling out forms on "Annual Financial Report of Local Government Bodies."

Advance Copy of Change 4 to Title 6, Public Health, AG 010.6 (IA), OMGUS, 20 June 1947. Concerns pre-

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

ventive medicine and control of communicable diseases.

Statistical Forms No. MG/PS/5/F and No. MG/PS/6/F, Revised June 1947, AG 010.6 (IA) OMGUS, 21 June 1947. Pertains to revised instructions for semi-annual report of **German police personnel data**.

Employment of Indigenous Minors, Manpower Memorandum No. 83, OMGUS, 21 June 1947. Lists certain exceptions to EUCOM Civilian Personnel Circular No. 12, 6 May 1947, whereby indigenous minors under the age of 18 may be employed by German contractors.

Correction of German Translation of Military Government Proclamation No. 5, "Economic Council", AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS 23 June 1947.

Discontinuance of the 7748 Field Information Agency, Technical, General Orders No. 54, OMGUS, 23 June 1947. This order is effective 1 July 1947.

Activation, Inactivation and Redesignation of Certain Units in European Command, General Orders No. 65, Hq EUCOM, 23 June 1947. Concerns redesignation of 1278 Engineer Supply Detachment to new designation 501 Engineer Supply Detachment.

Implementation of Control Council Law No. 54, Amendment to Control Council Law No. 27 — **Tax on Alcohol**, AG 010.6 (FD), OMGUS, 24 June 1947. Gives the English text of Law No 54 with the German translation.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests D 29-1, D 29-2, L 19-5, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 24 June 1947. Cites MG replies to the Laenderrat regarding new version of affidavit in lieu of oath required for entry into register of cooperatives; amendment to Section 5, item (c) (2) of Regulation No. 1 under Military Government Law No. 2; draft law concerning administration of associations of persons.

Administration of Justice, AG 014.1 (LD), OMGUS, 25 June 1947, Rescinds USFET letter AG 014.1 (GEC-AGO), 4 October 1945.

Channels of Communication, Staff Memorandum No. 31, OMGUS, 26 June 1947. Refers to command channels as indicated in Military Government Regulations and in Part IV of OMGUS Organization Manual 9 March 1946.

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Lucius D. Clay		
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)		
Office of Mil Gov for Germany (US)	Berlin	Maj Gen F A Keating Deputy Military Governor Brig Gen Cornelius E Ryan Asst. to Depty Mil Gov
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN		
Office of Mil Gov for Wuerttemberg-Baden	Stuttgart	Mr Sumner Sewall
Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co	1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154) Stuttgart Stuttgart	Lt Col M O Edwards 1st Lt H. Mc Callion
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 Jr
*S-29 LK Ludwigsburg	Ludwigsburg	Capt E P 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
*55 LK Nuertingen	Nuertingen	Maj I S Capell
*S-58 LK Vaihingen	Vaihingen	Capt R Urbach
Mannheim Area		
*M-16 SK/LK Mannheim	Mannheim	Lt Col CH H Rue
*M-43 SK/LK Heidelberg	Heidelberg	Lt Col C L Jackson
*M-89 LK Buchen	Buchen	Capt C H Wright
*M-90 LK Mosbach	Mosbach	Capt J Zecca
*M-91 LK Tauberbischofsheim	Tauberbischofsheim	Capt N W Barber
*M-92 LK Sinsheim	Sinsheim	Capt J E Switzer
Karlsruhe Area		
*K-47SK/LK Karlsruhe	Karlsruhe	Maj C S Keena
*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 CH J West
*H-22 LK Crailsheim	Crailsheim	Capt R C Lawton
*H-26 LK Schwaebisch Hall	Schwaebisch Hall	Maj S A Warren
*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
Ulm Area		
*U-11 SK/LK Ulm	Ulm	Maj M L Hoover
*U-25 LK Goepfingen	Goepfingen	Lt Col A G Spitz
*U-20 LK Aalen	Aalen	Maj C A Pallatte
*U-24 LK Schwaebisch Gmuend	Schwaebisch Gmuend	Maj R Lascoe
*U-27 LK Heidenheim	Heidenheim	Maj L H Kyle
LAND HESSE		
Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse	Wiesbaden	Dr J R Newman
2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)		
Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	Lt Col S S Graham
Hq Co MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	1st Lt P J Weiss
Sv Co MG Bn (Sep)	Oberursel	Capt B A Sturdevan
*LK Alsfeld	Alsfeld	Capt S A Karas
*LK Bergstrasse & Worms	Heppenheim	Maj A Gill
*LK Biedenkopf	Biedenkopf	Capt W L Culbertson
*LK Budingén	Budingén	Capt G P Johnson
*SK/LK Darmstadt	Darmstadt	Lt Col A Skarry
* Liaison and Security		

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

*LK Dieburg
*LK Dill
*LK Erbach
*LK Eschwege
*LK Frankenberg
*SK Frankfurt
*LK Friedberg
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg
*SK/LK Fulda
*LK Gelnhausen
SK/LK Giessen
*LK Gross Gerau
SK/LK Hanau
*LK Hersfeld
*LK Hofgeismar
*LK Hunfeld
*SK/LK Kassel
*LK Lauterbach
*LK Limburg
*LK Maintaunus
*SK/LK Marburg
*LK Melsungen
*LK Oberlahn
*LK Obertaunus
*SK/LK Offenbach
*LK Rheingau
*LK Rotenburg
*LK Schluchtern
*LK Usingen
*LK Untertaunus
*LK Waldeck
*LK Wetzlar
*SK Wiesbaden
*LK Witzenhausen
*LK Wolfhagen
*LK Ziegenhain

LOCATION

Dieburg
Dillenburg
Erbach
Eschwege
Frankenberg
Frankfurt
Friedberg
Fritzlar
Fulda
Gelnhausen
Giessen
Gross-Gerau
Hanau
Hersfeld
Hofgeismar
Hunfeld
Kassel
Lauterbach
Limburg
Hofheim
Marburg
Melsungen
Weilburg
Bad Homburg
Offenbach
Ruedesheim
Rotenburg
Schluchtern
Usingen
Bad Schwalbach
Korbach
Wetzlar
Wiesbaden
Witzenhausen
Wolfhagen
Ziegenhain

**DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER**

Capt M S Clark
Maj B L Bassinor
Maj L H Brown
Maj G P Moore
Maj L S Williams
Maj G C Sola
Maj P E Perry
Maj W C Gipple
Lt Col H R Cress
Capt C D Fexy
Maj C R Russe
Capt N C Neider
Maj R A Gish
Maj John Connelly
Capt L R Allen
Capt W G Westbrook Jr
Lt Col G J Albrecht
Capt C R Argo
Capt J S Chapin
Maj J C Nelson
Lt Col C H Reed
Capt W F Hintz
Lt Col M A Meacham
Capt J C Nottingham
Lt Col J C Rose
Maj M Baymor
Capt S Kershaw
Capt O Howard
Capt J N Francis
Maj M E Chotas
Maj C F Parshall
Maj D Easterday
Col F H Boucher
Maj E E Covell
Capt T E Faircloth
Capt T W Harris

Office of Mil Gov
for Bavaria

LAND BAVARIA

Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 407)

Hq 3rd Mil Gov Regt
Hq & Sv Company

Munich
Munich

Col C C Morgan
Maj R M Schwartz

Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken

Co A
*A-210 SK/LK Wuerzburg
*A-220 SK/LK Aschaffenburg
*A-221 SK/LK Schweinfurt
*A-250 LK Kissingen
*A-251 LK Kitzingen
*A-330 LK Alzenau
*A-331 LK Brueckenau
*A-332 LK Ebern
*A-333 LK Gemuenden
*A-334 LK Gerolzhofen
*A-335 LK Hammelburg
*A-336 LK Hassfurt
*A-337 LK Hofheim
*A-338 LK Karlstadt
*A-339 LK Koenigshofen
*A-340 LK Lohr
*A-341 LK Markt Heidenfeld
*A-342 Mellrichstadt
*A-343 LK Miltenberg
*A-344 LK Neustadt (Saale)
*A-345 LK Obernburg
*A-346 LK Ochsenfurt

Wuerzburg
Wuerzburg
Aschaffenburg
Schweinfurt
Bad Kissingen
Kitzingen
Alzenau
Brueckenau
Ebern
Gemuenden
Gerolzhofen
Hammelburg
Hassfurt
Hofheim
Karlstadt
Koenigshofen
Lohr
Markt Heidenfeld
Mellrichstadt
Miltenberg
Neustadt (Saale)
Obernburg
Ochsenfurt

Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col Robert Herbison
Lt Col M W Crouse
Lt Col K A Keveren
Maj R C Jernigin
Maj E H Emry
Capt A T Neumann
Maj R C Gesell
Capt D J Huffman
Maj J S Sullivan
Capt V R Hurst
Maj R J Holmes
Capt R E Hellmig
Capt F L Beelby
Maj J E Breland
Capt S E Witty
Capt H C Morley
Capt I A Lowell
Maj A C McIntyre
Maj G M Marsh
Maj H P Clark
Capt L A Williams
Maj E C Wimberly

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Co B
*B-211 SK/LK Nuernberg

Ansbach
Nuernberg

Col E M Haight
Lt Col J C Barnet

* Liaison and Security

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
*B-222 SK/LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col J A McEboy
*B-223 SK/LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Lt Col S R D Smith
*B-224 SK/LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col J A Thompson
*B-225 Coburg	Coburg	Lt Col F Robie
*B-226 LK Kronach	Kronach	Maj H T Lund
*B-227 SK/LK Hof	Hof	Maj F Meszar
*B-228 SK/LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Lt Col F Yardley
*B-229 SK/LK Fuerth	Fuerth	Maj H Zurn
*B-247 LK Lichtenfels & LK Staffelstein	Lichtenfels	Maj T B Stuart
*B-252 LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Capt O M Cole
*B-253 LK Hoechstadt (Aisch)	Hoechstadt	Capt M B Moorfield
*B-254 SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj H L Woodall
*B-255 LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	Capt J R Palmer
*B-256 LK Muenchberg	Muenchberg	Maj T Cleary
*B-258 LK Rehau	Rehau	Maj R C Anderson
*B-259 LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Capt G Hultzen
*B-260 LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Capt F J Cramer
*B-261 LK Dinkelsbuehl	Dinkelsbuehl	Maj A F Adams
*B-262 LK Eichstaett	Eichstaett	Capt R Julien
*B-263 LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt N E Petty
*B-264 LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	1st Lt M McDaniels
*B-265 LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	Capt J R Lewis
*B-266 LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt A A Gunter
*B-267 LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Maj C W Collier
*B-268 LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*B-269 LK Schwabach	Schwabach	1st Lt G P Geibe
*B-270 LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Maj C J Cody
*B-271 LK Windsheim	Windsheim	1st Lt J W Horton
*B-272 LK Lauf	Lauf	Maj F C Smith
*B-273 LK Neustadt (Aisch)	Neustadt (Aisch)	Capt G B Jones
*B-347 LK Naila	Naila	Capt J H Campbell
*B-348 LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Maj F T Brewster

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col G D Hastings
*D-212 SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Maj G J Ganer
*D-230 SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt (Wald)	Weiden	Maj C G Doyle
*D-243 SK/LK Passau	Passau	Lt Col R T Nichols
*D-244 SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj H J Mrachek
*D-245 SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj R E Boyd
*D-246 SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Maj D L O'Roark
*D-274 LK Cham	Cham	Capt I R Mariels
*D-275 LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	Capt E C Phillips
*D-276 LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj E O Carlson
*D-277 LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt E A McNamara
*D-278 LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Maj S Kommel
*D-279 LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Maj E Fitcher
*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 Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
*D-305 LK Landau (Isar)	Landau	Maj J A Wickham
*D-306 Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	Capt K K Miller
*D-307 LK Regen	Zwiesel	Lt Col G M Foster
*D-308 LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Maj J P Sartz
*D-309 LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	1st Lt G L Thomas
*D-310 LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Capt R N McWhortér
*D-349 LK Kemnath	Kemnath	Maj V M Corbin
*D-350 LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Maj I G Shackelford
*D-351 LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj J Mulholland
*D-352 LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	Capt M C Gibbons
*D-353 LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Maj B B Coullahan
*D-354 LK Roding	Roding	Maj L P Rhodes
*D-355 LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Maj R W Hitchcock
*D-356 LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj R O Woodward
*D-357 LK Neumarkt (Opf.)	Neumarkt	Capt R W Ziegler
*D-358 LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt V D Dygert

• Liaison and Security

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

*D375 LK Bogen
*D-377 LK Dingolfing
*D-378 LK Griesbach
*D-379 LK Koetzing
*D-380 LK Mainburg
*D-381 LK Mallersdorf
*D-382 LK Rottenburg
*D-383 LK Viechtach
*D-385 LK Wegscheid

LOCATION

Bogen
Dingolfing
Griesbach
Koetzing
Mainburg
Mallersdorf
Rottenburg
Viechtach
Obernzell

**DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER**

Maj J F Staudinger
Maj W J Pugh
Capt C G Dansby
Maj J J Maher Jr
Capt E R Garrison
Capt G C Jones
Maj R E Levy
Maj J F Rey
Capt N Ugland

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E

*E-213 SK/LK Munich
*E-231 SK/LK Freising
*E-232 LK Miesbach
*E-233 LK Traunstein
*E-234 LK Altoetting
*E-235 SK/LK Rosenheim
*E-236 LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen
*E-237 SK/LK Ingolstadt
*E-280 LK Erding
*E-281 LK Laufen
*E-282 LK Muehldorf
*E-283 LK Wasserburg
*E-284 LK Toelz
*E-285 LK Aibling
*E-286 LK Fuerstenfeldbruck
*E-287 LK Landsberg
*E-288 LK Pfaffenhofen
*E-289 LK Starnberg
*E-290 LK Weilheim
*E-291 LK Wolfratshausen
*E-311 LK Berchtesgaden
*E-361 LK Ebersberg
*E-362 LK Aichach
*E-364 Schrobenhausen
*E-367 Dachau
*E-368 Schongau

Munich
Munich
Freising
Miesbach
Traunstein
Altoetting
Rosenheim
Garmisch
Ingolstadt
Erding
Laufen
Muehldorf
Wasserburg
Bad Toelz
Bad Aibling
Fuerstenfeldbruck
Landsberg
Pfaffenhofen
Starnberg
Weilheim
Wolfratshausen
Berchtesgaden
Ebersberg
Aichach
Schrobenhausen
Dachau
Schongau

Lt Col R J Philipott
Lt Col J H Kelly
Maj V L Thom
Capt W A Forsy
Capt C W Larimer
Maj D S Root
Lt Col S R Place
Lt Col R T Shelby
Lt Col J A Crewe
Capt G D Jacobson
Capt T Eshleman
Maj M E Hough
Maj L R Day
Maj A O Froede
Maj W Williams
1st Lt C C Boatwright
Maj K B Cassidy
Maj H E Reed
Capt B B Posey
Capt C A Brown
Maj T A Christophil
Maj W W Perham
Maj C A Rein
Capt A T Kutaskas
Capt Jesse L Ott
1st Lt J A Walker
Maj A J Le Feare

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G

*G-214 SK/LK Augsburg
*G-239 LK Dillingen
*G-240 LK Neu-Ulm
*G-241 LK Sonthofen
*G-242 SK/LK Kempten
*G-292 LK Donauwoerth
*G-293 LK Guenzberg
*G-294 LK Markt Oberdorf
*G-295 LK Memmingen
*G-296 LK Mindelheim
*G-297 LK Neuberg
*G-298 LK Noerdlingen
*G-299 LK Fuessen
*G-300 LK Krumbach
*G-369 LK Illertissen
*G-370 LK Kaufbeuren
*G-372 LK Wertingen
*G-373 LK Friedberg
*G-374 LK Schwabmuenchen

Augsburg
Augsburg
Dillingen
Neu-Ulm
Sonthofen
Kempten
Donauwoerth
Guenzberg
Markt Oberdorf
Memmingen
Mindelheim
Neuberg
Noerdlingen
Fuessen
Krumbach
Illertissen
Kaufbeuren
Wertingen
Friedberg
Schwabmuenchen

Lt Col C M Avery
Lt Col J R Hector
Lt J R Barker
Maj H E Howlett
Capt J N Urtes
Lt Col R A Norton
Maj W S Reed
1st Lt W C Weisaar
Capt S D Lubin
Maj E R Wagner
Lt Col H H Bond
Maj H M Sebastian
Capt J A Morris
Capt F W Guzak
Capt H V Worthington
1st Lt J P Montgomery
Maj M G Norum
1st Lt W H Brownell
Capt D J Moran
1st Lt E C Pare

LAND BREMEN (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for
Bremen
Wesermuende Detachment

Bremen
Wesermuende

Mr T F Dunn
Lt Col L S Diggs

BERLIN SECTOR (APO 742-A)

Office of Mil Gov
Berlin Sector

Berlin

Mr F L Howley

* Liaison and Security