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WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

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- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
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- GIESSEN
- LAUTERBACH
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- OBER LAHNKREIS
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- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- AALEN
- BÖBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- NÖRTINGEN
- ULM

COVER PICTURE

WEATHER FORECASTING — *Information on weather is taken out of the clouds by scientific means, represented by the radio antenna. The hand represents the human element in plotting weather maps. That the weather affects everybody is represented by the group of people. An article on weather service rehabilitation in Germany begins on Pages 12 and 13.*

(Photo by L. E. Bowlds, OMGUS PIO)

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

J. C. Cook, Jr., who prepared the article on **Coordination of Rail Transportation**, was an engineer with the Westinghouse Electric Company until called to active duty with the Army in June 1941. A graduate of the Command and General Staff School, he later was assigned to General Eisenhower's staff and worked on planning of movements during the offensive across France and Germany. After the war, Major Cook was assigned to G-4, Movements Branch, USFET. Later, as a civilian, he became chief of the Movements Branch in the OMGUS Transport Division.

The material for **Day Care Centers** was provided by the Public Welfare Branch, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS.

Col. Don McNeal, author of the article on **Weather Forecasting**, is chief of the Meteorological Section of OMGUS. He is a graduate meteorologist of almost 30 years' service in the Regular Army. During the war he organized and commanded a meteorological school of 4,000 students.

NEXT WEEK

Scheduled for issue No. 114 are articles on a criminal investigation laboratory in Bavaria, Friends' work in Germany, and leases for the US-licensed press. Part 3 of **Maximization of Agriculture** also will be published.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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DAY CARE CENTERS

DAY CARE CENTERS today are filling an important place in the lives of 300,000 children in the US Occupied Zone of Germany. Included in the groups which benefit from this program are children with one or both parents temporarily unable to provide care and guidance for them. In many cases mothers are working away from home all day, and fathers are either dead, or are still-absent PW's. In some instances fathers are trying to keep a home together with the aid of a grandmother or aunt. Still other children benefit by being taken away temporarily from unwholesome environments resulting from the emotional starvation and frustration left by the war. For these youngsters the expanding system of care away from their homes in Day Care Centers has been a great boon and will probably contribute to their chances of becoming normal, well-balanced adults.

Military Government's Public Welfare Branch, which considers the Day Care Centers a potent factor in the prevention of juvenile delinquency, has made every effort to stimulate local communities to open former Centers and establish new ones. According to the latest figures (9 June 1947), there are 4,364 Centers in this zone.

SINCE EXISTING facilities are insufficient to offer participation in the program to all children, the places in the Centers are reserved for children in need. In some of the Centers only children of working mothers are accepted, and in others, only those for whom no alternate plan such as placement with relatives or friends

can be made. The cases are screened by local welfare officials, and each child is admitted on the merits and necessity of his particular situation. Some children attend free of charge; the parents or guardians of others pay a small fee.

These Centers, which are neither schools nor institutions, are subdivided into creches and nurseries for infants, kindergartens for pre-school children and kinderhorte for school children.

The Day Care Center program grew out of the techniques, experience, and general conceptions of social welfare. The rigidity of the German school system has never affected the Centers; their aim is to provide a home-like atmosphere. Private welfare

agencies particularly the Caritas, (Catholic), the Innere Mission (Protestant), and the Workmen's Welfare Association have been especially active in the field. Nearly two-thirds of all Day Care Centers have been set up and are directed by these organizations.

UNDER THE NAZI regime these agencies faced the necessity of great curtailment of their work in the field of day care services for children. The Centers were subjected to Nazi Party control and many of their facilities were confiscated for the party and its affiliated organizations.

Today's Centers face special problems. At a time when more children than ever before need specialized handling by expert personnel, there is a serious shortage of qualified workers. Materials for reconstructing war damaged buildings are extremely difficult to obtain, and essential supplies such as soap, towels, electric light bulbs, paper, and toys are short.

All of the Centers are run throughout the year. Some of them open as early as six o'clock in the morning to



Pictures on left: German children playing and being led by a supervisor at Day Care Centers in Berlin. (Right) German children being fed at Day Care Center.

(Photos by Byers)

Dollar Judgments Permitted

AMERICANS may now seek dollar judgments against other Americans in cases growing out of automobile accidents in the US occupied area, including the US Sector of Berlin. According to the Legal Division, OMGUS, this is provided under MG Ordinance No. 18, an amendment to Ordinance No. 6, which became effective on 13 September. It permits the MG Court for Civil Actions to enter its judgment in military payment certificates rather than in marks, where all parties to a case are Americans or dollar-paid personnel employed by a US agency.

Where one of the parties is a German or other person not entitled to military payment certificates, the judgment will still be in marks. The amendment also provides that, where an American or certain other categories of persons who have legal access to military payment certificates have to pay marks as a result of court action under Ordinance No. 6, they must present a receipt showing pur-

chase of the marks at a US Army finance office.

The amended ordinance sets up the only type of court in which a German can bring a civil action against an American or other United Nations national without his consent.

The MG Court for Civil Actions was established last year, but under the original ordinance the court could only render judgment in marks. The Legal Division announcement explained that there have been a number of automobile accidents where an American was injured by another American and it seemed only proper to allow a judgment to be entered in military payment certificates. Because this was not possible, some cases which otherwise would have been filed in court or settled have been held up pending amendment of Ordinance No. 6. Enactment of the amendment has opened the door to the disposition of these claims.

The court has its principal seat in Stuttgart but it sits elsewhere in the US Zone and in the US Sector of Berlin. Civil cases may be filed with the deputy clerk of the court in the local Land Office of Military Government. A similar court was recently established by Military Government in Austria with jurisdiction over automobile accident cases there involving US citizens.

In spite of the provision of the original ordinance that suit must be filed within six months after the accident, a claim which arose after 21 November 1945 may now be filed at any time up to 1 March 1948. This enables the court to pass upon all claims which have not previously been filed by Americans because of inability to obtain a judgment against other Americans.

The jurisdiction of the court has also been amended to allow people stationed or living in the US Zone to bring suit even though the accident occurred in another zone of Germany, provided the defendant is served in the US Zone or in the US Sector of Berlin.



PROF. BRUNO GLEITZE, rector of the University of Berlin, has been invited to attend the international statistical institutes at Washington. Dr. Gleitze, who also is president of the statistical central bureau in the Soviet Zone, is shown with his two sons at his Berlin-Treptow residence. (DENA Bild)

take charge of children whose working mothers must leave home early.

Today, more than in the past, the Centers strive to create a homelike atmosphere. Emphasis is laid on providing a cheerful daytime environment, and in giving the child a feeling of emotional security. Education in the Centers is not directed to fitting the child for school. Its aim is rather to foster democratic habits of mind and action, and to provide for the development of character, personality, and social responsibility. Center activities include games, sports, music, training in hygiene, crafts, and dramatics for older children. Periodic physical examinations of the children are an important aspect of the program.

PRE-SCHOOL children are fed at the Centers. Food is provided through a variety of agencies — the International Red Cross, CRALOG, Quakers and American private welfare organizations.

During the past summer the Day Care Centers planned their programs with the goal of building up the health of the children to enable them to face the rigors of the approaching winter. Throughout the warm weather the youngsters have been taken to playgrounds located away from the congested central areas of bombed-out cities for change and more restful recreation. In many cities additional food for the noon meal formed part of the build-up program.

Public Welfare officials believe that the children of the US Zone of Germany are entering the winter of 1947-48 in better emotional health than at any other time since the end of the war. Day Care Centers have played their part in this.

More Space for Germans

Living space, mostly in barracks, for 26,000 persons have been made available for use in the German economy by the closing of 94 camps in the program of consolidating displaced persons assembly centers.

Maximization of Agriculture

Part 2 — Basic Food Deficiency



DESPITE the postwar difficulties of increasing the cultivated acreage of Germany, substantial additions to the crop lands have been made during the past two years. As early as 1937/38 the total crop area had reached a peak of approximately 17,870,450 acres. Plans for 1947/48 call for exceeding this pre-war figure, with a target planting of 17,932,200 acres.

More than 494,000 acres of meadows and pastures have already been ploughed up for crops and the plan for this year calls for an additional 691,600 acres. Approximately 123,500 acres of forest land have also been found suitable for agricultural production, including clearcut areas, young-tree plantations, and "under-planting" within hardwood forests.

In addition to an increase in the cultivated area, the crop plan for 1947/48 calls for a substantial reduction in food and fodder crops and a corresponding increase in crops for human consumption — amounting to a change in utilization affecting almost 10 percent of the total planted area.

To carry out this planting program it is necessary to utilize all possible sources of arable land. Numerous public parks and grounds, as well as park land in private estates, have been planted in vegetables or other crops by local authorities. Much of the ground belonging to the former German army has been released for agriculture; indeed, many training grounds that had been used for military exercises by the occupation troops are now under cultivation. In Land Bavaria alone the former Wehrmacht lands available for agricultural settlement exceed 24,700 acres.

ABEGINNING has also been made in the resettlement of refugees and expellees on land formerly belonging to large estates but now available for new settlement under the various land reform programs of the Laender. Distribution of the bulk of such land, however, will begin on a full scale only this year. Though it is often said that such a break-up of large farm holdings leads to a temporary reduction of the surplus produce available for delivery, the plan is expected to lead in the long run to

more intensive cultivation and to an improvement in the food supply.

An extreme shortage of building materials for housing new settlers has, however, proved most difficult to overcome.

Particularly successful in improving the food supply has been the home-garden project. This year there are nearly 250,000 new gardens in the US Zone alone — most of them serving expellee and refugee families. This program is expected to increase the number of home gardens in the US Zone by 15 percent over 1946, when an increase of some 13 percent over 1945 was recorded. This year, there are 1,940,000 home and subsistence gardens in the US Zone.

THE GARDENS are estimated to average 3,000 square feet in size and to benefit from four to five people directly. The home garden program this year is directly assisting at least 8,000,000 persons, or nearly half the population of the US Zone. Home garden vegetables are an important source of variety in the diet of those Germans who can find land for the purpose. Although low in caloric

value, home-grown vegetables provide perhaps 100 calories a day during the summer months for many members of the German population.

A similar program is being pressed in the British Zone, but the greater population density and the urban character of much of the region (as in the Ruhr) makes the expansion of home gardens difficult. The drought has greatly reduced home garden yields in both zones.

Pre-war German crops received heavy applications of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash fertilizers. During the last war years, however, the availability of nitrogen and potash was seriously reduced and phosphates were virtually unobtainable. US and UK fertilizer technicians estimate that the restoration of pre-war yields will require three or four years of fertilizer applications totaling annually between 330,000 and 440,000 short tons of pure nitrogen, somewhat more in phosphates and over 550,000 short tons of potash.

Nothing like these quantities has been available so far. Last year domestic production and imports together made available about half of the nitrogen and potash and a quarter of the phosphates now considered desirable for annual application. Nor does this take into account the accumulated deficit of the several preceding years. It is hoped that this year increased indigenous production plus a greater availability of imports will make possible the supply of 80 to 90 percent of the nitrogen required for field crops (though not for pastures and meadows, where it is also badly needed); about 75 percent of the potash requirement, and perhaps 65 percent of the needed phosphate.

THE SHORTAGE of coal and machinery, the limitations on German steel production (a source of phosphates in the form of Thomas slag), and the inability to obtain deliveries of ammonia from the French Zone are the chief factors limiting fertilizer production in Germany as a whole. Schemes for increasing production by extra food rations and other inducements to workers in the fertilizer plants have not been deemed practicable; the over-all short supply of food and other consumer goods has so far

permitted such incentives only in the case of coal miners.

Under the Marshall Plan, it is expected that Germany might be made self-sufficient in nitrate and potash production within about five years as for phosphate fertilizers, however, imports of finished superphosphates totaling between 110,000 and 155,000 short tons annually (one-third the total requirement) and of phosphate rock for producing the remaining two-thirds would appear permanently necessary. The cost may be expected to continue between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 a year throughout the life of the Marshall Plan.

In estimating the effect of such a fertilizer program, however, it must be emphasized that appreciable im-

provement in agricultural yields cannot be expected immediately, and that only sustained applications over at least two years can assure maximum results.

The chief seed-raising areas of pre-war Germany were the north and east, and the Bizonal area was heavily dependent on those regions for seeds and seed potatoes which it did not itself produce. For example, from 400,000 to 500,000 tons of seed potatoes were brought into this region annually from the east.

Basic climatic conditions have militated against the development of self-sufficiency in seeds in western Germany, and since V-E Day the technical "know-how" of seed raising also has had to be built up. At the

Food Situation Publicized

FOOD IS THE CHIEF preoccupation of every German; indeed, the struggle to get more food often diverts productive efforts from other sections of the economy which may be equally important from the over-all viewpoint.

To promote an understanding, however, of the underlying reasons for Germany's food deficiency and to win the German public — both consumers and producers — to an active support of the controls necessary to maximize food production and collections, has required planned publicity.

In order to bring home the magnitude of Germany's food production deficit, and the amount of Allied food supplies now being imported at the expense of the US and UK taxpayers, there are continual releases from both Military Government and the German food authorities to the press, radio, and news-reel services. For example, US Military Government in Berlin has published since 1946 a monthly information bulletin on the food and agricultural situation, which is distributed to 27,000 individual officials and community leaders in the US Zone.

A semi-monthly news letter is published in the Laender weekly papers as a means of reaching some 464,000 subscribers, and extracts from this material are published in daily newspapers having a circulation of over 4,000,000. Each of the Laender has its own radio station which broadcasts

regularly the more important parts of such food and agricultural releases.

THE GERMAN LAND officials, likewise, publish constant reminders of the need for maximum food production and collections, by means of special periodicals and their own information services to community administrators and other functionaries.

The popular news reel "Welt im Film" frequently includes shots dramatizing food imports from the US, control of blackmarket racketeering, etc.; and a full-dress documentary film on the German food-deficit problem is being produced for release throughout the bizonal area.

Improved public understanding of the food-control measures now being enforced, as well as technical discussion of methods for increasing food production and collection, has recently come from local "discussion groups" stimulated by visiting American experts on agricultural extension work. For example, in Hesse alone, an average of 1,500 discussion meetings are held monthly at the community level, with perhaps 30 to 50 farmers participating in each.

A uniform German handbook has also been prepared to help local German officials hold short courses for their own staffs and to set up a coordinated system of leadership-training and group discussions.

New British Governor Named



Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Robertson

LIUTENANT GENERAL Sir Brian H. Robertson will become Military Governor of the British Zone of Germany on 1 November, succeeding the Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir Sholto Douglas.

Sir Brian will also succeed Sir Sholto as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Germany, and British member of the Allied Control Council for Germany.

The future Military Governor served with the Royal Engineers throughout the first World War, winning the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross.

He retired from the Army in 1933, but at the outbreak of war joined the South African Army and was ordered to Ethiopia. He became Chief Administrative officer of the Eighth Army under General Alan Cunningham, and held the post under all the Eighth Army commanders.

During this time he was made a member of the order of the Commander of the British Empire and member of the order of the Commander of the Bath. From 1944 to 1945 he was Chief Administrative officer to Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief in Italy, and was made a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order in 1944. He came to the British Zone as Deputy MG in July 1945.

Distribution Formula

A key for the distribution of relief supplies imported into the US Zone of Germany has been adopted by the German Central Distribution Committee. The GCDC, a Laenderrat agency created in the zone for the purpose of allocating such supplies, has evolved a formula for determining the areas of greatest need on the basis of a study made by a special committee.

The recommended allocation of supplies would give Bavaria 48.8 percent; Hesse 23.4 percent; Wuerttemberg-Baden 22.3 percent; and Bremen 5.5 percent. It is expected that this formula will be used in the distribution of both designated and undesignated supplies by the GCDC.

insistence of the US Military Governor, however, the Bizonal area has been developing to the maximum its own seed and seed-potato production. The acreage under seed-grain cultivation has been increased by approximately one-half in two years and the acreage for seed potatoes more than trebled.

Nevertheless, many badly needed seeds cannot be satisfactorily produced in this region, and yearly imports of a certain quantity of seed potatoes from colder climates are also essential for foundation purposes. It is estimated that from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 annually will have to be spent for imported seeds during the next few years, and an additional \$5,000,000 for imported seed potatoes.

An intensive agriculture, such as is found in Germany, is particularly dependent upon an adequate supply of hand tools, farm machinery, and repair parts. Before the war Germany was self-sufficient in all these items and also exported substantial quantities. Today, however, with her manufacturing capacity reduced and the supply of coal, iron, and steel inadequate, production of farm equipment lags far behind the requirements.

It is estimated that new production adequate for replacing the annual loss from ordinary wear and tear — without making up the accumulated deficit of the last three years — would require approximately 385,000 short tons of iron and steel a year. Against this requirement, it has been possible to allocate only 110,000 short tons from the limited German steel output during the past year — an amount insufficient even to maintain the supply of farm equipment at its present level.

If the harvest formerly associated with German intensive cultivation are to be recovered, a substantial increase in the supply of agricultural tools and machinery is absolutely necessary.

DESPITE the great numbers of refugees and expelles that have swelled the population of the Bizonal area, and despite unemployment in the cities, a scarcity of satisfactory farm labor is reported by the German Food and Agriculture Agency. A traveler

through rural Germany sees women, children, and old men working in the fields, but very few young men. This situation is due to a number of factors.

Several million of Germany's young men were killed in the war and several hundred thousands of others are still prisoners.

If the farmer attempts to hire unemployed male labor from the cities or from among returning PW's he must pay legal wages, which have trebled since before the war, although the legal prices of his farm products have not increased substantially. To keep such labor he must usually offer as inducements extra food, as well as clothing and other articles obtained by illegal barter. When he uses his farm produce for bartering, however, he is subject to court action for failing to deliver his harvest to the control authorities.

This situation is unsatisfactory to the farmer and the laborer alike. The German city worker is as unwilling to work 16 hours a day, seven days a week, for the wages of an unskilled laborer as an American city worker would be. The result is that generally the actual farm work must be done by the farmer's own family, with the younger men usually absent.

Glossary of Political Parties

MAJOR PARTIES

CDU — Christlich - Demokratische Union: Christian Democratic Union. Authorized in all Zones and in all Laender; known as CDU except as follows:

CSU — Christlich - Soziale Union: Christian Social Union, in Land Bavaria, US Zone.

BCSV — Badische-Christlich-Soziale Volkspartei: Baden Christian Social People's Party in South Baden, in the French Zone.

SPD — Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands: Social - Democratic Party of Germany. Authorized in all zones except the Soviet. In the French Zone it is not permitted to include the word "Deutschlands" in its title.

KPD — Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands: Communist Party of Germany. Authorized in the three western zones only; does not function officially in the Soviet Zone or in Berlin. In the French Zone it is not permitted to include the word "Deutschlands" in its title, and the word is sometimes omitted in local Communist groups in the US Zone.

SED — Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands: Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Formed officially 1 May 1946 by a merger of SPD and KPD in the Soviet Zone; also authorized in Berlin but without merger.

DPD — Demokratische Partei Deutschlands: Democratic Party of Germany. A name given to a middle-of-the-road group of parties authorized in all zones and in all Laender as follows:

LDP — Liberal - Demokratische Partei: Liberal Democratic Party in the Soviet Zone; and Land Hesse, US Zone.

FDP — Freie Demokratische Partei: Free Democratic Party in the British Zone, and in Land Bavaria and Land Bremen, US Zone.

DVP — Demokratische Volkspartei: Democratic People's Party in Land Wuerttemberg - Baden and Land Bremen, US Zone; and Wuerttem-

berg-Hohenzollern, French Zone.
DP — Demokratische Partei: Democratic Party in South Baden, French Zone.

LP — Liberale Partei: Liberal Party in Regierungsbezirke Koblenz, Montabaur, Rheinhessen, and Trier of Rheinhessen, and Trier of Rheinland-Pfalz, French Zone.

SV — Sozialer Volksbund: Social People's League, Regierungsbezirk Pfalz of Rheinland-Pfalz, French Zone.

MINOR PARTIES

US Zone:

WAV — Wirtschaftliche Aufbau-Vereinigung: Economic Reconstruction Association. Authorized only in Land Bavaria.

AP — Arbeiter-Partei: Labor Party. Authorized in several Kreise in Land Hesse.

NDP — Nationaldemokratische Partei: National Democratic Party. Authorized in several Kreise in Land Hesse.

There are also a few miscellaneous local parties authorized in single Kreise or even in individual Gemeinden, especially in Land Bavaria.

British Zone :

NLP — Niedersächsische Landespartei: Lower Saxon State Party. Authorized in Land Niedersachsen.

Zentrum — Zentrumspartei: Center Party. Authorized in the whole British Zone.

SSV — Sued-Schleswig Vereinigung: South Schleswig Association. Authorized in Land Schleswig-Holstein only.

DRP — Deutsche Rechtspartei: German Right Party; also known as **Deutsche Konservative Partei (DKP)**, or German Conservative Party. Authorized throughout the British Zone.

RVP — Rheinische Volkspartei: Rheinisch People's Party. Authorized in Land Nordrhein-Westfalen.

Soviet Zone:

No minor political parties are authorized, but several "demo-

Bizonal Discussion

The US State and War Departments announced in Washington that, "arrangements have been made for Anglo-American discussion early in October on the financial provisions of the Bizonal Economic Fusion Agreement of 2 December 1946.

"The discussions will take place in accordance with provisions of this agreement which provides for review at yearly intervals. The British Government has requested this review owing to their great difficulty and continuing present dollar expenditure for the support of the economy of the combined United States-United Kingdom Zones.

"In view of these forthcoming discussions, it was thought appropriate to inform members of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees of the proposed talks with the British. The discussions with British will be held in Washington jointly by State and War Departments in consultation with Treasury Department and other interested government agencies."

Assumes New Job

Robert Rodes Estill, of Pittsburgh, has arrived in Berlin to assume the position of chief of the Coal and Mining Section of the Industry Branch, according to the Economics Division, OMGUS. He will succeed Max H. Forester, who is returning to the US after being on duty with Military Government since March 1946.

cratic anti-fascist groups," not technically organized as Parties, have presented candidates in recent elections. Among these the most important is the **Verein der Gegenseitigen Bauernhilfe** (Peasants' Mutual Aid Association). Others include the Free German Youth, Women's Committee, the trade union organization, and the Cultural League.

French Zone:

No minor political parties are authorized.

Berlin:

No minor political parties are authorized.

Inspecting Barter Mart



(Top, left to right) German civilian; Rep. Dwight L. Rogers (D-Fla.), A. Ogden Pierrot, of the State Department; Maj. Carl E. Welchner, escort officer of the Visitors Bureau in Berlin, and a saleswoman at the Berlin Barter Mart. (Below, left to right) Rep. James I. Dolliver (R-Iowa), Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), Pierrot, and Rep. Leonard Hall (R-N.Y.) (Photos by Bowlds)



Allies Will Resume Minting German Coins

THE FINANCE DIRECTORATE of the Allied Control Authority has agreed to resume minting of Reichsmark coins to relieve the present shortage. The additional coins, of 5 and 10 pfennig denominations, will be identical with these now in circulation, except that the Nazi swastika will be removed from the design.

The Finance Division, OMGUS, placed particular emphasis on the announcement that if and when monetary reform takes place it was the intention to treat coins exactly the same way as banknotes. Accordingly, there will be no possibility for hoarders of coins to gain advantage over and above holders of banknotes.

It was emphasized that all money circulating in Germany, whether banknotes, Allied Military Marks, existing coins or the new additional coins, is in principle of equal value. Speculations to the contrary were characterized as "not merely harmful to the German economy but also without foundation."

The additional coinage will be issued against withdrawal and destruction of banknotes under quadripartite supervision. It will, thus, not result in an increase in money circulation in Germany.

Extradition Limited

The War Crimes Branch of Legal Division, OMGUS, has announced that requests from other nations for extradition of alleged war criminals and traitors from the US Zone must be submitted prior to 1 November 1947. However, with respect to evidence of guilt offered to support the extradition claim, such evidence may be submitted up to 31 December 1947.

This action is in line with general efforts to terminate the entire war crimes program at an early date. No new indictments will be presented in either the Nuremberg or Dachau trials after the first of the year.

Requests for extradition should be addressed to the 7708th War Crimes Group, which is located in Munich.



COORDINATION OF **RAIL** transportation

UNDER PEACETIME economic conditions, the transport system of a country is capable of meeting all demands normally placed upon it and with normal rate structures the question of the type of transport to be used for any particular traffic is determined by the shipper with regard to cost, speed, and the peculiar characteristics of the traffic. Under such normal conditions railway and other transport systems maintain their own individual traffic departments to plan the manner in which transport demands will be met.

An entirely different situation exists in Germany today. The transport system is in no way capable of meeting the day-to-day demands placed upon it, even during slack seasons. The currency and rate structure is out of gear to such an extent that the normally cheaper means of transport have become the most expensive. Added to this are policies laid down by Allied authorities as to the use of transport, which were established to prevent the Germans from developing the transport system as a future aid for military operations.

General view of freight yards adjacent to Bremen docks. (Byers)

There is the further restriction that Germany cannot deal directly with other countries to determine the traffic originating therein destined for Germany. The result of these factors has been that the normal laws of supply and demand cannot be allowed to control the furnishing of transport facilities for the movement of German commerce. In order to exercise the control the movement of traffic necessary to insure that Allied policies are carried out, and that the most advantageous use is being made of the German transport facilities, "Movements" Branches have been established as a part of the Transport Divisions of US and British Military Government.

THE ORGANIZATION of this branch dates back to the days of SHAEF where it was a part of G-4 division. After Germany was occupied control of traffic movements was first the responsibility of G-4 USFET. Military Government took charge of the operation of the German Transport system

on 1 January 1946, and all movements and traffic agencies in this zone were finally consolidated and emerged the Movements Branch of the Transport Division.

Under this organization, the German Zonal Movements Office was established in the US Zone as part of the German Laenderrat. This office was notified that the transportation priorities were: (1) military traffic, (2) other traffic of interest to US Forces, including accepted international traffic, and (3) German civil movements. The German office was given the responsibility of establishing the priorities for the civil movements in the US Zone while the Movements Branch of OMGUS arranged military moves and moves of interest to US Forces. These programs were presented to the German Zonal Movements Office for implementation.

WHEN THE US and British zones were combined, the German transport agencies were organized as four general administrations—rail, waterway, highway and movements—under the direction of a central or-

ganization known as the Executive Committee for Transport. Generals Lucius D. Clay and Sir Brian Robertson in a meeting with Transport agencies on 28 February 1947, directed the establishment of a bizonal movements organization within the Executive Committee for Transport. This organization was established under the title of the ZVL (Central German Movements Directorate) and was assigned the following functions:

1. To receive from the bipartite movements staff the broad programs of Allied traffic, i. e., imports and exports requiring Allied transport coordination, international transit traffic, military and Military Government maintenance traffic and any other traffic classed as mandatory.
2. To receive from the bipartite movements staff policy directions on the allocation of traffic between transport agencies.
3. In accordance with 1 and 2, to plan and issue general programs for all traffic moving in the combined zones.
4. To coordinate, in consultation with the bipartite staff, the planning of the general administrations and the German Economic authorities on the transport requirements to meet the level of industry plans.
5. To issue the priorities for movement of traffic as required by the German executive committee for economics, to the general administrations and to the German Laender transport authorities, and to ensure that these priorities are observed.

At the same time, a Bipartite Movements Staff of Allied personnel was organized in Herford. This organization supervises the German Central Movements Directorate established by the orders of Generals Clay and Robertson. It also plans these movements which the Germans cannot adequately schedule, including military traffic, international traffic, and export-import traffic.

The military programs are obtained by the Bipartite Movements Staff from the supply divisions

of the US and British Armies. The clearance of international traffic has, in the past, been a function of the European Central Transport Organization. The transport ministries of the various member countries present their bids for international traffic. The Bipartite Movements Staff sends representatives to the monthly meeting of this organization where contemplated international traffic programs are discussed and bids for those crossing the bizonal area are accepted or rejected.

Export and import traffic from and to the bizonal area consists principally of coal destined to other European countries and of raw materials, food and petroleum, oil and lubricants into, and finished goods out of, the combined zones. The finished exports are covered by contracts negotiated by JEIA.

With respect to traffic between the Soviet Zone and the bizonal area, consisting of imports, exports, and commodities exchanged under interzonal agreements, information is exchanged at a monthly meeting of the Quadripartite Movements Working Party.

In these ways a program of traffic which could not normally be planned by the Germans is put together and passed to the German Central Movements Directorate for implementation.

The German Central Movements Directorate, through offices in each zone and in each Land, makes similar plans for the movement of indigenous traffic. The Land Movements Offices meet monthly to plan movements within and between Laender. These meetings are attended by the Economics and Food and Agriculture representatives in the German Land Government, and by the principal shippers, as well as by local representatives of the German railway, inland waterways, and trucking interests.

In planning this movement they are governed by the policy of the Allies to make maximum utilization of inland water transport. Account is taken of the availability of German truck transport and its capacity to execute short-haul movements, in addition to its function as a supplier of feeder and distribution service for the railroads and inland waterways.

The remainder of the Land program is allocated to the German railroads.

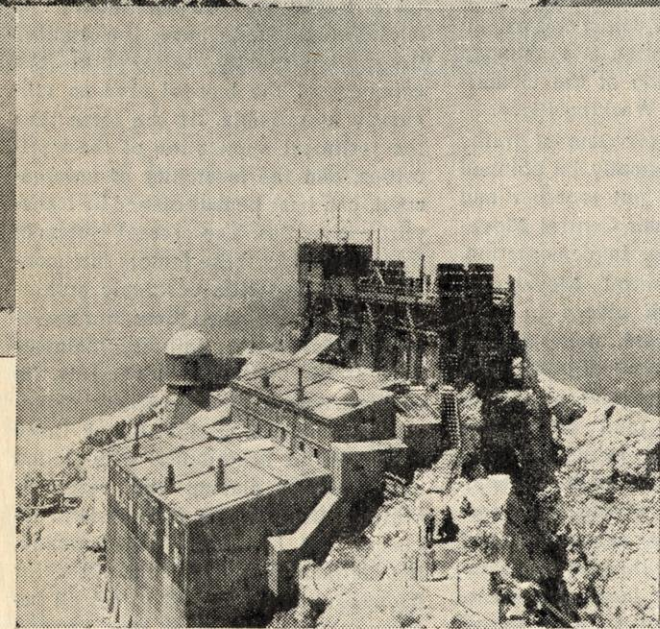
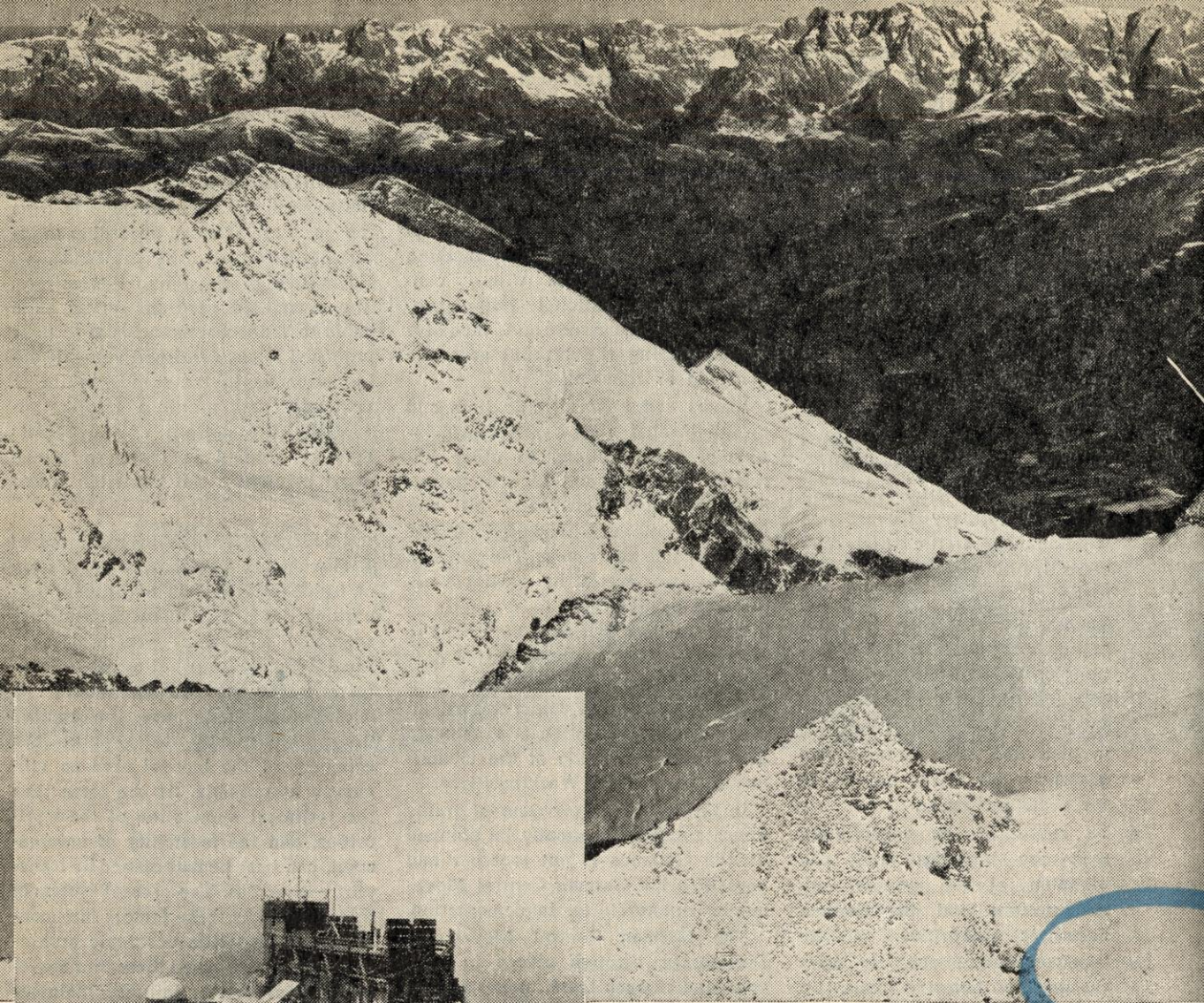
The Land Movements programs are forwarded to the ZVL where they are consolidated to form a completed program which includes both the German and Allied bids.

Inter-Laender food movements and the movements of food imports from the ports are planned according to information furnished by the Executive Committee of Food and Agriculture. The completed program serves as a guide to Transport agencies as to their proposed loads, furnished valuable information as to the trends in traffic demands, and provides information whereby the pattern of movements may be studied in order to utilize more efficiently the available transport.

IN THE ACTUAL CARRYING out of movements demands, the question of traffic priorities is of primary importance. It has been recognized that economic authorities are best qualified to state in what order of priority traffic movement's should be made in order to use the limited transport capacity to support the economy of the bizonal area as efficiently as possible. At the same time the technical application of these priorities, and the feasibility of enforcement, can best be determined by transport authorities. The present system of priorities takes these factors into consideration. Bipartite economic authorities have established these four movements priorities: (1) military maintenance traffic, (2) food movements, (3) coal movements, (4) international movements for dollar credits. Below these priorities, in accordance with Allied objectives of placing the responsibility on the Germans for economic decisions not involving Allied policy, the German Executive Committee for Economics is authorized to set all remaining priorities as it sees fit. Priority lists embodying their decisions are published after consultation with the German Central Movements Directorate and are disseminated to Transport agencies by this organization.

Cognizance is taken of the fact that the limited transport capacity could be completely absorbed by the movement of commodities in the top priority categories if these were applied rigidly. For this reason, efforts are

(Continued on Page 16)



WEATHER

DURING GERMANY'S final desperate half year in World War II many German meteorologists were transferred from weather forecasting to other duties which were considered more urgent. In the last few weeks of the war the national weather service of Germany completely collapsed. By V-E Day, for the first time in 65 years, no organized weather service existed anywhere in Germany. Meteorologists were among the scattered and confused population. Observatories were idle or destroyed.

The US Army Air Weather Service (21st Weather Squadron), advancing with the American Armies, had established and operated a weather service throughout the American

occupied area of Europe. By the end of the war its network of stations covered the area which was later to be known as the US Occupied Zone of Germany. This service was operated for the benefit of the Army occupational units. Observation stations and forecasting offices were located in accordance with the needs of tactical units. No immediate concern was given to the provision of weather advices for the German economy.

THE FIRST step toward rehabilitation of a German weather service was taken in July 1945, in the form of a directive issued by the Commanding General, USFET. This directive provided that immediate action would be taken by the US Army Air Weather Service to provide all



FORECASTING

necessary weather information for German agricultural, industrial, and other economic interests.

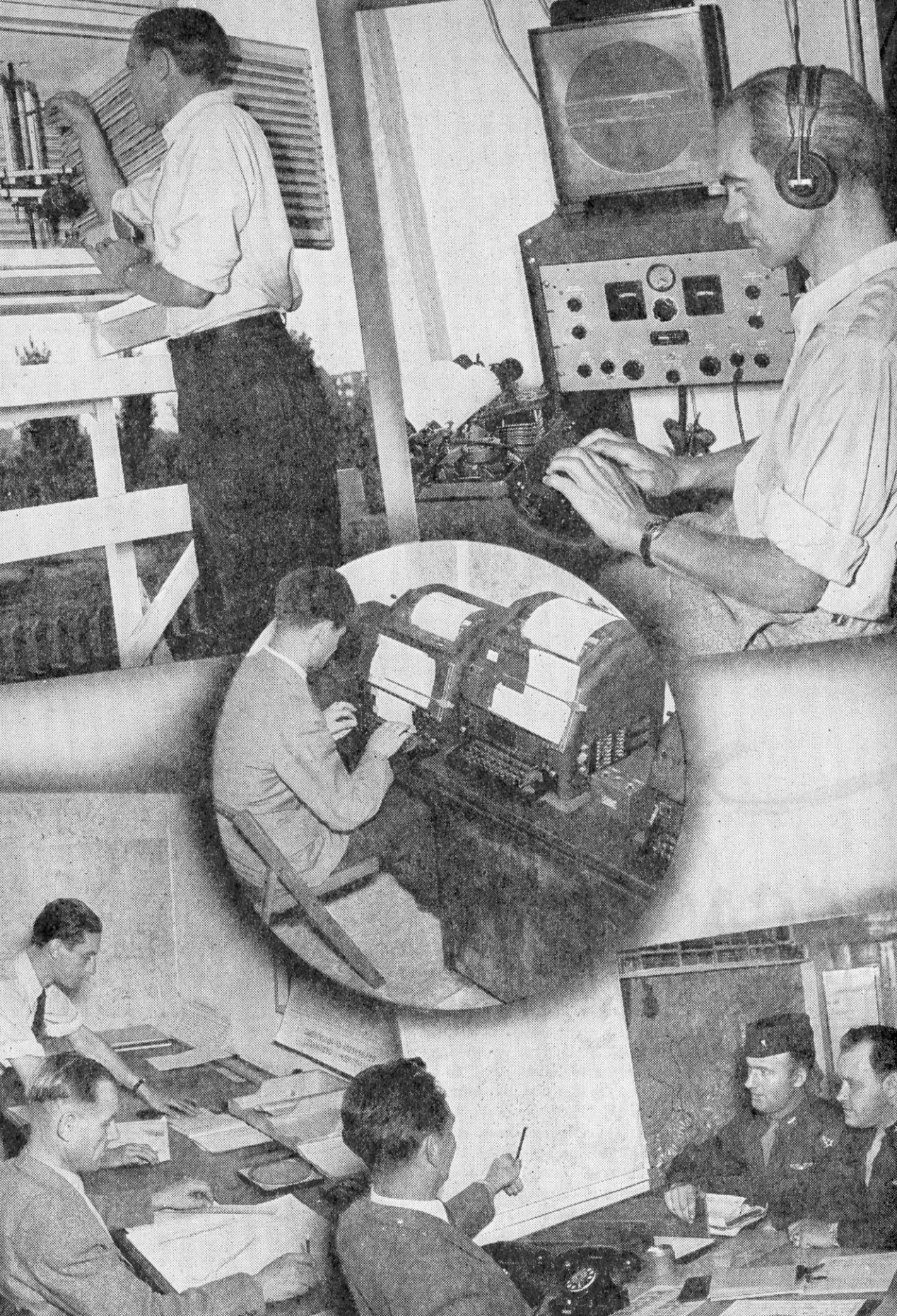
At the earliest date and to the fullest extent possible, German meteorological personnel were to be assigned to the preparation of weather forecasts for German interests. No German personnel were to be permitted, however, to prepare airways, terminal, or flight advisory forecasts. All German meteorological records and files located in the US Zone were to be placed under military control and preserved against destruction, and surveys of German meteorological equipment and supplies were to be made with a view to their ultimate use by a reconstituted German weather service.

During September 1945, the Air Directorate of the Allied



Control Authority formed a quadripartite Committee on Meteorology. The Meteorological Section of the Aeronautics Branch of the Armed Forces Division furnished the US delegate to this committee. The committee became the central coordinating and policy making body for meteorological matters throughout Germany. (Continued on Page 18)

(Top) Weather station (indicated by arrow) at Sonnblick, Austria, near Salzburg, which serves weather-gathering agencies in Germany (Air Forces photo). (Inset at left) Weather and radio station at Zugspitze, Garmisch. (WIB Staff) (Inset photo at right) Experimental station for agricultural meteorology at Giessen (Winterhoff).



RUHR COAL AND EUROPEAN RECOVERY

American Economists Point to Large Amounts of Essential Goods For Which Rest of Europe Depended on Germany Before the War

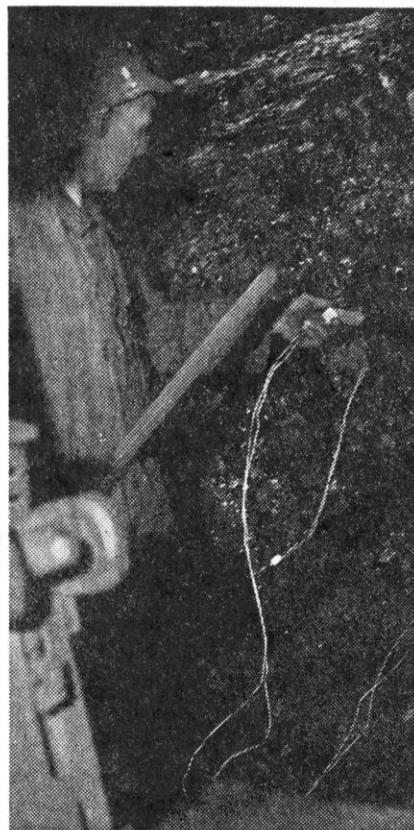
AS THE US GOVERNMENT studied the official report from the Paris Conference which detailed Europe's requirements and self-help proposals under the Marshall Plan, and as committees in the United States studied the US resources for aid, American economists considered the contributions required from Germany for the restoration of Europe's economy. They pointed significantly to the large amounts of essential goods for which the rest of Europe depended upon Germany before the war.

Next to food, which Germany was importing before the war, the greatest single need of Europe today is coal. In the 1937—38 coal year European countries outside of England and Germany imported about 66,000,000 short tons of coal, chiefly from these two countries in about equal measure. Today, England is unable to meet its own home requirements of coal.

The Ruhr has the great coal supply in Europe suitable for metallurgical purposes — a coal that is low in sulphur content and makes good firm coke, strong, porous and containing no undesirable minerals. Thus Germany must not only meet its own prewar export quotas but also must make up as much as possible of the lost British prewar export supply, if reactivation of Europe is to be effectively realized.

In 1937—38 Germany exported about 44,220,000 short tons of coal

out of a production of 242,220,000 tons from its territory west of the Oder-Neisse Rivers. In its best year before the war Germany exported about 49,500,000 tons. Last year it exported only about 14,723,500 tons, but this was from a total production of



Miner adjusting blasting charge in Ruhr coal mine. (Byers)

130,271,900 tons, which was less than total requirements of Germany for its internal use under the revised level of industry plan for the bizonal area.

JUST HOW important German coal and coke are to reactivation of industry in the rest of Europe is indicated by German figures on these products in the 1937—38 coal year. In that year the Ruhr and Saar areas exported to France alone some 8,884,722 short tons of bituminous (commonly termed "hard" coal in Europe), 2,615,459 tons of coke, and 407,790 tons of briquettes

or "brown" coal. To Netherlands Germany exported that year 7,838,127 tons of hard coal, 379,045 tons of coke, and 144,969 tons of briquettes; to Czechoslovakia, 1,225,224 tons of hard coal and 176,550 tons of coke; and to Luxembourg-Belgium 6,030,596 tons of hard coal, 2,928,585 tons of coke, and 223,850 tons of briquettes.

In May and June of this year European countries were buying coal at a rate of 49,500,000 short tons annually. They obtained only a small part of this from Germany; the United Kingdom no longer was a source. During 1946 the United States, which before the war shipped coal to Europe only as ballast in ships returning there light-loaded, exported 20,000,000 long tons to Europe. This export reached 25,000,000 long tons for 12 months ended 30 June, 1947.

Europe needs coal to produce food. Production of food requires fertilizer and Europe gets much of its nitrogen fertilizer from coal. Europe needs coal for transport. Its railway system operates largely on coal. It needs coal for production of steel, which in turn is needed to produce mining machinery and many of other necessary tools and parts which are absolutely essential to reactivation of Europe's industry.

Lack of coal affects Europe's lumber supply. Sweden, Norway and Finland, which normally supply much of Europe's lumber, today for lack of coal are burning wood, even to produce electric power, and Europe's lumber supply consequently is short. This even affects pit props for the coal mines themselves. Coal means light, heat and power to Europe, for most of these products are produced from steam generated in boilers fed by coal. More German coal is essential to the rest of Europe in the rebuilding of its industrial capacity.

THIS DEPENDENCE of the rest of Europe on Germany clearly is illustrated by 1936 figures on machine and machine tool imports. The biggest

PHOTOS on Page 14: (Top left) Weather station technician in Berlin takes hourly reading on dry bulb thermometer. (Top right) Weather information is received by radio code. (Center) A few of many teletype machines which receive messages from approximately 400 European weather stations four times daily. (Bottom left) After weather information is collected at Templehof, in Berlin, and by radio and teletype, it is plotted on maps and graphs. (Bottom right) Pilots are briefed prior to departure from Templehof. (OMGUS PIO, Bowlds)

RAIL Transportation

made to move the largest percentage of first priority demands, with a smaller percentage of the demand being filled for each commodity going down the priority list. This system insures some movement of all traffic classed as essential.

THE POLICING of the priority system is based on reports prepared by the transport agencies indicating the demand and the amount of transport furnished. These reports show, in addition to cars supplied for each category of traffic, the percentage of demand which is met for each priority category. At the present time in the bizonal area approximately 50 percent of total over-all demands is being met. The top four priority commodities, which are absorbing approximately 60 percent of the capacity of the transport system, are receiving 80 percent to 90 percent of their demands.

Additional responsibilities were added to movements control by the transport crisis of the past winter, when it was impossible to move goods from ports at the rate of arrival. It became apparent that some control would have to be placed on ocean shipping to insure that sufficient capacity of storage in the port area and clearance therefrom existed for contemplated imports.

At present a section in the Bipartite Movements Staff receives information copies of all requests for shipping and maintains a check on the status of storage at the ports.

This section has the additional responsibility of diverting ships to the port most suited to the handling of the incoming cargo. Information is received by the Bipartite Movements Staff concerning the destination of the cargo, as a ship approaches European waters. The Bipartite Movements Staff then determines the north German port best suited to handling the cargo and communicates the decision to the ship.

Ships are assigned to ports depending upon their draft, the cargo handling equipment at the ports, the status of storage facilities, and transportation facilities connecting the

port with the intended destination of the cargo. For example, where use can be made of barges which move from the Ruhr area to Emden with coal, for backloading of civil affairs supplies intended for the Ruhr, the ship is diverted to Emden if the draft is right and Emden is capable of unloading the cargo in question.

AS THE GERMAN economy revives it will be necessary to insure that the transportation network is rehabilitated in balance with the economy. Allied and German Transportation authorities are being assigned the responsibility of coordinating the planning of all forms of transport with economic authorities to meet level of industry plans.

It will be necessary to determine over-all movement capabilities on the basis of contemplated allocations of raw materials. These estimates of movement capabilities will be compared with the estimate of movement demands made by industry based on its contemplated raw material allocations. The raw material allocations will require revision as a result of any lack of balance between transport's capacity to move and industry's need for transport.

It is anticipated that movements control in some form will be necessary until a balance is restored between transport's capabilities and industry's demands, until a revised rate structure will in itself insure the use in each individual case of the most efficient means of transport, and until German authorities can deal with their neighbors in the handling of international traffic matters.

Herring Catch

The Bipartite Food and Agriculture Board has announced that August's record herring catch by German fishermen is more than enough to meet all bizonal fish requirements for the current ration period.

Consisting principally of herring, 42,440 tons fish were landed. This was more than double the July amount. The catch for September and October, during the peak of the herring season, is expected to top these figures by at least 5 percent.

buyer of machines and machine tools in Europe that year was Soviet Russia. She bought 45,200,000 Reichsmarks worth. Of this 5,100,000 Reichsmarks were for textile and leather industries, 4,400,000 for paper and printing machinery, 1,700,000 for office machinery, 9,700,000 for "other" kinds of machinery not including motor vehicles and electrical machinery, and 8,000,000 Reichsmarks worth for electrical machinery and electrical products.

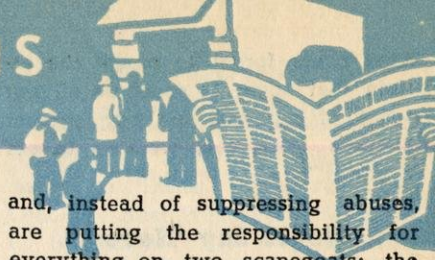
All the rest of Europe was buying from Germany on a similar scale. Many European industries cannot operate today because of lack of production in Germany of machines, machine tools and, of very great importance, machine parts. With a view to creating a dependence on its industry, Germans constructed many of their machines so they would not be interchangeable with those of any other country.

Even their screws were made on irregular patterns so they would have to be replaced from Germany. This means that, just as in Polish coal mines which are equipped largely with German mining machinery, there are many key industrial plants throughout Europe remaining idle today because Germany, through lack of coal, steel produced from the coal, and other reasons, has been unable to get its industry up to more than 45 percent of its prewar production.

Even Czechoslovakia, which before the war was — next to Germany — the most highly industrialized and most advanced of European nations, in 1936 bought more than 3,800,000 Reichsmarks worth of machine tools from Germany. Poland imported some 2,800,000 Reichsmarks worth.

These facts, Washington observers said, clearly illustrate the importance of utilizing Germany in the European recovery program. Germany has to produce more coal to make a living, but it must produce and export more coal and coal-dependent products also for rehabilitation of the rest of Europe.

The United States is determined, however, to restrict German industrial rehabilitation to the bounds of economic need only, and to prevent a recurrence of militaristic industrialism.



End of Coalition

Dissolution of the coalition government in Bavaria recently prompted Waldemar von Knoeringen, leader of the SPD in Bavaria, to state in the *Muenchner Mittag*:

"The SPD has loyally fulfilled its coalition pledges. However, incidents like those in Frankfurt where Joseph Mueller, CSU leader, played a star role in manoeuvring the SPD out of the Bizonal Economic Council, and the Eichstaett speech by Minister President Ehard in which he attacked the Socialistic idea, make it abundantly clear that the newly proclaimed unity of the CSU will be used for an increasingly anti-Socialistic course... The SPD prefers a clear political attitude to its present situation in a false coalition ... It will see its mission during the hard months to come in preventing the working class from falling under the influence of irresponsible elements. It will oppose every attempt at demagogic agitation ..."

In the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) editor Goldschagg, a leading member of the SPD in Bavaria, stated:

"Coalition politics have not at all been discarded. But the coalition that existed heretofore has always been felt to be a coalition in name only. One of the partners had the absolute majority and used it wherever he regarded it as practical. Through new elections the SPD will create the basis for a true coalition ... because the CSU will hardly return with an absolute majority."

Goldschagg expected the SPD to force dissolution of the Landtag by means of the "popular recall" that is provided by the Bavarian constitution.

Suedost Kurier (Bad Reichenhall) carried two front page editorials by its two licensees: The one, a Social Democrat, calls his "At Last! The Decision of the SPD." The other, a CDU member, argues under the title "The Self-indictment of the SPD" that the situation within the government

Editor's Note

This section is devoted to authentic translations of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to inform the readers among the occupational forces of what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

had not changed since the coalition was formed, but that the SPD had chosen this moment to add to the economic emergency a crisis of the government. However, the two licensees agreed that the coalition was a bad thing to start with and that it was dissolved by the SPD with a new election in mind.

Victims of Fascism

The *Wiesbadener Kurier* declared that the lack of public interest in the commemorations for the Victims of Fascism is an indication of a latent Nazi spirit and that the masses still harbor anti-Semitic sentiments. It quotes one of the Victims of Fascism speakers:

"While we here lament the lack of interest in spiritual revival, the guilty ones sit before their stolen loudspeakers and listen to my speech with grins."

The *Kurier* continues: "Let us not deceive ourselves. These neo-anti-Semites, these opponents of progress and democracy ... who talk of another war in order to justify Hitler prophecies ... have the ear of youth to a much greater extent than do the former persecutees ... There are schools where half-Jewish children are tormented exactly as formerly..."

Shifting Responsibility

The *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauberbischofsheim) said the Germans are always publicizing their misery

and, instead of suppressing abuses, are putting the responsibility for everything on two scapegoats: the general distress and the occupation power the paper added:

"The Americans frequently have invited frank criticism. The Germans then repeat the old song of their misery, and afterwards they announce to their neighbors, full of wisdom, that there is no hope for us ... We must state for the sake of truth that we would have starved long ago without American help ... And that our frequently evident failure is a German not an American affair. It is true we need more, much more coal. But what is happening to the coal that we have? ... What happens to the German fruit and food? Who forces our peasants to get what they need exclusively by barter? One could ask any number of those questions and it is becoming ever more timely to answer 'We ourselves, the dead heads among our leading men,' and not 'the Americans' or the general distress ..."

Ceded Provinces

The *Giessener Freie Presse* reported strong reader reaction to a travel account by an American journalist it recently published. The American reporter found the German cities in the provinces ceded to Poland "re-built by two years of incredibly hard work" and said "the earth was drenched with Polish sweat." This description ran strictly counter to German preconceptions about the lost provinces as "wastes where uncultivated fields are crying out for the return of their old inhabitants."

The paper then quoted another American observer about "the admirable economic upsurge" in Poland and concluded:

"We understand that the Eastern refugees see just as red when they hear the word 'Poland' as the Poles when they hear 'German.' This mutual hatred is the logical result of past events. But the German who contemplates the poisoned atmosphere

must never forget to repeat the refrain that ought to conclude all our songs of misery about our present distress: "This, too, we owe to our Fuehrer!"

"Never Say 'Never'"

The *Fraenkische Landeszeitung*

(Above) quoted a round robin from the "Supreme Committee of the political organization of the NSDAP," dated 27 June 1933. The letter deals with German writers and journalists who were silenced by the Nazi government. It says that one of this "rabble of big pigs, murderers, corruptionists and foreign agents" had had the impudence to continue making speeches at Berlin, Breslau, Kattowitz . . . However, the "sabotage" of this man, editor-in-chief W. Wiedfeld, "had now been ended in a radical manner. Never again will this gentleman, never again will people of his type poison the German public."

Licensee W. Wiedfeld of the *Fraenkische Landeszeitung* comments: "In politics, as this case demonstrates, one never should say 'never.'"

(Continued from Page 13)

Weather Forecasting

National meteorological services throughout the world, and particularly in Europe, began taking steps to renew international cooperation and exchange of observational data as soon as the war-time restrictions were lifted. The last prewar meeting of the International Meteorological Organization had been held in Berlin in 1939. In February 1946, a conference of directors of national meteorological services convened in London. The ACA Committee on Meteorology was represented at this conference. The meteorologically strategic location of Germany made it desirable that this country again become a cooperating unit of the international meteorological effort. The Committee on Meteorology has since been the representative meteorological body in Germany for international relations in this field.

Because of the division of Germany into four Zones of Occupation, it has

not been found opportune to reconstitute a central German meteorological service. In anticipation of the eventual reconstitution of a national service, however, the Committee on Meteorology has provided for the establishment of zonal organizations in the four Zones of Occupation.

The German Zonal Meteorological Organization in the US Zone was established early in 1946, with headquarters in Bad Kissingen. During its early stages the organization was under the operational supervision of the 59th Weather Wing of the US Army Air Weather Service, while the Meteorological Section of OMGUS set the policies governing its development and operation. In August 1946, by order of USFET, the operational responsibility of the organization was transferred to OMGUS. Thus the Meteorological Section became the operational as well as the policy making body controlling the German meteorological service in the US Zone.

THE GERMAN Zonal Meteorological Organization — US Zone is organized as a German civil agency under the Bavarian Ministry of Education and Culture. It has a Supervisory Board and an Advisory Board, consisting of members appointed by the several Ministers President of the four Laender. Budgetary support is obtained by pro-rata assessment in the several Laender. The current annual budget is slightly over 5,000,000 Reichsmarks.

This Zonal organization presently employs about 550 Germans. It operates 47 surface synoptic observation stations, 2 agricultural meteorological stations, 3 bioclimatological stations, 136 climatological stations, 1,237 precipitation measuring stations, 1,243 phenological stations, 3 rawinsonde stations, 3 upperwind measuring stations, 8 supervisory centers, 2 aviation meteorological offices and 2 forecasting centers.

Collection and dissemination of meteorological information within the zone is accomplished hourly by telephone and teletype. The 8 supervisory centers and the 2 forecasting centers are connected by a teletype net. Each

supervisory center collects observational data, from its dependent observatories, by telephone. These are then transmitted over the teletype net in scheduled sequence. Thus each supervisory center and each forecasting center has available hourly observational data covering the entire zone. The supervisory and forecasting centers also operate radio intercept stations in order that necessary reports from other countries in Europe, and from the Atlantic, may be available for the analyses.

ONE IMPORTANT recent development has been the establishment of meteorological offices at the Tempelhof and Rhine/Main airports. These important centers provide all necessary weather service for civil airlines operating in and out of these airports. Anticipating this development, the Meteorological Section organized an intensive training course for German aviation meteorologists and observers at Tempelhof. This training extends to all phases of airline forecasting and is adjusted to cover recommended international practices and procedures with respect to documentation. No German is assigned to aviation meteorological work until he has successfully completed this training and indoctrination. Each German aviation meteorological office is supervised by a field representative of the Meteorological Section. Additional aviation meteorological offices will be established at Munich/Riem and at Bremen, as required.

Through the 30 months that have elapsed since the end of the war, a German meteorological service has been gradually rehabilitated in the US Zone of Occupation. It now exists as a well established German civil agency, fully serving the economy of the zone, assisting the occupational forces as required, already serving international civil aviation and operating as an essential unit in international meteorology. The German Zonal Meteorological Organization of the US Zone stands prepared to join with similar organizations of other zones when time is opportune for the re-establishment of a central national weather service for Germany.

Industrial Production

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION in the US Zone of Germany remained on an even keel during August, continuing the stability it has displayed since June when the spring recovery slowed down, the Economics Division, OMGUS, reported. The over-all index declined from 53 percent of the 1936 average in July to 51 percent in August, but because August has one less working day the average rate of output was about the same.

The stability of industrial production reflected the lack of any substantial change in underlying conditions. Under the stimulus of a new incentive plan, Ruhr coal output resumed its long-interrupted advance, rising from an average of 225,000 tons daily in July to 237,000 tons in August. Late in August, Ruhr mine output actually crossed the 240,000-tons-per-day mark for the first time since the occupation, but not all the extra coal could be distributed promptly to consumption points because of the transport shortage.

Hydro-electric generation declined by 22 percent because of the severe and continuing drought in Bavaria. While the full impact of the power shortage was averted during August by an increase in steam-generated power and a sharp rise in power receipts from the British Zone, the consequences of this situation are becoming increasingly serious.

OUTPUT IN THE CERAMICS, chemicals, stones and earths, and lumber industries made small gains, ranging from a fractional increase for stones and earths to a

6 percent rise for lumber—the latter a reflection of the pressure being put on the German authorities to complete the lumber export program.

Output declined substantially in the fields of machinery (8 percent), electrical equipment (13 percent), leather (13 percent), optics and precision instruments (16 percent), and rubber (30 percent). The coal and power shortage was the chief cause of the drop in most cases, but a high rate of absenteeism due to the harvest and a lack of raw materials were contributing factors.

For example, shoe production is handicapped by the fact that it is almost impossible to get textiles required for linings for even the small quantity of leather available. The camera industry throughout the US Zone is affected by the shutdown, on account of the power shortage, of its chief supplier of lenses, the Rodenstock Werke, of Munich. Automobile and truck tire production fell from 40,494 in July to 25,683 in August, largely because of the shortage of natural rubber, carbon black and textile cord. The only notable gain during the month was in vehicles, output of which increased 16 percent over July.

Lumber Given Priority

The German economics authorities in Minden have been authorized by the Bipartite Economics Group to grant highest priority over all other German needs for the supply of lumber for the railroad repair program. This priority lasts for a six-week period.

Directive Covers Change of Residence

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE Between Zones" is covered in OMGUS directive, AG 014.34 of 12 September 1947. It states that Control Council directive No. 43 forbids persons to change residence involving interzonal travel without the permission of the military governments of both zones affected. MGR Title 9, in implementing this directive, states:

No interzonal travel into or out of the US Zone for the purpose of effecting a permanent change of place of residence will be permitted unless: (a) the individual's interzonal movement is being effected under the supervision of the Combined Repatriation Executive; or (b) the change of residence has been formally approved by the appropriate local German authorities and MG authorities of both localities effected.

Prior to the dissemination of this directive, persons were legally entering the US Zone through refugee exchange points with housing permits issued by US Zone local mayors or refugee offices at the Land level. Others were evading border control and entering illegally.

LIAISON AND SECURITY officers can, under OMGUS interpretation, consider applications for housing permits involving interzonal travel when the applications for such permits are limited to members of families seeking to join principal breadwinner relatives legally residing in the locality. Furthermore, liaison and security officers by irregular spot checks in local communities can ascertain whether mayors or higher levels of German administration are issuing housing permits without the approval of Military Government.

In considering a Laenderrat proposal concerning the granting of housing permits, OMGUS amended subparagraph b of MGR Title 9-1147 to read:

"The change of residence has been formally approved by the appropriate Military Government and German authorities of the US Zone and by Military Government of the other zone affected."



EXCAVATION of a gravel pit near Regensburg disclosed these articles of the 7th-8th century. They include a two-handed sword, spear points, kitchen knives, a stamped mug, a girdle buckle, gold coins and a razor. The excavation also uncovered several skeletons. (DENA Bild)

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Circular No. 71, Hq EUCOM, 22 August 1947. Visits by Fiancees to Germany.

Maintenance Memo No. 6, Hq EUCOM, 25 August 1947. Section I-General; Section II-Ordnance; Section III-Engineer; Section VI-Quartermaster and Section V-Signal.

Official Travel - War Department Civilian Employees, AG 230. 42 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 27 August 1947. Cites regulations governing all travel.

Reduction of the Load Place on the German Civil Communications System by the Occupational Forces, AG 311 (IA), OMGUS, 28 August 1947.

Military Post and Sub-Post Strength and Quarters Report, AG 320. 2 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 28 August 1947. States this report will bear Reports Control Symbol ECGPA-43 and will be submitted on the 15th of each month.

Circular No. 77, Hq EUCOM, 31 August 1947. Section I-Veterinary Treatment of Privately Owned Animals and Section II-Table of Clothing and Equipment Allowances for the European Command.

Military Government - Germany-Ordinance No. 17, "Prohibited Transactions and Activities," OMGUS, 2 September 1947.

Implementation of CEM Decisions Regarding United Nations Displaced Persons, AG 383.7 (SS), OMGUS, 9 September 1947.

Procedure for Procuring Military Exit Permits for German Businessmen, AG 014.331 (ED), OMGUS, 9 September 1947.

Control Council Law No. 58, Supplement to Appendix to Control Council Law No. 2 Providing for the Termination and Liquidation of Nazi Organizations, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 10 September 1947.

Fiscal Station Code, AG 130 BED-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 11 September 1947. Gives an additional Fiscal Station number as of 1 July 1947, Finance Office, US Army, Paris, France (9042 Technical Service Unit), APO 58*. Code Number 1035. *Mailing address in Zone of Interior: Paris, France,

c/o Intelligence Division WDGS, Room 2C-800, The Pentagon, Washington (25), D. C.

Change of Residence Between Zones (MGR 9-1147), AG 014.34 (PW), OMGUS, 12 September 1947. Refers to subparagraph b. of MGR 9-1147 22 May 1947, as amended to read "the change of residence has been formally approved by the appropriate Military Government and German authorities of the US Zone and by Military Government of the other zones affected."

Circular No. 78, Hq EUCOM, 12 September 1947. Section I-Allowances of Organizational Special Winter Clothing; Section II-Fitting of Clothing; Section III-Special Service Library and Section IV-Recissions.

Evacuation of Patients, MCH-370.05-hosp, Hq EUCOM, 16 September 1947. Gives a list of dispensaries showing the hospitals where patients will be evacuated.

Educational Training for Negro Guard Companies, AG 352 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 18 September 1947. Cites governing provisions.

Changes No. 10, Sales Commissary Operation, Hq EUCOM, 18 September 1947. Refers to delinquent sales accounts report to be submitted by the 21st of each month by TWX and states it will bear "Reports Control Symbol ECFIN 23."

Advance Notice of Amendment to Title 21-Procedure for the Retention or Taking of Property Control Custody of Certain Properties Operated or Required for Operation by Newspaper Licensees of the Information Control Division, AG 601 (IC), OMGUS, 20 September 1947. Rescinds OMGUS letter, AG 386 (IC), 1 April 1947 and cites procedure to be followed until further notice.

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

General Orders No. 72, OMGUS, 20 September 1947. Announces the appointment, effective 22 September 1947, of Lt Col H Smith, as Associate Secretary General, Office of the Secretary General, OMGUS, and of the appointment of Mr. James E King as Staff Secretary, Office of the Staff Secretary, OMGUS.

General Orders No. 73, OMGUS, 24 September 1947, states that Colonel John C Arrowsmith, will be Acting Personnel Officer, OMGUS, during the temporary absence of Colonel James T Duke.

General License No. 9 Issued Pursuant to Military Government Law No. 52, also known as General License No. 2 Issued Pursuant to Military Government Law No. 53, Authorizing for Settlement Purposes, Transfers of Property Blocked under Military Government Laws No. 52 and 53, AG 010.6 (FD), OMGUS, 24 September 1947.

Mail Service Extended

An extension of the categories of mail permitted in the international postal service for Germany to include commercial papers and samples at double the preoccupation postage rates, effective 15 September, was approved by the Allied Control Authority.

Commercial papers are defined as all papers and documents, which do not have the character of actual personal correspondence, including legal and business papers, music, and other manuscripts. These papers must be transmitted unsealed and are limited in weight to 4 pounds 6 ounces. The length, breadth, and thickness combined is limited to 36 inches with the greatest length of 24 inches.

Samples of merchandise must be transmitted in unsealed bags, boxes or removable envelopes. Maximum length, breadth, and thickness must not exceed 36 inches and the greatest permissible length is 24 inches. Weight is limited to 18 ounces.

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Lucius D. Clay OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)		
Office of Mil Gov for Germany (US)	Berlin	Maj Gen George P Hays Deputy Mil Gov Brig Gen William Hesketh Asst to Deputy Mil Gov
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN		
Office of Mil Gov for Wuerttemberg-Baden	Stuttgart	Lt Col Morris O Edwards (Acting)
1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)		
Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co	Stuttgart Stuttgart	Lt Col Hugh Mair 1st Lt H McCallion
Wuerttemberg Area		
*LK Aalen	Aalen	Maj C A Pallette
*LK Backnang	Backnang	Capt R Forrest
*LK Boeblingen	Boeblingen	Capt M P Ernst
*LK Crailsheim	Crailsheim	Capt R C Lawton
*LK Esslingen	Esslingen	Capt N Semaschko Jr
*LK Goepingen	Goepingen	Lt Col A G Spitz
*LK Heidenheim	Heidenheim	Maj L H Kyle
*SK/LK Heilbronn	Heilbronn	Lt Col CH J West
*LK Kuenzelsau	Kuenzelsau	Capt T E Griswold
*LK Leonberg	Leonberg	Capt S P Giunta
*LK Ludwigsburg	Ludwigsburg	Capt E P Oja
*LK Mergentheim	Mergentheim	Capt B V Bloom
*LK Nuertigen	Nuertigen	Maj J F Capell
*LK Oehringen	Oehringen	Capt G H Caple
*LK Schwaebisch-Gmuend	Schwaebisch-Gmuend	Maj R Lascoe
*LK Schwaebisch-Hall	Schwaebisch-Hall	Maj S A Warren
*SK Stuttgart	Stuttgart	Lt Col I L Harlow
*SK/LK Ulm	Ulm	Maj M L Hoover
*LK Vaihingen	Vaihingen	Capt R Urbach
*LK Waiblingen	Waiblingen	Maj F A Hubbard
Baden Area		
*LK Bruchsal	Bruchsal	Capt R C Stenson
*LK Buchen	Buchen	Capt C H Wright
*SK/LK Heidelberg	Heidelberg	Lt Col J A Lynch
*SK/LK Karlsruhe	Karlsruhe	Maj C S Keena
*SK/LK Mannheim	Mannheim	Lt Col CH H Rue
*LK Mosbach	Mosbach	Capt J Zecca
*SK/LK Pforzheim	Pforzheim	Maj R H Stimson
*LK Sinsheim	Sinsheim	Capt C W Matthews
*LK Tauberbischofsheim	Tauberbischofsheim	Capt N W Barber
LAND HESSE		
Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse	Wiesbaden	Dr J R Newman
2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)		
Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	Lt Col S S Graham
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	Ist Lt P J Weiss
*LK Alsfeld	Alsfeld	Capt S A Karas
*LK Bergstrasse	Heppenheim	Maj A R Gill
*LK Biedenkopf	Biedenkopf	Capt W L Culbertson
*LK Buedingen	Buedingen	Capt G P Johnson
* Liaison and Security		

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

LOCATION

**DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER**

*SK/LK Darmstadt	Darmstadt	Lt Col J C Rose
*LK Dieburg	Dieburg	Capt M S Clark
*LK Dill	Dillenburg	Maj L H Brown
*LK Erbach	Erbach	Capt E H Jackson
*LK Eschwege	Eschwege	Maj E J Hart
*LK Frankenberg	Frankenberg	Maj L S Williams
*SK Frankfurt	Frankfurt	Maj G C Sola
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Maj P E Perry
*LK Frittlar-Homburg	Frittlar	Maj W C Gipple
*SK/LK Fulda	Fulda	Lt Col J K Schmidt
*LK Gelnhausen	Gelnhausen	Capt C D Fexy
SK/LK Giessen	Giessen	Maj G R Moore
*LK Gross Gerau	Gross Gerau	Capt W N Condon
SK/LK Hanau	Hanau	Lt Col C H Reed
*LK Hersfeld	Hersfeld	Maj John Connolly
*LK Hofgeismar	Hofgeismar	Maj W Baymor
*LK Huenfeld	Huenfeld	Capt W G Westbrook Jr
*SK/LK Kassel	Kassel	Lt Col G J Albrecht
*LK Lauterbach	Lauterbach	Capt C R Argo
*LK Limburg	Limburg	Capt J S Chapin
*LK Main-Taunus	Hofheim	Maj J C Nelson
*SK/LK Marburg	Marburg	Lt Col A Skarry
*LK Melsungen	Melsungen	Maj A C Bergis
*LK Oberlahn	Weilburg	Lt Col M A Meacham
*LK Obertaunus	Bad Homburg	Maj C A Vollrath
*SK/LK Offenbach	Offenbach	Maj W R Sheehan
*LK Rheingau	Ruedesheim	Capt W L Young
*LK Rotenburg	Rotenburg	Capt S Kershaw
*LK Schluechtern	Schluechtern	Capt O F Howard
*LK Usingen	Usingen	Capt J N Francis
*LK Untertaunus	Bad Schwalbach	Maj M E Chotas
*LK Waldeck	Korbach	Maj D J Heffernan
*LK Wetzlar	Wetzlar	Maj C F Russe
*SK Wiesbaden	Wiesbaden	Col C H Boucher
*LK Witzenhausen	Witzenhausen	Maj B L Bassinor
*LK Wolfhagen	Wolfhagen	Capt V K Ledbetten
*LK Ziegenhain	Ziegenhain	Capt T W Harris

LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for
Bavaria

Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3rd Mil Gov Rgt (APO 407)

Hq 3rd Mil Gov Regt
Hq & Sv Company

Munich
Munich

Col C C Morgan
Lt Col J W Bender

Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken

*A-210 SK/LK Wuerzburg	Wuerzburg	Lt Col M W Crouse
*A-220 SK/LK Aschaffenburg	Aschaffenburg	Lt Col W R Bepze
*A-221 SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj J E Breland
*A-250 LK Bad Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Maj E H Emry
*A-251 LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Maj R C Jernigin
*A-330 LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt Stuart E Witty
*A-331 LK Brueckenau	Brueckenau	Capt Thaddeus E Klemens
*A-332 LK Ebern	Ebern	Capt Shale L Tulin
*A-333 LK Gemuenden	Gemuenden	Capt John H Bowser
*A-334 LK Gerolzshofen	Gerolzshofen	Capt Harry W Wyre
*A-335 LK Hammelburg	Hammelburg	Maj R J Ho'mes
*A-336 LK Hassfurt	Hassfurt	Capt Harold P Rice
*A-337 LK Hofheim	Hofheim	1st Lt Richard P Mellman
*A-338 LK Karlstadt	Karlstadt	Capt R F. Hellmig
*A-339 LK Koenigshofen	Koenigshofen	Capt Henry D Benthley
*A-340 LK Lohr	Lohr	Capt Walyne A Farrington
*A-341 LK Markt Heidenfeld	Markt Heidenfeld	Maj John F Sullivan
*A-342 LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	Maj A C McIntyre
*A-343 LK Miltenberg	Miltenberg	Capt Herbert D Hart
*A-344 LK Neustadt (Saale)	Neustadt (Saale)	Capt H A McCurdy
*A-345 LK Obernburg	Obernburg	Capt J O Barnett
*A-346 LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Maj E C Wimberly

* Liaison and Security

UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach	Col E M Haight
*B-211 SK/LK Nuernberg	Nuernberg	Lt Col J C Barnet
*B-222 SK/LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col Richard D Smith
*B-223 SK/LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Maj Luther D Arnold
*B-224 SK/LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col J A Thompson
*B-225 SK/LK Coburg	Coburg	Maj Sanford P Sussel
*B-226 LK Kronach	Kronach	Capt A J Pippen
*B-227 SK/LK Hof	Hof	Maj F Meszar
*B-228 SK/LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Lt Col Robert Herbison
*B-229 SK/LK Fuerth	Fuerth	Lt Col R R Reed
*B-247 LK Lichtenfels & LK Staffe'stein	Lichtenfels	Maj T B Stuart
*B-252 LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Capt Evert Nolton
*B-253 LK Hoechstadt (Aich)	Hoechstadt	Capt Hula B Moorfield
*B-254 SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj Ralph A Kerley
*B-255 LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	1st Lt J H Pheeters
*B-256 LK Muenchberg	Muenchberg	Maj T Cleary
*B-258 LK Rehau	Rehau	Maj R C Anderson
*B-259 LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Capt G Hultzen
*B-260 LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Capt F J Cramer
*B-261 LK Dinkelsbuehl	Dinkelsbuehl	Maj John J Posten
*B-262 LK Eichstaett	Eichstaett	Capt R Julien
*B-263 LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt N C Petty
*B-264 LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Capt L W Edgar
*B-265 LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	Capt Joseph E Stavor
*B-266 LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt A A Gunter
*B-267 LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Maj C W Collier
*B-268 LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	1st Lt F L Roessler
*B-269 LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj H T Lund
*B-270 LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Maj C J Cody
*B-271 LK Windsheim	Windsheim	1st Lt L J Pickrel
*B-272 LK Lauf	Lauf	Maj F C Smith
*B-273 LK Neustadt (Aisch)	Neustadt (Aisch)	Capt G B Jones
*B-347 LK Naila	Naila	Capt J H Campbell
*B-348 LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Maj F T Brewster

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col G D Hastings
*D-212 SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Maj J F Ray
*D-230 SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt (Wald)	Weiden	Maj C G Doy'e
*D-243 SK/LK Passau	Passau	Maj J Mullholland
*D-244 SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj J G Shackelford
*D-245 SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj R E Boyd
*D-246 SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Maj E O Carlson
*D-274 LK Cham	Cham	Capt I R Mariels
*D-275 LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	Capt E C Phillips
*D-276 LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj R W Hitchcock
*D-277 LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt E A McNamara
*D-278 LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Maj S Kommel
*D-279 LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Maj E Fitcher
*D-301 LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	Maj J J Maher
*D-302 LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Capt M Glossop
*D-303 LK Grafenau	Grafenau	1st Lt D F Razynski
*D-304 LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
*D-305 LK Landau (Isar)	Landau	Maj J A Wickham
*D-306 LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	Capt K K Miller
*D-307 LK Regen	Zwiesel	Lt Col G M Foster
*D-308 LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Capt G H Segur
*D-309 LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Maj R E Levy
*D-310 LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Capt R N McWhorter
*D-349 LK Kemnath	Kemnath	Maj V M Corbin
*D-350 LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Capt T J Hansen
*D-351 LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj H A Hardt
*D-352 LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	Capt M C Gibbons
*D-353 LK Vohenstrauss	Vohenstrauss	Maj B B Coul'ahan
*D-354 LK Roding	Roding	Maj L P Rhodes
*D-355 LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Capt R W Bussington
*D-356 LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj R O Woodward

* Liaison and Security

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

LOCATION

**DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER**

*D-357 LK Neumarkt (Opf.)
*D-358 LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg
*D-375 LK Bogen
*D-377 LK Dingolfing
*D-378 LK Griesbach
*D-379 LK Koetzting
*D-380 LK Mainburg
*D-381 LK Mallersdorf
*D-382 LK Rottenburg
*D-383 LK Viechtach
*D-385 LK Wegscheid

Neumarkt
Sulzbach-Rosenburg
Bogen
Dingolfing
Griesbach
Koetzting
Mainburg
Mallersdorf
Rottenburg
Viechtach
Oberzell

Capt R W Ziegler
Capt V D Dygert
Maj G J Spellman
Maj W J Pugh
Capt C G Dansby
Capt L O Thibodeau
Capt E R Garrison
Capt G C Jones
Capt J T Clegg
1st Lt H L Oerter
Capt N Ugland

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co B

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

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

Lt Col R J Phillipott
Lt Col J H Kelly
Maj V L Thom
Capt W A Forys
Capt C W Larimer
Maj D S Root
Lt Col S R Pace
Lt Col R T Shelby
Lt Col J A Crewe
Capt G D Jacobson
Capt T Eshleman
Maj M E Hough
Maj L R Day
Maj A O Froede
Maj W Williams
Capt L R Shelton
Maj K B Cassidy
Maj H E Reed
Capt B B Posey
Maj C A Brown
Maj T A Christophil
Maj W W Perham
Maj C A Rein
Capt A T Kutauskas
Capt Jesse L Ott
1st Lt J A Walker
Maj A J Le Fevre

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

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

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

Lt Col J R Hector
Lt H F Fenzel
Capt D C Dunn
Capt J N Urtes
Maj H E Howlett
Maj H M Sebastian
Maj A C Yokss
Capt S D Lubin
1st Lt C O Shell
Maj Geo Matthews Jr
Maj S J Mangimelli
Capt R H Knowles
Capt J A Morris
Capt H W Worthington
1st Lt J Christian
Maj M G Norum
1st Lt E G Conner
Capt D J Moran
Capt G H Waters

LAND BREMEN (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for
Bremen
Bremerhaven Detachment

Bremen
Bremerhaven

Mr T F Dunn
Lt Col Alfred L Haig

BERLIN SECTOR (APO 742-A)

Office of Mil Gov
Berlin Sector

Berlin

Mr F L Howley

* Liaison and Security