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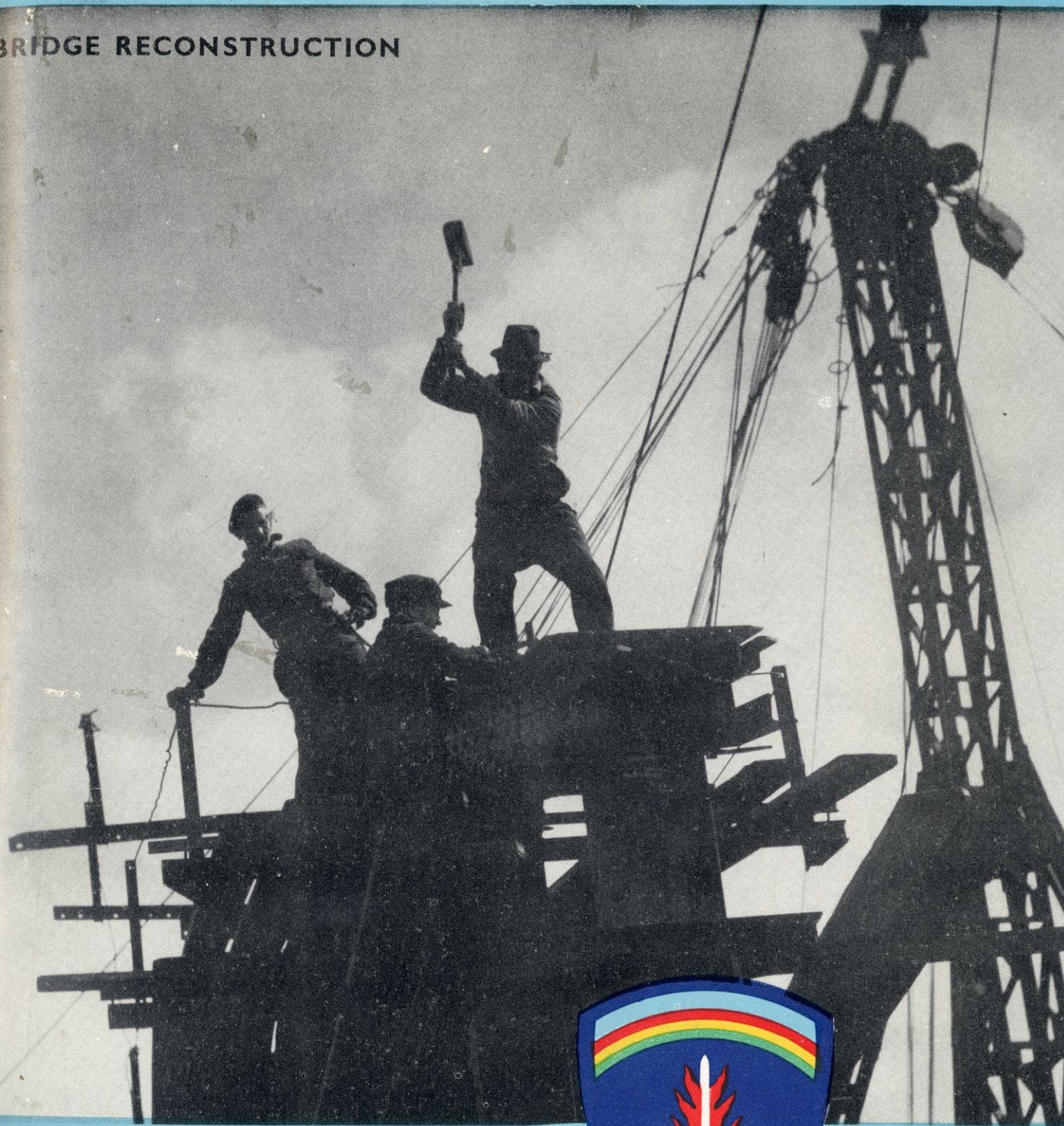
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BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION



**WEEKLY**  
**INFORMATION BULLETIN**



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

- HOFGEISMAR
- WALDECK
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- ESCHWEGE
- MELS UNGEN
- FRANKENBERG
- FRIZLAR HOMBERG
- ROTENBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALSFELD
- HONFELD
- WETZLAR
- GIESSEN
- LAUTERBACH
- FULDA
- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BODINGEN
- SCHLOCHTERN
- LIMBURG
- USINGEN
- UNTER TAUNUS
- OBERTAUNUS
- HANAU
- GELNHAUSEN
- RHEINGAU
- WIESBADEN
- MAIN TAUNUS
- FRANKFURT
- OFFENBACH
- GROSS-GERAU
- DIEBURG
- DARMSTADT
- BERGSTRASSE
- ERBACH
- MANNHHEIM
- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM
- HEIDELBERG
- MOSBACH
- MERGENTHEIM
- BRUCHSAL
- SINSHEIM
- KUNZELSAU
- HEILBRONN
- ÖHRINGEN
- CRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- HALL
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- AALEN
- BÖBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- NÜRTINGEN
- ULM

## COVER PICTURE

*BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION.* The repair of the war-damaged bridges of Germany has been a key to the speeding-up of the transportation systems. The picture on the cover shows German laborers repairing a bridge over the Weser River at Bremen. An article of the work which has been accomplished in the US Zone begins on page 3.

(photo by Byers, Economics Division, OMGUS)

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Material for **Bridge Reconstruction** was supplied by the Transport Division, OMGUS.

Facts on **Dismantling Norddeutsche Huette** were submitted by E. F. McCollum, Reparations Removal & Demolition Section, Economics Division. Before coming to OMGUS, Mr. McCollum was in Washington, D. C. as deputy director in the State Department's Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner.

**Youth Settlements in Bavaria** was submitted by the Public Welfare Branch, OMG for Bavaria.

## NEXT WEEK

The importance of the 7771 Document Center in carrying out the objectives of Military Government will be explained in the next issue of the Weekly Information Bulletin. Another article will detail the progress which has been made in restoring International Communications. The scores of legal enactments to facilitate the occupation will be included in MG Laws and Regulations. An interesting article will be on the Music Exchange Library.

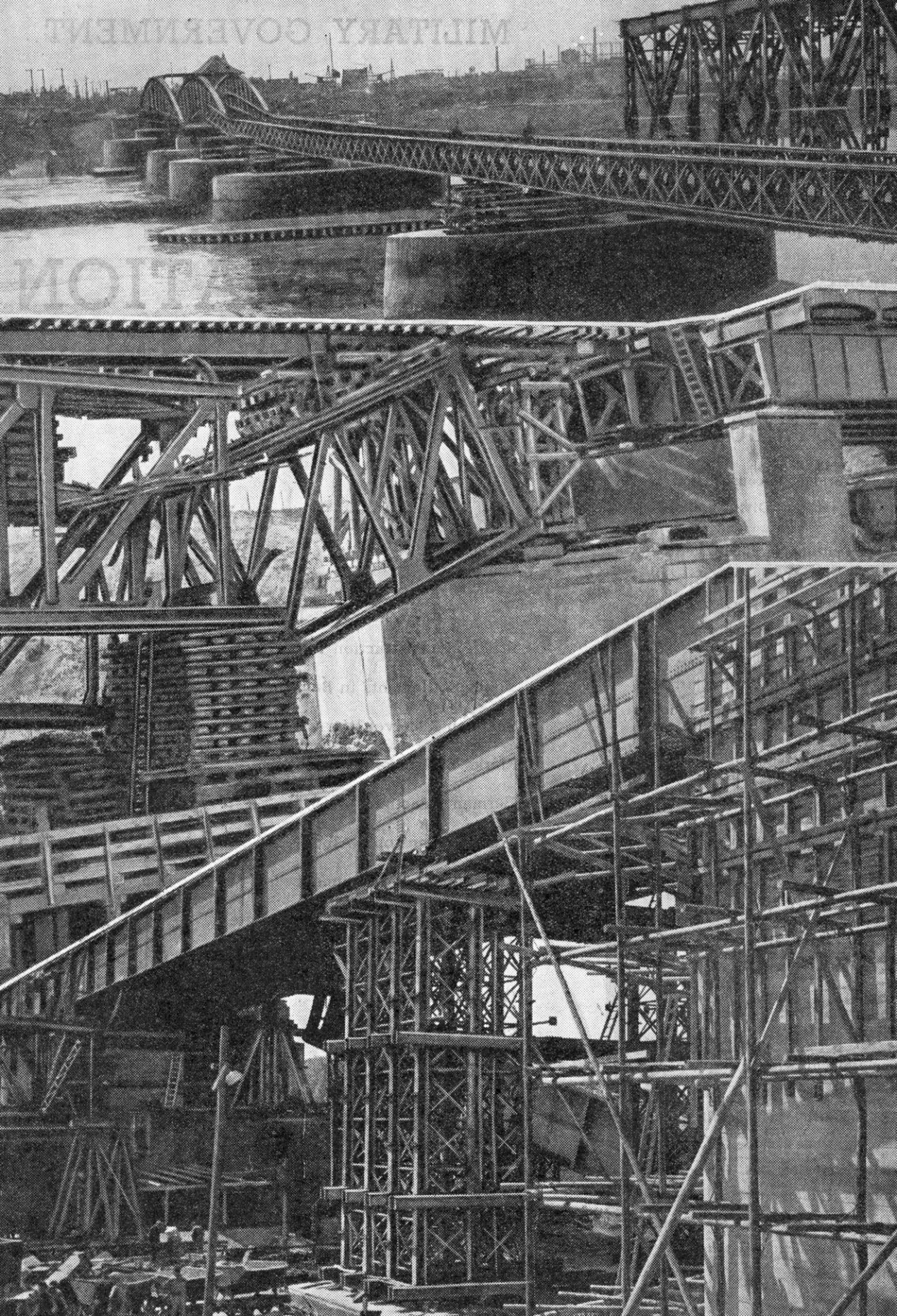
# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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# Bridge Reconstruction

**F**ROM the historic stone arch over the Neckar at Heidelberg to the mighty steel span on the road between Munich and Salzburg and northward through Kassel, most of the finest bridges of Germany ended the war as twisted rubble. Eight hundred and eighty-five railroad bridges in the US Zone were destroyed by VE-day, either blown up by the Germans themselves in futile attempts to halt the advancing armies, or by the Allied bombers. The retreating German forces destroyed all bridges but one across the Rhine, and nearly all bridges on tributary streams.

During the war temporary means were found by the US Army Forces

to bypass most of the destroyed highway bridges, but this sometimes involved the use of detours for as much as 75 miles. The roads used for detours were usually narrow second-class roads in poor condition.

Immediately after the close of the war the tremendous job of restoring highway transportation to a state of efficiency was undertaken. Most of the reconstruction work accomplished in 1945 was done by US Army engineers. The German highway maintenance department was completely demoralized, and the only supplies and materials available were in the hands of the US Army. Most of the bridge restoration accomplished in 1945 was of a temporary nature, including Bailey bridges, pontoon bridges, or temporary wooden structures.

**D**UE to the extensive network of roads and the comparative speed with which passable temporary bridges could be constructed, highway traffic was not severely curtailed.

In practically all cases it was possible, within a matter of hours, or at the most a few days, either to open a detour around a destroyed highway bridge or to replace it with a temporary crossing. The use of detours and temporary bridges frequently reduced traffic speed and increased travel time over certain routes but this did not in itself seriously retard the rehabilitation of the general economy.

Early in 1946 full responsibility for all highway maintenance, including highway bridge construction was transferred to the German government authorities.

Under the Nazi regime highway maintenance was at a central government level, with responsibility vested in the office of Inspector General for Roads. The maintenance of the Autobahns was carried out by a separate government corporation established for that purpose. This system has been changed in accordance with the

(Left) top—Bailey bridge across Weser at Bremen. Middle—Repairs to railroad bridge across canal in Mariendorf section of Berlin. Bottom—Autobahn Bridge No. 9 between Karlsruhe and Stuttgart. (Above) Germans rebuilding war-torn bridge over Neckar near Stuttgart. (photos: middle by Byers, others by Army Signal Corps)

decentralization policy of US Military Government, and highway responsibility and authority have been restricted to Land level. Except for this change the responsibilities and duties of the German highway maintenance authorities remain generally the same as those before and during the war. In the decentralization program, provision was made for joint action by two or more Laender for the maintenance of highways forming the main routes between Laender and zones.

**D**URING 1946 the Land highway departments made gradual progress in bridge restoration despite critical shortages of almost all bridge construction material. In 1946 emphasis was placed on construction of permanent bridges.

The German authorities have outlined an ambitious program for bridge construction in 1947, and earmarked large appropriations for the work in the Land budgets. However, many obstacles are retarding accomplishment of this program.

Lack of basic materials such as steel and cement are the most serious impediments to achieving this rebuilding. In general there is sufficient manpower and construction equipment available to proceed with the work at a much faster pace, if materials were available. A system of priorities has been established under which allocations of supplies are made for projects in accordance with their importance. First priority in all cases is given to projects on those highways which form the military road net, as established by the office of the Theater Chief of Engineers.

One of the longest highway detours due to bridge destruction was to bypass the destroyed bridges on the Autobahn between Stuttgart and Karlsruhe. The reconstruction of these bridges was undertaken early in 1946 and this portion of the Autobahn was recently reopened to traffic. Due to the importance of this route as a main supply artery for both the occupation forces and the German economy considerable assistance was given by the US Army Engineers, who furnished

technical experts and supplies of material.

US Zone highway bridges suffered some damage from ice during the winter of 1946-47. The most severe damage was at Bremen, where piled-up ice floes, floated down the Weser by the spring thaw, took out all four of the bridges which connect the two parts of the port city. These bridges were promptly replaced by temporary structures which are adequately serving traffic while the major reconstruction project is in progress to restore the bridges to a full degree of traffic capacity. A few other bridges in the US Zone were destroyed by ice during the past winter but in all cases temporary replacements were quickly and efficiently provided.

**A**LSO of prime importance has been the program to restore highway bridges across the Rhine River. This involves joint action by Military Government and German authorities in the US Zone and the French Zone. To coordinate this program an agreement has been reached between US and French MG authorities that the US Zone is responsible for two of the highway bridges across the Rhine—those at Mannheim and Mainz. French Zone authorities have undertaken responsibility for other Rhine bridges between the two zones. The agreement provides for contributions of material for these projects from both zones. Construction of a permanent bridge at Mannheim has been started, but a similar project at Mainz has been delayed due to lack of material.

Construction such as the erection of these Rhine bridges involve multiple problems. Although the MG Water Transport Branch is not directly concerned with the reconstruction of the destroyed bridges, nor with the construction or removal of emergency bridges, it has a vital interest in their technical features effecting navigation. Plans of all bridges crossing navigable waterways are submitted to the Water Branch for study and approval with regard to navigation clearances, effect of piers on hydraulic condition of the river, and any other features which might be

detrimental to navigation. Projects for the Rhine river bridges are also studied by the technical committee of the Central Rhine Commission, in which the chief of the Water Branch represents the US Zone.

**G**ERMANY'S dense rail network was studded with well-designed and permanently constructed railroad bridges. Due to traffic on the navigable rivers and canals the bridges over these were built at a sufficient height to permit all vessels to pass under. Where it was not possible to construct in this manner, drawbridges were installed. In what is now the American Zone of Germany there are 10,168 railroad bridges.

The German forces did a thorough job of rendering their railroad network impassable by bridge demolition, and the larger and more important bridges received the special attention of the Allied Air Force. In addition to the 884 bridges which were wrecked, many of those remaining had been mined. Until 15 December 1945 control of the German railroads in the American Zone was in the hands of the Military Railway Service of the US Army. On that date control passed to OMGUS. Under this new control the German railroads became responsible for rehabilitation.

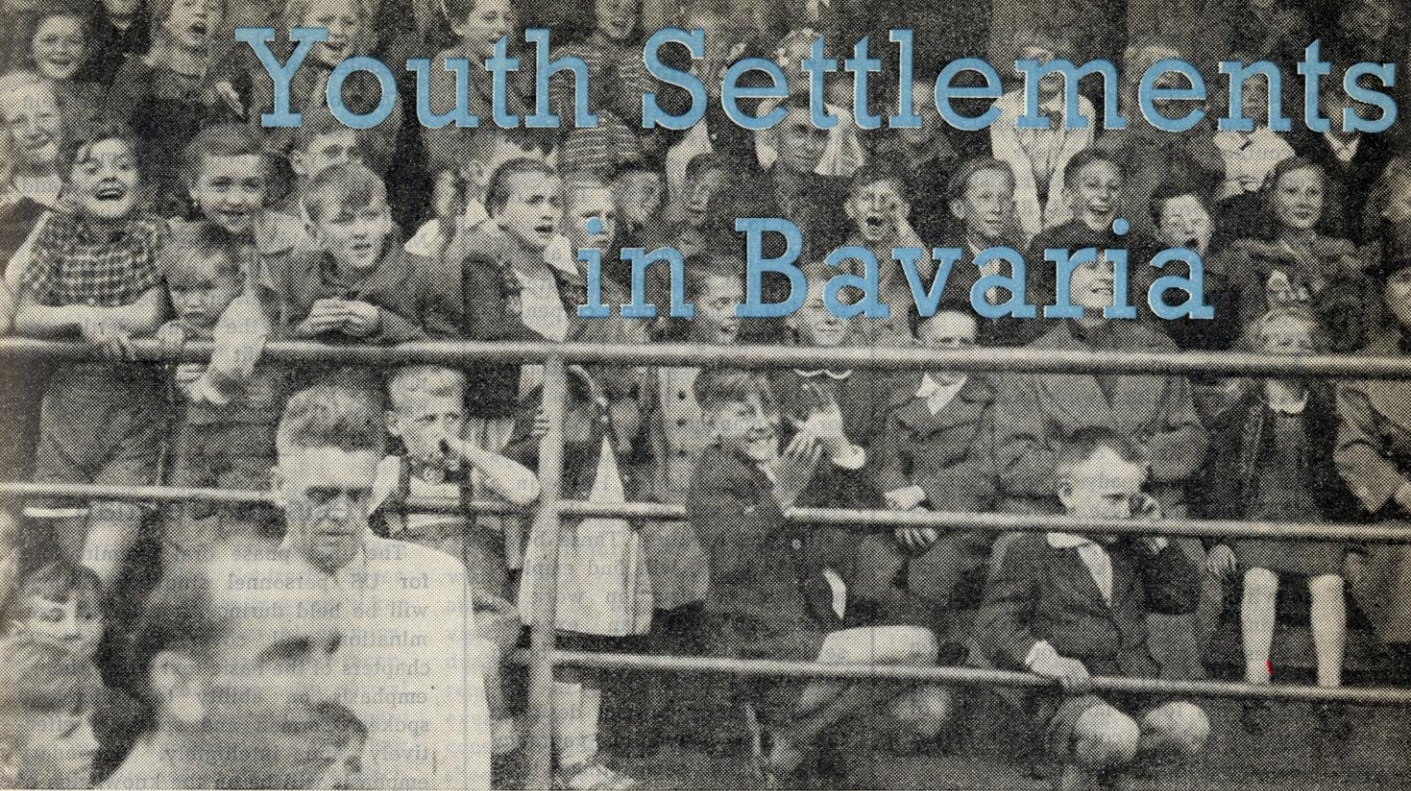
Because of the nature of their construction it has become increasingly necessary to reconstruct many emergency bridges. Here again the supply problem has arisen.

The present status of reconstruction of railroad bridges can be judged by these figures. By 8 May 1945 (VE-Day) there were 885 bridges destroyed. By 31 May 1947, 847 had been reconstructed—temporary structures and 241 permanent. Thirty-eight are still to be reconstructed and 18 were under construction at end of May. There are only 20 destroyed bridges on which work has not yet been started.

**T**HE temporary bridges have meant a slowing down of railroad operations because of the speed restrictions over them. Effort is being exerted to remedy existing conditions and to rehabilitate as many bridges as possible. Those situated within the

(Continued on page 8)

# Youth Settlements in Bavaria



(Army Signal Corps photo)

**A**LL persons like and need security. For German youth, the loss of ideology, leadership, and minimum existence requirements after years of special attention under the Nazi regime has been a severe blow mentally and physically.

Nearly every region of Germany can report incidents like these which come from Bavaria:

A 16-year old boy was arrested at the Munich central station because he had no identity papers. He reported that he saw his parents for the last time in 1945; since then he has wandered homeless from Bremen to Bavaria.

A chubby-faced fellow of 19 years found loitering on a street corner reported: "My mother has a farm at Holzkirchen. Father is still a prisoner of war; my brother was killed in action. I brought some butter to town for bartering against liquor and cigarettes, but I was caught."

One boy, 14 years old, left Hamburg and was picked up in Bavaria where he had stayed formerly as an evacuated child. "Mother will come and fetch me," he said.

Officials in Bavaria have become alarmed at the situations they are uncovering. In 1945 in Munich alone, 800 boys and girls from 10 to 12 years of age were picked up at railroad stations, ruined buildings, and on the streets. The following years brought a larger number, but an older age. For example, of the 2,576 "vagrant girls" apprehended, approximately 1,000 were 14 to 18 years old while 1,600 were 18 to 21. However, 30 percent in both groups suffered from venereal disease, and only a third of them were Munich residents.

**L**ATE in 1946 and early in 1947 approximately 1,500 boys, 17 to 18 years of age, sought care at the Dachau Prisoner of War Reception and Discharge Center claiming to be ex-Wehrmacht. These were turned over to Bavarian officials who have reported that "thousands of boys have been apprehended six times." Less than one-fifth of the boys picked up in Munich were resident.

In Regensburg, in an informal check of the railroad station in February 1947 at 8 p. m., 89 boys under 18 were found—and only

seven had a legitimate reason for being there.

Stations, blackmarket centers, and Allied establishments such as the PX have become favorite gathering points of this wandering and demoralized group in Bavaria.

With facts such as these facing Bavaria's welfare workers and civic-minded citizens, they decided something must be done. The Youth Settlement plan—now in the process of being put into effect—was their answer to the ever-increasing number of delinquents. First, the parent group is being licensed and chartered on a Land basis. A full-time paid director has been selected. Formerly a successful industrialist, he organizes and collects all resources necessary and reports to a governing board and the Bavarian Government.

When the board is completely organized it will be composed of representatives from the various ministries most closely concerned, mayors of the larger cities, representatives of all public and private youth welfare organizations, and civic leaders of Bavaria. They will



assist in obtaining resources within and outside Bavaria—both governmental and from private individuals, help select trained personnel, and encourage the development of new centers for youth. Financial support has been promised and RM 500,000 already granted by the government as well as priority on existing resources.

**TO DATE**, three estates to be set up as youth settlement houses are available: Schildschweig near Steingaden; Ascherleschwaig near Garmisch; and Seon on the Chiemsee. Marquartstein already is in operation.

The land of these estates is not suitable for farming but is quite adequate for workshop and some dairying. In general, the present housing arrangements on these estates offers space for 30 to 40 youths who will in turn built up the settlements for a larger number of boys and girls, in cottage style rather than one large building.

No coercion will be used to keep boys and girls in such settlements, and each group will have its own particular objects and interests. Nor is it intended to take into these centers wanderers who want only temporary shelter before going on with their previous activities. A closed institution for thorough study and retraining will be necessary for those who have formed unsocial habits.

The first center to be organized is Marquartstein, and its problems and experiences can further the organizing of the next settlement houses.

Marquartstein was begun before the Youth Settlement Plan was formed. A dramatist, seeking material for his plays, began to talk with young people in jails, refugee centers, railroad stations. More than anything else, he learned of their desire for a home. Under his guidance, 14 boys started with a single room in Marquartstein. Various sources helped them with food, tents, beds, and a minimum of equipment.

**W**ITHIN a period of weeks more than 100 refugee youth, largely parentless, were living primitively on a hillside, accepting any available employment including preparing a road bed and working in

## Youth Welfare Camps

A camp planned to care for homeless boys is being opened in Buchhof in Bavaria by German welfare officials. It is designed to accommodate 30 boys, and can be expanded to accommodate 150 who will be offered training in mechanics, carpentry, cabinetmaking and farming. The Workers Welfare Organization has assumed the responsibility for the management of this home.

Three hundred homeless boys will be cared for in Hesse in a tent camp set up on the outskirts of Frankfurt. These boys, aged 14 to 18, will find employment in construction work in connection with an expellee settlement which is being established there.

Still another project designed to combat juvenile vagrancy and at the same time train valuable skilled workers is the demonstration apprentices' home for 100 homeless boys on the outskirts of Kassel. These youngsters will receive vocational training at the Henschel Locomotive Factory and Repair Shop.

—From *Military Governor's Report*, No. 23.

nearby fields at 60 pfennigs a day. They existed mainly on the promise of assistance in getting materials to build a permanent home where they could learn a trade and become self-supporting.

The story of one of the members of the settlement illustrates their typical desires. A 21-year-old accordion player was released as a prisoner of war in January 1947 in Italy. Finding no opportunities to continue his musical career in his small home town, he migrated to Munich where he found a place in an orchestra but was unable to get a permanent resident permit. Hearing of Marquartstein he came to live there where he can continue his music in the settlement's theater group. Only recently he took part in presenting a play which cleared RM 1,400 for the settlement house on

the first night and has bookings scheduled for weeks ahead.

The young people at Marquartstein look upon their settlement as a home where they can find both companionship and an opportunity to study and improve themselves. Although the Marquartstein settlement has at times run into difficulties in securing good leadership, Bavarians hope that other centers under the Youth Settlement plan will profit from these experiences and be able to furnish havens for youth.

## Tests in German

The first phase oral examinations for US personnel studying German will be held during August. The examination will cover the first 22 chapters of the basic text with primary emphasis on ability to understand spoken German and speak it effectively and intelligibly. Secondary emphasis will be on the knowledge of correct grammatical usage.

According to an OMGUS letter, "German Language Study by US Personnel in the Field," field headquarters are advised that:

"Attention is called to the fact that OMGUS requires German language study for those persons who have daily or frequent official contact with the German population. This is not to be construed as meaning official contact with German employees of Military Government. However, German language study should not be limited to the category of persons indicated, but should be encouraged for all others as well. This makes for flexibility, and prepares individuals for positions which require use of the German language in connection with their official duties.

"Individuals coming under the requirements of this directive who fail to pass the tests will be informed that a knowledge of the German language will be one of the determining factors in their continued employment by Military Government in a position that requires daily or frequent contact with the German people. They will be required to repeat the test, or that part of the test failed, on or before 10 October 1947."

# SPANDAU RECEIVES WAR CRIMINALS

## Seven Convicted by International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg Enter Allied-Controlled Prison in Berlin to Continue Serving their Long Terms

**T**HE seven major war criminals, sentenced to imprisonment by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg on 1 October 1946, arrived recently at Spandau Allied Prison in the British Sector of Berlin. They traveled from Nuremberg to Gatow Airport by airplane, and were taken by RAF vehicles to the jail. Jeeps, an armored car, and mechanized infantry escorted the convoy.

On arrival the prisoners—Hess, Funk, Raeder, von Schirach, Speer, von Neurath, and Doenitz—were taken into custody by the four Allied members of the prison board. Their reception was in accordance with normal German prison procedure. They were given prison numbers, by which they will be addressed in the future. Each handed over his personal possessions with the exception of family photographs which he was allowed to retain. Each man was then searched, made to bathe, and was medically examined before being taken to his cell. The prisoners also were given their prison uniforms—light grey trousers and jacket and a soft, round hat of similar color.

Each of the prisoners, was to be interviewed by the chairman of the prison governors. Then they are to continue to serve their sentences in accordance with prison regulations decided upon by the Allied Kommandatura. These follow closely normal German regulations.

The men are confined in solitude, that is in isolated cells, but work, religious services, and walks will be communal. Prisoners will not talk or communicate with one another unless specially authorized by the governorate.

**E**VERY day the prisoners will work except Sundays and general German holidays, when only essential

domestic tasks will be done. The normal working day will be one of nine hours, and the work done will be according to the physical condition, ability, state of health, and age of the prisoner, and will include cleaning of the prison, debris clearance, land cultivation, and other necessary tasks.

One visitor will be permitted in each two calendar months. Additional private visits in connection with urgent family affairs may be authorized by the governorate. Each visit will normally be of 15 minutes duration. Prisoners may write and receive not more than one letter every four weeks. Letters must consist of not more than one official sheet of note-paper of four pages.

Each prisoner's diet will have a calorific value of normal German prison fare. Meals will be taken in the cells and only a spoon will be allowed for eating.

Prisoners may, if they wish, have access to a minister of their faith. Suitable clergymen of Allied or United Nations nationality will be appointed by the Allied Kommandatura. A prison library will be provided and books will be issued by the governorate according to the reasonable desire, character, and aspirations of the prisoner.

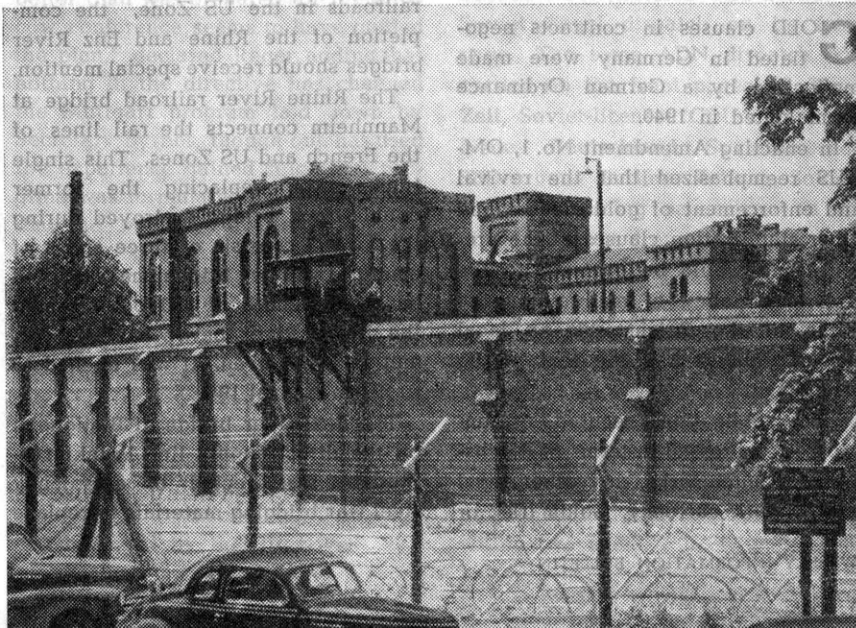
Each day prisoners will rise immediately when called, will dress and put their cells in order. They will then strip to the waist and wash. They will have one hot bath weekly, and will be shaved by the prison barber. There will be a daily medical inspection.

**P**UNISHMENT for offenses committed in jail may consist of cancellation of privileges, and may include the cutting-off of light in the cell for a period of up to four weeks; reduction of food which will be replaced by bread and water; deprivation of furniture and clothing; and, in special cases, shackling.

The Spandau Prison—now to be known as the Spandau Allied Prison, Berlin—was built in 1876 and was used exclusively for military prisoners. Later it became a civilian jail for long-term prisoners, and was taken over by the four-power governorate on 6 November 1946 as an emergency measure for the temporary reception of the seven major war criminals. The 600 prisoners then detained were transferred to other prisons in the city. The execution chamber, with its strangling-hooks—grim reminders of the Nazi regime—also has been removed.

*Here is where the seven convicted by the IMT are to serve their sentences. The prison is located in the British Sector of Berlin but is under control of a four-power governorate.*

(Photo by DENA/NYT-Bild)



# Marks Still Legal Currency

THE principle that "marks are marks" in the payment of outstanding debts or as consideration for transactions by Germans in the four Laender of the US Zone is maintained by Amendment No. 1 to Military Government Law No. 51, "Currency," which has been promulgated by OMGUS.

The amendment, effective 1 July, provides that obligations expressed in any type of German marks, including goldmarks, or according to a sliding scale based on the price level, will be discharged when due by payment of Reichsmarks or Allied military mark notes.

Officials of OMGUS stated that there has been an increasing tendency among the German population to refuse the Reichsmark as legal tender and to demand other means of compensation for payment of debts.

This tendency was heightened last spring by decisions of German courts in the British Zone of Germany, which held that wherever mortgages stipulated payment in goldmarks, the creditor could not be forced to accept payment in paper marks. The decisions reasoned that it would be against the principle of good faith as established under Section 242 of the German Civil Code to force a creditor to accept currency worth considerably less than that originally given to the debtor.

GOLD clauses in contracts negotiated in Germany were made ineffective by a German Ordinance promulgated in 1940.

In enacting Amendment No. 1, OMGUS reemphasized that the revival and enforcement of gold clauses and other stabilization clauses at the present time would be contrary to the American policy of maintaining the value of the Reichsmark as legal tender. Following is the text of the amendment:

"Any obligation, secured or unsecured, expressed in terms of Reichsmarks, Rentenmarks, any other legal tender mark currency, Goldmarks, or

marks whose value is correlated according to a sliding scale or in any other way to the price of fine gold (gold clause) or to the price of other precious metals, merchandise, securities or currencies other than German currencies (stabilization clauses), whether falling due before or after the effective date of this law, shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 157, 242 and 607 of the German Civil Code or the provisions of any other Germany Law, be satisfied, upon falling due, by payment, mark for mark, of Reichsmark or Allied Military Mark notes; and the creditor is in all cases bound to accept Reichsmark and Allied Military Mark notes at their face value in discharge of the obligation. Except as authorized by Military Government, no person shall make or enter, or offer to enter into, any arrangement or transaction providing for payment in or delivery of a currency other than marks."

*(Continued from page 4)*

## Bridges Reconstruction

important supply routes are receiving particular attention. Because of the acute shortage of construction materials, emergency war-bridging of German manufacture is being extensively utilized.

Of the bridges completed since Military Government took control of the railroads in the US Zone, the completion of the Rhine and Enz River bridges should receive special mention.

The Rhine River railroad bridge at Mannheim connects the rail lines of the French and US Zones. This single track span, replacing the former double-track bridge destroyed during the war, consists of three spans of emergency steel bridge material and has total length of 880-foot crossing the Rhine River between Mannheim and Ludwigshaven. It was opened to traffic in August 1946.

The Enz River bridge at Bietigheim on the direct supply line Frankfurt—Stuttgart was erected of emergency steel war bridging materials to replace

the Enz Viaduct destroyed late in the war by bombing and demolitions. This new bridge bypasses the destroyed high 20-arch stone viaduct and is approximately 850-feet in length. It was opened to railroad traffic on 21 November 1946.

Much reconstruction of bridges is being planned. In many cases, bridges which have been rehabilitated as war and economy expedients, must be reconstructed in a more permanent nature. Of these bridges, replacement of the Marshall Bridge across the Rhine River at Mainz, is probably the greatest task. The new construction will be accomplished by using emergency war bridging steel and will have a length of approximately 1,400 feet. Its completion for single track operation is expected by the end of 1948.

GREAT anxiety was also felt for the safety of this zone's railroad bridges during 1947's severe winter. However, relatively little actual damage developed. This reflects the efficient nature of the work of reconstruction accomplished by the combined efforts of the US Army forces and of the Reichsbahn engineers. Scouring of piers was experienced in several places, but adequate repairs were made. Minor damage of ice breakers occurred at several bridges. Some bridges were endangered by ice jams, but the prompt blowing up of clogged ice prevented damage. The Neckar, Main, Danube, and Rhine Rivers in the US Zone, cleared of ice with little railroad bridge damage.

Only serious calamity was the Weser River bridge at Bremen on the line Bremen—Neustadt, which was swept away by two barges out of control during the high water on 18 March 1947. A superstructure of 150 feet was carried down the river and destroyed. As the highway bridges had been previously destroyed, this bridge had been the last connecting communication link between Bremen and Neustadt.

The work of restoring the railway bridge was expedited immediately. By using German emergency war bridging, it was rehabilitated by the Reichsbahn and railroad operation over it was resumed on 25 April 1947.



## New Directive Wins Support

**F**EW licensed German newspapers in the US Zone commented editorially on the recent directive by the US State, War, and Navy Departments outlining US objectives and policies in Germany, but early reaction in these was highly favorable to the new directive.

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich), in a lengthy comment, said:

"The Potsdam Agreement says literally that the German people began to atone for the terrible crimes committed by their regime. Only visionaries will now expect the Americans to embrace us. We concede that the new directive does not automatically create new measures, but—and this means much—it implements the ones already started, and it predicts further measures. Whoever will look up from his urgent daily distress, be it only for a short time, and carefully read the new instructions, must acknowledge that they mean an essential change in a positive direction...

"The difference is striking when 'an adequate' standard of living is talked about instead of an 'average' one which was allowed us so far. Isn't it much when the German industrial capacity shall not be limited 'in the long run?' Isn't it a very important step towards the desired constitutional state which had been withheld from us for twelve years when the possibility of imprisonment will be limited by strict rules?...

"The promised protection of religious freedom, the unmistakable refusal of parties of dictatorial monopoly, the acknowledgement of inner German sovereignty and much more, are they not a strong declaration of the realization of those ideals which Nazi terrorism always fought? We should only think once of Hitler's treatment of the defeated!"

The **Badische Neueste Nachrichten** (Karlsruhe) saw the US as a victorious state showing sincere humanity toward

a defeated people and sense of responsibility in regard to Europe's recovery.

**Die Neue Zeitung**, official US newspaper for the German population, compared the new directive to those given to General Eisenhower (SHAEP commander) on 26 April 1945, which it superseded, and asked the Germans not to take it as self evident, but as an unexpected turn for the good. It should be each German's duty, and this directive should give him the incentive, to do his utmost to be worthy of the generous confidence the directive implies, the paper concluded.

In a long editorial in praise of the new directive, Editor Erik Reger of the US-licensed **Tagesspiegel** in Berlin called the orders the "Magna Charta of Occupation".

Reger stated that the new directive, instead of following events, now directs policy. He said that the American government abides by the Potsdam Agreement and leaves all doors open for inter-allied agreement. Stating that the directive has a positive aspect, Reger declared it aims at making the Control Council work.

"The desire to do everything for practical work and to prepare London better than was prepared for the Moscow conference seems to have guided the plan," declared Reger, adding that nothing in the directive has changed the Stuttgart program laid down by Secretary Byrnes, though one has used the experience gained since that program was formulated. He pointed out that the Military Governor is now given the power to act when action cannot be postponed.

After citing the provisions of the directive outlining the basis for political parties, Reger said that "one can say that the Socialist Unity Party's activity falls in the category of those which must be prohibited", and the same applies to the trade unions for the "FDGB would not fulfill the demands raised by the directive."

"When reading the directive as a German, one is struck by the fact that the directive could be an exemplary party program, continued Reger. 'The directive contains the fundamentals of a program which should be followed by all German parties'.

Reger asked why no German party hasn't drafted such a program itself instead of talking in generalities. He accused the parties of merely following events and of not taking their own action for lack of a program. However, he added, the SPD and the Kaiser wing of the CDU seem to be at work drafting new directives of their own and in these efforts they can be sure of general support.

With the exception of the **Taegliche Rundschau**, Soviet occupation organ, all Berlin papers gave good play to dispatches reporting the directive. The **Tagesspiegel** ran the news story in the form of a long DENA (US-licensed German news service) dispatch on its front page.

Both British licensed papers, **Telegraf** and **Social Democrat** used a DPD (German news service in British Zone) dispatch under banner heads on their inner pages.

**Der Morgen**, Soviet licensed LDP organ, ran the story as a banner-headed ADN (German wire agency in Soviet Zone) dispatch on its front page. The same ADN dispatch was carried on the front pages of **Neue Zeit**, Soviet-licensed CDU organ, and **Neues Deutschland**, Soviet-licensed SED organ. **Berliner Zeitung**, Soviet-licensed morning paper, ran an AP dispatch on its front page.

The only mention of the story in the **Taegliche Rundschau** was cited in a small ADN dispatch which read: "General Clay, American Military Governor in Germany, upon receiving new directives for American policy in Germany said that he feels there is the possibility for agreement of the four powers on the unification of Germany within two years."

# Comments Continue On Marshall Plan

Licensee Rudolf Agricola, editorializing in the *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung* (Heidelberg) on the disagreement between East and West on the Marshall Plan for Europe to evaluate its own needs, pointed out that it does not necessarily entail division of Germany.

"Even to those who have been engaged only slightly in political questions it should be obvious that nations which have unlike or even contrary economic and political systems, need not come to armed conflicts at all. War is only unavoidable if the possibilities of life of one nation happen to appear to be threatened by another one. This situation, however, will not arise in the near future.

"The experiences of the last two years show us that the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American nations had been able to defeat German fascism jointly, but that as yet it has been impossible to develop a joint program of peace. This does not mean war between the two systems, it only means that the United States as well as Russia will carry on their interests separately.

"It seems to be a wide-spread opinion that this situation has consequently brought about the rupture of Germany into two parts. The great question arising for us Germans is: Does the state of foreign politics which actually developed mean a division into an Eastern Germany under Soviet influence and a Western Germany under Anglo-American and French influence, where internal policy is concerned? We have the impression that public opinion affirms this question."

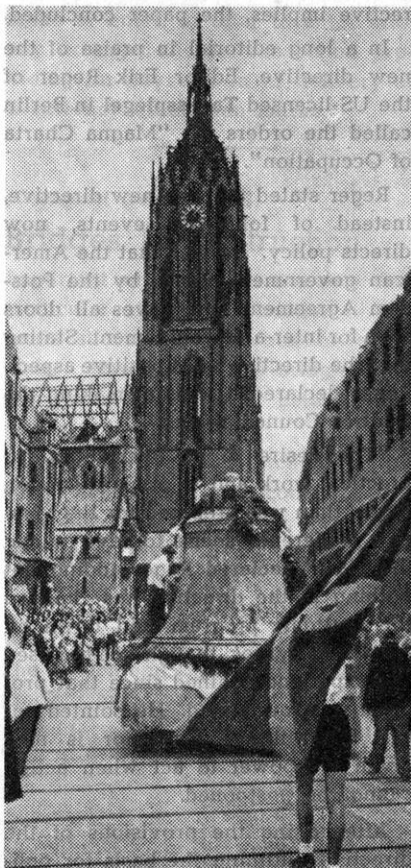
The *Stuttgarter Zeitung* stressed the importance of the Marshall Plan for reconstruction of Europe, but pointed out that this program must still be passed by Congress. It said:

"What has surprised or almost flabbergasted people concerning the Greece-Turkey action, has become a matter of course in the United States due to an extremely intensive propaganda and the experience of the Moscow and Paris Conferences. That is their consideration: prevention of a war by recovering Europe costs 25 billion dollars according to the plan.

An economically collapsed Europe falling into anarchy will make war inevitable. War will cost 300 or 500 billions.

"Against this calculation, the American senators become increasingly weary of occupying themselves with the European misery. People over there express it as follows: 'You throw your good money into a rat hole. Let them recover themselves! We have already spent too much'."

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse*, suggesting self-help before US aid is invoked, proposed a customs union: "If the coming discussions will reveal that the nations in the European Plan have a common deficit of 10 or 20 million tons of coal, which is to be covered by the United States, it is taken for granted that the total coal production of these nations has been seized before and can be used to



*CATHEDRAL BELLS RETURN.* Saved from the melting pot for which the Nazis intended them, the ancient bells have been returned to the Cathedral in Frankfurt. Above is shown the procession accompanying the largest, the 12,000-kg "Gloriosa," to the Cathedral Square. (DENA-BILD)

satisfy the needs of these nations regardless of national frontiers and customs regulations. That means that for the period of reconstruction of Europe and for raw materials and goods covered by the plan the customs barriers will be removed between the states concerned and with them all those import and export obstacles of the war.

"The years of reconstruction could be used profitably for creating the prerequisites for a real customs union which could become effective later on. However, reconstruction of Europe seems to be impossible without incorporating Germany into a continental economy."

The *Schwaebische Landeszeitung* (Augsburg) observed:

"When America and Europe endeavor today to increase the coal production of the Ruhr, and for this purpose give food, clothing, consumer goods, and material for housing, it must also be taken into consideration that these measures of aid should be permitted to the whole German people, and not only be given exclusively to the Ruhr.

"The negotiations in Paris cannot be devoted only to the Ruhr problem, but must consider the recovery of the entire German economy, for the whole nation is offering her best men and sending them to the Ruhr. It would be unwise and short-sighted to take a part of the German economy away and handle it as if it existed separately and without connection."

The recently licensed *Offenbach Post* emphasized that Germany must contribute on her own initiative to the restoration of her and Europe's economy:

"We want to express clearly: We don't expect of the American aid plan and the European Conferences which has just taken place in Paris that there will now start a flood of food deliveries and dollar credits into Germany. If we rest on our oars, waiting for American deliveries, idle away our time and do black-market business we will not get out of distress. We consider it to be far more important that, first of all, the possibilities available in Europe will be used for reconstruction. We regard German labor, our diligence, and our honest striving for restitution as our contribution."

# FROM RIBBENTROP'S ALBUM

Reproductions by ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

With party members  
at annual Nazi rally,  
Nuremberg, 1938.



With Laval approaching  
Hitler's train in France,  
1940. Laval was tried as  
collaborationist and ex-  
ecuted by French Provi-  
sional government.

Photographs reproduced on these pages were taken from an album kept by Ribbentrop, Nazi foreign minister. They illustrate the foreign minister's dealings, some with men who became collaborators with the Nazis and some with leaders of peaceful neighboring countries who were double-crossed by the Nazi intentions. Ribbentrop, convicted by the International Military Tribunal of conspiracy, war crimes, crimes against peace and crimes against humanity, was executed at Nuremberg. His album, found by the US 15th Army in Austria in July 1945, was made public last week.

Japanese Ambassador  
Oshima at Hitler's East  
Prussian Headquarters,  
1941.



Speaking at reception of  
Hitler youth leaders re-  
turning from Japan, 1938.

# FROM RIBBENTROP



Mussolini confers in Florence, 1940. Mussolini was shot by Italian partisans when fascist resistance collapsed.



Spanish Ambassador General Espinosa de los Monteros at Hitler's Hqs., 1941



King Boris of Bulgaria on railroad platform, 1941.



Croat Marshal Kvaternik at Hitler's East Prussian Headquarters, 1941.



Hitler claps hand with Franco in Spain, 1940.



Marshal Pétain meets Hitler, 1940. Convicted as collaborator, Pétain is serving life term.



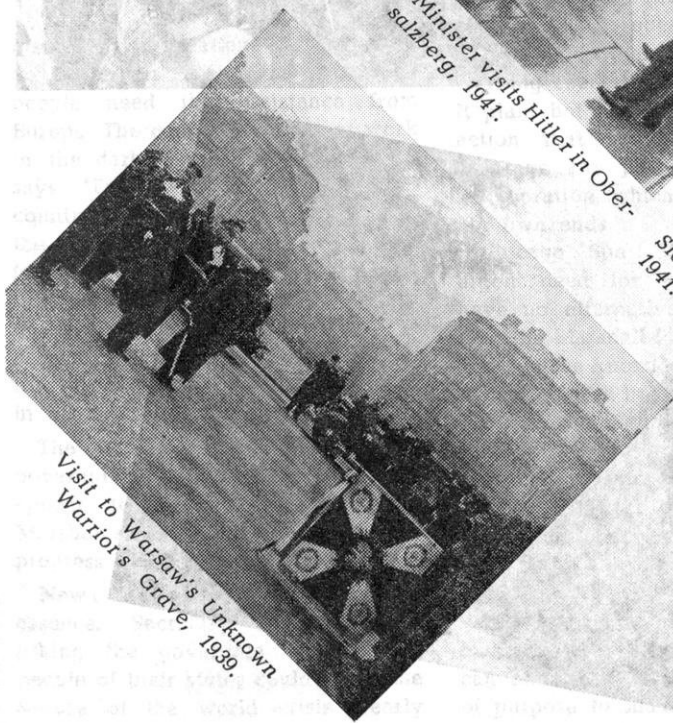
Conference with Kurusu during the Japanese Ambassador's visit, 1941. Kurusu was "peace" ambassador in Washington at time of Pearl Harbor.



Yugoslav Prime Minister visits Hitler in Obersalzberg, 1941.



Slovak State President Tiso visits Hitler, 1941. Tiso is serving jail sentence for conviction as collaborator.



Visit to Warsaw's Unknown Warrior's Grave, 1939.



Darlan visits Hitler at Berchtesgaden, 1941. Late in 1943 in North Africa, Darlan was assassinated.



Molotov makes state visit to Berlin 1940. Despite non-aggression pact during first years of Reich's attacks on England and France and conquest of neighboring nations, Germany suddenly invaded Russia in 1941. Molotov is Soviet Foreign Minister.



Signing of German-French Agreement in 1938, shortly after the Munich Pact. This was an example of the Nazi tactics of covering up their aggressive intentions under an appearance of good-will and friendship.



Ribbentrop and Hitler at Eastern Headquarters, 1941.



## Interest Heightened in Europe

SECRETARY of State Marshall's call to the American people to follow the current recovery efforts of the European nations with great sympathy and deepened understanding, as expressed in his speech before State Governor's Conference, has been warmly seconded in many editorials in US newspapers.

Editorials and radio commentators continue to discuss the facts and problems involved in the European recovery efforts. The comment expressed high praise for the dispatch and good will demonstrated by the European nations at the Paris Conference on Economic Cooperation.

**Washington Post** maintained: "We ought to consider ourselves fortunate that 16 nations are not so far sunk in the war strain and postwar apathy as to be unable to arouse themselves in behalf of self-protection. And they deserve to feel, as Secretary Marshall said, 'That their work will be followed in this country with genuine sympathy and good will.'

"But in order to appreciate the historical implications of what is going on in Paris, the American people need the assistance from Europe. The conferees must not work in the dark. As Secretary Marshall says, 'To make up its mind, this country will need the facts', meaning the continuing facts of the conferences, as well as the end product in figures and hopes . . . The publicity needs to be as spectacular as the dramatic occasion obviously called for, that is to say, as a turning point in history."

The Post concluded: "The state governors, we are glad to note, appear to have shared Secretary Marshall's satisfaction with the progress so far made at Paris."

**New York Herald Tribune:** "In essence, Secretary Marshall was asking the governors whether the people of their states could grasp the nature of the world crisis clearly

enough to lend consistency to American action through the next few very difficult years. If so, we shall 'win the peace'—a task very different from what it seemed to be in the debates on the subject during the war years. If not, we shall lose it; with results more dire—perhaps, than any then foreseen."

**New York Times** said the Paris Conference "has completed the first phase of its task with record speed and refreshing harmony. In only four days and three Plenary Sessions, it set a fine example to the world of what people can do if they want to."

The Times added: "This harmony in so unique and fundamental a task was made possible because this was one conference not troubled by Russian obstruction. But the absence of Russia and her satellites is a symbol of the fact the ideal of one world which was the inspiration of the war days has given way temporarily to the reality of two worlds in rivalry with each other. Though the Paris Conference held its doors open for all European nations, and is still keeping open the doors of its working committees, Russia has made it plain both by propaganda and by action that she will oppose and sabotage any program of European collaboration which does not serve her own ends."

**Chicago Sun:** "In view of the urgent need for reconstruction, we have no alternative but to proceed with the Marshall Plan. But we should do so in the knowledge that long-term odds favor the breaking down of any artificial barrier thrown across Europe. We must, therefore, be prepared to merge the Western Europe Plan into a truly continental plan whenever Russia and her satellites decide to come in. The door must be left open."

**Denver Post:** "The question we must answer is whether our people can exercise the unity and strength of purpose to make effective use of

our unequaled national power. That is the test. Heaven grant we are equal to it!"

**Philadelphia Bulletin** said the cooperative spirit shown at Paris "may not assure success in the immensely difficult task, but it does show that if the conference does not succeed, it will not be because it has not sincerely tried, nor because its members have dragged in outside issues."

The Bulletin and other newspapers welcomed the suggestions that Western Europe form a customs union. The bulletin said: "Each of the states within that customs union would enjoy a greatly increased home market, and could make the most efficient, least wasteful use of its material resources and industrial plant. Such a set-up would encourage American aid by giving it the best chance to produce results."

**Journal of Commerce** said that unless the recovery program "will minimize the need for American assistance by utilizing Europe's resources for self-help to the utmost, the governments involved know that there is little prospect of getting our Congress to make the necessary appropriations.

"American aid could well prove to be, in retrospect, the less important aspect of the European Recovery Program that will now be drafted. True, it provides the indispensable motive. But infinitely more significant could be an advance toward a real economic union of Western Europe, involving a lowering of trade barriers and fuller utilization of the resources of this vast area for the common good of the countries that comprise it . . .

"Initially, the United States may be required to advance extensive aid to speed the reconstruction of the nations that will join in such a union. Eventually, this great trading area, having regained prosperity, can provide us with a rich market for our goods, while contributing vastly to our security and to world peace."

# DISMANTLING NORDDEUTSCHE HUETTE

ONE of the largest steel plants of Germany soon will no longer exist. Once a war potential, the Norddeutsche Huette Steel Manufacturing Plant of Bremen has been earmarked for reparations to France and India, and dismantling already is underway.

Norddeutsche Huette, largest plant of its kind in the Bremen area, was designed with the maximum of efficiency in mind. Several different units made up the whole. One unit utilized the secondary products and residues from others to produce the marketable products it was designed to manufacture. Bremen was selected as the plant site because raw materials could be obtained easily and finished products could be shipped quickly by water. Original cost of the capital industrial equipment in the Norddeutsche Huette was upwards of RM 18 million.

The first unit of the plant was built in 1908. By 1938 it consisted of a blast furnace plant, converter plant, coke oven plant, vanadium plant,

cement plant, steam generating plant and water supply, dock facilities, compressed air plant, power plant, electrical motors and three-phase AC equipment, electrical motors and DC equipment, repair shop, and refractory brickworks.

Altogether, the tonnage of the entire organization is 38,680 with a residual value of RM 4,817,450. Approximately 15,430 tons of the total is in equipment while 23,250 tons is in refractory brickwork. The refractory brickwork is the lining of the blast furnaces, hot air heaters, and the lining and interior wall of the coke ovens. The majority of the bricks are embedded in mortar and will have to be broken out.

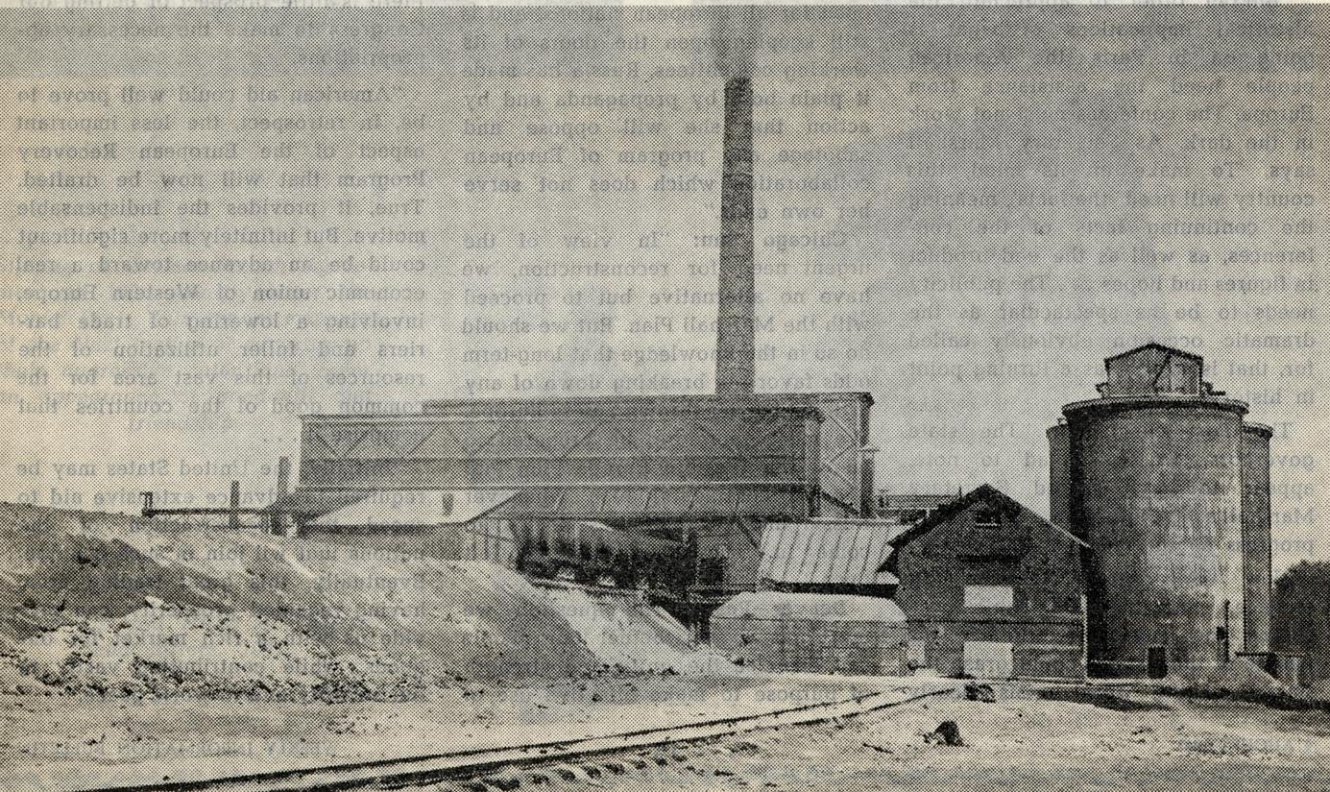
**B**EFORE and during the war when the entire plant was functioning, a myriad of products useful to German industry were turned out. The blast furnace of the plant produced pig iron for foundry materials, slag sand for cement manufacturing, and slag for roadway construction. The coke oven

unit produced coke for the blast furnaces and for domestic use; tar for distillation and the roof-felt industry; ammonia sulphate for agriculture; benzol for fuel and pharmaceutical purposes; and illuminating gas for the city of Bremen and vicinity.

The cement plant contributed blast furnace standard Portland cements, while the vanadium plant produced vanadium products and reduced Thomas slag into fertilizers. The power plant furnished electric current for the use of Norddeutsche Huette as a whole as well as for the city of Bremen and vicinity.

Blast furnaces, converter plant, compressed air plant, power plant, steam plant, repair shop, dock facilities, cement plant, and coke ovens — all will be dismantled and shipped in that order.

The vanadium plant has been allocated to France; the rest of the manufactory will go to India. The vanadium unit is idle at present with the exception of the primary (jaw)



crusher and the secondary (roller) crusher. These are being used to produce materials for the cement plant. All of the vanadium plant can be dismantled and shipped without causing any serious interruption to any other operations, and MG officials believe that the whole procedure will take no later than October of this year.

The reparations shipments to India will be more difficult to handle. For example, the hot air heaters are vertical tanks lined with refractory bricks. Removal of the bricks is no easy task. Once they are taken out, the tanks can be dismantled — but only by cutting the rivets at the seams and cutting the sections into pieces small enough for shipping.

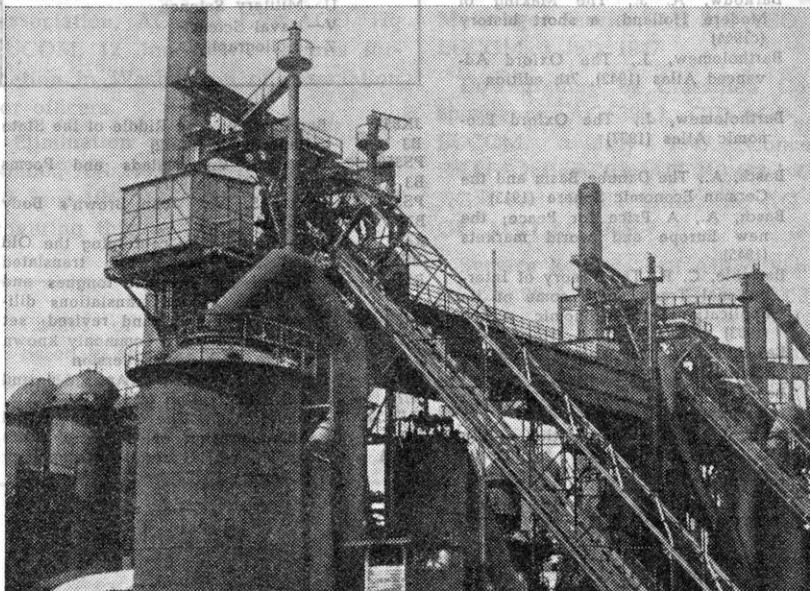
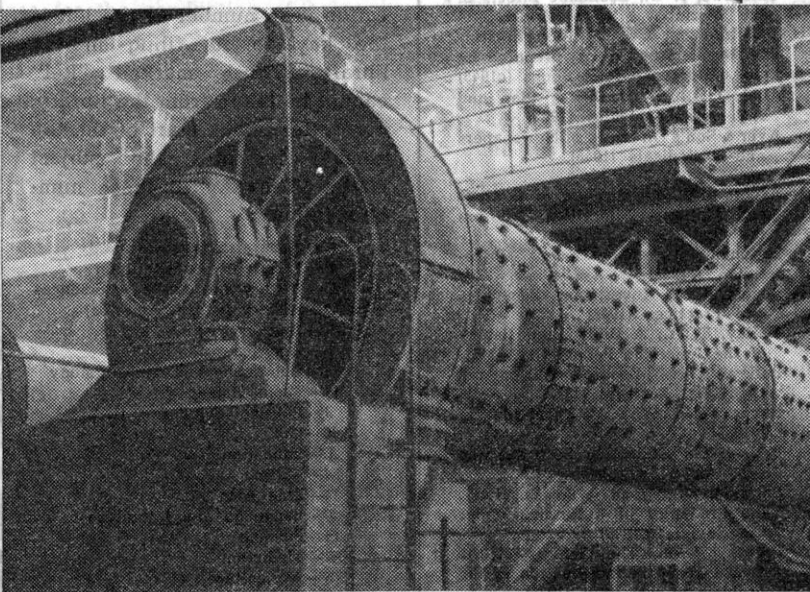
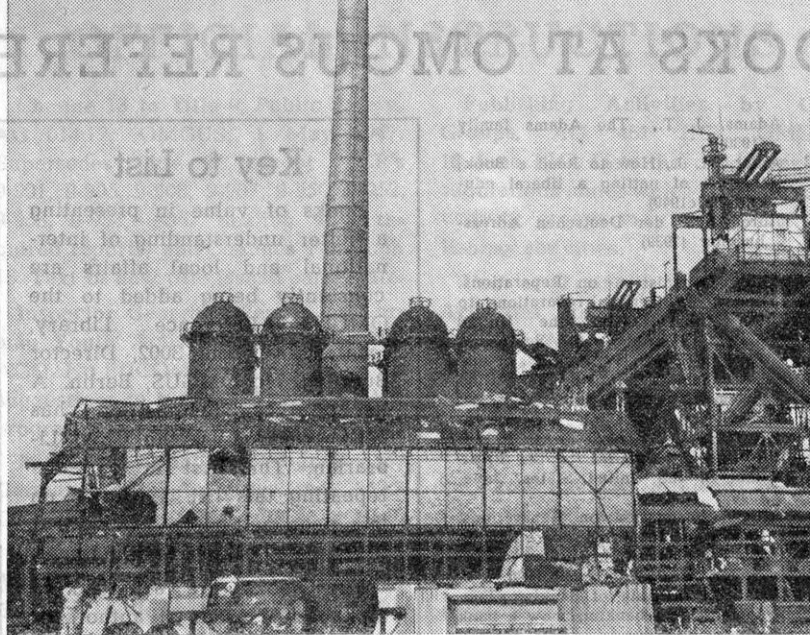
**R**EMOVAL of the bricks from the blast furnaces will be an even harder job. After they are removed it will be necessary to dismantle the furnaces by cutting with acetylene torches.

The Cement plant and coke ovens will be held longest because they are at present being used. Prior to the occupation the gas supply for Bremen and vicinity was maintained by the Bremen municipal gasworks and the coke oven plant of the Norddeutsche Huette. Due to war damage, the municipal gasworks now produces only about 42 percent of the area requirements. The coke ovens are needed to augment the supply pending repairs to the municipal gasworks.

As for the cement plant, one side of it is now in operation and is producing 240 tons a day on a eight-hour shift. Dismantling cannot begin until operation ceases; since cement is needed the cement plant, too, will be one of the last units to be dismantled. It is estimated, however, that the entire Norddeutsche Huette plant will be shipped in 12 to 18 months.

(Left) The cement plant. (Right) upper — Blast furnaces. Middle — Rock-pulverizing machine. Bottom — Material conveyor belts.

(Photos by Army Signal Corps)



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 B3

## Key to List

Books of value in presenting a better understanding of international and local affairs are constantly being added to the OMGUS Reference Library, located in Room 3002, Director Building, Hq OMGUS, Berlin. A list of recent acquisitions has been prepared by the Chief Librarian. The first in a series repeating this list is printed on this page and more will appear as space allows in future issues.

The books are arranged in alphabetical order of authors or titles with the date of publication. The number at the left is the key to its filing in the library. Those marked "Ref" cannot be taken from the library. The letter at the start of the top number indicates the subject matter. The key to these numbers follows:

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 C—History and Auxiliary Sciences  
 D—History (except America)  
 E—America  
 F—America  
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 H—Social Sciences  
 J—Political Science  
 K—Law  
 L—Education  
 M—Music  
 N—Fine Arts  
 P—Language and Literature  
 Q—Science  
 R—Medicine  
 S—Agriculture  
 T—Technology  
 U—Military Science  
 V—Naval Science  
 Z—Bibliography

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 D613 Bourne, R. S., comp., Towards an Enduring Peace; a symposium of peace proposals and programs 1914—1916  
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 HD9490.G2 Brandt, K., The German Fat Plan and its Economic Setting (c1938)  
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 DC335 Brogan, D. W., France under the Republic; the development of modern France 1870—1939  
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 DC59 Cameron, E. R., Prologue to Appeasement; a study in French foreign policy (c1942)  
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D523 Chesterton, C., *The Prussian hath*  
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C45 *National Politics* (1930)  
JK716 *Civil Service Assembly of the US*  
C5 *and Canada, Committee on Em-*  
*ployee Training in the Public Ser-*  
*vice. Employee training in the*  
*public service* (1941)  
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*before the war of 1866* (1934)  
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JK21 Coker, E. W., ed., *Democracy, Liberty,*  
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*public* (1930)  
D645 Cranston, A., *The Killing of the*  
C76 *Peace* (1945)  
Ref. *Custom House Guide; United States;*  
HD6622.C8 *customs tariff; customs ports;*  
C9 *internal revenue code; customs,*  
*shipping and commerce regula-*  
*tions; reciprocal trade agreements*  
*(c1946)*  
APA Czechoslovakia (1946)  
C99  
HD3616.C95 Czechoslovakia. President of the Re-  
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*on the nationalization of mines and*  
*some industrial enterprises ...* (1946)  
HE206 Daggett, S., *Principles of Inland*  
D1 *Transportation* (1941)  
D734.R8 Delfin, D. J., *Soviet Russia's Foreign*  
D12 *Policy 1939-1942* (c1942)  
HD8072 Daugherty, C. R., *Labor Problems in*  
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*(1919)*  
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D34 *of peace* (c1946)  
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D3 *duct* (c1944)  
HV5825 De Vries, J., *The Narcotic Traffic;*  
D311 *text and reference book* (c1944)  
B945.D4 Dewey, J., *The Influence of Darwin*  
D3 *on Philosophy; and other essays*  
*in contemporary thought* (1910)  
LA209 De Young, C. A., *Introduction to*  
D3 *American Public Education* (c1942)  
HB199 Dickinson, Z. C., *Economic Motives;*  
D5 *a study in the psychological founda-*  
*tions of economic theory, with*  
*some reference to other social*  
*sciences* (1922)  
HF1456 Diebold, W., *New Directions in our*  
D5 *Trade Policy* (c1941)  
D644 Dillon, E. J., *The Inside Story of*  
D5 *the Peace Conference* (c1920)  
Ref. *Documents on American Foreign*  
JX231 *Relations January 1938-June 1944*  
D7 *(1939-1945)*  
HD6979 Douglas, P. H., *Wages and the Family*  
D7 *(1925)*  
DD253 Douglass, P. F., *God among the*  
D7 *Germans* (1935)  
HG3351 Edwards, G. W., *International Trade*  
E25 *Finance* (c1924)

(To be continued)

**Change 13 to Title 9, Public Safety,**  
AG 014.12, OMGUS, 1 May 1947.  
Supersedes Title 9 (except MGR's  
9-901, 9-905, 9-906, 9-907, 9-950, 9-952,  
9-953, 9-954, 9-957 dealing with re-  
quired reports) and Changes 1 through  
10. Text of new title issued same date.

**Inspector General's Report on Ger-**  
**man Youth Activities,** AG 333 GCT-  
AGO, Hq EUCOM, 19 May 1947. Lists  
suggestions to help facilitate the GYA  
program.

**Public Information Program for**  
**German Youth Activities,** AG 353.8  
GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 May 1947.

**Responsibility for German Youth**  
**Activities,** AG 353.8 GOT-AGO, Hq  
EUCOM, 5 June 1947. Clarifies the  
scope of responsibilities within a post  
area for the conducting of programs  
of Army assistance to German youth  
activities.

**Budget & Fiscal Station List,** 319.26,  
Hq EUCOM, 31 May 1947. Substitutes  
for EUCOM List of 1 May 1947.

**Travel of Occupation Personnel,**  
AG 200.4 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM,  
2 June 1947. (Separate item.)

**Payment of Indigenous Personnel**  
**Employed in Army Theater Operating**  
**on a Paid Admission Basis,** AG 230  
SSP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 3 June 1947.  
Rescinds letter AG 230 SSP-AGO of  
17 April 1947 and details new in-  
structions.

**Deletion of Counter Intelligence**  
**Corps MOS for Unqualified Personnel,**  
AG 210.01 AGP-Bm Hq EUCOM,  
11 June 1947. Relays WD instructions.

**Armed Forces Mutual Benefit**  
**Association,** AG 019 GPA-AGO. Hq  
EUCOM, 12 June 1947. Details for-  
mation in Washington of association  
for officers.

**Elimination of Undesirable Per-**  
**sonnel,** AG 210.8 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM,  
16 June 1947. Refers to the directives  
covering this type of personnel.

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

**Publishing Activities by GYA**  
**Groups,** AG 461 (IC), OMGUS,  
18 June 1947. Lists the conditions and  
regulations under which German youth  
activity groups may engage in pub-  
lishing activities.

**Use of Training Time for Group**  
**Activities in Manual Arts Instal-**  
**lations,** AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq  
EUCOM, 18 June 1947. States that sol-  
diers may use their authorized train-  
ing time for organized activity with  
groups of German children in Special  
Services manual arts installations.  
APO 807 US Army.

**Operational Status Report of Tech-**  
**nical Service Units,** AG 319.1 GSP-  
AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 June 1947.

**Army Assistance to German Youth**  
**Activities, US Zone,** AG 353.8 GOT-  
AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 June 1947.  
Rescinds EUCOM letter 8 April 1947  
and emphasizes current instructions  
are contained in EUCOM letter,  
5 June 1947.

**Annual General Instructions,** AG 333  
IGI-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 June 1947.

**Movement of Cargo to Bremerhaven**  
**Port of Embarkation for Shipment to**  
**Overseas Destination,** AG 520 RYT-  
AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 July 1947.

**Return of Dependents to the United**  
**States,** AG 230 GPA-AGO, Hq  
EUCOM, 1 July 1947. Refers to un-  
accompanied dependents arriving in  
New York without sufficient funds to  
defray traveling expenses to their  
destination.

**Preparation of Official Communi-**  
**cations for Transmission by Signal**  
**Messenger Service,** AG 312 AGO, Hq  
EUCOM, 3 July 1947.

**Downgrading of Classified Corre-**  
**spondence,** AG 380.1, GID-AGO, Hq  
EUCOM, 5 July 1947. Concerns  
SHAFF letters, file AG 210.482-1 GBI-  
AGM and USFET letter, file AG 002  
GBI-AGO of 1945.

**Service Records and Allied Papers,**  
AG 201.36 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 3 July  
1947. Concerns the provision that  
personnel records and allied papers  
accompany the individual to the US  
on temporary duty and or leave.

**Office Space for Deutsche Post,** AG  
310.2 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 July

1947. Provides for adequate business facilities conveniently located within the Military Posts, assigning, where practicable, the space presently used by the US commercial firms.

**Military Police on Military Duty Trains**, AG 322 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 July 1947. Amends EUCOM letter of 29 May 1947.

**Transportation of Dependents to the Zone of the Interior**, AG 230 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 7 July 1947. Amends EUCOM letter 19 June 1947 to include the following: "All infants less than three months of age must be accompanied by at least one member of the family who is 18 years of age or more, in addition to the mother."

**Military Posts**, AG 322 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 July 1947. Amends USFET letter, AG 322 GCF-AGO of 21 February 1947.

**Authority to Impound Military Vehicles for Lack of Maintenance**, AG 451 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 11 July 1947. Refers to the provisions of USFET-SOP 89, 28 September 1946, as authority from EUCOM to deadline military vehicles.

**Construction and Maintenance in EUCOM Exchange System Installations**, AG 600.1 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 11 July 1947. Places responsibilities of both the Army and the EUCOM Exchange System for installations in the US Occupied Zone.

**Corrigendum 1 Change 1 to Title 1, General Provisions**, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 11 July 1947. Corrects typographical errors.

**USFET-SOP 65, Changes No. 2**, Hq EUCOM, 11 July 1947. Lists six changes in USFET SOP, 14 March 1947, "Operation of US Army Motor Vehicles."

**Banking Facilities**, AG 004.2 FIN-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 14 July 1947. Lists bank branch localities provided by the American Express Company and Chase National Bank.

**Importation of Private Vehicles into Sweden**, AG 451 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 14 July 1947. Gives information covering formalities for temporary use of American cars brought into Sweden.

**Manual on Preparation of the Reports of the Military Governor**, AG 014.1 (CO), OMGUS, 14 July 1947. Details official style as for standard procedures and specifications for the preparation of these MG reports.

**Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps of those Officers now on Active Duty**. AG 210.1 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 15 July 1947.

**Care of Web Equipment**, AG 420 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 July 1947.

**USFET-SOP 78, Changes No. 9**, Hq EUCOM, 16 July 1947. Amends Par 17a in USFET-SOP, 20 April 1946, "Sales Commissary Operation in the European Theater."

**Stock Record Account Numbers**, AG 140 FIN-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 July 1947. Refers to new numbers published in EUCOM Finance Regulation 40-1, 27 June 1947.

**Transfer of RTO Responsibilities to Installation and Post Transportation Officers**, AG 322 RYT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 July 1947. Substitutes for EUCOM letter 18 March 1947 and gives the substitution.

**Revision of Recurring Report**, AG 319.2 ENG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 July 1947. Directs the report "Disposition List of Engineer Troops," after 31 August 1947, will be submitted monthly in duplicate.

**Circular No. 55, Nonexpendable Organization Equipment**, Hq EUCOM, 16 July 1947. Gives procedure for dropping certain items.

**Fire Protection**, AG 300.8 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 July 1947. Directs better protection.

**Semi-Monthly EES Progress Report**, AG 331.3 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 July 1947. Rescinds USFET letter 16 May 1947.

**ACA Directive No. 55**, AG 010.6 (IC), OMGUS, 17 July 1947. Gives instruction for "Interzonal Exchange of Printed Matter and Films."

**US Savings Bond Report**, AG 018.1 FIN-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 18 July 1947. Gives instructions for preparation of monthly reports.

**Dependents Schools Tuition Fees**, AG 352 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 18 July 1947. Pertains to the rate of tuition for the month of July 1947.

**Circular No. 56 Hq EUCOM**, 18 July 1947. Section I, **Property Accountability in the European Command**; Section II, **Class X Clothing and Equipment**; Section III, **Accounting for Furniture and Household Furnishings as Post, Camp and Station Property**; Section IV, **Prohibited and Permitted Transactions**; Section V, **Leaves, Passes and Travel**.

**Staff Memorandum No. 33, Concurrence List**, OMGUS, 18 July 1947, replaces Staff Memo No. 18 of 1 April 1947.

**Implementation of Control Council Tax Legislation**, AG 010.6 (FD), OMGUS, 18 July 1947. Amends OMGUS letters of 17 April, 18 and 24 June 1947 concerning implementation of Control Council Laws No. 51, 53 and 54.

**Claims in Favor of the United States**, AG 150 CLM-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 July 1947. Refers to pending revision of AR 25-200 and states that no demand will be made upon any defendant, as defined in paragraph 1b, AR 25-220, 29 May 1945.

**Report of Personnel in Army Exchange Activities, ETAES-4**, AG 331.3 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 July 1947. Rescinds USFET letter 21 February 1947.

**Suggestions as to German Legislation to be Included in MGR Title 24**, AG 010.6 (CO), OMGUS, 21 July 1947.

**Circular No. 57, Hq EUCOM**, 23 July 1947, **Individual Transportation in the European Command**.

**Military Government Circular No. 1**, OMGUS, 23 July 1947. Gives purpose of circulars.

## Proper Conduct

Occupational personnel traveling outside the US occupied zone of Germany and Austria on a non-duty status is reminded by an EUCOM directive that this is a privilege and not a right. They should conduct themselves in a manner that reflects credit on the United States Government.

EUCOM's policy will be to revoke this privilege when an individual violates this privilege by poor conduct. Such revocations will continue in effect during the individual's stay in the European Command.

# STATION LIST

## MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

MILITARY GOVERNMENT      LOCATION      UNIT OR OFFICE OF

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT      LOCATION      DIRECTOR OR  
COMMANDING OFFICER**

**THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Lucius D. Clay  
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)**

Office of Mil Gov for Germany (US)	Berlin	Maj Gen F A Keating Deputy Military Governor Brig Gen Cornelius E Ryan Asst. to Deputy Mil Gov
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**LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN**

Office of Mil Gov for Wuerttemberg-Baden	Stuttgart	Mr Sumner Sewall
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**1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)**

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)	Stuttgart	Mr Sumner Sewall
Hq & Sv Co	Stuttgart	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 C L Jackson
*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 J E Switzer
*LK Tauberbischofsheim	Tauberbischofsheim	Capt N W Barber

**LAND HESSE**

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

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	Lt Col S S Graham
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	1st Lt 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	Maj W R Sheehan
*LK Dieburg	Dieburg	Capt M S Clark
*LK Dill	Dillenburg	Maj M Baymor
*LK Erbach	Erbach	Capt C H Lenneville
*LK Eschwege	Eschwege	Maj G P Moore
*LK Frankenberg	Frankenberg	Maj L S Williams
*SK Frankfurt	Frankfurt	Maj G C Sola
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Maj P E Perry
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg	Fritzlar	Maj W C Gipple
*SK/LK Fulda	Fulda	Lt Col H R Cress
*LK Gelnhausen	Gelnhausen	Capt C D Fexy
SK/LK Giessen	Giessen	Maj C R Russe
*LK Gross Gerau	Gross Gerau	Capt E E Griswold
SK/LK Hanau	Hanau	Lt Col C H Reed
*LK Hersfeld	Hersfeld	Maj John Connelly
*LK Hofgeismar	Hofgeismar	Capt L R Allen
*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 Oberahn	Weilburg	Lt Col M A Meacham
*LK Obertaunus	Bad Homburg	Maj R A Gish
*SK/LK Offenbach	Offenbach	Lt Col J C Rose
*LK Rheingau	Ruedesheim	Maj L H Brown
*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 C F Parshal
*LK Wetzlar	Wetzlar	Capt C R Bechel
*SK Wiesbaden	Wiesbaden	Col F 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

Col C C Morgan  
Lt Col J W Bender

**Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken**

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

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

Lt Col J B Burke  
Lt Col Robert Herbison  
Lt Col M W Crouse  
Maj J E Breland  
Maj R C Jenigin  
Maj E H Emry  
Capt A T Neumann  
Maj R C Gesell  
Capt D J Huffman  
Maj J S Sullivan  
Maj R C Household  
Maj R J Hoimes  
Capt J H Biery  
Capt F L Beelby  
Capt R F. Hellmig  
Capt S E Witty  
Capt H C Morley  
Capt I A Lowell  
Maj A C McIntyre  
Maj G M Marsh  
Capt H A McEndry  
Capt L A Williams  
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 Barnett
*B-222 SK/LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col J A McEbooy
*B-223 SK/LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Lt Col S R D Smith
*B-224 SK/LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col J A Thompson
*B-225 SK/LK Coburg	Coburg	Lt Col F Robie
*B-226 LK Kronach	Kronach	Capt R L Olfon
*B-227 SK/LK Hof	Hof	Maj F Meszar
*B-228 SK/LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Lt Col F Yardley
*B-229 SK/LK Fuerth	Fuerth	Lt Col R R Reed
*B-247 LK Lichtenfels & LK Staffe'stein	Lichtenfels	Maj T B Stuart
*B-252 LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Capt O M Co.e
*B-253 LK Hoechstadt (Aisch)	Hoechstadt	Capt M B Moorfield
*B-254 SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj H L Woodall
*B-255 LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	Capt J R Palmer
*B-256 LK Muenchberg	Muenchberg	Maj T Cleary
*B-258 LK Rehau	Rehau	Maj R C Anderson
*B-259 LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Capt G Hultzen
*B-260 LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Capt F J Cramer
*B-261 LK Dinkelsbuehl	Dinkelsbuehl	Maj A F Adams
*B-262 LK Eichstaett	Eichstaett	Capt R Julien
*B-263 LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt J T Reeder
*B-264 LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Capt L W Edgar
*B-265 LK Herzbruck	Hersbruck	Capt J R Lewis
*B-266 LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt A A Gunter
*B-267 LK Weißenburg	Weissenburg	Maj C W Collier
*B-268 LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	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 J W Horton
*B-272 LK Lauf	Lauf	Maj F C Smith
*B-273 LK Neustadt (Aisch)	Neustadt (Aisch)	Capt G B Jones
*B-347 LK Naila	Naila	Capt J H Campbell
*B-348 LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Maj F T Brewster

**Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz**

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col G D Hastings
*D-212 SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Maj J F Ray
*D-230 SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt (Wald)	Weiden	Maj C G Doy'e
*D-243 SK/LK Passau	Passau	Lt Col R T Nichols
*D-244 SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj H J Mrachek
*D-245 SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj R E Boyd
*D-246 SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Maj D L O'Roark
*D-274 LK Cham	Cham	Capt I R Mariels
*D-275 LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	Capt E C Phillips
*D-276 LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj 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	Capt A J Harwood
*D-304 LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
*D-305 LK Landau (Isar)	Landau	Maj J A Wickham
*D-306 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	Maj I G Shackelford
*D-351 LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj H A Hardt
*D-352 LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	Capt M C Gibbons
*D-353 LK Vohenstraus	Vohenstraus	Maj B B Coul'ahan
*D-354 LK Roding	Roding	Maj L P Rhodes
*D-355 LK Wa'dmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Maj E O Carlson
*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 Koetzing  
\*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  
Koetzing  
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  
Maj J Mullholland  
Capt N Ugland

**Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern**

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

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

Lt Col R J Philipott  
Lt Col J H Kelly  
Maj V L Thom  
Capt W A Forys  
Capt C W Larimer  
Maj D S Root  
Lt Col S R P'ace  
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  
2nd Lt. J W Fincham  
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 Feyre

**Regierungsbezirk Schwaben**

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

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

Lt Col H H Bond  
Lt Col J R Hector  
Lt J R Barher  
Capt D C Dunn  
Capt J N Urtes  
Maj H E Howlett  
Maj W S Reed  
Maj A C Yokas  
Capt S D Lubin  
Maj G S Mapphew  
Maj S J Mannqimelli  
Maj H M Sebastian  
Capt J A Morris  
Capt F W Guzak  
Capt H W Worthington  
1st Lt J P Montgomery  
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  
Wesermuende Detachment

Bremen  
Wesermuende

Mr T F Dunn  
Lt Col L S Diggs

**BERLIN SECTOR (APO 742-A)**

Office of Mil Gov  
Berlin Sector

Berlin

Mr F L Howley

\* Liaison and Security