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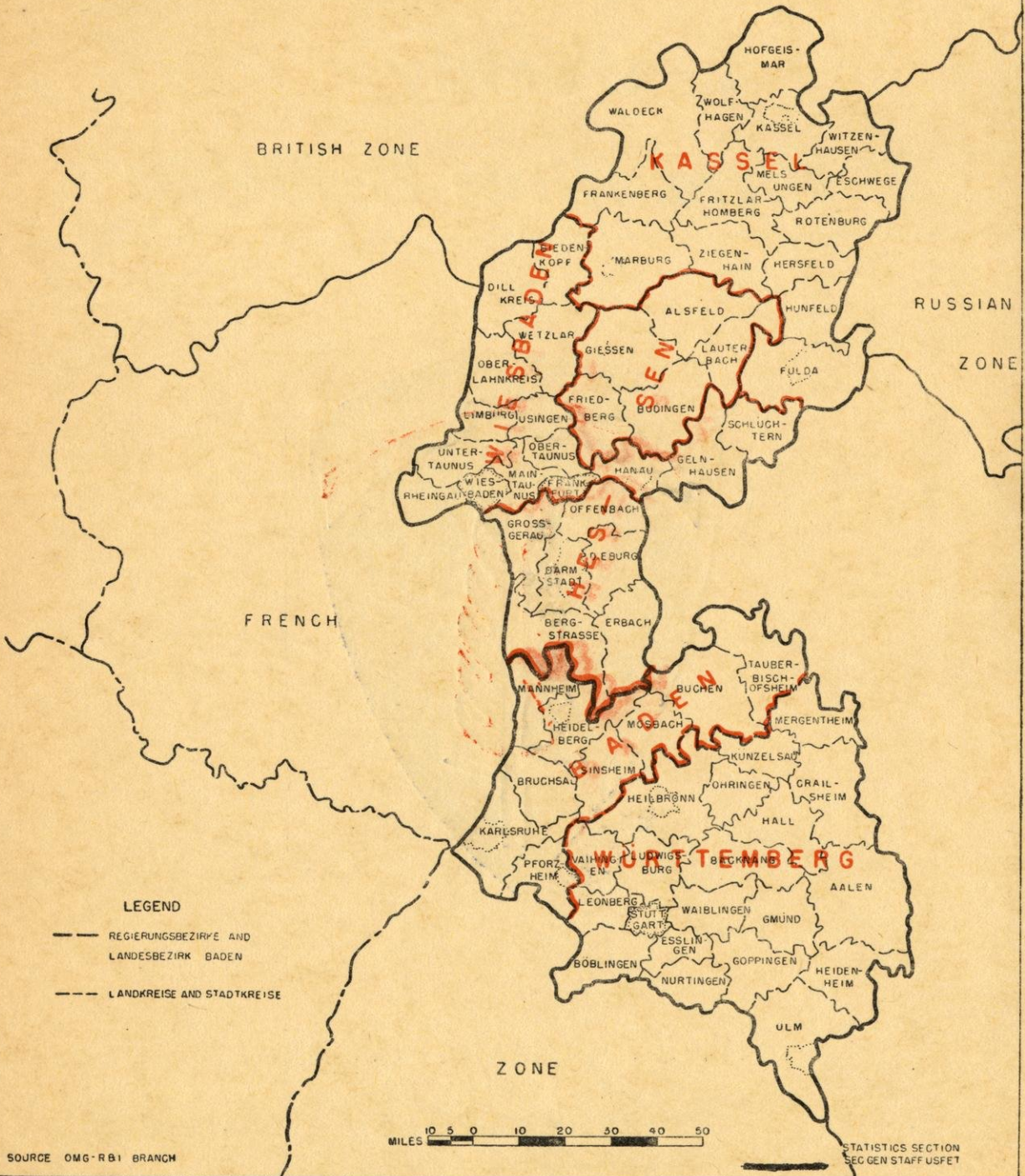
Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



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

UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
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OFFICIAL LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

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GERMANY Learns of Her War Dead



MG Agency Notifies 9,000 Next-Of-Kin Daily from Former Wehrmacht Personnel Files. Captured Records Enable Analysis of the Rise and Fall of Luftwaffe and Wehrmacht. Collection Widely Used by Inter-Allied Agencies.

A year ago doughboys of the 87th Infantry Division of the First US Army were closing in on Saalfeld, Thuringia. When the city was finally captured on 12 April 1945, "Operation Goldcup" was initiated. Saalfeld had been not only a military objective but the known location of an extremely valuable prize — the files of the German Armed Forces Information Bureau for Prisoners of War and War Casualties — and this was one of the targets of "Operation Goldcup." At first the significance of the capture was not fully appreciated. But today, more than a year later, the records have been thoroughly examined and their crucial importance established beyond all doubt.

The captured agency contained about 17,000,000 individual card files on men who had passed through the Wehrmacht, including the Luftwaffe, from 1939 to 1945. Valuable as was this information, it was surpassed by an even greater find: Complete rosters of troop units of the Army and Air Force in the form of identification lists, including vital statistics. It does not require too vivid an imagination to guess what the possession of such documents could mean in the hands of a vengeful reconstituted German General Staff, bent upon the rebirth of a military machine which could once

again threaten the peace of Europe and of the world.

Since one of the aims of the Potsdam Agreement is the complete demilitarization of Germany — guaranteeing that she will never again be in a position to constitute a threat to her neighbors — it is very fortunate that these records of the former German Armed Forces are now in Allied possession, and it is imperative that they remain there. The US Department of Justice and Allied Counter Intelligence agencies have evidenced interest in this wealth of data, for it contains the names of members of Wehrmacht intelligence units. Of particular interest are men who had managed to worm their way into the US Army in pursuit of espionage activities for the fatherland.

It is characteristic of democracy that the work of casualty notification interrupted at the time of surrender, is today resumed. This work is now being accomplished under a new name, under entirely new management and for only one purpose: To notify near relatives of the death of fallen members of the former Wehrmacht. Now known as "The German Agency for the Notification of War Deaths in the Former German Armed Forces to Next of Kin," it is func-

tioning directly under US military supervision — specifically, under the Armed Forces Division, OMGUS — by virtue of authorization from the Allied Control Authority (ACA). Three American officers are in charge of over 650 German civilian clerical personnel (mostly women) who are engaged in the gigantic task of mailing out over 1,000,000 death notices to next of kin of deceased former Wehrmacht personnel and of registering the deaths with the local German registry offices. Both British and French liaison officers are assigned to assist in extracting information for their respective governments. Although dispatching of death notices is at present the only task which the ACA has permitted the agency to perform, it is a staggering one.

NOTICE PROCESSING STEPPED UP

The present organization works very differently from its German predecessor. The Germans sent out about 8,000 death notices monthly, while today an average of over 9,000 daily are dispatched. A target date of 1 June 1946 has been set for the completion of the mission, and the future of the agency beyond that date has not yet been determined.

Two reasons are suggested for the disparity in speed of operation. First, the Germans employed a very cumbersome system of casualty recording and notification which involved an inordinate amount of "red tape." Secondly, there was probably a deliberate attempt to conceal casualty figures from the public, and the number of death notifications actually sent was intentionally kept small. This assumption is fortified by the fact that from 1941 through 1943 thousands of death notices were not dispatched, though casualty records were kept.

At the time of capture, over 20,000 death notifications, completely stamped and ready to be mailed, were awaiting dispatch. They represented about two and one-half month's preparatory work, and the break-down of mail service re-

sulting from the deterioration of the German military position had made it impossible to mail them. But even so, the casualty records of the agency throughout the time it was operated by the Germans were never kept up to date. The officers in charge showed a complete lack of interest and never made personal inspections to see how, or even whether, it was functioning.

Originally established in Berlin in 1939 as part of the German Central Administration Office of the Wehrmacht, it was the counterpart of our own Adjutant General Casualty Records Section. Four years later in 1943, doubtless as a result of the stepped-up bombing campaign against Berlin, it was moved to Saalfeld, in Thuringia, where it was captured. In addition to the main headquarters in Saalfeld, a small sub-section was established at Meiningen, also in Thuringia. The Meiningen section handled only graves registrations and records of Allied prisoners of war in German hands.

The main work of the organization consisted of compiling statistics on all German Armed Forces casualties (except Naval) and dispatching death certificates to the registry offices of the last residence of the deceased; keeping records on hospitalization of German Armed Forces personnel (except Naval); recording data on all German Armed Forces personnel captured by Allied armies except the Soviet; keeping records on graves registrations of all Allied and German personnel buried by German agencies; receiving and forwarding personal effects of all Allied and German dead and administering last wills and testaments; keeping extensive card indexes of all personnel in the German Armed Forces who had been killed, wounded, captured, missing or hospitalized; maintaining data on identification numbers, full name, date and place of birth, home address and next of kin; and finally, recording information on all Allied prisoners of war in German hands. Information concerning

Allied prisoners in German hands was extracted and transmitted to the Allied governments through the International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland.

When the agency was captured an Allied Commission was dispatched to Meiningen, charged with completing the records and extracting and removing those concerning United States, British Commonwealth, French, Dutch, Belgian, Luxembourg and Norwegian prisoners of war. Another Allied Control Commission took over the headquarters at Saalfeld and both Commissions immediately set to work screening personnel and appraising the documents now in their hands.

Of the almost 1,100 German civilian clerical help (mostly women) at Saalfeld, surprisingly few were found to have belonged to the Nazi Party, but those who had joined prior to May 1, 1937, and those whose husbands or near relatives held offices in any German organization, or those who could in any manner be considered security threats, were discharged. Approximately 400 were thus let go.

COMPLETE MOBILIZATION RECORDS

The screening of the documents at Saalfeld revealed about 17,000,000 individual card files on men who had passed through the Wehrmacht between 1939 and 1945. From a study of graphs found in the files it was possible to reconstruct the strength of the German Armed Forces at any given period. It is interesting to note in this connection that the peak strength of the Wehrmacht was reached in December, 1943, when it numbered 10,983,000 men. Also uncovered was the Identification File mentioned previously, containing lists of names of personnel of all German Army and Air Force units mobilized during the war, from which an "Order of Battle" was extracted by the Allied Commission. It is this set of records which is being considered for destruction when they have served the purpose of the Allies, for it is from this

data that a future Wehrmacht could be recruited.

ON TO BERLIN

Another prize of great value was discovered: Lists of names of personnel of German intelligence units, sabotage units, secret field police and training units. This set of records has already been used by Allied Counter-Intelligence, the United States Department of Justice and many other agencies, including the International War Crimes Commission.

In the latter part of June 1945, three months after the capture, the work of screening personnel, examining documents and extracting intelligence data from the files was suspended to permit the organization to make its second move, this time to Fuerstenhagen near Kassel. Some 500 tons of documents were packed and moved and 365 personnel were retained for continuing the work of the agency in its new location. At Fuerstenhagen new documents consisting of 1,000,000 records of dead and prisoners of war were received from the International Red Cross at Geneva and records from the Abwicklungsstab of the German Army, the staff whose duties were to determine the fate of the individuals whose units were destroyed in combat. These files, obtained from the Third US Army area in Bavaria, consisted of a million interrogation reports concerning individuals and two million file cards relating to members of destroyed units. Because of the pressure of work in examining, sorting, and bringing the extensive files up to date it was impossible to dispatch any death notices from Fuerstenhagen.

The redeployment of US Forces from the Fuerstenhagen area during the fall of 1945 was the signal for the agency to make its third and final move. This time it returned to Berlin. It took two months — from 15 December 1945 to 16 February 1946 — for the movement to be completed and the agency to be returned

to operation. Only 56 of the employees who had been at work in Fuerstenhagen were brought to Berlin, and about 600 more were hired locally. All the employees have been vetted by the Public Safety Branches of the US, British or French, respectively. The files are now located in barracks formerly occupied by Berlin Police Guards, next to Tempelhof Airport. Administratively the agency is part of the Ministerial Collecting Center.

The first actual notification of death by the new agency was made on 15 February 1946. On the first day 20 notices were mailed. With the hiring and training of additional help the number of completed notices increased by leaps and bounds. By the end of February, 611 notices had been sent out. By the end of March a total of 9,000 notices represented an average day's work. To the end of April about 386,000 notifications have been made; but the task of mailing out the more than 600,000 remaining is an appalling one — and the work is scheduled to be completed by June 1.

NO FLOWERY STATEMENTS

The official notification which is sent out today differs vastly from the flowery mass of verbiage which the Germans employed to tell the next of kin about the son, father, brother, etc. who had fallen "gallantly defending the fatherland." Now a simply worded declaration tells the essential facts: The name of the individual, the date and place of birth, date and place of death, whether the individual died, was killed, committed suicide or was executed, the location of the grave and, finally, the registry office to which the official death notification has been mailed. Unfortunately, in many instances all of this information is not available. Many of these notices are being returned to the dispatching agency because of misinformation in the German records: Incorrect addresses, incorrect spelling of names, and the lack of a forwarding

address. Often, too, the home to which the card was mailed had been destroyed. Whatever the reason, about 200 notices are returned daily because of non-delivery.

Word soon spread among the civilian population that information concerning the fate of missing kinsmen in the former Wehrmacht was being made available by the Americans. Immediately individual requests began to pour in from Germans in Germany and in the rest of Europe. Many pathetic letters were received from Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, England and Denmark. At present close to 5,000 individual requests are received daily. Unfortunately the bulk of them cannot be honored because it would seriously hamper the work of mailing out the great mass of cards in the process of preparation. And yet the anxiety expressed in them is understandable. In many cases widows of fallen German soldiers write in and wish to be notified officially of the demise so that they can re-marry. These cases are completed, if possible. But the overall task of dispatching notifications is regarded as being more important in the long run than furnishing information to individuals who have already learned officially the fate of their kin.

FACTUAL RECORDS AVAILABLE

From records maintained in Berlin today one may learn any or all of the following facts relating to the Wehrmacht:

Name of members of the German Army and Air Force units at a given period during the time the unit was organized.

The names of Allied nationals serving with the German Armed Forces (except Naval).

Home address and next of kin of persons wanted for war crimes.

Information of legal value to German courts for property settlements, marriages, insurance, etc.

(Continued on page 11)

"Swords into Plowshares



German industrial level set by Control Council to eliminate war potential. Agriculture and peaceful pursuits to be encouraged. No living standard guarantees.

We were twenty five years late in learning the lesson of modern warfare. It was a costly lesson. Basically it is a simple one: The ability of a country to wage war depends not only upon the number of its citizens in uniform but also upon the industrial capacity of the nation.

When the leaders of the three great powers met at Potsdam, they were determined that Germany should not retain the means to wage modern war. Rather than have German factories build locomotives for France or Holland, and keep within its borders the industrial capacity for producing the weapons of war, they would give the iron and steel plants to the Allied nations as reparations. Less efficient? Perhaps, but very much safer.

The Potsdam Conference left the development of the Reparations Plan to be worked out by the Allied Control Council on the basis of these guiding principles:

Elimination of the German war potential and disarmament of Germany industrially.

Payment of reparations to the countries which had suffered from German aggression.

Development of agriculture and the peaceful industries, leaving Germany with sufficient resources to maintain a standard of living no higher than the continen-

tal European average, excluding the USSR and the UK.

It was not easy to translate the broad principles of Potsdam into concrete terms. Each of the three nations represented at Potsdam had its own interpretation of the agreement. And France, which was not represented at Potsdam and therefore not bound by its principles, was admitted as an equal partner in the months of conferences and decisions. Point by point, industry by industry, the level of post-war German economy was established. All four of the occupying powers were united in desiring the industrial disarmament of Germany. Through cooperation and compromise, agreement was achieved. Full accord had not been reached by 2 February, the deadline set at Potsdam. It was not until 26 March, after months of discussion, sometimes lasting all through the night, that the final plan was released to the world.

The over-all level of German industry will be cut to almost half of what it was in 1938. The additional capacity is to be removed as reparations.

That does not mean that every industry is to be cut an even 50 percent. Fourteen industries with a high war potential, including synthetic gasoline, ball bearings, primary aluminium and synthetic rubber are ultimately to be eliminated completely.

Other industries, essential to war, but also essential to a peacetime economy, have been drastically reduced. Steel is cut to a third of 1936 production; the capacity of the basic chemical industries will be 40 percent of 1936. Machine tool production and heavy engineering capacity will be even more severely cut. The automobile industry will be allowed to produce no more than 40,000 light trucks and the same number of passenger cars. Compare this with 245,000 passenger cars produced in 1936.

PEACE TIME INDUSTRIES REMAIN

To balance the loss of the heavy industries and to provide exports to pay for the necessary imports of food and raw materials, certain industries will be allowed to retain their present capacity and to expand within the limits of Germany's resources. These industries are those which have no war potential such as furniture and woodwork, glassware, ceramics and the building construction industries (excluding cement). The coal mines will be allowed to operate to capacity, for it is from the sale of coal to the countries of Europe that Germany will receive most of the foreign credits needed to pay for imports.

Agriculture is to be maximized, but with nearly a quarter of Germany's arable land ceded to Poland, it is impossible today and it never was possible in the past to make Germany completely self-sufficient.

In reaching an agreement, the Allied Control Council proceeded on three assumptions: (1) By 1949, the target year of the plan, the population of Germany will be 66 and a half million; (2) Germany will be treated as a single economic unit; and finally (3) Exports from Germany will be acceptable in the international markets. If these assumptions are not realized, the plan will have to be revised.

The level of industry blueprint has been criticized as being too drastic. It

has been claimed that large scale unemployment will be unavoidable. However, MG emphasizes that the plan does not guarantee Germany any specific standard of living. It merely leaves within the German borders sufficient industrial capacity so that with ingenuity and hard work, the Germans may develop a tolerable economy.

It must be remembered that achievement of the permitted industrial production level will not be an easy task. Industries in Germany today are operating at only a fraction of capacity. While steel capacity has been severely cut, the current rate of production does not come near the permitted tonnage. If the Germans succeed in overcoming their many obstacles they should be able to achieve a standard of living about a third lower than they enjoyed in pre-war years, when their standard was 30 percent above that of the rest of Europe. In some fields, such as housing, it will take twenty years to rebuild their country. For many years there will be shortages of consumer goods. However, although a diet of 2700 calories, 10 percent below pre-war levels, based mainly on bread and potatoes, is poor compared with Germany's pre-war standard, it would look mighty good to the German civilian today.

WAR PLANTS TO BE DESTROYED

What of the plants declared in excess of the German level of industry? First, the bombproof and underground war plants will be blown up. Moveable general purpose equipment will be used for reparations but nothing will be left which could be used for another war. Recently, demolition was begun on the huge explosives plant at Allendorf, a subsidiary of the I.G. Farben cartel.

Other plants are being crated and shipped to the Allied nations. During April, the Deschimag shipyards, near Bremen, began to be loaded on a Soviet freighter. They will be rebuilt at Odessa in the USSR.

As of 1 May, 661 industrial plants had been declared available for reparations from the three Western zones of Germany. Approximately two-thirds of the plants were from the heavily industrialized British Zone.

That is the blueprint for Germany as it stands today. Its principles are those of Potsdam. Security first, reparations

second is the theme. The Peace Conference this spring at Paris will have the final say on the future economy of Germany. It will be up to this peace conference to devise long range controls for Germany. With the lessons of the past thirty years to guide them, they will once more attempt to eliminate Germany as a breeder of wars.

(Continued from page 8)

Information desired by the International Red Cross on missing persons throughout Europe.

Statistical data on war casualties in the former German Armed Forces.

Information concerning types and causes of wounds suffered by casualties.

Many organizations are today availing themselves of the wealth of data available in Berlin, to satisfy all sorts of purposes. To mention only a few: Allied Intelligence Agencies; Internal Affairs and Communications Divisions (British, US, and French); Central Tracing Policy Board; US War Department; British War Office; International War Crimes Commission; Legal Division (British and US) and the International Red Cross, Geneva.

Since knowledge of this agency is now fairly widespread, additional information can be expected to find its way to the files in Berlin. For example, casualty records collected by the British Forces in Hamburg, Flensburg and Denmark,

totaling between 250,000 and 300,000 death records, arrived in Berlin on 29 April 1946. In addition, death notices received from Allied military sources, records from German sources such as cemetery authorities and local administrative officials, sworn statements by former German Armed Forces personnel and additional data from the International Red Cross in Geneva will all be used to supplement records now only partially complete.

A great percentage of this new material are in the form of identification tags with no names given. In order to identify unknown dead, the tags must be passed through the department containing the Identification Files, a most cumbersome process where even a trained worker can complete only 20 items per day. When all this work is completed, it will give a truer picture than was available, of how the Wehrmacht was literally bled white during its six years of conquest and defeat.

Germans Will Restitute Nazi Victims

Property stolen by the Nazis will be returned to their owners by the German Land Governments.

Control of MG-held property will soon pass to the German Land Governments and they will become responsible for restitution to Nazi victims under an interim custodial program set forth in recent OMGUS instructions to



the Laenderrat. By 15 May details for carrying out these responsibilities are to be presented by the "Council of States" for OMGUS approval; by July the program may be in effect.

Specific classes of property which MG desires to transfer to the custody of the Germans include properties owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the following; The German Reich; governments, nationals or residents of other nations which were at war with any of the United Nations after 1 September 1939; the Nazi Party and its affiliates; organizations prohibited or dissolved by MG; and property which was the subject of transfer under duress or wrongful acts of confiscation, disposition or spoliation. The plan will not cover the Reichsbahn, PT and T the Reichsbank, German external assets covered by Control Council Law No. 5, installations now in use by occupation forces, and foreign exchange assets turned in under MG Law No. 53.

WORKS OF ART INCLUDED

Provision for interim custody of works of art and cultural objects which MG

declares not subject to external restitution will be included in the Laenderrat plan. MG desires to turn over such items to Land custody not later than 30 June, with the understanding that they be returned if found subject to external restitution, inter-zonal transfer or restitution within Germany.

DISPOSED NAZI PROPERTY

The Laenderrat is also instructed to develop by 1 June a plan for final disposition of Reich-owned property, Nazi Party and affiliates' property, and that of Nazis, militarists and war profiteers confiscated under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism. All categories of property except foreign exchange assets are to be included.

Concerning awards to Nazi victims, the Laenderrat is instructed "... to institute immediate measures for the prompt restitution of property which has been the subject of transfer under duress or wrongful acts of confiscation, disposition or spoliation, whether pursuant to legislation or by procedure purporting to follow forms of law or otherwise. The plan should consider the use of existing judicial machinery and the possibility of using specially constituted tribunals, and should also provide for the rights of such innocent third parties as may be involved. Initially, MG is concerned with restitution to individuals.

Consideration will also be given to restitution to organizations. However, the former will not await a decision on the
(Continued on page 15)

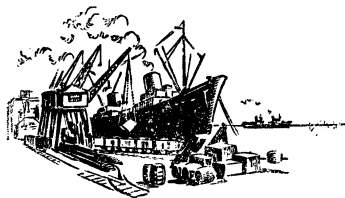
Germany's Foreign Trade Extended

Another step in the resumption of Germany's foreign trade has been taken with the conclusion of export and import agreements between OMGUS and foreign countries and UNRRA. (See **Weekly Information Bulletin** No. 36, 8 April 1946).

The agreements call for the exportation from Germany of commodities having a total value of 383,116 dollars and the importation of commodities valued at 1,280,820 dollars. The imports were arranged to help bolster the agricultural potentiality of the US Zone in the face of the world-wide food pinch. The exports, representing surplus commodities in the American Zone, will help defray the mounting cost of importing food into the Zone.

While the exports, which are being shipped from both wartime and post-war stock, are a trickle of the Zone's former output for foreign consumption, they indicate that the Zone is assuming greater responsibility in self-sustenance, thus reducing MG's burden.

The export items include 25,000 bicycle wheel sprockets, valued at 68,000 RM consigned to Denmark. Material for sprockets has already been allocated and production to fill the order will begin this month, with shipment scheduled tentatively for sometime in June. Other export items, including hops, fertilizer salt, electric carbons for trucks and motors, portable type grinders for moving machines, freon gas and methyl chloride are already available and will be shipped as soon as they can be packed and transportation is available.



The commodities to be imported are all of an agricultural nature. The largest single item, in terms of money, is an order for 3,000 tons of Italian hemp fiber, valued at 731,700 dollars. The shipment has already begun and is expected to be completed by May 15. It has been consigned to Fuessen, Bavaria, where it will be made into binder twine for agricultural crops.

Seven hundred and fifty tons of seed potatoes will be imported from Czechoslovakia. This shipment was consigned to the Baywa Farmers Cooperative in Regensburg, Bavaria, which will distribute them to some fifteen seed growers. The seed they produce will in turn be sold to farmers throughout the US Zone for the growing of eating potatoes.

From Sweden 5,500 tons of sulphate pulp, valued at 434,500 dollars, has been purchased for manufacturing paper. First priority use for the paper is paper binder twine; second, paper bags for food production, and third paper bags for cement. The paper will be widely distributed among the three Laender.

An order also has been placed with Sweden for the importation of 500 tons of arsenic. It will be used in the manufacture of insecticide for spraying potato crops, and will be processed at factories in Hoechst and Darmstadt, in Greater Hesse.

Austria has agreed to ship 414 tons of graphite, to the American Zone not later than 15 June for the manufacture of nitrogen fertilizer and for various metallurgical uses.

Pforzheim Looks Ahead

German city planners in Pforzheim have placed on exhibit paintings, detailed charts and plans showing how they hope to reconstruct their shattered city, which was eighty-five per cent destroyed during the war. The city, located between Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, now has a population of 49,000 as contrasted with 80,000 before the war.

Another "Verboten" Repealed

After a ten-year prohibition, Germans may again consult such community records as the matrimonial, commercial and land transaction registries in the operation of their businesses or personal affairs. The new Control Council Law No. 24 repeals a Nazi edict of 30 September 1936 which forbade inspection of all judicial public books and records.

Movement of German Employees

When units, detachments or individuals change station in Germany, they may not move with them any German or foreign national employees other than necessary male mess attendants, according to an OMGUS letter (AG 014.12 CS). MG seeks to avoid making the existing housing shortage in Germany more acute by the unnecessary shifting of the civilian population even in small numbers.

Internment Camps for Nazis

A former DP prison at Meisach with a capacity of 300 persons has been turned over to German authorities by OMG Bavaria for internment of Nazis sentenced by decision boards under the new German Denazification Law.

In addition the Bavarian Ministry has requested MG to make available to them camps scattered all over Bavaria for the imprisonment of an expected 100,000 Class I (Major Offenders) and Class II

(Offenders) Nazis. (See **Weekly Information Bulletin** No 32, 9 March 1946). Largest internment camps are projected for locations near cities, to provide a large labor supply for clearance of rubble and reconstruction work. Camps to house 1000 persons each are planned for Munich and Nuremberg, and camps with a capacity for 5,000 each, at Augsburg and Wuerzburg. Other camps will be set up in the Land as Nazis become available and labor demands require them.

Denazification Boards

Enactment of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism will materially reduce the functions of the Denazification Review Board and regional denazification review boards. These boards will be liquidated about 1 June 1946, or as soon as may be practicable, OMGUS has announced. No new cases will be sent to them after 15 May.

Cases previously handled by the denazification boards will be processed under German law and should be forwarded for action to the Minister for Political Liberation. Cases involving persons holding essential policy-making, executive or other leading positions for which no replacements are available in the German Reichsbahn will not be affected by this turnover of authority.

Registration Deadline Extended

The deadline for registration by civilians over eighteen years old under the Law for the Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism has been extended in Bavaria to 25 May, due to the unavailability of paper for the printing of the questionnaires. The forms have since been printed and distribution begun. Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden completed registration on 23 April.

Both deadlines conform to termination dates of civilian rationing periods, the

88th ration period ending 28 April and the 89th on 25 May. To ensure a more complete response, civilians may obtain new ration cards only by showing stamped receipts as evidence of compliance with the registration requirements of the new denazification law. Furthermore, new or continued employment is not permitted after 15 May unless the registration receipt is produced to the employer.

Preliminary estimates indicate that approximately 12,000,000 persons in the three Laender will be registered. Figures are not available to show the number or percentage of persons who have registered so far, and it is likely that some time may pass after the deadline before totals from each of the registration offices scat-

tered throughout the American Zone can be consolidated into a Zonewide total.

The new denazification law requires registration by all civilians who were over 18 when the law became effective on 5 March 1946, who live, work or own property in the American Zone. Exempt from registering are members of Allied forces, nationals of United Nations serving with the US Forces, and foreigners and stateless persons under the care of UNRRA for the duration of such care.

While MG realizes that some persons who would be subject to prosecution under the new law will seek to avoid registering by fleeing from the American Zone, the law provides for the absentee prosecution of defendants, and the taking of their property into protective custody.

(Continued from page 12)

latter, which presents more complex problems.

"In addition to the foregoing, there will be many instances where specific restitution will not adequately indemnify a person for losses suffered as a result of Nazi activity. In order to meet this situation it is requested that consideration be given to a program for the partial satisfaction of claims by an interim award for the economic rehabilitation of those destitute as a result of Nazi persecution. The award should be an em-

ergency measure only, and without prejudice to possible further recovery. A limit should be placed upon the amount which one is permitted to recover. It may be assumed that sufficient of the property confiscated under the laws mentioned above will be made available to the Laender to enable them to make the necessary awards. Any plan recommended should consider the use of existing judicial machinery in the several Laender and the desirability of using specially constituted tribunals for the purpose."

"WORK TO EAT" ORDER MEETS GERMAN APPROVAL



"Register for work if you want to eat," is a policy which has evoked wide approval from American Zone Germans. They feel, generally, that compulsory registration will further the much-desired reconstruction of Germany. Restrictions on the movement of workers from jobs met with slightly less approbation during a recent OMGUS Information Control test of public reactions to Control Council Order No. 3.

This Order, issued by the Allied Control Council toward the end of January, requires all persons of employable age to register at their local Labor Offices either for work or for release from work before a food ration card will be issued. The order also provides that labor can be supplied to employers only through the Labor Office; individuals are no longer permitted to find employment on their own initiative. In addition, workers may not transfer from one place of work to another without the permission of the Labor Office.

Favorable reaction to Order No. 3 is also partly due to the feeling that there are many persons capable of work who are avoiding it because they do not like types of employment which are available. A number of related questions were also asked to probe workers' satisfaction with their present jobs and to discover the reasons why employable persons are not working.

Most persons who are employed are satisfied with their jobs. While most of the non-employed explain their status on the grounds that they are housewives

or physically incapable of working, a considerable minority of the unemployed state either that they are denazified persons removed for political undesirability, or that they are unable to find any desirable work.

Three-quarters of those interviewed say they had heard that it was necessary to register at the local Labor Service. At the same time, nearly half of those who heard of the order can not remember what the penalty (withdrawal of food card) was for non-compliance.

A large majority of the whole population (87 percent) think the law praiseworthy. In addition to its basic willingness to accept authority, the German public has grown accustomed during the last thirteen years to rigid control of labor and employment conditions. Additional reasons for this favorable acceptance of the registration requirement are brought out by the survey. Most people (70 percent) think that there are many people in Germany today who though capable of working are idle because they do not like the jobs which are available. The public, it is clear, favors measures designed to put these people to work. Besides, there is the general feeling that such compulsory measures will aid the reconstruction of Germany.

Although a solid majority (62 percent) of the public also approve the restrictions on labor mobility contained in the order, this figure is considerably lower than the 87 percent who approve of compulsory registration. Opponents of the measure constitute about a fourth of

the population. Some of them (12 percent) point out that the practice is undemocratic insofar as it restricts individual freedom. Others (7 percent) maintain that freedom of choice of job is necessary to the worker if he is to find the work most suitable to his talents. A few spoke of the blow which this provision offers to the incentive of workers who "will not be able to better themselves." When put in terms of aiding the reconstruction of Germany, however, disapproval of this part of Order No. 3 was considerably reduced. The principal reasons given by those who favor this measure are that the Labor Offices need this authority in order to ensure proper allocation of workers (30 percent), and that this measure allows the over-all job to be carried out in an orderly manner (18 percent).

ATTITUDES DIFFER WITH AREAS

A number of differences in attitudes are apparent among residents of different areas and different-sized localities. Somewhat greater disapproval is registered by inhabitants of Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden where economic conditions are somewhat more difficult than in relatively prosperous Bavaria. Similarly, residents of the three largest cities in the Zone — Munich, Frankfurt and Stuttgart — are less in favor of the measures than residents of smaller-sized communities. A special survey made in Berlin indicates that the extent of approval of the order approximates that found in the largest cities in the American Zone.

There is considerable objection to the new law in the rural areas. It seems likely that an appreciable portion of the present rural population is living in these small villages not by choice but out of necessity, and does not look with favor on any labor control measures which might permanently keep them from moving elsewhere to more desired types of

occupation. This, of course, is part of the difficult problem of including non-farmers to take up jobs as agricultural laborers. The law is least popular in towns with populations between 10,000 and 100,000.

ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYED

A separate analysis was made of people who state that they were employed at present. About 57 percent of the entire sampled adult population in the American Zone state that they are employed full-time or part-time. This contrasts unfavorably with Berlin where, according to the poll, 74 percent claim to be employed.

Although the results of the surveys have comparative value, they are to be regarded only as rough estimates of employment, since what constitutes "employment" was not defined in precise terms.

A solid majority (63 percent) of the employed group are satisfied with their jobs. Another fifth of the workers are fairly well satisfied. About one in ten workers are dissatisfied with their jobs, half of them being very dissatisfied. The rather surprising degree of satisfaction with present employment must be attributed primarily to a sober realization that job selection opportunities are now strictly limited. Whatever the reason, this relative satisfaction with present employment simplifies for the time being the control of labor mobility by the Labor Office authorities. When more jobs become available, an increase in public discontent with present limitations on changing jobs may be expected.

Middle-aged people were more satisfied with their present employment than those under 30 years. Among dissatisfied workers, complaints are heard that their current job is different from that for which they had been trained. Some white collar workers point out that circum-

stances have forced them to accept ordinary labor tasks. Similarly, others complain that their work is too hard. Former Nazi Party members who have been denazified complain frequently that their present work is humiliating. Another complaint is that the income today is too low in view of the high taxes.

Another question probed the general public's feeling about jobs most difficult to find. Half of those answering think that white collar and office positions come under this category. A smaller group consider any light work and jobs which provide food as most desired.

HOUSEKEEPING POPULAR

A special analysis was also made of non-workers in the population. Nearly half of the non-workers claim to be housewives and do not consider obtain-

ing any other type of work. About a quarter of the non-employed report that they are unable to work — were too old, sick, incapacitated, pensioned, etc. A more interesting category of non-workers is the former Nazis who had been denazified. They make up about one in ten of the non-working population in the American Zone. In Berlin, denazified Nazis made up a considerably smaller proportion (2 percent) of the nonemployed group.

About the same proportion of non-workers (2 percent) complain that there is no work to be found in their area or that they can not find desirable types of employment. On the basis of this survey, then, it appears that about one in five non-workers can be considered as unemployed in the strict sense, that is, they are neither housewives nor those physically incapable of work.

THE SPECTER OF INFLATION

The German public is becoming more and more concerned over the possibility of inflation. This trend is apparent from two OMGUS Information Control Survey Unit samplings of popular confidence in price stability, conducted in mid-January and mid-February in the US Zone.

The price situation is regarded in terms of two separate problems. Most people queried, recognized or conceded the ability of the authorities to keep prices down. In fact, on successive polls, the number of people agreeing that MG and the German authorities can hold prices down has actually increased, probably because the authorities in the interim successfully demonstrated their ability to keep prices from rising. But, apparently, the public has become less confident that the authorities will continue to exercise the rigid controls that have kept prices down.

The public seems to have become more confused and uncertain as to what control policy MG will choose to exercise over currency and prices in the future. One reason for this may be that by discontinuation of subsidies to farmers the cost of living has been permitted to rise slightly. This change in policy was announced by MG in early February — in the period between the two public opinion surveys, the results of which indicate increased fear of price rises.

Fear of a possible devaluation of the currency is another factor contributing to public uncertainty about price stability. During the wartime prosperity, a large number of people accumulated considerable holdings of money. Unable for the most part to safeguard their savings by converting them into durable goods, these people worry about the future value of

Question 1. „Do you believe that MG and the German civil administration will be able to hold most prices to their present level?“

The answers:	mid-November	mid-January	mid-February	
Yes (firmly convinced)	23 %	40 %	32 %	
Yes	47 %	31 %	45 %	
	} 70 %		} 77 %	
No	5 %	4 %	7 %	
No (firmly convinced)	4 %	3 %	7 %	
Worried, can't say	12 %	14 %	*	
	} 21 %		} 14 %	
No opinion	9 %	8 %	9 %	

Question 2. „Do you believe that most prices will remain at the same levels as they are today, or do you believe that there will be a rise or fall in price?“

The answers:	mid-January	mid-February
Rise	29 %	56 %
Fall	15 %	7 %
Remain the same	37 %	25 %
No opinion	20 %	13 %

Question 3. „Do you think that the Reichsmark will be worth as much in half a year as it is today?“

The answers:	
Yes certainly	7 %
Yes fairly sure	21 %
No	49 %
No opinion	23 %

*) Attitude not separated on this survey.

Fig 1 The Germans fear relaxation of price controls.

their money. On the mid-February survey, half the sampled public stated that they did not believe the Reichsmark would be worth as much in six months as it is today. Since this question was not asked previously, it is not possible to judge whether there is a trend toward decreasing confidence in the Reichsmark, but there is good supplementary evidence to indicate that this is probably the case. In the first few months of this year, the German population has been agitated periodically by increasingly strong rumors about the stability of the currency.

Concern over the value of the currency and over inflationary possibilities was greater among some groups in the population than others. The higher the socio-economic status of the respondent, the more likely was he to fear these developments. Thus 40 percent of the members of the upper economic groups, but only 29 percent of the poorest feared inflationary developments. These fears were also somewhat more prevalent among the better-educated (8 years or more of education) and among those under 30 years of age.



Stateside Editorials

Point Up The Lesson Of "Operation Nursery"

"Operation Nursery," the round-up of German Nazis by American and British intelligence agents proves that "the Germans are down but not out as far as ambitions to some time rule the world go," according to an editorial in the *New Orleans States*.

"It should also prove a lesson the American army psychologists have been trying to teach our soldiers overseas: That the frauleins are using them to

build up a belief that the Germans aren't so bad, and to split the Allies It should be a lesson to the wives and

families of men still overseas, too, and should give them pause when they hear the argument that all servicemen should be returned home because they are no longer needed in the vanquished countries.

"Anyone who thinks that the German can turn inside out in a few months was probably surprised at the announcement of the raids netting so many Nazis, working underground against the Allies and their occupation troops the Prussian militarists as well as the nucleus of the Hitler Youth movement, underground but still advocating Nazi tenets, will do their best to 'unhorse' the Allies, get them out of the country, then start their plans for world conquest anew.

" The surest way in the world for us to have another war in the next generation is to pull out our troops before it is time to leave Germany . . . Occupa-

tion promises to be a long, tough job, but one that must be done for the peace of the world."

The *Norfolk Ledger Dispatch* reminds its readers that even though Allied authorities felt that a plot to revive Hitlerism would be one of the serious occupations problems, the appearance of such a plot is none the less disturbing.

"The outlawing of Nazi organizations would hardly be accepted without a struggle. The men and women revealed as the leaders in the movement, which has been attacked, were for the most part reared under the influence of the Nazi ideal. The fanaticism of the adherents of this ideal has been abundantly demonstrated. No one need expect that they will submit to defeat without resistance whenever possible.

"But the fact that such movements may be accepted as the normal reaction of a spirited people makes them none the less subversive of the plan to root out from German life the last vestiges of the power and influence which plunged Germany and the world into a cataclysm. The Allied round-up . . . is evidence of vigorous control and may serve as a restraining influence, for the time being, upon Germans who are not inclined to submit without protest." But, the *Ledger Dispatch* observes, "it is evidence, too, of the need for this control and of the danger that will lie ahead both for Germany and for the rest of the world if there is any relaxation of the efforts to uncover and destroy . . . this evil."

The **St. Louis Star Times**, however, took a different view of Operation Nursery. "We do not have to fear Nazi diehards. The recent raids against them where suitably called 'Occupation Nursery.' Their scheme was childish and premature. They never could be more than a nuisance to the occupying forces."

But, the editorial warns, there is almost certain to be trouble in Germany if the Allies do not handle the occupation with wisdom. "... we must be on our guard lest the revival of Germany is so botched that the accumulated greivances will be the occasion for the rise of a new anti-democratic force in the Reich. Such an element would not bear the stigma of Hitler's defeat any more than Hitler assumed responsibility for the Kaiser and Junkers. It would rise out of the greivances of its own time and place. It would not be a discredited movement seeking vindication. It would be led by a new prophet raising a new flag. If it comes into being, it will be through our own fault."

GERMANY AT THE CROSSROADS

How the occupying nations work to encourage democratic ideals to a strong degree will determine the "real mortality of Nazism and the birth of liberal democracy in Germany," an editorial in the **Birmingham News** declares.

"Pan-Germanism was not defeated by military blows; ideas are rendered obsolescent only by the ascendancy of more popular ideals. A major necessity of our occupational effort should be must be to afford ample opportunity for better ideals, as we see them, to gain such ascendancy.

"How much emphasis has been placed in supplanting the Nazi idea has not been made clear. As time passes and immediate German needs are met, avenues will be open in two directions: The Germans may feel encouraged to bring forth a reinvigorated, and perhaps camou-

flaged, new Nazi program; or they may feel encouraged to emulate the structures of the democracies."

OF WHEAT AND OIL

Warning that "hunger threatens to nullify all our war sacrifices," Secretary of Agriculture **Clinton Anderson** told the International Rotary Meeting in Washington that the needs of humanity call for the fulfillment of US food export goals, food production goals, and conservation of available supplies.



Anderson pointed out that during 1946, the US would export about eleven million tons of wheat — seven times as much as the average shipped in prewar years. He noted that this performance is sometimes obscured by the very great needs abroad.

Describing the fats and oils situation as next in importance to wheat, Anderson said the US was exporting 375,000 tons of fats and oils in 1946 and holding down imports to 300,000 tons as compared with average pre-war imports of over a million tons annually. He added that the American people would have 20 percent less fats and oils in the months immediately ahead as compared with the same period last year.

DOG EAT DOG

Defense council for Hermann Goering has virtually admitted that the former Reich Marshal is cracking the whip over his Nazi codefendants in a conspiracy to conceal his - and their - war-crime guilt according to the **New York Herald Tribune**. Dr. Otto Stahmer, Goering's attorney, told the international tribunal during a wrangle between defense attorneys that Goering informed him Tuesday night that if Schacht, another defendant, should not testify to his liking, then Goering "on his part had to drop any

consideration for Schacht." This admission followed disclosure that Schacht and Wilhelm Frick, another defendant, were going to try to save their own skins by attacking their fellow defendants, notably Goering. Hans Bernd Gisevius, former assistant to Frick and Frick's sole witness, told the court that Goering had been far bloodhirstier than even Hitler, while Frick and Schacht worked ceaselessly to overthrow the Nazi regime.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEADERSHIP

President Truman told members of Washington's Ministerial Union that "the world is at the crossroads" and the US must not shirk its responsibilities to the world.

Asserting that the "United States as a nation came out of this war as a leader," Mr. Truman expressed some fear that the US is losing sight of some of its responsibilities. He said, "It came out of the war with the greatest production machine in the history of the world. It came out with all the best things that are in us brought to the surface. But since V-J Day I fear very much we are losing sight of our responsibilities. God intended us to assume them some 25 or 30 years ago and we shirked them. We can't shirk them now."

The President pointed out that "one of the immediate things with which we are faced is feeding the starving." He told the group of ministers that they could help in this work.

INEVITABLE DEVELOPMENT

Lyle Van of MBS finds General McNarney's order to tighten discipline throughout the Theater an inevitable development. "The way things are going," he says, "we face a great danger; we're losing the respect of the Germans; we are losing the respect of our allies . . . our soldiers must tighten up on discipline. It must be if we

are to do our job, if the soldiers themselves are not to suffer the consequences."

FEED GERMANY LAST

Analyzing the results of the Mutual Network's poll of sentiment on the return to food rationing in the US, commentator **Cecil Brown** points out that general sentiment as expressed in the poll was against sharing food with the German people. "The usual comment was: Let the victims of the Germans have food first and, if any remains, then let it go to the Germans."

MORE ON NURSERY

Henry Gladstone of MBS expresses the opinion that it's doubly important that all connected with such German subversive movements as the one revealed by "Operation Nursery" be apprehended as soon as possible. "For," Gladstone points out, "in addition to the fanatical efforts such persons exert on behalf of their distorted beliefs, they are capable of arousing others to demonstrations against Occupation Forces. This is done by playing up the plight of the Germans at present, by dwelling on the fact that the Germans are on near-starvation rations. It will take some time and will require great care on the part of Allied authorities to weather the period of Occupation in Germany."

FOOD FOR PEACE

Speaking on the international food crisis, **Ned Calmer** of CBS sees the need for food becoming the dominant world issue. ". . . and it's up to the countries that have more than they need to send their surplus to countries that are near starvation. The implication of these facts was stated by General Eisenhower. 'Food is the most important means of preserving the peace,' he said; 'without it the world is heading for another war in which Americans will die.' The world is depending on the farm regions of the US."



Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of
Mil Gov for
Germany US Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy
Military Governor
Maj Gen C L Adcock, Assistant
Deputy Military Governor

LAND WURTTENBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov
for Württemberg-
Baden Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards

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

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

Col M O Edwards
1st Lt J P Clifford
Capt E G Thompson
Lt Col Beckjord

Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col M O Edwards
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Capt R N Tharp
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Capt R H Nation
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt R H Agato
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Capt W R Danheiser
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	1st Lt J E Switzer
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	1st Lt H Putman
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	1st Lt P F Sullivan
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt J B Cross
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt B Panettiere
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt W J Vallaza
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	1st Lt R E Alley

Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj M L Hoover
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	1st Lt L L Goldman
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	1st Lt I Maghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov
for Land Greater Hesse
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
(APO 633)Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel
2d MG Med Gp
H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)
H-88 US Ln Det Sulzbach (Saar)
307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) MunsterLiaison
LiaisonCol J R Newman
Capt H E York
Capt B A Sturdevan
Maj B H Kean
Capt G E Skaggs
Maj W Condy
Lt Col L J Dockal

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

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

H-79 Hanau
H-80 Weilburg

H-81 Hofheim
H-83 Rüdesheim
H-86 Bad HomburgRB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillenburg
LK Gelnhausen &
*LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Hanau
*LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau
*LK Usingen &
LK ObertaunusCol J R Newman
Col R K Phelps
Maj M E Chotas
Maj M Baymor
Capt G A Abood

Capt W F Johnson
Lt Col T Turner

Capt H L Edberg
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz

Capt L R Jones

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 Kassel
F-14 Kassel

G-38 Fritzlar

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

H-67 Hersfeld

H-68 HofgeismarRB Kassel & *LK Melsungen
SK-LK Kassel &
*LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &
*LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg
LK Eschwege &
*LK Witzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &
*LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &
*LK WolfhagenLt Col A Skarry

Maj G C Sola

Lt W W Lechner
Maj R A Gish
Lt Col C F Russe
Capt H R Dichtenmueller

Maj R F Musgrove

Capt G S Iredell

Capt S B Borda

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 Darmstadt
F-12 Darmstadt

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

G-35 Giessen
H-62 LauterbachRB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &
*LK Gross-Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach
LK Büdingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg &
*ICB Bad Nauheim
SK-LK Giessen
LK Lauterbach & *LK AlsfeldLt Col W R Swarm

Capt N R Laird
Capt C H Carter
Maj L H Brown
Capt T A Norris
Capt J S Chapin

Maj R J Willard
Capt C H Lenneville
Capt H Nickelsberg

*Liaison and security

LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Gov for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regt
(APO 170)

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

Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt L R Clark
Capt B H Waksman

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Maj J M Phillips
E-202 Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Maj J M Philipps
F-210 Würzburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Maj M B Voorhees
G-221 Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Capt J R Hurst
G-202 Aschaffenburg	LK Kissingen	Maj G M Marsh
*A-250 Bad Kissingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt M A Potter
*A-251 Kitzingen	LK Alzenau	Capt L A Mercadante
*A-330 Alzenau	LK Brückenau	Capt A T Neumann
*A-331 Brückenau	LK Ebern	Capt Grodzinski
*A-332 Ebern	LK Gemünden	Capt R W Jones
*A-333 Gemünden	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt J J Cotter
*A-334 Gerolzhofen	LK Hammelburg	1st Lt G F Feehan
*A-335 Hammelburg	LK Hassfurt	Capt K L Ellis
*A-336 Hassfurt	LK Hofheim	Capt R E Hellmig
*A-337 Hofheim	LK Karlstadt	Capt F L Beelby
*A-338 Karlstadt	LK Königshofen	Capt W E Brayden
*A-339 Königshofen	LK Lohr	Capt C Boden
*A-340 Lohr	LK Markt Heidenfeld	Capt Griffin
*A-341 Markt Heidenfeld	LK Mellrichstadt	Maj M B Voorhees
*A-342 Mellrichstadt	LK Miltenberg	1st Lt L K Owens
*A-343 Miltenberg	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt D J Huffman
*A-344 Neustadt Saale	LK Obernburg	Capt E F Warnke
*A-345 Obernburg	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt J Bumic
*A-346 Ochsenfurt		Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
E-203 Ansbach	SK-LK Nürnberg	Col E M Haight
F-211 Nürnberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Lt Col C Klise
G-222 Bamberg	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col J R Case
G-223 Bayreuth	LK Erlangen	Capt B F Stroup
G-224 Erlangen	SK-LK Coburg	Lt Col F Robie
G-225 Coburg	LK Kronach	Maj S Klein
*B-226 Kronach	SK-LK Hof	Capt J F Begley
G-227 Hof	SK-LK Ansbach	Maj H L Woodall
G-228 Ansbach	SK-LK Fürth	Lt Col W R Whitaker
G-229 Fürth	LK Lichtenfels	Maj A C Abbott
*B-247 Lichtenfels	LK Ebermannstadt	Maj F W Crimp
*B-252 Ebermannstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R T Boyer
*B-253 Hochstadt	LK Kulmbach	Maj F K Hinchey
*B-254 Kulmbach	LK Pegnitz	Lt Col P B Lamson
*B-255 Pegnitz	LK Munchberg	Capt F J Stamatis
*B-256 Munchberg	LK Rehau	Maj H C Kauffman
*B-258 Rehau	LK Wunsiedel	Capt W W Evans
*B-259 Wunsiedel	LK Forcheim	Maj T Cleary
*B-260 Forcheim	LK Dinkelsbühl	Maj H W Zurn
*B-261 Dinkelsbühl	LK Eichstadt	Capt J F Wyatt
*B-262 Eichstadt		Capt R J Towle

*Liaison and security

UNIT	LOCATION		
*B-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*B-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielsen
*B-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	1st Lt L D Franklin
*B-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Capt R E Peters
*B-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	1st Lt W C Williams
*B-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj J D Cofer
*B-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*B-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*B-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*B-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
*B-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones, Actg
*B-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt D Wick
*B-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

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

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

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

*Liaison and security

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

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg		Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
*G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	1st Lt H D Herzfeld
*G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J A Morris
*G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*G-242	Kempton	SK-LK Kempton	Lt Col R S Wagner
*G-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt R Glass
*G-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	CCapt J S Woodward
*G-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
*G-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	1st Lt R I Lawrence
*G-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
*G-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt E D Schanck
*G-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Lt P W Thomson
*G-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
*G-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Whitney
*G-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt J O Renalds
*G-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
*G-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Lt W A Granam
*G-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*G-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt T B Creaves

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Gov (US Sector Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)	Col F L Howley
Office of Mil Gov (Bremen Port Command)	Bremen	BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)	
Office of Mil Gov for Bremen	Bremen	Bremen Port Command	Lt Col C H Scott
Office of Mil Gov for Wesermünde	Wesermünde	SK Bremen	Lt Col J M Shamel
		SK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs

*Liaison and security

