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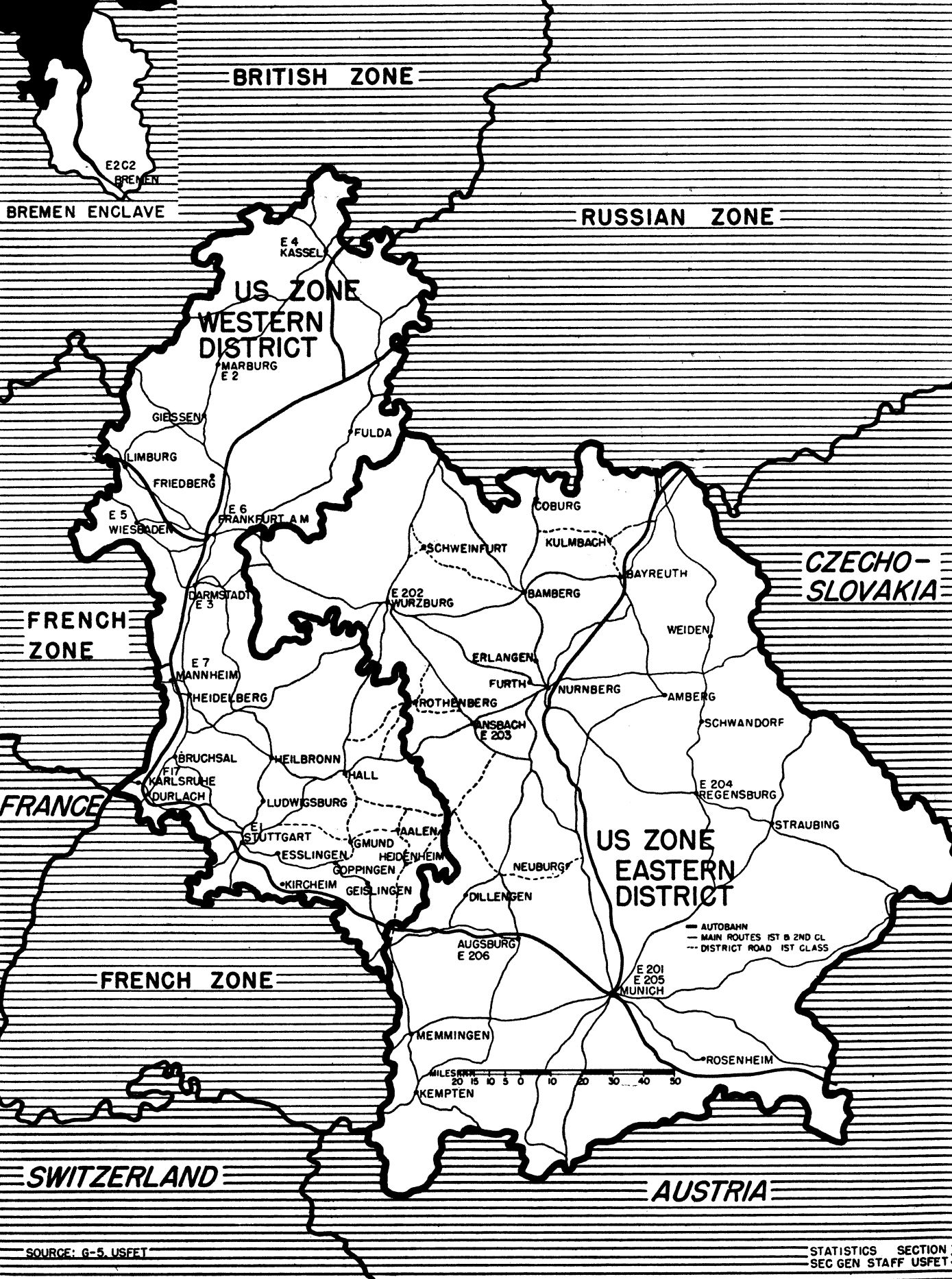
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MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



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

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



No. 11 — 6 OCTOBER 1945

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED THIS WEEK

Organization of Military Government	26 September (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Individual Transfers of Bodies (Other than U. S.) from the U. S. Zone in Germany	21 September (file AG 293 GAP-AGO)
Political Parties and other Groups	19 September (file AG 000.1 GEC-AGO)
Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone in Germany	20 September (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Section XIV (Transportation), as amended, of Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated July 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone in Germany	21 September (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Property Control Accounting	22 September (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Prohibition on Wearing of German Mili- tary Uniforms	22 September (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

CONTRIBUTIONS

The Director, Office of Military Government, U. S. Zone, is particularly anxious that this publication be a true expression of Military Government, in which views can be exchanged, suggestions made, and significant news and accomplishments reported. All officers and NCO's in Military Government are invited to make contributions to the BULLETIN which they think might be of general interest. Contributions from the field will be by-lined unless otherwise requested.



Highlights of Policy

Stateless Jews and the Harrison Report

ON 30 September the President made public Earl Harrison's report on the conditions of stateless Jews in Germany, which was based on Mr. Harrison's observations while on a tour of the U. S. Zone in Germany and Austria during the week 13—20 July.

Of greatest significance in the report were not the dramatic allegations, which are being investigated and checked, but his analysis of the needs of the Jews in the future: "Most Jews want to leave Germany and Austria as soon as possible. That is their first and great expressed wish . . . The life which they have led for the past ten years . . . has made them impatient of delay. They want to be evacuated to Palestine, now, just as other national groups are being repatriated to their homes. They do not look kindly on the idea of waiting around in idleness and in discomfort . . . until a leisurely solution is found for them."

On the basis of this analysis of their needs, the President made his move towards relieving the problem by appealing to Mr. Attlee to open Palestine to immigration of the now stateless Jews in Germany and Austria. It is evident that only an interim solution to the problem can be worked out in Germany itself, and this fact is the

basis for Theater policy in handling stateless Jews.

THE REPORT

In his report to the President, Mr. Harrison made the following comments on the condition of stateless Jews, as a result of his tour made more than two months ago: "Generally speaking . . . many Jewish displaced persons and other possible non-repatriables are living under guard behind barbed-wire fences, in camps of several descriptions (built by Germans for slave-laborers and Jews) including some of the most notorious of the concentration camps, amidst crowded, frequently unsanitary and generally grim conditions, in complete idleness, with no opportunity except surreptitiously to communicate with the outside world, waiting, hoping for some word of encouragement and action in their behalf . . .

"Up to this point they have been 'liberated' more in a military sense than actually . . . they feel that they . . . are being neglected by their liberators . . . With a few notable exceptions, nothing in the way of a program of activity or organized effort toward rehabilitation has been inaugurated and the internees, for they are literally such, have little to do except to dwell upon their plight, the uncertainty of their future and, what is more unfortunate,

to draw comparisons between their treatment "under the Germans" and "in liberation" . . . There is little change . . .

"While there has been marked improvement in the health of survivors of the Nazi starvation and persecution program . . . (nonetheless) the death rate has been high since liberation, as was to be expected. One Army chaplain, a rabbi, personally attended, since liberation, 23,000 burials (90 per cent Jews) at Berger Belsen* alone, one of the largest and most vicious of the concentration camps where . . . 14,000 displaced persons are still living, including over 7,000 Jews."

ANOTHER VIEW

Drew Middleton, writing in The New York Times on 26 August (more than a month after Mr. Harrison's visit to the Zone), paints a somewhat different picture of the situation, which, aside from its now optimistic slant, indicates that Mr. Harrison's observations were already outdated: "The Jews are finding their lot . . . is being ameliorated in the United States Zone by the efforts of Combined Displaced Persons Executive of USFET, the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, German rabbis and in some cases Jewish GI's working spontaneously among their co-religionists . . .

"The expanded Jewish refugee and repatriation program is being further implemented and the organization of special camps for Jews . . . which has been under way since a directive on July 31, has been speeded by orders from (headquarters USFET) to complete the segregation of those Jews who

do not wish to return to their homelands and to establish them in special installations affording 'a high standard of accommodations' . . . (It was) estimated that seven or eight special Jewish camps would be maintained in various parts of Germany. Of the 90,000 Jews in Germany approximately 75,000 of them are in camps or installations under military control."

Virtually all the approximately 26,000 stateless persons in Germany are Jews, nearly half of whom are in the United States Zone. Many of the camps in which they are living, according to Middleton, were not at the time of writing considered "satisfactory" by this headquarters, a condition attributable to "the speed with which the camps were organized and the rapid movement of displaced persons throughout the United States Zone" in which, according to Combined Displaced Persons Executive, the schedule for repatriation is six months ahead of schedule.

That conditions in concentration camps were known to the Allied Forces is evidenced by a message sent to the armies not long after V-E Day, which pointed out that camp inmates had been "left to their own resources" and were frequently poorly cared for.

THEATER POLICY

The implications of the detailed Middleton article (five and a half columns in The Times) were that the Armed Forces were fully aware of the conditions of the Jews still in camps before publication of the Harrison Report, and that the problem of segregating them under improved condition was being handled as rapidly as pos-

* Berger Belsen is in the British Zone.

sible. As a matter of fact, in practice as well as in policy **no concentration camp inmates remained in concentration camps longer that health conditions, such as physical weakness or quarantine, required.** There have been no displaced persons in any concentration camp in the U. S. Zone for more than a month.

General Eisenhower, in a memorandum to subordinate commanders dated 20 September (while his inspection was still in progress), reiterated theater policy with respect to housing, security, health, and feeding of displaced persons.

"The burden of providing the means for caring properly for these people must be to the greatest possible extent thrown upon the German population. There will be no hesitancy in requisitioning houses, grounds, or other facilities . . . excessive overcrowding in displaced person installations is (to be) avoided . .

"The psychological as well as the physical requirements of these people are important. Wherever possible facilities will be provided in camps for giving the maximum possible employment . . . Athletic fields and equipment should be secured from the German population . . .

"Necessary guarding should be done by displaced persons themselves, on the volunteer system and without arms . . . Everything should be done to encourage displaced persons to understand that they have been freed from tyranny and that the supervision exercised over them is merely that necessary for their own protection and well-being and to facilitate essential maintenance. In anti-

cipation of winter months they should be encouraged to provide for themselves the greatest possible amounts of fuel.

"Frequent inspections by commanders of all grades are mandatory. Incompetent personnel, either in the civil or military organizations should be instantly relieved by the Army Commander."

Shortly after V-E Day, the Allies began to take action to assist concentration camp inmates. Two months later, at the height of the repatriation movements, Mr. Harrison made his inspection tour. Drew Middleton's observations toward the end of August point to more favorable conditions as a result of Theater policy. By the 29th of September, in response to an urgent plea for assistance for the stateless Jews in Germany made by a prominent American rabbi, General Eisenhower was able to cable regarding their present condition: "Thorough inspection of all installations housing Jews just completed, some of which will be corrected immediately they are now housed in buildings suitable for winter use; provided with cots and beds with mattresses and blankets. Given sufficient food to maintain health and vigor . . . provided in all cases with Jewish religious services; and provided with welfare facilities . . ." The General further states unequivocally that "all installations are adequately supervised and staffed by UNRRA or military personnel."

Full details of the General's findings will be forwarded to the President shortly.

Public Health: A German Responsibility

THERE were four major policies enunciated in the Potsdam Agreement that are especially applicable to Public Health: denazification; German control and operation of their own health services in such a way that success or failure will be their own direct responsibility, insuring that any failure resulting therefrom will not be a hazard to U.S. Forces or other populations; direction of the German medical education towards democratic ideas; and re-establishment and maintenance, by the Germans themselves, of health services and facilities.

Taking into account these policies, the prime concern of the Germans now, in anticipation of winter, is the prevention of epidemics. The major preventive-medicine problems that are anticipated are the combat of influenza, venereal disease, tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever and dysentery, scarlet and typhus fever, shortage of medical supplies, signs of nutrition shortages, and health problems related to overcrowding, lack of fuel and housing, as well continued population movements.

TUBERCULOSIS

Any program to control tuberculosis in Germany must be long-range, and primarily aimed at counteracting the lowered living standards resulting from the war. Basically, we know that Germany had a high incidence of tuberculosis during the war, and that for various reasons patients left sanatoria and found their way back into industry, where there was an acute labor shortage. These patients disappeared into the

general population and became open sources for spread of the disease to other workers and persons with whom they lived. This increase in the numbers of open cases was further aggravated by the lowering of the housing, nutrition, and working and living standards.

The solution to the tuberculosis problem in Germany is based on two progressive lines of action. First, there is the finding of cases of open tuberculosis. This "case finding" program is difficult at present, because there is a shortage of X-ray equipment and film, as well as disruption in the civilian health organizations. The second line of action is the removal of diagnosed open cases from circulation. Hospital bed space, medical personnel and treatment facilities are all required until infectiousness has been arrested. Tuberculosis is like venereal disease from a military point of view, because its occurrence among troops is influenced by its rate in the surrounding civil population. Whereas the spread of tuberculosis to our forces may be neither dramatic nor sudden, it can be expected to occur to a degree proportional to the number of open cases at large.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The venereal disease rate among our troops has continued to rise, in spite of all steps taken to control it. Because the venereal disease rate among civilians is high, the probabilities are the rate among the troops will continue. No measures we press to control the high disease rate among troops can be expected to succeed unless such measures are directed toward the civi-

lian population as well, since it is the source of infection.

With this in mind, a directive was issued on 2 August requiring the Germans: to report all venereal disease cases; to establish diagnostic and treatment facilities; and to establish facilities for return of lapsed cases for treatment. Germans are now required to treat all venereal cases in detention hospitals until they are no longer contagious.

OTHER DISEASES

Typhoid fever and enteric diseases have occurred in epidemic proportions in some areas. In 1942 the rate was 1.8 cases per 10,000 per year, increasing slightly in 1943 to 2.1. For the week ending 31 August of this year, in the U. S. Zone, the ratio was 17.8 cases per 10,000.

The chief reasons for this sharp rise in incidence are the damaged water supply systems of every large city, contaminated or susceptible to contamination, and the presence of numbers of carriers of the disease and persons recently infected. These conditions can be successfully dealt with if the damaged water mains are repaired, and if effective quarantine and other control measures pertaining to water and food (such as chlorination) are enforced.

The incidence of diphtheria since the beginning of the war has increased considerably. In 1942 figures showed 31.2 per 10,000; 1943, 32.6, and in the week ending 31 August, 41.6. Chief factors that lead to this increase are population movements, overcrowding, and generally lowered resistance. The disease in Europe affects a far larger proportion of adults than in the United States. In all the U. S. troops in Ger-

many, there have not been more than 35 to 40 cases of diphtheria weekly, which is to be expected in the presence of considerable numbers of cases among the civil population.

Effective control measures are: early recognition of cases; isolation and quarantine; and immunization of pre-school children and adolescents.

Infectious dysentery has also shown a sharp increase. In 1942, the rate was 1.7 per 10,000 per year; in 1943, only .8. However, for the week ending 31 August the high incidence of 7.5 cases per 10,000 was reported in the U. S. Zone.

Germany was reported to have 400,000 cases of scarlet fever in 1942, though fatality rates were not particularly high. 1943 was also an epidemic year. Its high incidence was caused by the same factors cited for diphtheria. For the week ending 31 August, the rate was only 9.6 per 10,000. In the United States, there is little immunization against the disease, whereas the Germans have done so on a large scale in some areas, and are continuing.

The Germans are being kept on the alert to recognize typhus and control it when it does break out. We have the means of controlling typhus in modern anti-typhus programs, involving the use of DDT as a delousing agent. Under present conditions, however — shortage of clothing, lack of fuel, shortage of housing, overcrowding and continued population movement — it can still occur in epidemic proportions.

THE WINTER

The Public Health outlook for the winter is doubtful. The coming of winter, combined with the lowering re-

sistance of the population, makes this a critical period. Epidemics have followed all great wars, mostly caused by lowered resistance to disease. After the last war, there was a severe typhus epidemic in Eastern Europe, and a pandemic of influenza which swept the whole world. The modern world is not immune to a comparable catastrophe.

While Military Government is attempting to improve many of the conditions which have threatened epidemics this past summer and fall, the nutrition problem will increase materially. Nutrition was only fair during the best season of the year, when the Germans could get garden supplements. We may expect it to get worse this winter, when they no longer get these supplements, and then low temperatures increase the metabolic rate to maintain body warmth, which requires 300—400 additional nutritional calories daily, as fuel. General conditions prevailing will probably increase the metabolic rate still more.

The public health profession in Germany is an important medical specialty, which a doctor enters after practising it for several years, usually as an assistant. There are no public health schools in this country, and, like any

other medical specialty, there is no short-cut to preparing doctors for it. Because most of the qualified public health specialists in Germany held office under the Nazi regime, a large number arbitrarily fall in the mandatory removal category. We therefore find ourselves without replacements for those we have removed, and are forced in many circumstances to improvise by using unqualified personnel in these positions. Every effort must be exhausted to obtain the best available qualified personnel for Amtsarzt offices, since to a considerable degree the control of disease during the coming months is dependent on the efficient discharge of that office.

The Germans must be pressed into availing themselves of laboratory equipment, and facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of disease. There is a marked shortage of hospital beds available, and the civilian medical service needs more adequate provisions for heating and staffing the institutions with capable personnel.

Estimates of future civilian medical supply requirements must be made in order that adequate provision can be made by the civilians to produce and stock essential supplies.

Plight of Industry

The most obvious characteristic about German industry in the U. S. zone is that it is all but dead. Everywhere you go in Germany today, the pessimistic "Alles Kaput" sounds in your ears and nowhere is the phrase more applicable than in the once mighty German industrial machine. Only fifteen per cent of the total industrial establishments in the American sector are operating, and these are producing at only about five per cent of their pre-war capacity. This small output, moreover, will probably decrease, since most of the existing operations rely on materials on hand. When their existing stocks run out, many of the plants will have to close down unless the difficulties in supply, transportation, and communications are solved. At the present time, the rates of industrial production are well below the levels needed to meet both military and minimum essential civilian requirements.

DIFFUSED PRODUCTION

One of the chief reasons for this almost complete paralysis of German industry is the system of production and control of industry used in Nazi Germany. Unlike the United States where in general production is centralized while control is diffused, in Hitler's Germany there was highly centralized control with widely diffused production. The finished product of almost any industry was assembled from parts which were themselves made in various plants all over Germany. An excellent transportation system made this process feasible. The havoc caused by war and the division of Germany into several zones have disrupted Germany industry completely.

Only 995 of the 2264 industrial establishments in operation in the U. S. Zone can properly be called industrial plants, the rest being sawmills and utilities installations. Typical of the industries in general is the machinery and equipment industry, which has about 145 plants in operation. In most of the factories only processing and assembly of materials and parts on hand are taking place. Agricultural implements, ball bearings, bicycles and motorcycles are in limited production, the former desperately needed. Repair of automotive equipment and of tugs and barges is being carried on using existing stocks. Production of general purpose trucks and of vital electrical equipment is limping along; the Daimler-Benz plant has made about 295 trucks in the last two months and only 20 electrical equipment factories are going. Whether production in the machinery and equipment industry will rise or trickle away to nothing depends almost entirely on supply . . . and right now the supply situation looks grave.

In building materials and timber products the picture looks somewhat brighter. Such items as pit-props for mining, and boards both for military needs and essential civilian housing have been urgently needed and every effort has been made to get them produced. As a result, the August production of building materials at least doubled the July output. Cement production went from about 27,000 tons to 53,000 tons. No pit props were shipped in July but in August 46,000 tons were sent to the mines in the Ruhr. Flat glass, with a zero July production, will have an estimated

September output of 280,000 square meters. Yet in the building materials field also reports end with the old familiar refrain, "It is not anticipated that . . . production will be maintained . . . due to shortages of materials."

Only in biologicals and pharmaceuticals is the situation satisfactory in the chemical industry. A great effort is currently being made to increase production of fertilizers, but as grave as the need is for artificial stimulation in this soil-starved country, lack of raw materials and fuel, shortage of transportation, and the comparative absence till now of interzonal trade arrangements prevent any substantial output. For instance, only five per cent normal production of agricultural lime is forthcoming; coal and industrial explosives needed are not obtainable in sufficient quantities.

Paints, lacquers, insecticides, plastics, and soap are also critical items. Only one-third of the established soap ration is being produced, with no expectation of any substantial increase in the near future.

ALL INDUSTRIES ALIKE

In examining the industrial situation in Germany today, a curious man finds the story appallingly similar in almost every industry. The consumer goods industry is very important in the American zone; it comprises about 40 per cent of all the plants operating in the sector. Yet current output is under five per cent of capacity, and if the flow of coal and other essential materials does not increase, even this small trickle of goods will dry up. In textiles, the situation is typical. Twenty-six plants, 30 per cent of the total number of textile plants in

the zone, are in operation. The August production from these plants was lower than the July output, because of the declining stock of fibers. It is now believed that unless fiber replacements are available, operations cannot continue, even at a reduced rate, for more than 90 days. And yet textiles for clothing and bedding are an absolute necessity. Lack of heat and shelter, a barely sufficient diet make warm clothing even more important than usual. But the estimated shortage in textiles is 80,000 tons. Synthetic textiles are out of the question, since it takes about five to eight tons of coal to produce a ton of synthetic fiber.

FORCED TO CLOSE

The list continues with monotonous regularity. The leather and footwear industry . . . producing one per cent of capacity . . . with a possibility of filling three per cent of German requirements for the coming year. Ceramics . . . production negligible. Paper . . . one to three per cent capacity production, and the report on light metal goods, kitchen utensils and the like, ends with these words: "Many plants will be soon forced to close unless raw materials can be made available."

The metals industry was producing at five per cent capacity at the end of August. Ferrous metals, never important in the U. S. Zone, will be produced, if coal, sufficient scrap, and other items are supplied, at the magnificent rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of the iron and steel capacity of Germany. Non-ferrous metals are in a little better state; aluminum, copper, brass, and bronze are being processed at about ten per cent of normal capacity and as long as the

amount of scrap metal remains large, certain plants will continue to limp along.

Only one crude oil field is located in the U. S. Zone. Eventually the output from this field should reach 60 tons a month, but this is literally a drop in the bucket. The American sector also produces shale oil in small amounts, but for our main petroleum supplies we must depend on the British Zone. The operation of our many refineries will depend on the import of the raw oil from outside our zone. Right now it is estimated that our refinery output for the last quarter of the year will fall short of essential civilian requirements by about one-third.

One of the few cheerful notes in this dirge relates to electric power, which is in adequate supply in the U. S. Zone. Over 50 per cent of this output is hydro-generated, a good percentage imported, and only about ten per cent generated from indigenous brown coal. The arrangements for import and export of power are progressing and not much trouble is expected in the future.

FUTURE OF COAL, BLACK

As has been obvious throughout this article, the lack of coal is one of the most serious difficulties facing German industry. And unfortunately the

future does not appear too bright. At the end of August, hard coal was being produced at 24 per cent of the 1938 monthly average, brown coal at 41 per cent, and even though those figures represent a substantial increase over the July output, production to meet minimum needs of industry is still far below what it should be. A shortage of skilled miners, due not only to the scattering of labor caused by the war, but also to poor housing, inadequate nourishment, and lack of equipment is the most serious problem. Then too, mine supplies are short. Cars, drills, even miners' lamps must be made immediately.

DEAR WOTAN

This, then, is the story of German industry in the American Zone. Lack of fuel and raw materials, inadequate transportation, poor communications, a shortage of manpower, added to the necessary disruption of industrial establishments caused by our steadfast policy of denazification has made a crippled infant out of a giant. If any militaristic minded German is depending on German industry to give him the world supremacy necessary for another war, his only resource is to Wotan or some other Super-race God, who may "r'ar" back and pass a miracle."

German Representation at Nürnberg

Evidence of German interest in the Nürnberg Trials has taken a novel twist with the suggestion, by a prominent German trade unionist, that a German judge also sit on the bench at the trials of war criminals at Nürnberg. The chairman of the Strabbing (Nieder-Bayern) Trade Union Council, who was, in pre-Hitler days, a well-known Social Democrat, makes his suggestion on the ground that the war criminals were equally culpable in the eyes of Germany today, and that it would strengthen right-thinking Germans to have one of their own countrymen join in the universal condemnation. The Chief Justice of Bavaria was suggested as the appropriate man.

Terminology

Reports from the field refer to "Province Kurhessen," "Kurhessen," "Province Nassau" and "Nassau." These are incorrect. At the time of the organization of the present Military District, the two Prussian provinces were incorporated into Land Hessen-Nassau, and were redesignated Regierungsbezirke Kassel and Wiesbaden, respectively. Several factors, including the fact that Germans in those areas had become accustomed to the terms Province Kurhessen and Province Nassau, and also that many maps currently in use employ those terms, have caused the field to use the old terms interchangeably with

the new. This inconsistency inevitably leads to confusion.

Food Ration Cards

On or about 17 October, provision will be made for obtaining travelers' food ration tickets, which will be valid anywhere in the U. S. and British Zones. Arrangements are under way to establish a similar procedure in the French Zone. In the interim, inland waterways craft personnel are authorized to obtain permission to purchase food supplies away from their place of residence upon presentation to the German Food Offices at Frankfurt, Mainz-Castle, Mannheim, Aschaffenburg, Würzburg, Regensburg, Degendorf, and Wesermünde, of a sailing order properly executed and of appropriate identification. German personnel or other personnel holding German food ration cards will be authorized to purchase food supplies in accordance with the categories specified on the food ration cards. The German Food Office, upon issuance of such permits, will cancel the corresponding tickets in the food ration book. Personnel not resident in Germany will be authorized to purchase food supplies in accordance with the rations established for heavy workers.

Railroad Passenger Tariffs

Instructions have been issued through the Military Railway Service to the German railroads to reinstitute at once

passenger tariffs for all German civilians riding on German railroads. Fares to be charged will be approved by the Military Railway Service, and will be based on operating costs which are included in the prospective budget under which it is proposed to operate the German railroads. The president of the General Supervisory Group of the Reichsbahn is being further directed that evasion by German civilians through the device of riding in freight cars will not be tolerated.

PWs and Next-of-Kin

A plan has been formulated to permit prisoners of war in U.S. custody in Germany to communicate with their nearest of kin, and for relatives, attempting to locate prisoners of war, to do so. Double postcards, buff color, are being distributed to prisoners of war to be filled out and mailed to their nearest of kin residing in the U.S. or British Zones. A portion of this card, upon receipt by the addressee, may be detached and mailed to the original sender. All cards that cannot be delivered to nearest of kin will be redirected by the Reichspost to the Central Inquiry Bureau at Frankfurt or Hamburg (depending on whether the address shown is in the U.S. or British Zone). At a date to be announced, relatives attempting to locate prisoners of war will be supplied blue-colored postcards, to be distributed through Military Government channels, by their local Bürgermeister. These will be dispatched through the local Reichspost to the Central Inquiry Bureaus, where the undelivered buff cards will be matched with the blue cards to effect further contact. For

further details of this plan, see directive cited on page four.

In Brief

In October, authority was granted for the inter-District exchange of Parcel Post . . . In view of the urgency of securing additional forces to carry out the Military Governor's order to seal off Germany for the prevention of smuggling, preventing the escape of wanted persons, prevention of border black-market activities, and assuring general security, it was directed that organization of Border Control Police be given a high priority . . . Numbers of travelers continue to arrive at frontiers attempting entry or exit without proper travel documentation. Some have passes issued by civil or Military Government officers in violation of existing regulations, and all claim ignorance of travel regulations and of Military Government Law No. 161.

Universities in the U. S. Zone

It is expected that the three universities which have been given permission to reopen in the U.S. Zone, Heidelberg, Marburg, and Erlangen, will be able to accommodate 1,000 students for the winter semester, the number being limited by the shortage of food and housing.

At Heidelberg, medical refresher courses were started in mid-August. Medical courses at Marburg were restored on 10 September, and theological courses were resumed two weeks later. Inauguration of medical and theological courses was scheduled for 1 October at Erlangen.

Station List

Military Government Detachments

(All corrections for this list should be forwarded direct to the Operations Section, Internal Affairs Branch, Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone), APO 757)

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT			
2nd Mil Govt Regt			
Regt Hq	Bad Homburg		Lt Col N F Hines
Hq Co	Bad Homburg		1st Lt A W Huck
Sv Co	Ober Ursel		Capt B Halprin
1st Maint Plat	Zuffenhausen		1st Lt E G Thomson
2d Maint Plat	Wetzlar		Capt B A Sturdevan
R & T Co	Bad Homburg		Capt T Candon
2d M G Med Gp	Heidelberg		Lt Col W H Riheldaffer
RR Det (Liaison)	Bad Orb		Capt F Gladzik
LAND HESSEN-NASSAU			
E-2	Marburg	Reg Land Hessen-Nassau	Col C T Johnson
REGIERUNGSBEZIRK KASSEL			
Co C	Kirchain	RB Kassel	Capt W H Peterson
E-4	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LKFritzlar-Homberg	Maj R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Dieburg	Maj R A Gish
G-33	Dieburg	LK Friedberg	Maj E T Cusiek
G-34	Friedberg	SK Giessen	Capt L L La Prade
G-35	Giessen	LK Gross Gerau	Maj V L Ehrenclau
G-36	Gross Gerau	LK Offenbach	Maj E P Capone
G-37	Sprendlingen	LK Alsfeld	Maj C G Martens
H-59	Alsfeld	LK Erbach	Capt W P Burkes
H-60	Erbach	LK Giessen	Capt L A Claff
H-61	Grünberg	LK Lauterbach	Capt J M Nutt Jr
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Darmstadt	Capt H Nickelsberg
H-64	Ober Ramstadt	GM Heppenheim	Capt H B Miller
I-138	Heppenheim	(LK Bergstrasse) GM Viernheim	Capt J Schrank
I-139	Viernheim	(LK Bergstrasse) GM Beerfelden	1st Lt J H Bankhead
I-140	Beerfelden	(LK Erbach	Capt G C Hess
I-141	Lampertheim	LK Worms GM Bad Nauheim	Capt N J Van Steenberg
I-155	Bad Nauheim	(LK Friedberg) GM Butzbach	Maj R J Willard
I-160	Butzbach	(LK Friedberg)	Capt P E Middleton

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG			
E-1	Stuttgart		Col W W Dawson
WÜRTTEMBERG			
Co A	Stuttgart		Capt W E Welborne
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col H M Coverly
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Boblingen	LK Boblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Maj J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	Capt E T Casey
G-25	Goppingen	LK Goppingen	Maj S R Marsh
G-26	Hall	LK Hall	Maj P O Lewis
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Capt F R Edwards
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Maj J Lindsey
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Kunzelsau	LK Kunzelsau	Capt W D Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Doetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nurtingen	LK Nurtingen	Capt S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	Capt L O Bishop
H-57	Ulm	Warehouse Opn	Maj J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Lt Col L A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda	Maj C F Russe
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck	Capt J H Ford
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-66	Frankenberg	LK Frankenberg	Capt L E Morris
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	Capt S C Moore
H-69	Hunfeld	LK Hünfeld	Capt H H Liebhafsky
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen	Capt T T Turnbull Jr
H-71	Rotenburg	LK Rotenburg	Capt F W Hower
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Maj L A Cullison
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E Getman
H-74	Ziegenhain	LK Ziegenhain	Capt O B Schrimshaw
I-142	Arolsen	GM Arolsen (LK Waldeck)	Capt W S Chadwick
I-143	Bad Wildungen	GM Bad Wildungen (LK Waldeck)	Capt J Kaup
I-144	Wolfhagen	LK Wolfhagen	Capt J H Ford
I-161	Homberg	LK Fritzlar- Homberg	Capt M Palmiero

REGIERUNGSBEZIRK WIESBADEN

Co D	Weilburg		1st Lt J L Savannah
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Lt Col M Hay
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-76	Biedenkopf	LK Biedenkopf	Capt R A Goetcheus
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis	Maj A T Kreuger
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg	Capt E F Duffy
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunuskreis	Capt F S Percy Jr
H-82	Weilburg	LK Oberlahnkreis	1st Lt B S Beaudway
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingaukreis	Maj J G Gavin
H-84	Schlüchtern	LK Schlüchtern	Capt A H Larkins
H-85	Idstein	LK Untertaunuskreis	
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunuskreis	Capt C A Weaver
I-145	Bad Orb	GM Bad Orb (LK Gelnhausen)	Capt R L Norrell
I-146	Hadamar	GM Hadamar (LK Limburg)	1st Lt C E Case
I-147	Flörsheim	GM Flörsheim (LK Maintaunuskreis)	Capt J C Nelson
I-149	Usingen	LK Usingen	Capt A L Yakoubian

STADTKREIS FRANKFURT

E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
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LAND HESSEN

Co B	Darmstadt		1st Lt F G O'Hagen
E-3	Darmstadt	Reg Land Hessen	Lt Col C R Davis
F-12	Darmstadt	SK Darmstadt	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK Offenbach	Lt Col R W Copeland
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse	Capt A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Lt Col W R Swarm
I-130	Gieslingen	GM Gieslingen (LK Goppingen)	Capt M H Oleson Jr
I-131	Bietigheim	GM Bietigheim (LK Ludwigsburg)	Capt C S DeVeuve
I-132	Kirchheim	GM Kirchheim (LK Nurtingen)	Capt J M Murphey
I-133	Blaubeuren	GM Blaubeuren (LK Ulm)	Capt R L Warner
I-134	Langenau	GM Langenau (LK Ulm)	Capt R N Tharp
I-135	Fellbach	GM Fellbach (LK Waiblingen)	Capt E H Pritchard
I-136	Schorndorf	GM Schorndorf (LK Waiblingen)	Capt E H Haskell
I-156	Backnang	GM Gaildorf (LK Backnang)	Capt V J Manno
I-157	Ellwangen	GM Ellwangen (LK Aalen)	Capt J E Coates Jr

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
I-158	Maulbronn	GM Maulbronn (LK Vaihingen)	Capt Z B Garrett
I-162	Gerabronn	GM Gerabronn (LK Crailsheim)	Maj Vault

BADEN

LANDESBEZIRK MANNHEIM

E-7	Mannheim	LB Mannheim	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK Mannheim	Lt Col R E Hoover
G-42	Weinheim	LK Mannheim	Maj B C Barnes
G-43	Heidelberg	SK Heidelberg	Maj G P Kratz
G-44	Heidelberg	LK Heidelberg	Capt H D Peterson
H-88	Feudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Capt J A McGuiness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofs- heim	LK Tauberbischofs- heim	Capt H A Schupp Jr
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G K Cuver

LANDESBEZIRK KARLSRUHE

F-17	Karlsruhe	LB Karlsruhe	Capt G V Sotong
G-45	Ettlingen	LK Karlsruhe	Capt J W Green
G-46	Pforzheim	SK Pforzheim	Maj R B Little
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt A F Thompson
I-154	Pforzheim	LK Pforzheim	Capt R F Taylor

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

3d MIL GOVT REGIMENT

REGT HQ Augsburg	Col G D Crawford
Hq&Sv Co Augsburg	1st Lt W Irwin
Hq, Sv Co Uttenreuth	Capt Gellately

BAVARIA

E-201	Munich	Bavaria	Lt Col R A Reese
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REGIERUNGSBEZIRK MAINFRANKEN

Co A	Ochsenfurt		Capt S C Stewart
E-202	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Lt Col M E Henderson
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Lt Col H M Jones
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Maj C M Emerick
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj A S Grove
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt P B Chappell
I-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Maj E E Shovea
I-331	Brückenuau	LK Brückenuau	Capt H P Clark Jr
I-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	Maj D L Smith
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	Capt K N Galloway
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt W J Tonkin

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelburg	Capt E H Emry
I-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt T F Giffen
I-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	1st Lt E F Smith
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	1st Lt W E Brayden
I-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt A W Peterson
I-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt G P Sullivan
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Marktheidenfeld	Capt M B Voorhees
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	Maj C A Hamlin
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
I-344	Neustadt a. d. Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	1st Lt S. S Marlowe
I-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Capt B H Logan
I-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt H A Storm

REGIERUNGSBEZIRK OBER & MITTELFRAKEN

Co C	Ansbach		1st Lt G N Hultzen
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober & Mittel-franken	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Col C H Andrews
G-228	Ansbach	SK -LK Ansbach	Maj W R Whitaker
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Capt J D Cofer
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Maj W C Skelton
H-262	Eichstatt	LK Eichstatt	Maj W T Staats
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	Capt R C Anderson
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj J W Hall
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Maj F M Dunbaugh
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltsein	Capt Fearing
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Maj W S Bailey Jr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	1st Lt A C Bull
H-269	Schwalbach	LK Schwalbach	Capt C B Rovin
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj F W Gilchrist
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt R E Stringer
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj H L Woodall
Co B	Bamberg		Cept W H Cox
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Maj R C Adair
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Lt Col D Paulette
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Gireux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt W H Hobbes
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj P E Bruchl
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Maj P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Münchberg	LK Münchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt R H Dodds
H-259	Wunsidel	LK Wunsiedel	Lt Col H J Hargrave

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt J R Golden
REGIERUNGSBEZIRK NIEDERBAYERN & OBERPFALZ			
Co D	Regensburg		Capt V A Grasso
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col S S Speaks
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a.d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
H-274	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj R E Timberlake
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj W T Moran
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Maj H J Mrachek
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Maj A E Damrow
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Maj A W Abbott
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt G S Denison
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Maj W B Dunbar
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Buchheit
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf	Capt WH Brooks
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt S E Brall
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt D R Wainwright
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Lt Col F W Hanger
G-244	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj J O Hall
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smullenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Capt E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C G Doyle
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Maj R M Stribling
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt F I Bjerre
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Maj L S Swinehart
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-376	Plattling	Sp. Branch Det.	Capt E C Johnson
I-377	Dingelfing	LK Dingelfing	Capt B E Reichhardt
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
I-379	Kotzting	LK Kotzting	Capt E L Davis Jr
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt J E Clark
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt J F Vaile
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson

REGIERUNGSBEZIRK OBERBAYERN

Co F	Munich		Capt W L Dewey
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col W H Kurtz (actg)
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch- Partenkirchen	Maj C H Heyl
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Capt L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbrück	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J R Foster
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt R G Pasley
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Maj E C Wills
H-291	Wolftratshausen	LK Wolftratshausen	Capt C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt B M Nagel
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R G Hill Jr
I-365	Munich	Warehouse Opn	Capt F S Franke
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt M A Vendig
I-368	Schongau	LK Schongau	Capt C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt J T Collier
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Capt A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Capt F L Tracy
G-234	Altotting	LK Altotting	Capt R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt S I Caplan
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Maj C E Vickerman
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tolz	LK Tolz	Maj J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj A J Fowler
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Capt M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Capt G E Horwath

REGIERUNGSBEZIRK SCHWABEN

Co G	Ziementshausen		Capt W L Woodruff Jr
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col W Matthews
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj C F Baker
G-240	Neu Ulm	LK Neu Ulm	Maj P C Ritterspacher
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj A B Ebbers
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt H H Webb
H-292	Donauwerth	LK Donauwerth	Maj H L Snapp
H-293	Gunzburg	LK Gunzburg	Capt J G Horrell
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt F A Atwill

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuburg	LK Neuburg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nordlingen	LK Nordlingen	Maj S C Malkiewicz
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Maj C Gertmenian Jr
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Maj G T Beck
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt L E Johnson
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt L H Burke
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Maj E M Ross
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj P S Webb
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt M Klorfino

BREMEN Sub-District

E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK Bremerhaven	Lt Col L S Diggs
H4C2	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	LK Osterholz	Maj J R Reed
I10C2	Wesermünde	LK Wesermünde	Capt J F Flynn
I11C2	Brake	GM Nordenham	Capt M L Krauss
I12C2	Nordenham	(LK Wesermarsch)	Capt G R Zeek

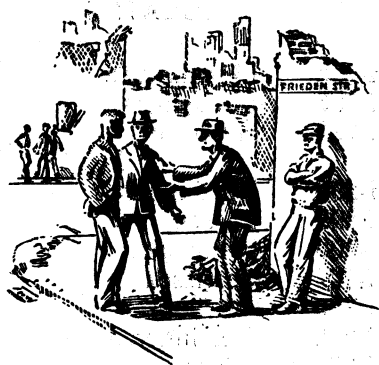
MISCELLANEOUS

3d MG Det Munich

Lt Col C D Shields

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German Reactions



The Pot and the Kettle

Quote below is an editorial which appeared recently in the "Frankfurter Rundschau." It was written, so it is stated, after listening to a news broadcast from America in which mention was made of the political situation in Bavaria. The writer took this occasion to answer the contention, which so many Bavarians make, that their state was more opposed to nazism than the rest of Germany:

"It is claimed that . . . Bavaria had little or no share in the collective responsibility for Hitler's seizure of power in 1933. Bavaria, so one hears, crushed the first Hitler Putsch in 1923. The Reichstag elections of March, 1933, gave the NSDAP only 30 per cent of the total vote in Bavaria. Only in Bavaria was an attempt ever made on Hitler's life. A Bavaria with greater independence might have prevented the establishment of a nazi regime in Bavaria.

"This picture has the charm of novelty. But much, very much, can be said against it.

"Certainly, the ridiculous Putsch of November 9th, 1923, was crushed, not, however, by the people of Munich, but by the Reichswehr. There followed Hitler's trial for high treason, which ended not with the punishment of the culprit but with a vacation furlough to Landsberg fortress. Never were perjury and treason so highly praised before a

court of justice. Never did a traitor find his judges so generous.

"In Bavaria, and only in Bavaria, could Hitler establish the headquarters and executive seat of the nazi movement. Up until 1933, while the Bavarian People's Party practically ruled Bavaria, no stern measures of any kind were ever taken against the nazi party. In March, 1933, the Reichstag delegation of the BVP concurred, with the so-called bourgeois parties, in passing the enabling act which Hitler had demanded. As a result Hitler's position as Reich Chancellor was assured and his power became firmly established.

"In the early part of 1933 there was in Bavaria a popular movement determined to oppose Hitler's rise to power, if necessary with force. This movement, the 'Bayernwacht,' was composed mainly of young activist elements in the BVP. The party leaders tried to ignore this group, would concede them no power whatever, and obstructed their every effort to penetrate into the party leadership. This was understandable because they could not have relinquished party offices just for the duration of the emergency. The nazis were considered far less dangerous and the slogan in those days was, 'Let them (the nazis) take power. After five weeks,

when they've bogged down, we will take over again!

"Now with the destruction of the totalitarian state these superannuated men come out of their pensioned retreat and on to the stage, to occupy important positions in state and community, and they shout: 'We must pick up the threads where they were broken in 1933.'

'Bayernwacht,' who do not desire the mistakably a strong feeling against this patchwork politics. There are large and important Catholic circles, among which we recognize former members of the 'Bayernwacht', who do not desire the restoration of the old BVP. These circles are by no means of the opinion that the men out of the past can be appointed to sit on the driver's seat of a blue-white party band-wagon.

"In these circles it is not felt that the responsibility for the seizure of power by Hitler was mitigated or atoned for because the men in question have, in the interval since that time, been pensioners of the nazi Reich. One would willingly leave them in this blissful state."

What to do with the Nazis?

With the announcement that elections have been authorized, commencing in January on the Gemeinde level, politics has taken on a new significance. Heretofore it was believed that political activity was permitted only as a sop to democratic and anti-nazi elements. Now it is beginning to dawn on the general public that the right to have officials of their own choosing has actually been granted them. Political leaders welcome the decision with enthusiasm, although making certain reservations outlined

below. The general, for whom politics is caviar, do not conceal their misgivings. Germany should go through a long period of re-education before being plunged into political strife, they maintain; otherwise, "anarchistic" groups will take over, with chaos the certain result. Many public officials, while not quite so alarmist, are nonetheless disturbed at the prospect of placing their fate in the hands of a politically immature electorate. They take the gloomy view that all actual incumbents of elective offices will be put out, simply because conditions are now extremely difficult and the public will see in them the only available scape-goats.

What seems to be the principal disturbing factor in the situation is the uncertainty as to the political future of former members of the NSDAP. Here, it has been pointed out, there are certain considerations to be borne in mind. First, is he to be granted membership in the new political parties? Second, will he be permitted to vote? And, third, will he join a trade union? It is the answers given to these questions which will largely determine Germany's future political orientation, as well as the outcome of the approaching elections.

To the first, almost all parties have answered in the negative, but not without grave doubts as to the political advisability of such a course. After all, it is reasoned, the former nazis will, when denazification is complete, constitute a formidable bloc of malcontents drawn from every social stratum and every walk of life. Should any one party steal a march on the others by abruptly deciding to accept them into its ranks, then that party would almost surely become the one with the most extreme

program. Therefore, while there seems to be general agreement that nazis should be excluded from political activity, there is no general belief that they will be, at least not for any great period of time. In fact, it has already been claimed that certain parties of the left are now engaged in proselytizing "nominal nazis," with particular attention going to those who were removed from public office. The leftist parties, in answer, point to their long and honorable record in the vanguard of the anti-fascist movement and to their present activities in pressing for an intensification of the denazification program. By way of rebuttal they add that the parties of the right helped the nazis to power, so it will be toward them that the nazis will turn in their distress. Whatever the truth of the matter may be, the issue, to join or not to join, remains very much in doubt.

A more real unanimity is encountered in answer to the question of allowing the former nazis to vote. It is a resounding NO. Although the connection between party membership and voting is very close, it does not follow that granting the first will automatically preclude the second. And this is the crux of the whole matter as far as party leaders are concerned. "What if we don't let them in the party and they are given the right to vote They will be in a position to nullify all our efforts to construct a German Democracy. But if we let them in and keep them from voting, they'll undermine and destroy our party organizations." Since no one advocates giving them both the franchise and the status of party members, the final alternative would seem to be to deny them both.

But here interparty doubts and suspicions crop up again.

These doubts become particularly grave in connection with the third point, membership in the trade unions. It is feasible and indeed advisable to exclude nazis from parties and to keep them from voting, trade union leaders admit, but there are practical considerations which make it impossible to prevent them from participating in trade union activity. When the denazification program is complete the vast majority of former nazis will have become simple laborers, that is, they will belong to the group which has traditionally given the strongest support to workers organizations. To deny them admission to these organizations and to deny them the right to participate in shop steward elections and other matters affecting the laboring class as a whole would almost surely spell the doom of trade unionism. It would make available on the labor market a vast reservoir of unorganized manpower, scabs, which could be called upon to defeat any demands which the unions might make. Already union leaders are advocating compulsory membership and the dues check off, to make sure that they have that monopoly over labor without which their demands would be fruitless.

Should nazis be conceded the privilege of participating in trade union activities, the question of party membership and voting would have to be re-examined. In Germany there has always been a close bond between political parties and trade unions and in all likelihood there will continue to be. The parties consider the unions a most useful adjunct at election time, and the unions consider the parties a most

effective sounding board. Neither will willingly jeopardize this relationship by excluding from action a powerful mass which, when properly directed, could favorably determine the outcome of a doubtful election or of a doubtful labor arbitration decision.

Toward Protestant Church Unity?

In the opinion of a German who seems to be in close contact with church circles and informed of recent developments within the church, German Christians are not as fully aware as they should be of the factors which brought about the development of nazism. He believes that the church has devoted so much attention to the evils of the Hitler regime that they completely ignore the evils which preceded it. While it is acknowledged that the victory of the Allies liberated Germany from tyranny, there is still a tendency to idealize Bismarckian and Prussian militarism. Furthermore, there is too little recognition in the church that the pre-1933 nationalists with their imperialistic ambitions paved the way for Hitler.

It will be necessary, he feels, for Christian Germans to gain a true conception of the state, and of the relationship between church and politics. Socialism and Democracy must both be understood in their fullest meaning before any true progress can be made toward the establishment of a just form of government in Germany. To reach this understanding the errors of German history during the past 200 years, militarism and authoritarianism, must be studied, as well as the evils of nazism.

There seems to have been some progress in this direction already, but it has been limited almost exclusively to certain individuals. There is no indi-

cation that any church group as a whole has gone so far in its analysis of German failings.

It is not without significance in this connection that Pastor Martin Niemöller, who seems to have a deep understanding of the national character, has played a leading role in the discussions and conferences which members of the protestant clergy have recently held in Frankfurt and in Treysa. In the same meetings Bishop Wurm of Württemberg, who has always opposed nazism, exercised great personal influence over his less courageous colleagues and should continue to do so in the future.

Bishop Wurm has been elected president and Niemöller deputy president of a synod which has been called to consider the question of unification of the Evangelical Church. Niemöller will also act as special representative of the church to the outside world. This augurs well for the spiritual development of Germany. It is possible that in unification a fuller realization may be reached of the role of Christianity in the state.

There are many opponents to unification and they have even considered going so far as to break off negotiations completely. They are particularly disturbed by the personal ascendancy which Niemöller seems to have acquired over a considerable section of the clergy. They even speak of a "Niemöller dictatorship." Their attitude toward him is somewhat similar to that of political leaders toward political expatriates. They maintain that Niemöller has been out of touch with church life for so long that he has lost touch with its practical problems. Only those who worked in the church during the years of the nazi regime can guide it during the period of reconstruction.

Voices of Experience

APPLICATION OF POTSDAM AGREEMENT

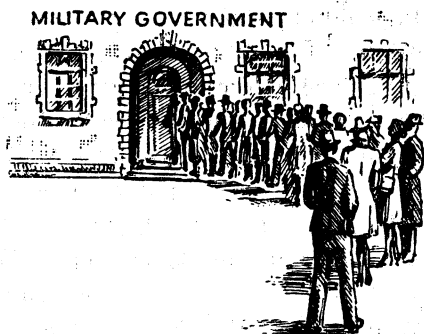
In Niederbayern-Oberpfalz, the Regierungsbezirk detachment had been receiving complaints about the employment, in civil government, of non-Bavarians. To silence this, the following directive was sent to the Regierungspräsident:

"The following policy (was laid down at the Potsdam Conference): 'All nazi laws which provided the basis of the Hitler regime or established discrimination on grounds of race, creed, or political opinion shall be abolished. No such discriminations, whether legal, administrative or otherwise, will be tolerated.'

"This policy will govern the selection of officials in the Regierung Government. There will be no discrimination on grounds of place of birth or previous residence. The Landräte and Oberbürgermeister will be informed. . . The primary qualifications required by Military Government in the selection of officials and employees to fill positions of responsibility and trust . . . are: First, that such officials be recognised as not having been Nazi sympathizers or participants in Nazi activities; second, that they possess the necessary administrative abilities to perform the governmental functions with which they are charged."

ATROCITY FILM

In Heppenheim (HESSEN) about 1500 former nazi party members were order-



ed, and 700 non-nazis were invited, to attend showings of the concentration camp atrocity film. Numbered tickets were issued to the former nazis as a check on their attendance.

BLACK MARKET

In Regierungsbezirk Kassel, in an effort to stamp out the food black market, a Farm Record Card system is being reinstituted whereby every farmer must make a record of his acreages, yields, etc., and an inventory of his productive capacity. These cards have been printed and are being delivered to every Kreis, where they are currently being filled out under careful supervision. Beginning 1 October, farm inspection committees began inspection tours to check the farmer's deliveries against his inventory of production capacity. Tightening of food controls in this manner is being given the widest possible publicity.

GERMAN PRICE AGENCIES

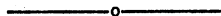
The system used by Military Government Detachment E-5 (Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden) to keep in close touch with the day-to-day operations of the German price-control system is an effective one. The Detachment Price Control Officer conveys to Director of the

Preisbildungsstelle the policies of the Office of Military Government, U. S. Zone. The Director reports his implementations of the policies by frequently serially numbered memoranda. Once a week the Director and members of his staff are given an opportunity to discuss current questions with Military Government. At these meetings it is made abundantly clear to the Director that, while Military Government means to see that he does his job, he is the man primarily responsible for price control.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

The Minister of the Interior for Baden-Württemberg has established a

uniform procedure for the appointment and functioning of advisory committees, which will take the place of the formerly elected Gemeinderäte until such time as local elections take place. At the Kreis level, the advisory committee will consist of five members appointed by the Landrat, two of whom must be mayors within the Kreis, one representing a small community. The advisory committee at Gemeinde level will vary in size according to the size of the community, from eight in towns and cities with 10,000 inhabitants or less to 36 in those with a population of more than 100,000. Membership and actions of the advisory committees will be subject to the approval of the local Military Government officers.





Denazification Supported by U. S. Press

The importance of denazification as a basic objective of the occupation policy in Germany was stressed by editorial writers in the American press in commenting last week on the recent press conferences of Gen. George S. Patton Jr. The White House statement on the occupation of Japan was favorably received, as reflecting the objectives on which public opinion has insisted, and as bringing policies in Japan and Germany more nearly in line.

The question of the handling of office-holding nazis in Bavaria is "unquestionably important, involving one of the key objectives of the Allied occupation of Germany", declared the Washington Evening Star. "This objective is banish from German life all vestiges of nazism, the political philosophy and system that made Hitler's crimes possible."

The New York Times asserted that it was highly important that the facts be made perfectly clear "that this war was fought for the very purpose of denazifying Germany and that the purpose of our present policy is not to show that we are grand fellows but to execute measures of stern justice."

Stating that General Eisenhower's order to remove nazis from industry in Germany is "unquestionably a good one," the Philadelphia Inquirer said that "it seems strange that at this late date Eisenhower and the Allied Control Council should find it necessary to make

it clear to the German people, and to the Allied Commanders in the field, that the Allies are in control in Germany and that surviving nazis must go. There has been an evident weakening somewhere in the execution of our occupation policies. Immediate correction is needed. Nazism must be crushed in Germany, or our victory is not complete."

In the opinion of Hanson Baldwin, New York Times military expert, the current trend in both Japan and Germany is discouraging. It is too early to pass judgment on our policies in Japan, Baldwin said, "for they have not yet been finally shaped and they can be studied fairly only after October, when the Japanese Army will have been finally disarmed. But it is even clearer today than it was before the surrender that our major problem will be reconciliation of our 'partnership' with the Emperor with elimination of the Japanese feudalistic-militarized class."

As Frank L. Kluckhohn of The New York Times sees it, Emperor Hirohito is one of the trump cards in the hands of the occupation authorities. "The Emperor has usually been in a shadowy realm above politics," Kluckhohn pointed out. "But whether you like it or not his authority today as the result of his decision to surrender, has never been higher. He is in a position to change Japanese thinking and objectives through

his statements, to exercise authority and carry reformation down through the Hoko system, to be leader instead of symbol."

Editorial comment in the American press stressed the fact that the White House statement on policy in Japan, which serves as a directive to General MacArthur, will bring our occupation policies in Japan and Germany in line. "In many of its provisions, and especially in the opportunities it affords the Japanese authorities to speed the reconstruction of their national economy for peaceful pursuits and commerce, it represents an even more consistent line of action than has been pursued thus far in Germany," declared The New York Times.

The New York Herald-Tribune hailed the policy statement as both "hard" enough and conclusive enough to satisfy even extreme American opinion. "Its general objectives — complete demilitarization, the breakup of the military class and of the great industrial monopolies, the rebuilding of the Japanese social order — are those on which American opinion has insisted," the Herald-Tribune said. "The outlined policy is an unquestionably accurate reflection of public opinion; in a real sense, we have written our own ticket. But now we must fill it."

Political Parties

Evoking lively interest in the Allied press, the steps taken by Military Government to revive political activity are viewed as significant moves toward the evolution of democracy in Germany. "To change German minds from conceptions of imposed authority to the conception of popular responsibility is

not going to be easy, and the period of change will not be without danger; but the American decision to accelerate this political development has the great merit of giving opportunities of positive work to anti-nazi Germans who have emerged from concentration camps before these men and women have become homeless and embittered by lack of scope for action," the Manchester Guardian correspondent declared in an article describing the recent political meetings in Frankfurt. "The experiments in building a democracy which are now being made in the American Zone are brave, vital and desperately important. But they are still experiments and the walls of the test tube in which they are being made are very brittle."

Pointing out that the present stage is a compromise, with German parties encouraged to resume some responsibility within the narrow limits set by the requirements of Allied security and the extirpation of Nazism, the London Spectator defined the current revival of political activity as "embryonic democracy under tutelage." The London Economist expressed the view that the Allies decided to put German political parties under strict control because of their suspicion of Germany's political record. "The suspicion is amply justified, but is it directed to the right quarters?" the Economist asked. "It is foolish to submit the men who are attempting to revive political life to draconian supervision while Nazis remain embedded in the administration and in particular have retained their position in the police force — a scandal which should be remedied at once. A stricter purge of Nazis and greater confidence in the democratic parties would be a far saner

basis for Germany's nascent political life."

Bouquet From London

Military Government officers in the British Zone received high praise in an article in the London Observer, on September 23. "It is almost impossible to overstate the conscientiousness and devotion to duty with which the average officer of British Military Government in Germany is doing his staggeringly difficult job," declared Peregrine, the Observer correspondent. "Young British captains and majors have found a sense of new responsibility amid the shambles over which they have been ordered to preside. After having ruthlessly fought and ruthlessly vanquished, they are now showing more sober, unsophisticated human understanding for misery in a vanquished country than any victor has ever been able to show."

Lack of understanding of the political nature of the German environment, the article added, is a deficiency of the average Military Government officer. "This is not his fault, but it is a most important drawback and handicap, nevertheless. Only very, very few Military Government officers speak or understand German. The mind of the German people is to most more often than not a sealed book. Inadequate understanding of German politics by Military Government personnel is going to become an especially grave handicap now that political issues are pressing to the fore."

German Underground?

Beneath the placid surface, waves of rumors indicate that the German under-

ground is still at work, according to a Frankfurt dispatch to the New York Post by Pat Frank. "The German lack of resistance to occupation, the collapse of the 'werewolves' and the apparent docility of the population have puzzled and delighted the American Military Government," said Frank. "On the surface Germany seems placid, but underneath are seething tides and currents. And there is evidence that the underground is at work. The evidence lies in waves of rumors that sweep across the land daily, leaping zone boundaries and ignoring the facts, as they are presented in press and radio.

"Some of the rumors are undoubtedly put in motion without evil intent, but others — the ones with a definite 'Göbbels' line — damaging to Allied unity or designed to keep alive the myth of Nazi invincibility — are believed to have been started by an underground propaganda agency. Rumors are the first weapon of psychological warfare, the easiest to use and the hardest to detect."

Random Comments

"My idea would be to start from scratch and make the army something a man would want to join; make it something worth while to join. — My excursions around Germany led me to the conviction that that nailing-down job was nothing for a lot of civilians on temporary loan. We need some men whose minds are on their business, who like their business, and who are in it because they want to be." — **Bill Cunningham**, in **Boston Herald**.

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"Occupation problems present far finer psychological difficulties than

fighting and demand more education. Our Army leaders need aid in this particular problem; it should engage universities and religious leaders. For the American GI occupation forces either will be an instrument for international understanding between peoples, or just the opposite." — **Dorothy Thompson.**

"I state with gratitude that the Allied Military Government, the French and American representatives alike, are showing a friendly and open-minded attitude towards the Church, and are giving a great amount of liberty for all activities of our Church. I am glad to realize from my first contacts with representatives of the French and American governments that they are highly interested in mutual co-operation and fellowship of all Christian churches to rebuild what was destroyed and to prevent catastrophes. I trust that conditions for co-operation are far more favorable than after the first World War." — **The Bishop Wurm of Württemberg** to the Bishop of Chichester.

"The occupation of Japan has to precede the reform of Japan. Otherwise we cannot be sure of enforcing our terms." — **Walter Lippmann.**

"If the last peace taught us any lesson at all, that lesson was surely that the settlement of economic issues was far more important to the happiness of nations than the redrawing of frontiers; that, if international co-operation could be achieved, a great many territorial quarrels and natural jealousies would

sink into abeyance." — editorial in **London Daily Herald.**

"What is happening in both Japan and Germany, because of our adoration of efficiency, is that we are having orderly occupations in an atmosphere of moral chaos; everything is being set straight except the minds and spirits of men. The plain truth probably is that the Army is uniquely unfitted for the job. That is not criticism; it is actually praise, reflecting the fact that the United States Army is non-political. The Army shows in Germany and Japan that it actually doesn't like its political job, and tries to translate it wherever it can into a physical job." — **Samuel Grafton.**

"We should occupy the Japanese islands for about 20 years. In those 20 years we should deprive the Japanese of any industry or any business that would make it possible for them to beat their ploughshares into swords. — I shall dedicate my life to the purpose of steeling the American nation against ever relaxing again into a defenseless attitude." — **General Jonathan M. Wainwright.**

"Much has been said or written about re-establishing local self-government in Germany and eventually introducing some sort of democratic government in the U. S. Zone. Few can quarrel with the desirability of such a program, but it is worth considering that very few Germans like or respect democracy and fewer yet have the sense of initiative or responsibility necessary to make it work, or indeed how it works." — **Drew Middleton in The New York Times.**



"It is our desire for Military Government to live in a goldfish bowl."

Lt. Gen. CLAY.

What's in A Name?

Q. We speak of "Military Government." What we are doing here in Germany is neither military, nor a government, and certainly not, in the accepted sense of the term, Military Government. The term is not only misleading to the Germans themselves (who are slow to switch their reliance on administrative problems from the detachments to their own local governments), but to detachment personnel like ourselves and to tactical commanders as well, who, in spite of all official statements to the contrary, still think that we (Military Government detachments) are here to assist in a military operation. The Germans, of course, think in terms of Military Government in the correct sense of the term, and therefore can't see the connection between the misnomer and the policies of democracy and self-help we are trying to expound, and it certainly isn't, or shouldn't be, Government. Supposedly we are only here to control . . . What about using the term "Control Authority" all the way down the line?

A. At the highest level, the Military

Commanders of the four zones, in their capacity as members of the Allied Control Council, are the governing body of Germany. The Offices of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) and U. S. Zone (respectively until 1 October U. S. Group, Control Council and G-5, USFET) are also governing bodies in that they determine the policy by which detachments in the field exercise control. The term "Military Government" is applicable to the policy-making levels of the Occupation Authority, and to the extent that detachments are responsible for the implementation of policy they are properly designated Military Government.

Nazis in Politics

Q. Can nazis join political parties? This question arises because, even though the greater part of the political parties now being formed specifically state in their platforms that they will not accept nazis on their rolls, there are indications that some may do so. We look forward to a danger spot if this sizeable, alienated group, excluded from all forms of responsibility and executive direction after twelve years in power, starts to organize on its own. It seems to me that it might be a good idea to allow nazis to be absorbed into the various parties now being formed. One fear we note among more conservative elements is that the nazis will attempt to take shelter in the Communist Party.

A. There is no directive at present forbidding nazis from joining political parties; decision is pending.