



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Military government weekly information bulletin. No. 24 January 1946

[S.I.]: Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division USFET,
Information Branch, January 1946

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/PWJMPYDFSDZDL8Y>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

GREAT HESSE, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

23 OCTOBER 1945



NO. 24 — 12 JANUARY 1946

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

**WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN**

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER**

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Military Government	3
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	4
The U. S. Economic Policy in Germany	4
Germany's Livestock Being Vetted By MG	6
Nazi Influence On German Civil Service	9
GENERAL	15
Arms Issue For German Police	15
Assistance For German Police	16
Field Reports	16
GERMAN REACTIONS	17
Opinion of the Clergy	17
The Man in the Street	18
PRESS COMMENTS	19
Press Hails Moscow Agreement	19
Soviet Zone Report	20
Central Government	21
Jap Land Reform	21
Random Comments	21
Station List	28

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

- "Importation of Publications and Establishing of Publishing Enterprises by Firms from Outside the United States Zone Of Germany," attached as Annex H, Section IV, to Directive For Psychological Warfare and Control of German Information Services 29 December 1945
AG 091.412-1 GEC-AGO
- Rearming German Police Implementing Allied Control Council Directive No. 16 4 January 1946
AG 370.093 GEC-AGO
- U.S. Troops in Aid of Civil Authority 7 January 1946
AG 370.6 GEC-AGO

THE U. S. ECONOMIC

Mr. Byrnes, Secretary of State, gives an explanatory statement of the memorandum issued by the State Department on the future economic policy in Germany.

The memorandum was intended, said Mr. Byrnes, to make clear the American conception of the meaning of the Potsdam Declaration as it bears on the present and impending economic issues in Germany.

The first aim of American policy was to increase to the greatest possible extent the export of coal from Germany to liberated areas. The rate of economic recovery in Europe depended upon coal supplies available this winter, and it was their intention to maintain a policy of hastening the recovery of liberated areas, even at the cost of delaying recovery in Germany.

Secondly, the months before the spring must be used to set up, in conjunction with America's Allies, the machinery necessary to execute the reparations and disarmament programmes agreed on at Potsdam.

Thirdly, German administrative agencies must be set up which would operate under close policy control by the occupying authorities in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. Such agencies, explicitly required by the terms of the Potsdam Agreement, must operate if Germany was to be treated as an economic unit and if they were to move forward to German recovery and to the eventual termination of military occupation.

Fourthly, mass starvation in Germany must be prevented. Throughout Europe

there were many areas where the level of diet was at, or close to, starvation. In terms of world supply and of food shipments from the United States, liberated areas must enjoy a higher priority than Germany throughout this first winter since the war.

"This will be an exceedingly bad winter for Germany, although only slightly more difficult than for certain of the liberated areas," Mr. Byrnes went on. "The softening of American policy toward feeding of German civilians and toward allocation of coal exports from Germany, while it would ease the difficult task of the four occupying authorities, would be largely at the expense of liberated areas. We are, however, constructively preparing for the second stage in German economic policy which should begin some time next spring.

In this second stage, it is envisaged that Germany will gradually recover. Simultaneously with the removal of plants under reparation plans, other plants will be ear-marked for retention and, as fuel and raw materials become available, German industry which is permitted to remain will be gradually reactivated and the broken transport system revived. Although coal exports from Germany will continue, a probable expansion in coal output should permit larger allocations in coal to the German economy after the end of winter. German industrial

(continued on page 29)

POLICY IN GERMANY

The State Department tells Military Government what the United States economic policy will be in Germany.

The determination of the amount and character of industrial capital equipment unnecessary for the German peacetime economy which is to be made by the Allied Control Council prior to 2nd February, 1946, has the limited purposes of eliminating the existing German war potential and deciding the volume of available reparation from the three western Zones of occupation. (a) The task of the Allied Control Council is to eliminate German industrial capacity to produce finished arms, ammunition, implements of war, aircraft and seagoing ships, either by removing such capacity as reparation or by destroying it, and to effectuate a drastic reduction in the capacities of the metallurgical, machinery, and chemical industries. The present determination, however, is not designed to impose permanent limitations on the German economy. The volume of permitted industrial production of a peacetime character will be subject to constant review after 2nd February, 1946; and final Allied decisions regarding restrictions to be maintained on German industrial capacity and production will not be made until the framing of the peace settlement with Germany. (b) While reparation removals will undoubtedly retard Germany's economic recovery, the United States intends, ultimately, in co-operation with its allies, to permit the German people, under a peaceful democratic government of its own choice, to develop

their own resources and to work toward a higher standard of living, subject only to such restrictions designed to prevent production of armaments as may be laid down in the peace settlement. (The phrases "machine industry" and "machine manufacturing industry" in the Berlin declaration should be interpreted broadly. It is suggested that the phrases should be interpreted to cover "metal working industry," or, in British terminology, heavy and light engineering. The words "chemical industry" should be interpreted to include particularly that part of the industry which is devoted, or can be readily converted, to war production, and to exclude the potash and salt industries which should be included with extractive industries.)

It is in the interest of the United States to abide strictly by the terms of the Berlin declaration which imposes a severe reparation obligation on Germany in order to: (a) Weaken effectively the economic base from which war industry could be derived until a peaceful democratic government is firmly established in Germany; (b) Provide material assistance to United Nations countries which have suffered from Nazi aggression and which now face tasks of rehabilitations and reconstruction from the damage of war; (c) Ensure that in the recovery from economic chaos left by war in Europe, the aggressor nation, Germany, shall not re-

(continued on page 23)

Germany's Livestock Being

VETTED BY MG

Under Military Government, the Veterinary Service in Germany deals primarily with matters of importance to public health and economics. The prevention and control of animal diseases not only reduces the transmission of certain of these diseases from animals to man but also checks great losses in essential livestock food resources. A successful veterinary program thus benefits the mission of occupation by promoting German food production from livestock sources.

The German Veterinary Service was once an efficient organization built up around a framework of government veterinary officials that began in each Land Kreis and Stadtkreis and went up through the Regierungsbezirk to a central agency in Berlin. This organization provided the machinery for a system of regular and detailed reports on all communicable diseases of livestock. It instigated and maintained control measures and quarantine restrictions, provided diagnostic and laboratory service to prevent the spread of animal diseases, and set up a veterinary inspection service for meat, milk, and related foods of animal origin. Research facilities and institutions of learning were also maintained as a part of the German Veterinary Service.

WAR DISRUPTS SERVICE

These services were gradually halted by the progress of the war, with its displacement of persons in countries and areas of combat, the disruption of communications, and the destruction of institutions of science and research. After the end of war, the United States policy of denazification brought about the dismissal of a large percentage of governmental officials from their former posit-

ions. It was soon realized that only with an effective civilian administrative agency for control and supervision could the German Veterinary Service be satisfactorily reestablished. The first step taken was to reconstitute the official governmental organization beginning with the Kreis level, using only men who were politically and professionally acceptable. Then a system of disease reporting was devised in order to provide information on the status of livestock health and the location of current diseases. Laboratories for diagnostic service and biological production were reopened and put into operation.

After six months of investigation and review most of the official positions have been filled with approved and qualified individuals. A few of the older veterinary officials could be retained because of their political beliefs, some were brought back from retirement, but many had to be replaced by men with very little or no experience who had to be trained. A short course for veterinarians is being conducted in one of the veterinary schools in the Zone to carry on this training program. Instruction in veterinary police, veterinary jurisprudence, agricultural animal breeding, the hygiene of domesticated animals and the duties of a state veterinarian are included in the curriculum. Examinations are given at the end of the courses and the candidates who satisfactorily pass are considered qualified for civil service positions.

At the present time, reports on communicable animal diseases are being submitted regularly and in much the same manner as they were prior to the war. Military Government channels of communication are used to transmit this

information when necessary. However, in several Regierungsbezirks the reporting is now handled satisfactorily through civilian channels. This procedure will be extended throughout the Zone as soon as civilian communications permit. Recent outbreaks of animal disease have been reported immediately and effective control measures initiated by this civilian organization.

MG AIDS CONTROL

The Veterinary Officers with Military Government have aided in reestablishing the laboratories necessary for diagnostic purposes, biological production, and food examination and analysis. Buildings, building material, technical equipment, supplies, transportation, fuel and essential emergency materials and equipment have been acquired. Slaughterhouses in the larger towns and cities needed repairs, sanitary facilities, and fuel. Similar difficulties were met within the dairy and pasteurization plants. Because of the lack of fuel for effective pasteurization and of repairs and necessary equipment for processing milk, the German inspection service is required to exert closer supervision over the handling of these products. Monthly inspections rather than the previous annual ones, are demanded. Reports of the findings of these visits are submitted to Military Government officials. Monthly, rather than the former annual, reports of the findings of meat inspections are required. These reveal more quickly the current status of health of the livestock slaughtered. Recently they led to the discovery of a communicable disease in animals that was going unnoticed and provided the basis for an area-wide campaign to eradicate it.

OLD DISEASES RETURN

Many different types of diseases are reported each month but several are giving the veterinary service much concern at this time. Glanders, which appeared for the first time in many years

in Germany, was found in the United States Zone this fall and is being eliminated by testing all horses. This disease was discovered in Wehrmacht horses imported from other countries.

Hog cholera, a relatively rare disease in Germany, is present in one area. It is being controlled by disinfection, quarantine and immunization. The use of crystal violet vaccine is being introduced to the German Veterinarians by Military Government Veterinary Officers.

Swine erysipelas is present generally throughout Germany. This is due to the fact that the customary vaccination program was not carried out last spring because of the advancing allied armies. This disease, however, is being treated and controlled at the present time by quarantine and vaccination.

Foot and mouth disease, which effects only cloven-hoofed animals such as the cow, sheep, goat, and pig, is present in all countries of Europe. This disease was at one time present in two small areas of the U.S. Zone but has been controlled by quarantine and vaccination.

There is, however, only a very limited supply of this vaccine at our disposal since it is not produced in the U.S. Zone. The Military Government Veterinary Service is attempting to establish a center of vaccine production that will provide necessary quantities for the control of this infection.

Fowl plague, which is found in several Regierungsbezirks, is also being controlled by quarantine and vaccination.

If any of these diseases reach epidemic proportions, they cause loss of livestock, and consequently losses of such foods as meat, milk, and eggs. In Germany, where cattle are used frequently as draft animals, these diseases also produce shortages of this type of transportation.

Rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, which appeared after the last war and caused great losses in European livestock are not present on the

continent at this time. They are reported as existing in the Middle Eastern countries. Other disease, that cause excessive losses of livestock and foods of animal origin are present in North Africa and in several of the Balkan countries. The movements of displaced persons and the importation of livestock and foods from these countries into Europe can have dangerous consequences.

At the request of the International Institute of Epizootics in Paris, the Veterinary Service of Military Government initiated and is assisting in carrying on a coordinated program of disease control between the countries of Western Europe. All countries report outbreaks of disease within their own boundaries to the Public Health Branch, Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone) where this information is plotted, recorded and disseminated to the countries concerned. The program has made possible a cooperative pooling of information, the establishment of uniform methods for controlling disease outbreaks, and a fair distribution of necessary vaccines and other material. It has been extremely successful in controlling foot and mouth disease, which causes a high mortality among cattle, sheep and pigs, and which is

present along the French-Spanish border. It was first reported in June of this year. Immediate steps were taken to acquire vaccine for France from Switzerland through the efforts of the veterinary Service of Military Government. This material was used to establish a "cordon sanitaire" along the border and was effective in checking the disease. It was thus prevented from entering France and bringing about a repetition of the experience of 1937, when it swept with tremendous losses in livestock across the entire continent. Members of the Veterinary Service of Military Government have assisted Netherlands Veterinarians in establishing a production center for foot and mouth disease vaccine. This center now provides the countries of Northwest Europe additional supplies of vaccine which may be needed to control this disease.

The future problems of veterinary medicine in Germany will continue to revolve around the effective control of disease, the improvement of present methods of control, the provision of additional facilities for vaccine production, and the re-establishment of veterinary schools on a firm basis.

Nazi Influence on

German Civil Service

In the field of civil administration the problem that faces the Allied authorities in German territory is two-fold. On the one hand all nazi elements and nazi influences must be neutralized, and on the other, sufficient personnel with administrative or technical experience must be retained to run the machinery of regional and municipal administration. These two policies are difficult to reconcile. The nazis, from the beginning, began what was to be an almost complete infiltration into all branches of civil service. This is much more significant when it is remembered that the German Civil Service embraces a much wider field than its British or American counterparts, including not only the whole State machinery on all levels, but also all officials of the Reichsbahn (State Railways), the administrative and teaching staffs of Universities, secondary and vocational schools, and the Wehrmachtbeamte, or specialist, technical and administrative officials of the Armed Forces.

NAZIS INFILTRATE CIVIL SERVICE

The 1918 Revolution attempted to democratize and broaden the German State administration which, prior to that time, had been under strict militaristic control. In the federal framework of Republican Germany, the civil service (with the exception of civil servants employed at Reich level) was subdivided into Provinces or Länder, and local governmental units, each enjoying a semi-independent status. The Central Government exercised only a very loose and elastic control. Moreover, the Republic opened

the civil service to all groups, including women, Jews and Catholics. Civil servants were granted freedom in their political convictions and the right of free association. In the main, however, the old imperial civil service group was retained as the backbone of the public service.

The era of reforms was also the period of economic chaos and insecurity, during which large numbers of officials were dismissed and wages and salaries were drastically reduced. The resulting discontent caused many civil servants to turn to the rising nazi party, which promised them security and increased power, rather than toward the leftist political groups.

The NSDAP, realizing the value of civil service support, spared no efforts in directing its propaganda to those dissatisfied elements and in infiltrating, wherever possible, into the very structure of state administration. Its aim was to secure confidential agents at all administrative levels. The election of 1930, which presented the nazis with 107 seats in the Reichstag, marked a turning point. Civil servants, with their shrewd sense of self-interest, began to be impressed. A civil service newspaper (**N. S. Beamtenszeitung**) was launched by the party and sent to agents throughout the Service. A series of public meetings was held all over the Reich. Active collaborators were card-indexed and a Department for Civil Servants (Hauptabteilung VII) was covertly added to the Reichsleitung NSDAP (Reich Directorate of the Party).

By the time the nazi party came to power, its influence in the civil service

was already considerable, especially among the intermediate categories; it included over 50,000 party members in all branches of state administration, and could thus keep all governmental authorities under constant observation.

STATUTE OF 1933

The first nazi legislation towards the accomplishment of direct infiltration of the German Civil Service was the law passed April 7th 1933. This was designed as an instrument for the purging all unworthy and unfit elements. The major points of the statute were:

- a. Dismissal of unfit civil servants; i. e. those purportedly not having the required education and background.
- b. Pensioning of non-Aryans.
- c. Dismissal of politically unreliable civil servants . (The explanation for this paragraph states individuals are to be considered politically unreliable whose previous political activities would not warrant the assumption that they would at all times look after the interests of the national socialist state).
- d. Transfer in the interest of the service.
- e. Pensioning in the interest of the simplification of the administration, even though the individuals concerned had not yet become eligible for retirement.

STATUTE OF 1934

Then came the statute of 1934 which dissolved all regional Diets and abolished the semi-independent status of all the Land and local governments. All authority and power were concentrated in the central Reich Government. All Land officials became Reich officials, and regional police matters were brought under the direct control of the Reich Ministry of the Interior. At the same time the office of Reichsstatthalter (Reich Government Representative in each state) was created and was in every case (except Bavaria) filled by the Party Gauleiter for the region. Although certain

Länder still retained some of their own government departments, and though the regional constitutions varied in some points ,party control and direction now came in every instance from Berlin, through the Reichsstatthalter.

STATUTE OF 1937

Any doubts left by the Statute of 1934 were eliminated by the 1937 Civil Service Statute. The predominance of the party was given new emphasis. Civil servants were henceforth bound to support, without reservations, the German national socialist State. The Führer, as head of the State, had the right to dismiss any official if his national socialist attitude was not satisfactory.

The 1937 Statute defined the civil servant as the "executor of the will of the national socialist State" and made it his duty to act at all times as guardian not only of the State, but also of the party, reporting to the proper authorities and activities or words which could be considered politically prejudicial.

The position of the official who was also a member of the party was given special attention in this statute. In the case of court action against such an official, the party was empowered to appoint the judges; similarly, if a civil servant was expelled from the party, his State appointment was also cancelled.

A civil servant who was also a Reichsleiter, Gauleiter, Kreisleiter or Ortsgruppenleiter, or a leader of equivalent status in the SA, SS or NSKK, could be dismissed from this public appointment only by decision of the Führer's delegate.

STATUTE OF 1939

The 1939 Civil Service Statute completed the process of nazi legislation by marking membership in the party or one of its formations compulsory for all candidates to a public appointment at all levels . It states: "The choice of applicants will be governed by their

personal suitability and their personal attitude." For the rest, the bulk of the 1937 Statute remained in force, as also the provisions for preferential treatment of ex-RAD-men and Army NCOs as well as members of large families.

PARTY AND STATE RELATIONSHIP

The relationship between party and State in Germany was unique and peculiar. Party and State offices were clearly differentiated and separately paid, yet there was no branch and no level of State administration that was free from the constant supervision and control of the party. There is no doubt that the party could have completely taken over the administration of the State had it so desired. It chose instead to remain in a supervisory capacity, at least partly because its influence over the Civil Service was secure. The NSDAP, therefore, maintained its own organization parallel to that of the State, yet remained unhampered by administrative, technical and purely routine affairs. High party officials in all cases were made the heads of the important government ministries and were often also in control of the corresponding party departments. Similarly, in regional and local administration, the key positions were placed in the hands, or under the control, of regional party leaders. As has been seen, the Reichsstatthalter was also the Party Gauleiter (except in Bavaria). The offices of Oberbürgermeister (Lord Mayor, who is the chief authority in a Stadtkreis) and Landrat (chief authority in a Landkreis) were frequently filled by men selected by the party Kreisleiter of the area. In the smaller Gemeinden the Bürgermeister was often selected by the local party Ortsgruppenleiter.

A Hitler decree as late as April 7th 1945 again stressed that party and governmental offices at Kreis and lower levels must be kept separate. It is probable, therefore, that new public officials were appointed wherever necessary.

In most cases this would be a mere formality. The Party Kreisleiter retained effective power over appointments.

The war organization of German economy and government augmented nazi controls. The Reichsverteidigungsrat (Council for the Defense of the Reich) was composed of six members, five sitting by virtue of their position in the State, plus Bormann as official party representative. All, however, were high party officials. This body was in effect the supreme governing agency in Germany in the latter stages. It functioned through regional Reichsverteidigungsausschüsse (Reich Defense Committees) established in each Gau under the party Gauleiter who was given additional powers in his role of President of the Gauwirtschaftskammer (Gau Economic Chamber), which controlled all economic activity within the Gau. The ramifications of these and similar agencies extended into every level and branch of government, industry and production. The whole intricate structure, public administration and economics integrated at every turn with the party organization, found its governing principle in the nazi doctrine of leadership and operated under strict party domination and control.

PROSELYTING AND PURGE

Before gaining power the nazis attempted to win political support among civil servants and were successful to the extent of 50,000 members. Most of these, however, were in the middle and lower services. On winning full authority, the party determined not to make the same mistake made under the Republic by retaining civil servants whose loyalty could not be wholly relied on. Yet it was necessary to keep the machinery of government operating. Trained and skilled personnel could not be immediately replaced. Under the purge law of 1934 officials considered unreliable those who had been politically active in opposition of the party, "Jews, and others

were ousted. Less dangerous public servants were retained but relegated to subordinate positions until their loyalty could be tested or replacements found.

This purge law operated negatively to get rid of those considered by the party as the positive side, examinations were juggled and special advantage and privilege was accorded party members. The process began from the top and worked down.

By 1937, all the Oberpräsidenten (provincial Presidents) in Prussia had been replaced; eleven of the twelve appointed were Alte Kämpfer (old fighters, pre-1933 party members), who were given preference and were allowed to take simplified examinations. Similarly, the influential posts of Regierungspräsident (District President in charge of an RB) and Landrat (Rural Sub-District Councilor) were gradually handed out to party members, even when it meant taking little or no cognizance of qualifications required. By 1937 in the non-Prussian States, all but one official in the highest levels had been replaced by the nazis.

Under the revised Civil Service Act of 1937 all appointments in the Civil Service had to have the approval of the party. For the higher service, applications were subject to the approval of the Leader of the party Chancellery. Similarly, all proposals for appointment to the lower categories of the civil service had to have the approval of the party Gauleiter in the district concerned. The government agency making the appointment had to furnish, among other things, evidence of the candidate's national socialist sympathies and activities or association with the party or its organizations. The form, which had to be submitted to the respective authorities in connection with the above procedure, covered among others the following points:

- a. Was the man in question a member of the party?
- b. Date of membership

- c. Number of his membership card
- d. Offices held in the party
- e. Rank and offices held in SA, SS, NSKK, NSFK, HJ, etc.
- f. Membership in other political parties or associations and period of membership
- g. Membership in lodges
- h. Membership in trade unions or professional organizations inimical to the national socialist State.

CIVIL SERVICE ORGANIZATION

The German Civil Service, as it existed under the nazis, was divided into four general grades, each with its own hierarchy of ranks which were themselves graded into degrees of seniority based on a rising pay scale and corresponding to length of service. A high proportion of posts involved in the various grades of civil service were reserved for the Militärwärter (Military Candidates) who were granted preference over others.

1. Einfacher Dienst (Lower Grade).

This category forms only a small fraction of the entire service, and was mostly composed of officials in the Postal Department and Railway Service. Members could enter the Mittlerer Dienst after passing the prescribed examinations.

2. Mittlerer Dienst (Intermediate Grade).

Nine out of ten posts in this category were reserved for Military Candidates. An additional 10 per cent of the vacancies were to be reserved for worthy unemployed nazis. Applicants had to be between 21 and 31 years of age and to have graduated from a Volksschule (Elementary School). After a probationary period of one year and after passing the prescribed examinations, it was possible to enter the Gehobener Dienst.

3. Gehobener Dienst (Upper Grade).

Every third post in this service was reserved for Military Candidates. An additional 10 per cent of the vacancies

were reserved for worthy unemployed nazis. Candidates had to be under 30 years of age and to have graduated from a Mittelschule (High School) or its equivalent, such as certain vocational schools and higher technical institutes. The probationary period lasted two years and ended with an examination. After four years service, specially suitable members may be selected for the Höherer Dienst.

4. Höherer Dienst (Higher Grade).

Candidates for this service were accepted only on approval of the party Chancellory. Recruits were selected from university-trained personnel and were composed of legal, technical and professional officials, as well as the teaching staffs of secondary schools and universities. Legal training was predominant in this branch of civil service, although several reforms had placed more emphasis on social sciences. The maximum age was thurty-two for legal and administrative functions or thirty-five for technical services.

POLITICAL CIVIL SERVANTS

Promotions in the above services were awarded only to those who could uncompromisingly demonstrate their support of National Socialism.

A distinctive feature of the German Civil Service was the creation, in 1849, of a class of "politically appointed civil servants" which became known as the Political Civil Service, and which embraced the leading executive and policy officials of government, including the higher Wehrmachtbeamte.

The key positions in the Höherer Dienst were filled by such political civil servants. They held office at the pleasure of the Führer and were subject to immediate removal without cause and without hearing or investigation. Only persons of undoubted political reliability were appointed or retained in office.

REICHSBUND DEUTSCHER BEAMTEN

Upon coming to power ,the nazis set about centralizing and coordinating all former civil service associations and groupings, in the same way as they were unifying all other professional and social organizations in Germany. By 1934 all civil service associations were merged into a single party-controlled organization, the Reichsbund Deutscher Beamten (RDB, or Reich Association of German Civil Servants) ,directed and supervised by the new Hauptamt für Beamten (Central Department for Civil Servants) at party headquarters. For those Civil Servants possessing specialized training, such as doctors, lawyers, teachers, etc., membership in the RDB was automatic upon their joining their own professional organization. Active participation in the RDB for these members, however, was not compulsory.

The RDB dealt with all activity related to the civil service, welfare and assistance work of every type, the publication of professional bulletins and magazines ,and, most important of all, the close supervision and intensive education of all levels of State administration.

The original instructions for the RDB specified:

- a. The RDB is organized according to the Führerprinzip.
- b. The leader of the RDB is also Head of the Hauptamt für Beamten at NSDAP Reich Headquarters.
- c. All officials of the Reich, Reichsbahn, Reichsbank, the Länder, the Gemeinde and of all public bodies are eligible for membership in the RDB.
- d. A member can be expelled from the RDB if he acts counter to national socialist principles.

The tasks of RDB, as laid down in those instructions, were:

- a. Training its members to become exemplary nazis and penetrating the

entire Civil Service with the national socialist philosophy.

- b. Training civil servants for their special place among the people as executors of the Führer's will.
- c. Support of the Government as being the instrument of the Führer's will.

The war imposed severe limitations on RDB activity, and in 1943 both the Hauptamt für Beamten and the RDB were dissolved for the duration of the war. The educational functions of RDB were carried on by the Hauptschulungsamt (Central Educational Department) at party headquarters and its subsidiary agencies at regional level.

CIVIL SERVICE ACADEMIES

Another important medium used by the Nazis for the indoctrination of civil servants were the Verwaltungsakademien (Administrative Academies). These institutions were founded under the Republic as centers of higher professional studies; they were soon adapted by the nazis to their own ends.

In 1934, the Verwaltungsakademien were placed under the control of the head of the Reich Chancellory and under the regional direction of the party Gauleiter and his officials. Established throught the Reich, there were finally 41 Administrative Academies and various subsidiary branches, designed to give public officials an intensive indoctrination in national socialist principle. The main courses were of three to four years duration and qualified for one of the

various diplomas. Short refresher courses were also given for all categories of civil servants. All officials who could profit by those courses were encouraged to enroll. Qualifications obtained were entered in the official's personal record and were considered for advancement or promotion.

As will have been noted ,there was the closest integration between the party and the State. In addition to the intensive indoctrination to which all ranks of civil servants were subjected, and to the overall party supervision exercised at all levels, actual membership of the party or its formations had increasingly been made a prerequisite for appointment or advancement. This process culminated in the 1939 Statute, making such membership compulsory for all candidates. The efforts of the party, during its tenure of power, were directed at filling all positions of importance, not merely by the politically reliable, but by officials who were active supporters of nazism. These are the realizations with which we approach the question of the German Civil Service and the retention of its personnel in key positions under Allied Occupation. Each individual case must be carefully investigated and all active nazis and party supporters removed from office. A few non-nazi were retained in office throughout the party regime, but the ratio was very small. Such non-nazis will generally be found to be those who either were not promoted or whose advancement was unusually slow.

Arms Issue For

GERMAN POLICE

The long arm of civil law is going to become considerably longer when the German police are issued weapons, in accordance with a directive from USFET, which explains the conditions under which the police are to be armed.

Municipal police will be issued pistols, revolvers and clubs, but no automatic weapons. However, carbines have been approved for issue to rural and frontier police, because of the greater distances involved. All the weapons issued will be of non-German manufacture. This will prevent any excuse for the continuation of arms manufacture in Germany. In the event there are not sufficient quantities of non-German weapons available, the directive says a temporary issue of German weapons may be made, until the non-German weapons arrive. However, when the latter become available, the German weapons will be collected and turned over to the nearest Ordnance Officer.

Before any weapons are distributed, two things must be accomplished. First the police organization must be completely denazified and thoroughly trained in the duties and responsibilities of police officers. Second, the weapons will be marked in a manner which will identify the Land which issued the weapon, and identify the type of police (municipal, rural, or frontier) for which the weapon was issued. A list of these markings will be sent to USFET headquarters so that all Public Safety Officers and CIC and CID teams will have them available to

trace weapons which are found, to their original source.

DISTRIBUTION AND ACCOUNTING

The weapons and ammunition will be distributed by each Minister President to all the police agencies within his Land. After distribution is complete the Minister President will submit to the Public Safety Officer of the Land Office of Military Government, a list showing the serial number of all weapons assigned to each police agency within the Land.

Also, each Military Government Detachment will be given a list showing the assignment of weapons by serial number and the quantities of ammunition delivered to each police agency within the jurisdiction of the MG detachment.

The police organization will be required to keep a register showing the identity of each police officer receiving a weapon. The police officers will be required to carry their Police Warrant (MG/PS/G/24) attesting that they are authorized to carry arms.

Municipal policemen will be limited to carrying ten rounds of ammunition whereas rural police are allowed twenty rounds. The headquarters of each police agency may keep up to fifty rounds of ammunition in reserve for each weapon on its register. All larger reserves will be kept under military custody.

The German police officials will make daily inspections of all weapons under their control, to assure that the weapons have not strayed, and also to make sure

that they are getting proper care. The police organization will also keep a log showing the use of expended ammunition, except in the case of ammunition which has been used on the range under the personal supervision of US official.

The directive explains these instructions also apply to prison guards, railroad police, and guards employed on military installations.

No other Germans will be rearmed without permission of Headquarters, USFET.

Assistance for German Police

German police and administrative officials can now get assistance from US forces when dealing with disorders caused by marauding bands of lawless individuals, states a directive issued by USFET.

But all requests must be made in writing *through a Military Government Officer*, who will arrange with the nearest tactical unit to furnish the armed assistance. In cases of emergency the requests may be made verbally, but they must be confirmed in writing immediately thereafter.

The directive instructs all Public Safety Officers to arrange with the nearest tactical commander for a plan to furnish assistance with the least possible delay. As part of this plan, an arrangement for an emergency radio system is recommended for control during an emergency. The Public Safety Officer will also arrange to have interpreters available for the use of the tactical commander.

Field Reports

As more than ninety per cent of field reporting data is now furnished by German sources, the functional specialists in the field must assume a responsibility characterized by more exacting supervision. Information must arrive on time to be effective. When it arrives too late, or not at all, that fact will be recorded, and responsibility duly assessed against the delinquent locality.

As will be seen from the table shown below, too many reports are still arriving in Berlin late or not at all. The complete dependence of the Military Governor on timely and accurate information from the field cannot be exaggerated; if a division with as broad a field as Internal Affairs and Communications can make a perfect score, there is every reason to hope that other functions will produce the same results.

	<u>% - 10 Dec 45</u>	<u>% - 20 Dec 45</u>
Economics	35	52
Finance	28	60
Transportation	60	100
Manpower	4	70
Legal	59	77
I. A. & C.	100	100
Political Affairs	56	70
O. D. I.	46	73
Average		
percentage	50	75

Opinion of the Clergy

The following quotation is from a letter written by a clergyman to one of his colleagues.

"I feel like you, surprised and shocked about the impenitence and lack of conscience with which our fellow countrymen regard the nazi crimes. When I drove back into my village (after being released from a concentration camp), I could not believe my ears and had to laugh when people started to shake my hand and to assure me that they fought, suffered and had always believed as I did. One is not surprised at anything any more. You should see all the people coming to me now, asking for help and confirmation of their innocence, as harmless contemporaries; they even claim to have fought against nazism. Even people who acted as witnesses against me in my trial..... One hears only accusations of Americans, the new magistrates and alleged injustice.....

"Unfortunately my colleagues also talk this kind of politics. How many of them are actually disguised nazis? At our last conference there were some who still believe it is their duty, on the occasion of the Christmas gospel, to proclaim and promise our people a new national resurrection."

A quite different point of view is expressed by a Catholic priest whose duties require that he visit all the refugee camps in Upper Bavaria.

"Who would have thought it one year ago! The peace we were all longing for has only cast a spell of inactivity, hopelessness and sullenness over us. There is no initiative in all these refugees, there is not even religious vitality. The Germans, especially the refugees, are still

stunned by the events. The farmer sleeps on his flour sack; the laborer goes to work tired and weary. In the offices there is indifference and unwillingness to work. Many think only of clearing away rubble and ruins. There is sleepiness all around. This is the general feeling I find everywhere in the country."

When asked whether or not he believed there would be riots, the priest replied, "By no means. It is possible that there will be little clashes between refugees and natives here and there, or between foreigners and natives, but there will not be any disturbances on a bigger scale. Even for that the people are too tired."

"As for the nazis, it is a known fact that some who cannot tear themselves away from yesterday's ideas are still fanning up interest in nazism. But theirs is a lost cause. They will be lucky if the people do not stone them to death some day. There will never be any kind of nazism in Germany, not even if the Americans should leave at some future time. It must not be overlooked that a big proportion of the German people renounced nazism inwardly, even before the war broke out, when everybody could see where it all led to. A further large portion learned to abhor it during the war. As a rule people did not become converted in May 1945, but long before. If a free election could have taken place in 1943, if the people had been asked then whether they were for Hitler or against him, the charlatan of Braunau would not have received more than 10 percent of all the votes."

Somewhat the same opinion was expressed in a recent issue of a Catholic periodical: "We are tired, awfully tired.

What we need is peace and a quiet turning of the mind. One great fear dominates us all. For the Lord's sake, we must not get enthusiastic again over anything. Let no one come and offer us some ideal personality or other! The next knight or hero that comes along should be arrested and brought to court as a common criminal. Should a new saint or founder of a religion appear, we should say him, 'No saint can help us today. Go and leave us in peace. Save your prophecies for the stones. We don't care about the future.'

THE MAN IN THE STREET: THE STREET CLEANER

Now that many former members of the nazi party have been assigned to the street-cleaning detail, this vital function of the civil administration is no longer ignored or taken for granted by the general public. To be a street-cleaner is, in

(continued from page 4)

Mr. Byrnes' Statement.

production will then increase, and German exports should begin to approach a level where they can finance necessary imports and gradually to repay the occupying Powers for their outlays in the present emergency period.

The third stage of economic development will follow after the period of reparation removals, which, under the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, must be completed by 2nd February, 1948. Resources left to Germany at that time will be available to promote the improvement of the German standard of living to a level equal to that of the rest of continental Europe other than that of the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom. Housing and transport will recover more rapidly than in the previous stages of economic development. In general, the German people will during this period recover control over their economy, subject to such residual limitations as the occupying

the opinion of some, a mark of distinct-
the opinion of some, a mark of distinction. The following comment, made by street-cleaning, was overheard in Stuttgart:

"We have been put out of leading positions and the cliques have been broken up, but now here we are, all back together again."

And the following scene, reprinted from the local newspaper, is reported from Heidelberg:

"A street-cleaner busily engaged in his work was approached by a civilian.

"The civilian said, 'Yesterday I was sweeping here, just as you are today.'

"Then why aren't you sweeping here any more?' the street-cleaner asked.

"I am not allowed to any more because I was in the party,' was the answer.

"The street-cleaner leaned against his shovel and said, 'Is that so? And they gave me this job because I was in the party.'"

Powers decide to impose. These limitations, which will be determined by agreement among the occupying Powers, should in the opinion of this Government, be designed primarily to prevent German rearmament, and not to restrict or reduce the German standard of living.

In all these stages it must be borne in mind that the present occupying Powers, as well as many other nations, have suffered severely from German aggression, have played a large role in the German defeat, and have an enduring interest in the post-war settlement of Germany.

The settlement agreed at Potsdam required the shifting of boundaries in the east and the movement of several million Germans from other countries. That settlement also requires, in the interests of European rehabilitation and security, the removal from Germany of a large part of the industrial war-making capacity which never served German civilians but which from 1933 onward served to prepare for war and to make war."



Press Hails

Moscow Agreement

While commentators emphasised that it had left untouched many of the problems of the war's aftermath, the results of the Moscow Conference of the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers were hailed by the American and British Press as an evidence of returning confidence and as a step toward world peace.

Effects of redeployment on the efficiency of the occupation army continued to provide material for comment during the week. Other important subjects covered by editorial writers were the tour of Soviet-occupied Germany by American newspaper men, the role of France in the administration of Germany and reports of renewed nazi activities.

In commenting on the results of the Moscow meeting, The New York Times, on December 26, said that "it was as good a Xmas gift as it was in the power of this particular meeting to bestow upon a world which must have peace before it can cope with the terrible aftermath of war."

The agreement, the Times asserted "means above all, that the peace treaties which must form the foundations of both the United Nations and the future world will not be dictated by power politics alone, but will be submitted to the conscience and criticism of a wider peace conference, where the interests of individual nations are more likely to neutralize one another into justice and fair play than in an exclusive conclave of the Big Powers."

The Times warned, however, that it essential to bear in mind that the Moscow agreement concerns only the procedure for making peace, not the conditions of the peace itself. "The central problems of Europe and Asia — the problems of Germany and Japan — are not even touched upon," the Times pointed out.

Another typical comment was that of the New York Post, which declared that the success of the Moscow Conference has given the people of the world renewed confidence in peace," pointing out that the Moscow agreements mean that "we have returned to the machinery for international collaboration, and checked the fatal trend to divide the world into exclusive zones isolated from each other by the deadlock of the great powers."

British papers also hailed with satisfaction the Moscow agreement. While pointing out that the "new procedure reaffirms the old and will hardly satisfy France," the Manchester Guardian added that "it is something to get started again, and since the battle of procedure was only a sign of deeper distrust, this agreement may be a sign of returning confidence."

The London Daily Express asserted that the agreement had been a success, and that the result will be greeted with relief throughout the world." The London Times described the Big Three conference as "a striking success which has gone far" to redeem the breakdown of the preceding conference in London.

As a result of the Moscow Conference, as the London Daily Telegraph sees it, "Russia has become less enigmatic, and certainly she would not have become so if the Western democracies had not become more trusted."

The St. Louis Star Times, in a recent editorial, asserted that "it is inconceivable that the French should not have some voice in the governing of Germany. If we confine their influence to their own zone of occupation, they may be tempted to turn occupation into annexation, but even that will not give them the measure of security to which they are entitled. To feel safe they must have a hand in making all Germany into a peace-minded nation."

Writing from Berlin in the London Sunday Observer of December 23, Peter de Mendelssohn declared that "signs of renewed Nazi activity can be observed in all the larger German cities and are not confined to any particular zone. In the American Zone the speed of demobilization, the haste with which American troops are being pulled out, and the tardiness and inadequacy with which U. S. civilian administrators arrive to take their places, have thrown anti-Nazi Germans into a veritable panic lest they be suddenly left alone to deal with a situation utterly beyond their power. In the British Zone considerably greater stability obtained in this respect, but here too, the main anxiety of cooperative democratic Germans is that "British military administration might pull out before men we have selected and nominated have been able to establish themselves firmly and win the confidence of the community".

Soviet Zone Report

Prominently featured in the news columns, reports from the five American correspondents who recently completed a tour of Soviet-occupied Germany provided a topic for many editorials. Comment

emphasised the efficiency of the Soviet administration, and the fact that the Soviet authorities have a clear conception of their objectives.

"The Russians know what they want to do with their zone, and they are doing it" declared the Philadelphia Inquirer. "The Americans, British and French run into more conflicts and confusion every day, with the Germans in their zones showing no inclination toward democratization and with economic adjustments endlessly snarled among a populace that is sullen with defeat and hunger."

Comment by John MacVane of NBC also emphasised the contrast between the Soviet and American zones. "One contrast between the American and Russian zones is that the Russians put hand-picked officials in many key positions and issue them detailed orders on what to do," he said. "The Americans believe the Germans should work out their own problems; so American authorities only issue orders telling them what not to do."

The New York Herald Tribune expressed the view that the German occupation could well become a bridge leading to better understanding between the East and the West. Soviet Russia, it said, is much better suited than any democracy for big mass planning jobs such as war and military occupation. "The fact that the Russian system possesses those virtues — and in a time of extreme disorder or devastation they are very real ones — does not diminish the very different virtues of the democratic system" it stated. "But it is as important for Americans to realize that these virtues do exist in Russian policy as it is for Russians to realize that there is also virtue behind the relatively more chaotic courses of the democracies. The German occupation could, with more thoughtful study by each of the other's methods, become a bridge rather than a chasm between East and West".

Central Government

Advocates of the establishment of a central German political government have the support of the London Economist. In a leading article in the December 15 issue, the Economist warned that the creation of centralized economic departments without corresponding centralized political control would encourage the resurgence of fascism "and perpetuate the political irresponsibility of ordinary citizens."

"Centralized German departments are safe only under the control of a central political German government, made up of party leaders and conscious of a political responsibility to rebuild Germany on democratic lines" asserted the Economist. "The political parties in all zones have shown energy and proved their will to live. The best education they can be given in practical democracy is to take over the work of creating and administering a democratic state. It can be argued for these reasons the establishment of a political central government is more urgent even than the creation of centralized technical departments. Thus it is one more and very potent reason for seeking a way out of the deadlock into which the controversy over the Ruhr and the Rhineland has thrust Allied policy".

Jap Land Reform

Comment on Gen. MacArthur's directive to the Japanese government on agricultural reform was favorable, editorial writers emphasizing its importance in paving the way for Japan's democratic evolution.

The Washington Star described the directive as "nothing short of an emancipation proclamation for the rural masses which comprise the majority of the population," while the St Louis Globe Democrat declared that agrarian reform will give Japan what she never had before "a strong and independent peasant class."

In the opinion of the Detroit Free Press, the reforms should provide "the best possible platform on which to establish the sense of individual responsibility which is essential to democracy".

Without casting doubt on the motives of the government, the Dallas News raised the question as to how much international strategy was involved in the reform program. Pointing out that Russia wants a hand in directing the destinies of Japan, it said that "the rapid and sweeping measures recently taken by Gen. MacArthur look a little like an attempt at a *fait accompli*, or beating Russia to the draw."

Random Comments

"For almost four years every loyal citizen of the United States strained his every resource in the successful prosecution of the war. No sacrifice was too great. Yet now many of these same people are not content with an orderly demobilization that still will enable us as a nation to carry out our responsibilities in Europe and Asia, but are insisting that our Army and Navy and Air Force be stripped of its experienced men no matter what the consequences. This attitude, we believe, is engendered primarily by a lack of appreciation of our national responsibilities and a rationalization of those responsibilities to apply them to individual cases. It is a dangerous attitude. It brings not only disintegration of our forces at a still critical time in international affairs, but a distrust in other countries of our intention to assume and to carry out our proper responsibilities." — **Editorial in N. Y. Herald-Tribune.**

* * *

"The standard of imperial Germany had scarcely been replaced by the flag of Weimar when the remnants of the General Staff, scorning the disarmament terms, had begun the training of the future officers of a new Wehrmacht.

There is a lesson for the rest of the world in such behaviour, the lesson of German treachery. The nazi spirit still lives, even in some of the Americas. From one conflict to another the Germans never stopped lying. Many of them are still lying. This time we must not be deceived" — **Editorial in Philadelphia Inquirer.**

* *

"I feel that the officials here are right when they say that the first phase of the occupation has been a herculean task, well executed in spite of the mistakes, well done by the lieutenant and the sergeant down there in the village when they first marched into chaos, and found block-long lines of utterly stupified Germans not knowing what to do next, just to go on living; well done upstairs, too, considering all this complicated matter of getting four different thinking and three different speaking nations to think together and to act in a common effort" — **H. R. Bauhhage in ABC broadcast from Berlin.**

* *

"Ask any school principal to name his toughest jobs and you are sure to find this one at the top of the list; getting teachers to change their accustomed ways of thinking and teaching. That's why he is likely to feel considerable misgiving about American plans to 'reeducate' German teachers along 'Democratic' lines. Here's a job that makes any thing he faces look puny by comparison. Let's assume that we find a sizeable number of teachers among adult Germans. How can we be certain that the 'change' will last beyond occupation? Our educators in Germany know these difficulties and so they are banking on a second card. The potential teacher 16 years of age or under will also be carefully screened and then trained in selected schools and universities." **Editorial in Baltimore Sun.**

* *

"In the coming period, our government must make fateful decisions on which our future military security will depend. As Chief of Staff, General Eisenhower, more than any other one man, carries the fearful responsibility of influencing those decisions. To try to drag him into the political arena at such a time is irresponsible at best and could be disastrous to national unity for adequate defense." — **Editorial in Cincinnati Post.**

* *

"Starvation is a European problem, a continental problem, of which hunger in Germany is only one aspect; and once that point is conceded, we are entitled to view with doubt any plea for the relief of Germany alone and to reject it as inadmissible unless it is part of a plan for the relief of Europe. While it is certainly not true of all those who have spoken in sympathetic terms about the Germans, it is true of some, that they try to move us about the fate of Germany, while remaining themselves unmoved about the fate of Europe" — **Samuel Grafton in N. Y. Post.**

* *

"Psychologists kicking around the ruined rubble of Germany are amazed at the degeneracy of German women. The clock has indeed been turned back hundreds of years. Morally and spiritually, as well as physically, the German women are what they were at this time last year and the year before, pathological Nazis, Hitler's most fervent supporters" — **William Lang in MBS broadcast.**

* *

"Even when Germany operated under a democratic form of government after World War I, there remained in that country a vestige of the feudal system in the estates of the Junkers. It was this region that for more than a century produced the arrogant Prussian gentry which provided the permanent nucleus for the German military caste. Russian

administrators of the Soviet Zone of Germany report now that 7,735 of these estates have been seized from the Junkers and the 3,345,000 acres divided among 270,000 small farmers. This is one of the greatest land reforms in history." — **Editorial in Minneapolis Tribune.**

* *

"There undoubtedly were many things about the U.S. soldier that our enemies failed to understand. One of the least comprehensible to the German and Japanese enlisted men, if any copies fell into their hands, must have been the American soldiers' newspapers and magazines. Written by and for the enlisted men, they were full of material that would have meant a court martial for the writer in most armies. In the American Army they flourished. Among their strongest supporters were some of the 'top brass' they most bitterly attacked

and devastatingly lampooned. One of the best of these periodicals was the Army Weekly, Yank, which — the war ended — issued this week its final number — Yank will be missed by the peace time soldier" — **Editorial in The New York Times.**

* *

"The Polish people are naturally very worried about reports in the American and British press about sending more food to the Germans. The Germans are professional whiners, and they seem to be getting away with it. The Poles have a pride and determination to help themselves and their need is vastly greater than the Germans. If we fail in our promise to help, our stock won't stand very high. At present, it is very high, because UNRRA is there as a token of our keeping our promise" — **David Wills in ABC broadcast.**

(continued from page 5)
state department policy.

constitute a peacetime standard of living at an earlier date than the countries ravaged by German arms.

The security interest of the United States and its allies requires the destruction in Germany of such industrial capital equipment as cannot be removed as reparation and as can only be used for the production of armaments or of metallurgical, machinery or chemical products in excess of the peacetime needs of the German economy. It is not, however, the intention of the United States wantonly to destroy German structures and installations which can readily be used for permitted peacetime industrial activities or for temporary shelter. It will evidently be necessary to destroy specialised installations and structures used in shipbuilding, aircraft, armaments, explosives, and certain chemicals which cannot be moved as reparation. Non-specialised installations and structures in the same

fields may have to be destroyed in substantial part, if not desired as reparation, in cases of integrated industrial complexes the layout of which is such as substantially to facilitate reconversion from peacetime to war purposes at some later date. Finally, in removing equipment from plants declared available for reparation, no consideration should be given to withholding portions of the equipment desired by a reparation recipient in order to retain remaining installations and structures in more effective condition for peacetime uses. Within these limits, however, the reparation and security policies of the United States are not designed to result in punitive destruction of capital equipment of value to the German peacetime economy.

DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS

For the purpose of determining the industrial capacity of the peacetime German economy, thus eliminating its war

potential—the real basis on which the amount and character of reparation removals are to be calculated—it should be assumed that the geographical limits of Germany are those in conformity with provisions of the Berlin declaration, those of the *Altreich*, less the territory east of the Oder/Neisse line.

DETERMINATION OF THE FUTURE GERMAN STANDARD OF LIVING

The Berlin declaration furnishes as a guide to removals of industrial equipment as reparations the concept of a balanced peacetime German economy capable of providing the German people with a standard of living not in excess of the European average (excluding the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). In the view of the Department of State, the Berlin declaration is not intended to force a reduction in German living standards except as such reduction is required to enable Germany to meet her reparation payments. In effect, the Berlin declaration merely provides that Germany's obligation to make reparation for the war damage which her aggression caused to other countries should not be reduced in order to enable Germany to maintain a standard of living above the European average. The Department of State further interprets the standard-of-living criterion to refer to the year immediately following the two-year period of reparation removals. For the purpose of meeting requirements, Germany's industrial capacity after reparation removal should be physically capable of producing a standard of living equivalent to the European average in, say 1948. Given the difficult problems of administration and economic organisation which the German peacetime economy will still face in 1948, it may be doubted that industrial equipment remaining in Germany at that time will in fact produce at full capacity, so that the standard of living realised in Germany is likely for

some time to fall short of the European average.

It may be assumed that the European standard of living in 1948 would approximate the average standard of living over the period 1930-38. If this assumption be adopted the German standard of living chosen as a basis for estimating industrial capital equipment to remain in Germany could be arrived at by use of German consumption data in a year in which the German standard of living, as measured by national 'income indices, most closely approximates the 1930-38 average in Europe. The German consumption standard in the year selected should be subject to adjustment upwards or downwards to compensate for any overall difference between the German standard in the year selected and the European average. Past consumption records defined as suggested above are meant only as a general guide. They would require the following further adjustments: (a) Provision for change in population between the year selected and 1948; (b) Adjustment to allow for notable deviations in pattern of German consumption in selected year from normal pattern. (c) Allowance to enable the German people to make good, at reasonable rates of reconstruction, the widespread damage to buildings in Germany, and to the transport system as scaled down to meet the requirements of the German peacetime economy. It is suggested that sufficient additional resources beyond those required to provide the adjusted output of the selected year should be left to overcome the building shortage in 20 years and to effect repairs to structures on rail and road transport systems over five years. (d) Sufficient resources should be left to Germany to enable that country after completion of industrial removals and reactivation of remaining resources to exist without external assistance. This topic is more fully treated below.

In planning the peacetime Germany economy, the interests of the United States

are confined to the industrial disarmament of Germany and to the provision of a balanced economic position at the standard of living indicated. The United States does not seek to eliminate or weaken German industries of a peaceful character, in which Germany has produced effectively for world markets, for the purpose of protecting American markets from German goods, aiding American exports, or for any other selfish advantage. Similarly the United States is opposed to the attempt of any other country to use the industrial disarmament plan of the Berlin declaration to its own commercial ends at the expense of a peacetime Germany economy. It is our desire to see Germany's economy geared to a world system and not an autarchial system.

THE FINANCING OF IMPORTS

In determining the volume of removals for reparation purposes, the United States should not approve removals on such a scale that Germany would be unable, owing to a shortage of capital equipment, to export goods in sufficient quantities to pay for essential imports. Thus capacity should be left to enable Germany to produce for export goods which yield enough foreign exchange to pay for the imports required for a standard of living equal to the average in Europe, excluding the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In this connexion, the following points should be stressed: (a) In determining the amount of capital equipment to be retained in Germany, provision needs to be made for capacity to produce exports sufficient to pay for estimated current imports. No allowance should be made in German export industry to provide capacity to pay for externally incurred occupation costs, including import of goods consumed by forces of occupation, and troop pay not expended in Germany. (b) The provision in the Berlin declaration which stipulates that in organising

the German economy "primary emphasis shall be given to the development of agricultural and peaceful domestic industries" requires that maximum possible provision be made for exports from sources other than the metal, machinery and chemical industries. (c) It is implicitly recognised in the Berlin declaration that the policy of industrial capital equipment removals and the restriction of exports in the fields of metals, machinery and chemicals will require countries which have previously depended on Germany as a source of these products to obtain them elsewhere. Since capacity in the metal, machinery and chemical industries in excess of German peacetime needs is to be transferred to countries entitled to receive reparation from Germany, it is expected that the industrial capacity lost in Germany will after an interval be recovered in large part elsewhere in the world, and for the most part in Europe. But it should be borne in mind that the industry removed from Germany will in the main replace industry destroyed by the Germans and will not be sufficient to meet pre-war demand. It should be emphasised, however, that any effort toward industrial recovery in Germany must not be permitted to retard reconstruction in European countries which have suffered from German aggression. (d) In determining the amount of capacity required to strike an export-import balance, the United States and other occupying powers cannot in fact guarantee that the export-import balance will be achieved. Their responsibility is only to provide reasonable opportunity for the attainment of balance at the agreed minimum level of standard of living. In fixing the amount of industrial capacity necessary for export, the provision of margins of safety is unnecessary if German's export potential is estimated on a reasonable basis. It should be noted that if resources are left to enable Germany to make good her war damage and depreciation in housing

and transport over certain numbers of years, as suggested above, extension of the period in which such deficits are liquidated would in case of need make some additional capacity available for production of export goods.

The necessity which devolves upon the United States and other occupying powers to finance imports into Germany and possibly to pay for such imports in the next few years does not arise in the first instance from the policy of reparation removals agreed upon at Potsdam. The German economy was brought virtually to a standstill by Germany's defeat, which produced an almost complete breakdown of transport, economic organisation, administration and direction. If no removals of industrial capital equipment were attempted, Germany would still require United Nations aid in financing and possibly in paying for minimum imports necessary to prevent disease and unrest. Even after substantial capital removals have been completed, it is doubtful that the German economy can operate for some time up to the limits of remaining industrial capacity, due to the limited availability of fuel, food, raw materials, and the slow progress which can be made in filling the gap left by the Nazis in the economic and political organisation of Germany. It is possible, and even likely, that the physical transport of reparation removals will limit transport capacity available for recovery of the German economy and for the expansion of exports. It is in this respect only, however, that the reparation policy laid down in the Berlin declaration may require the United Nations to finance German imports for a longer period, or to pay for them in greater degree, than if no provision for reparation from Germany had been made.

During the next two years, the United States and other occupying powers must finance minimum essential imports into Germany to the extent that exports from stocks and current production do not suffice to cover the cost of such imports

Since the Berlin declaration makes no provision with respect to the German standard of living in the period of occupation, the occupying powers are not obliged to provide imports sufficient for the attainment in Germany of a standard of living equal to the European average. The present standard of supply in Germany, so far as the United States is concerned is still governed by the "disease and unrest" formula. Under conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph, it will prove desirable to extend the type and volume of imports into Germany not only because of our interest in avoiding disease and unrest endangering our occupying forces, but also because of our interest in reactivating selected German export industries which would yield a volume of foreign exchange, and as far as possible to repay the past outlays of the occupying powers on imports. If, when the time comes for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, there remains a backlog of unpaid imports, the occupying powers will have to decide whether or not to impose on Germany an obligation to pay off the accumulated deficit.

POLICY IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

For the immediate future, and certainly until next spring, military Government authorities should concentrate on the repair of transport, emergency repair of housing and essential utilities and the maximisation of coal and agricultural production. Some coal will of course be required in Germany to effect the minimum repairs of transport, housing and utilities called for in existing directives. As long as coal and raw materials remain in short supply in Europe, however, it is United States policy to make them available in maximum quantities for the revival of industrial output in liberated areas. The maximisation of coal exports in accordance with existing directives will make it impossible to allocate within Germany coal sufficient to attain

a significant volume of industrial production, and over the coming winter it will limit activity even in fields directly related to repair of transport, housing and utilities, and to agriculture. If and when the coal crisis in Europe is surmounted—perhaps by next spring—it will be possible to review the situation and ascertain whether larger amounts of German coal can be allocated for essential industrial production in Germany, and in particular, for the selective reactivation of German export industries. The possibilities in this direction will depend not only on the satisfaction of coal requirements in liberated areas, but also on the success of military government authorities in raising German coal output and restoring the German transport system. Meanwhile military government authorities should survey the fuel and raw material requirements of German industries capable of supplying essential civilian goods and manufacturing for export so that as soon as coal and raw materials can be made available, a programme for selective reactivation of remaining industrial capacity in Germany can get under way. In formulating this programme attempt must be made to give priority to industries, which, in relation to expenditures of fuel and raw materials, will contribute most toward striking an ulti-

mate export-import balance in Germany, as well as to the satisfaction of the most pressing internal requirements of the German economy.

ROLE OF THE OCCUPYING AUTHORITIES

The role of the occupying authorities in the process of German revival should, in general, be that of providing and setting the conditions within which the Germans themselves assume responsibility for the performance of the German economy. To this end, the occupying authorities should devote primary attention in planning revival to the development of German administrative machinery, not only in the fields of intrazonal production and trade but in interzonal and international trade, and in the application of common policies in transport, agriculture, banking, currency, taxation, etc. As one aspect of this process, denazification should be satisfactorily completed during the present period. For the rest, great importance attaches to the conclusion within the Allied Control Council of agreements governing policies to be followed in various aspects of the German economy enumerated, and devising interzonal German machinery for their application.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER			
Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.) Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt			Maj Gen C L Adcock

LAND WURTTENBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Govt for Württemberg- Baden Stuttgart		Col W W Dawson
1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)		
Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart		Col W W Dawson
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart		Lt Wm E Snodgrass
Mobile Maint Plat., Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Zuffenhausen		1st Lt E Thompson
Hq 1st Mil Govt Med Gp Stuttgart		

Württemberg

E-1 Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10 Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
F 11 Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col I. L. Harlow
G-20 Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
G-21 Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22 Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23 Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24 Gmünd	LK Gmünd	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25 Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj G W Ford
G-26 Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Maj W T Neel
G-27 Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28 Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Lt Col H M Montgomery
G-29 Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Capt H K Manson
G-30 Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50 Backnang	LK Backnang	Maj G D Burchell
H-51 Heilbronn	SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
H-52 Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Straus
H-53 Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Cpt R S Deetz
H-54 Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
H-55 Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56 Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-57 Ulm	Baden-Württemberg	Lt Col J M Gregory
H-58 Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7 Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16 Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Lt Col R S Smith
G-43 Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col G P Kratz
G-46 Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N. Semaschko
G-47 Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87 Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt G T Daughters
H-88 Feudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89 Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90 Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91 Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92 Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137 Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt
for Land Greater Hesse
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
(APO 758)

Hq 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq & Sv Co 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Mobile Maint. Plat., Hq & Sv Co
2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Oberursel
Hq 2d Mil Govt Med Gp Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman
Capt T H Candon

Capt B Sturdevan
Lt Col W H Riheldaffen

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 Rudesheim

H-86 Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillkreis &
LK Biedenkopf
LK Gelnhausen &
LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Hanau
LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau &
LK Untertaunus
LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman
Lt Col R K Phelps
Lt Col F A Sansome
Lt Col E M Lee

Maj D B Bernstein

Maj M E Chotas
Maj T Turner Jr

Capt E F Duffy
Capt J C Nelson

Maj J G Gavin

Capt A L Yakoubian

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C Kirchhain
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

H-72 Kassel
ML-1 (Sp) Kassel

RB Kassel
RB Kassel
SK-LK Kassel &
LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &
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
Warehouse Opn
Liaison

1st Lt J F Owen
Lt Col A Skarry

Lt Col R Bard

Capt G De Nubla
Maj L S Williams
Maj C F Russe
Maj E J Dikeman

Capt W B Getmann

Maj T T Turnbull

Capt S C Moore Jr
Capt J R Newell
1st Lt M Rogin

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 Darmstadt
F-12 Darmstadt

F-13 Offenbach
G-31 Bensheim
G-32 Büdingen
G-33 Dieburg
G-34 Friedberg
G-35 Giessen
H-62 Lauterbach
DP-20 Darmstadt

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

Lt Col R W Copeland
Lt Col L G Kelly

Capt E J Emerick
Maj A C Leggatt
1st Lt T A Norris
Capt J M Nutt Jr.
Maj R J Willard
Maj D M Easterday
Capt H Nickelsberg
1st Lt A J Peyser

BREMEN

E2C2 Bremen
G1C2 Wesermünde

Bremen Sub-District
SK-LK Wesermünde

Lt Col B C Welker
Lt Col L S Diggs

LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt
(APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augsburg
Hq Co Augsburg
Sv Co Augsburg
1st Maint Plat Augsburg
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co Augsburg
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec Augsburg

Lt Col F W Sutton
Capt Wm Irwin
Capt J P Cline
Capt J P Cline
2nd Lt Stuckert
1st Lt C T Enbody
Capt T J May
Lt Col C Shields
Maj M J Kanner

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

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

RB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK Oberrnburg
LK Ochsenfurt

1st Lt R E Handwerk
Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Lt Col J B Thomson
Capt M A Potter
Capt L A Mercadante
1st Lt K L Ellis
Maj H B Clark Jr
1st Lt R W Jones
Capt K H Callaway
Capt J M Simon
Maj E G Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W O Hitt
Capt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Maj B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co C Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt
H-263 Feuchtwangen
H-264 Gunzenhausen
H-265 Hersbruck
H-266 Hilpoltstein
H-267 Weissenburg
H-268 Rothenburg
H-269 Schwabach
H-270 Scheinfeld
H-271 Windsheim
H-272 Lauf
H-273 Neustadt a. d. Aisch

RB Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt
LK Feuchtwangen
LK Gunzenhausen
LK Hersbruck
LK Hilpoltstein
LK Weissenburg
LK Rothenburg
LK Schwabach
LK Scheinfeld
LK Uffenheim
LK Lauf
LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch

1st Lt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Col C H Andrews
Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr.
Maj J D Cofer
Lt Col J W Hall
Maj W T Stoats
Capt J F Begley
Maj H W Zurn
Maj H R Glaser
Maj H T Lund
Capt J J Carr
Maj R C Anderson
Maj R E Stringer
Maj H C Kauffmann
Maj S Klein
Maj E N Humphrey
Maj F K Hinchey

Co B	Bamberg		2d Lt B Lyons
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Capt E H Dye
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Lt Col H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall Jr.
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forchheim	LK Forchheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H L Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Ilmic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt E E Wilson
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Maj G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt B J Tuttska
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Buecht
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt L Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Capt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt W S Mather
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj E Cofran
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smallenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt G C McCall
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
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 S Callant
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt G E Peterson
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Maj W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt E J Zabcick
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstentfeldbruck	LK Fürstentfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Maj C E Carlsen
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Maj R G Hill Jr
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Maj S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt D S Root
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Lt Col J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G E Horwarth

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		Capt O Meirhenry
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 Darragh
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Capt Horrell
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt L A Proper
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
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 Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt J G Van Oot
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of
Mil Govt
(U. S. Sector
Berlin)

Berlin

U. S. Sector, Berlin District
(APO 755)

Col F L Howley