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## **Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 51 July 1946**

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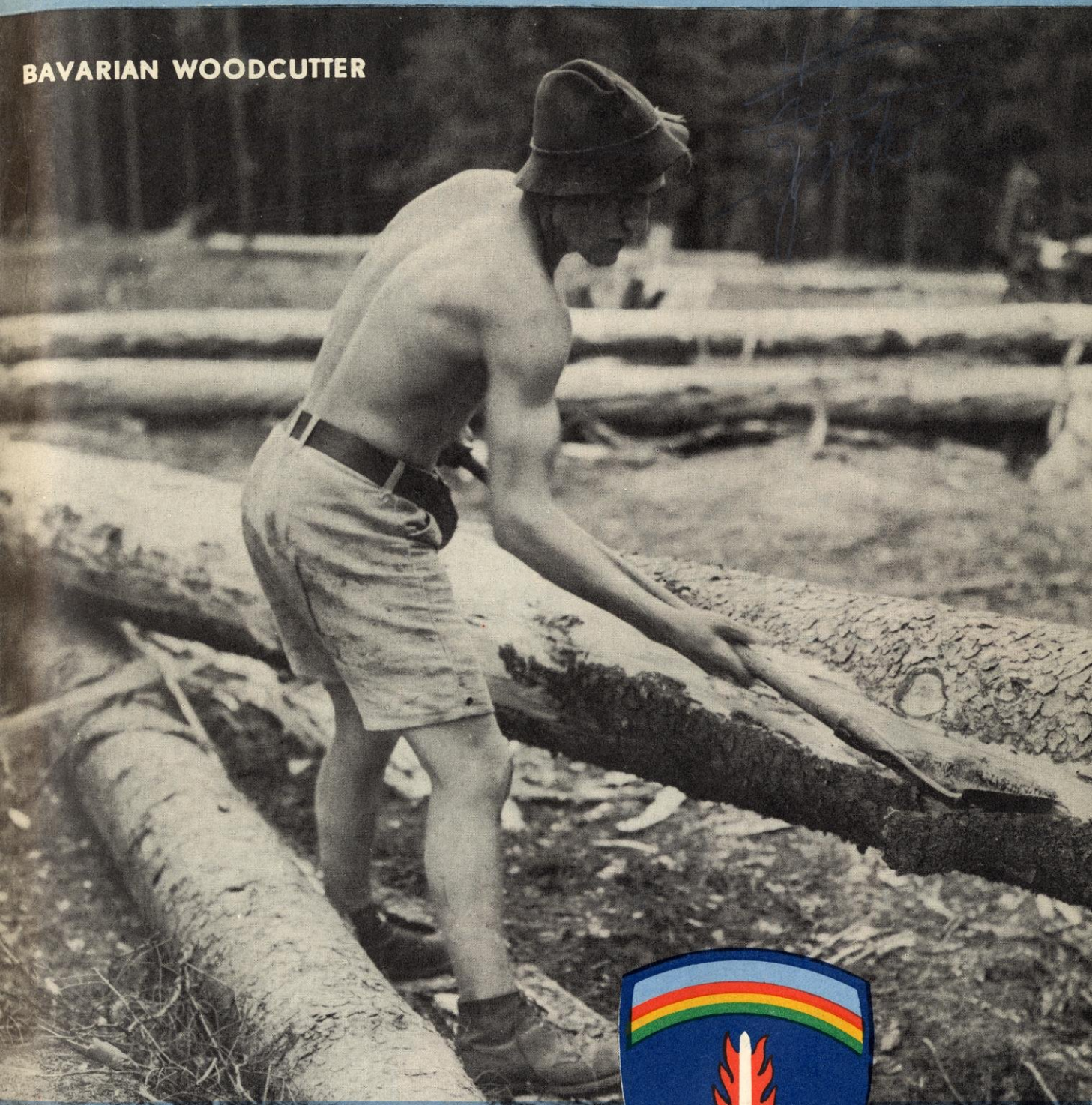
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BAVARIAN WOODCUTTER



**WEEKLY**  
**INFORMATION BULLETIN**



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

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- NURTINGEN
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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT



# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

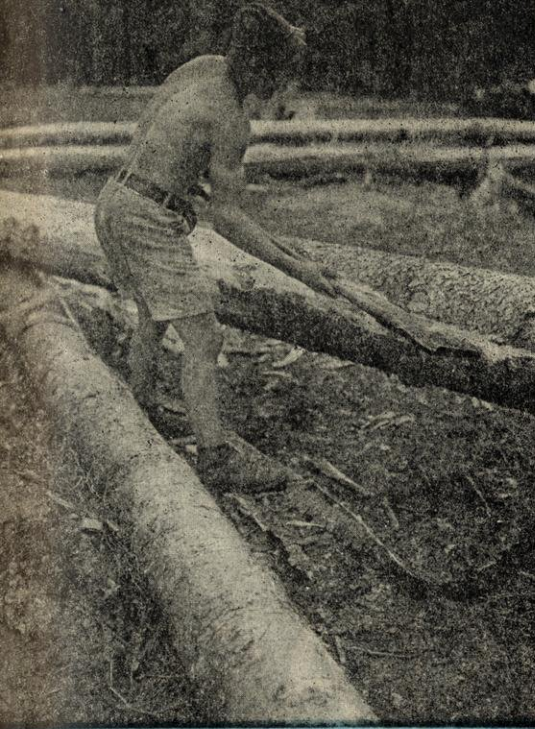
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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U. S.  
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U. S. ARMY

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Personnel Survey of the Army (Control Approval Symbol XOM-107)	AG 201.3 AGU 20 June 1946, USFET
Effective Utilization of Civilian Employees . . . . .	Civilian Pers Cir. 20 24 June 1946, USFET
Operation of Clubs for US Personnel . . . . .	AG 331.3 GAP-AGO 26 June 1946, USFET
Postal Service Between Displaced Persons in the US Zone of Germany and the United States . . . . .	AG 311.1(Gen.)GEO-AGO 26 June 1946, USFET
Establishment of Courier Services within the US Zone of Germany for the Transmission of German Mail . . . . .	AG 311.1 GBI-AGO 28 June 1946, USFET
Purchasing and Contracting Officers . . . . .	AG 210.63 GDS-AGO 29 June 1946, USFET
Operation of Military Vehicles Loaned to Non-Military Agencies . .	AG 451 GDS-AGO 29 June 1946, USFET
Conservation of Motor Transportation . . . . .	AG 510 GDS-AGO 29 June 1946, USFET
Confiscation of Literature and Material of a Nazi and Militarist Nature	AG 007 (CS) 30 June 1946, OMGUS
Report of Units Included in ASR Report . . . . .	AG 319.1 GAP-AGO 1 July 1946, USFET
Amnesty for Youthful Ex-Nazis . . . . .	AG 014.12 (AG) 8 July 1946, OMGUS
Coordination of Price, Rate and Related Problems . . . . .	AG 383.8 (ED) 9 July 1946, OMGUS
Locomotive and Rolling Stock Rehabilitation Program . . . . .	AG 453 (ED) 10 July 1946, OMGUS
Provision of Household Servants . . . . .	AG 292 GAP-AGO 10 July 1946, USFET
Interzonal Navigation on the Inland Waterways of Germany, CORC/ P(46)59 Final . . . . .	AG 800 (TD) 15 July 1946, OMGUS

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Signal Corps Photo

The picture on this week's cover shows a Bavarian woodcutter shaving bark from a newly-felled tree. German foresters have assumed increased importance as Germany moves to fill reconstruction and occupational requirements of lumber products. (See "Germany's Forests" on page 7 of this issue.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Our contributors this week include **Lt. Col. Edward J. Dehne** whose article, "Battle Against Disease" appears on page 4. Chief of the Preventive Medicine Section, Public Health and Welfare Branch of the Internal Affairs Division, OMGUS, Col. Dehne was formerly Executive Officer, Hqs ECAD Medical Group, in which capacity he supervised the public health of liberated and occupied territories.

"Germany's Forests" appearing on page 7 of this issue is the work of Major Leslie S. Bean, Chief of OMGUS' Forestry Section. Major Bean was Principal Inspector of the US Forest Service before coming into the Army and has served as Forest Officer for Greater Hesse and the 7th Army area.

**Margaret Reckmeyer** reports on American exports to Germany in "Imported from the US" which will be found on page 10. A veteran of the ET, Miss Reckmeyer worked with the Economic Warfare Division at the US Embassy in London before coming to Germany in July 1945. At present she is a member of the Reports and Statistics Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

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# BATTLE AGAINST DISEASE

*Nutritional survey teams from the Wuerttemberg Baden Public Health Office examining Germans in Ulm to determine their health and nutritional status*

*Signal Corps Photo*

## Serious Epidemics Prevented During First Year of Occupation; Public Health Officials Continue Close Vigilance on German Health

Since the start of the occupation of Germany, the Public Health Branch of Military Government has been responsible for all affairs of civilian health. This includes denazification of the German health system, control of communicable disease, evaluation of nutrition, supervision of environmental sanitation, hospitals, laboratories, medical supplies, narcotic control, veterinary affairs and control of animal diseases. The Public Health Branch also had the task of planning for and ensuring the establishment of public health organization and procedures and the execution of programs by the Germans to assure that the spread of disease and development of epidemics would not become a hazard to the health of occupation forces and displaced persons and would not extend to other countries or cause civil unrest.

The success of our being here as an occupation force is greatly enhanced if the German people can maintain reasonably healthy bodies and minds, for then it can be expected that the new ideologies we desire them to accept will be favorably received and assimilated. The public health function has proceeded with this as the chief premise.

### DECLINING DISEASE RATES

Measures of disease control known to preventive medicine are being uniformly applied, and the success of application is reflected in the declining disease rates for those diseases in which this result of control could reasonably be expected. The establishment of uniform public health control procedures in the US Zone of Germany

is approaching completion and is resulting in a high degree of success.

In the fall of 1945, warning was given that if an epidemic occurred in Europe during the winter it could take more human lives than did the entire war. All available resources were mobilized to combat health hazards in what was referred to by some military authorities as "the Battle of the Winter". Efforts were expended to reduce serious overcrowding caused by movements of people and an influx of refugees. The shortages of food and fuel caused grave concern, as did the disrupted transport system. Superimposed on this picture was the destruction of war, the exhausted and demoralized population, the nearly complete disruption of normal civil and social intercourse and communications, and of medical and health organization, and the lack of even the most ordinary items of medical supplies, as well as severe shortages of hospital facilities.

### DISASTER AVERTED

Life for a large part of the population was in many respects thrown back to the most primitive levels. However, last winter was of historic importance because no health disaster was allowed to develop. An utterly defeated population was permitted to commence the resurrection of its civic and domestic life without having to suffer the burdens of pestilence and disease.

Many of the dangers feared last year with the approach of winter, still exist and, with the advent of the fall and winter of 1946, preparations must be pressed again to meet the threat of an epidemic and famine. Most of the conditions conducive to an outbreak of influenza still prevail in Europe. The epidemic of influenza that followed World War I claimed more millions of lives than did the war itself. Reports of the sporadic occurrence of influenza were received in the summer of 1945, and this warning was accepted by the US Army so that a newly-prepared influenza virus vaccine was produced and held in readiness for immuni-



A civilian doctor in Bremen administering a typhus injection to a German woman.

Signal Corps Photo



zation on a mass basis to US Army personnel in case of an outbreak.

Production of influenza vaccine combining the two common types, A and B, into one vaccine was commenced in the US Zone under MG direction in August 1945, and has developed satisfactorily. Last winter specialists in influenza virology came to the Theater from the Surgeon General's Office of the US Army to instruct German specialists in the laboratory techniques of identifying the types of influenza virus. A diagnostic and control program was established and studies were instituted to determine the magnitude of the respiratory disease problem and the nature of the respiratory diseases then current in the German civilian population.

### VENEREAL DISEASE PROBLEM

Among other health matters venereal disease is one of great concern. A total of 86,458 cases of venereal disease has been reported among the civil population of the US Zone of Germany from 1 June 1945 to 1 May 1946, including 67,522 cases of gonorrhea and 18,936 cases of syphilis. Complete uniform case reporting for venereal disease was not required by the Germans prior to occupation and therefore no valid data is available for comparison with present trends. Increased rates for reported cases since the start of occupation therefore reflect improvement in the reporting of cases, and are not a true index of the extent of increase of the disease in the civil population over that recorded in the summer of 1945.

The present anti-V. D. campaign is highlighted by a three point program requiring (1) reporting of all cases; (2) examination of all contacts and suspected carriers; (3) treatment of all cases, with penicillin being provided for treatment of gonorrhea. Penicillin continues to be provided adequately for reported cases of gonorrhea. A total of 49,379 cases have been treated with penicillin since initiation of the program in December 1945. The use of penicillin has benefited the venereal disease control program by encouraging reporting,

and by producing a more rapid and effective cure of cases treated.

Tuberculosis, which caused 77 percent of all deaths due to communicable diseases during May 1946, stands high among health problems. The spread of tuberculosis is increased by existing conditions, including the presence of open cases circulating among the population, overcrowding, and to some degree the unfavorable effect of the present nutrition conditions and environmental factors.

The present situation with respect to TB is a result of the Nazi decision to "use the working capacity of the tubercular worker." Its result was that open tuberculosis cases found their way out of sanatoria and hospitals and back into circulation in the community. Such cases in many instances fell away from treatment and health control, and were free to circulate and spread the disease to other persons during the last turbulent years of Nazi rule.

The present tuberculosis program is aimed toward obtaining hospital facilities for the hospitalization of all tuberculosis during its infectious stage combined with an active program designed to find all cases of tuberculosis that have not been brought under observation.

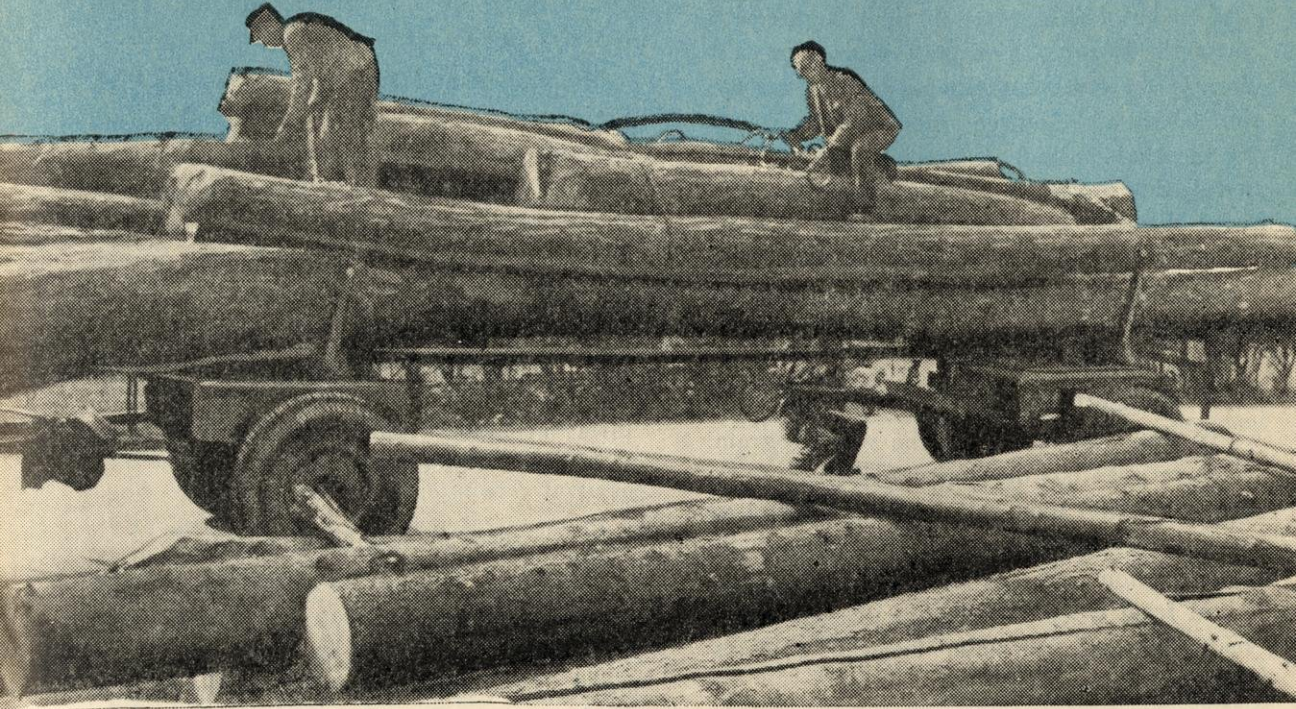
### DIPHTHERIA RATE

As early as 1933 diphtheria was on the increase in Western Europe and the Scandinavian countries, and moved eastward, commencing in Germany during the fall and winter of 1942. In the relatively susceptible population it found fertile soil. During succeeding winters, population movements, crowding, and steadily deteriorating housing conditions which favored spread, and occurrence of the disease increased yearly, reaching the annual high during the months of November and December.

Under occupation regulations the Germans were required to carry out a program for immunization of all children. This was supplemented by stringent requirements

(Continued on page 9)

# Germany's Forests



*German workers shown loading newly-felled trees which will be made into lumber products for essential use in the US Zone*

**G**ermany saved her land from becoming a desert by a program, started some 800 years ago, of protecting and utilizing the forests to the fullest advantages of the country's economy, but those same forests developed into such a war potential during the recent Nazi aggression that the Potsdam Declaration specifically required their curtailment so as to remove their contribution to any future adventure.

Essential reconstruction and occupational requirements, such as lumber products for housing and rebuilding, pit props and firewood, and the release of more land for agricultural purposes, have caused an increase in the annual cutting from the German forests by 50 percent over the pre-war level, which had been fixed at an amount equal to the yearly growth—in other words, as much wood is being cut in one year as would take

a year and half to grow.

The carrying-out of the program for meeting these essential requirements also guided the authorities along the course toward realization of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in respect to eliminating the war potential of the German forests. A survey is now being conducted under the direction of the Forestry Section of the Economics Division, OMGUS, to determine the extent to which this program is to be carried to fulfill the Potsdam Declaration.

## ANNUAL YIELD OF LUMBER

The forest lands in the US Zone of Germany were estimated at 9,015,500 acres. On the basis of the average growth of these forest lands at 880 board feet per acre, this normally provided 3,212,000,000 board feet of lumber per year without causing any de-

crease in the total of forest areas. Before the war, German foresters, taking only the "interest" from the forest "capital," attained a sustained forestry yield.

As the Nazis started their aggression through Europe, Germany relied on the forests of occupied territories for the increase in timber and wood requirements. The forests of the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia were a valuable source of such Nazi loot, and they were located along tributaries to streams passing through centers of wood-working industries, thus providing cheap water transportation.

### SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS

To gear the forests to the war program, German scientists developed methods of turning wood into food and clothing as well as munitions, construction and fuel. Synthetic wool, cotton and silk cloth were manufactured from wood. Ninety-five percent of the material used to make German soldiers' uniforms came from wood.

The German scientists found means of converting wood into edible products such as sugar, yeast, syrup and wood flour. These products were consumed by both men and animals. Wood pulp was treated with sugar syrup and then fed to cattle to fatten them. Proteins obtained from a special process at the pulp mills provided substitutes for other proteins in the German army's diet.

### DEPENDENCE ON WOOD

The munitions used in the past war were dependent on wood for the nitro-cellulose used in making the powder. Wood was essential to almost every activity of the Germans for carrying on their aggression, such as the plywood that went into the manufacture of airplanes and the cross-ties which supported the network of railroads.

After the end of the fighting, the forests continued as a vital factor in the reconstruction of the country. The occupational forces have had to depend on the German forests for many necessary materials to carry out

their work. The war-torn and destroyed cities and towns in Germany pose the necessity of rebuilding homes and reestablishing the ordinary facilities of government. There is the necessity for building up an export business to balance the necessary imports.

Many wood activities have been revitalized. Pit props are being sent into the Ruhr to support the mining operations and consequently to get coal in return. Lumber is slowly getting into the cities for essential rebuilding. Wood is going to the British Zone to be made into plywood. The wood-carving industry, a good contributor to export business, is reviving, particularly in Bavaria. In the face of shortage of steel, farm machinery and equipment are being constructed out of wood.

### IMPORTANCE AS FUEL

The vital problem of how the average person is going to keep his home warm during the winter, will be solved largely by wood. There seems to be little coal available for home use. So men, women and children are going into the woods, sometimes long distances from their homes, to scrounge for wood — twigs, chips and stumps — and carrying it home in their rucksacks or little carts. This wood will be their chief supply of fuel during the cold weather.

Lumber from the US Zone has furnished one of the most important foreign exchange deals of post-war Germany. A contract for sale of 650,000 cubic meters of lumber from the Zone to the United Kingdom was concluded. This transaction added approximately \$14,500,000 to the total value of exports from the US Zone, thus providing dollars to help pay for the food being imported from the United States into the Zone. It also furnished Great Britain with lumber for housing and general rehabilitation purposes.

The conversion of cut-off forest land to agricultural purposes has been given serious study by MG agricultural officials. Because of the sandy texture of forest lands and the need of large quantities of fertilizer, which

is already far short of normal requirements, this conversion has been difficult, but some lands have been found suitable for growing certain crops, particularly potatoes. Strenuous efforts have been made by MG and German authorities to use as much of these former forests lands for agricultural purposes as possible.

Looking toward the future, the Forestry Section of the Economics Division, OMGUS,

seeks to maintain a balance in the German forests with agriculture, industry and living in general. Sufficient forests must be retained to protect the land, prevent erosion, keep the streams and rivers in check during flood times, provide materials for industry — not to let Germany become a desert — but all these aims must keep to the course that is guiding the German people toward a peaceful and democratic way of life.

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## **BATTLE AGAINST DISEASE** *(Continued from page 6)*

on reporting, isolation and treatment of cases, investigation of sources of infection and improvement of diagnostic facilities. The disease has continued to occur to an increasing degree among the adult portion of the population, to which the application of immunization procedures are impractical. Its continued occurrence among US forces gave rise to speculation on the identity and strains of the predominating organism, and in order to obtain fullest assistance in establishing effective controls the aid of a special mission was obtained from the Surgeon General's Office of US Army. For this purpose the services of Dr. Franklin Top and Dr. Frobisher of the Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health and Hygiene were made available to the Public Health Branch of OMGUS in February.

### **ZONE-WIDE SURVEY**

At the request of the Deputy Chief Public Health Officer for the US Zone, a survey was made of civilian hospitals, laboratories and German public health offices, diagnostic facilities and procedures in the Zone. Tours were made, cases of diphtheria were observed and investigated and special culture studies were performed to determine predominant bacteriological strains; hospital wards were visited, and clinical, epidemiological and laboratory aspects of diphtheria were reviewed. The control program should be sufficient when

completed, though a moderate seasonal increase in the incidence of diphtheria is expected to occur with the coming of fall.

### **CONTROL OF TYPHOID FEVER**

When the occupation began Germany found itself in the midst of widespread outbreaks of infectious dysentery in nearly all urban centers, and typhoid fever rates were rapidly rising. Measures were immediately instituted to control the situation. Immunization was introduced in certain urban centers such as Berlin where the environmental sanitation could not immediately be brought under control. The chief measures instituted were correction of sanitary control of water supplies, including repair of war-damaged water systems and chlorination of those with remaining damage: the improvement of all sanitary facilities including sewage and waste disposal; improvement of sanitary control of food; more rigid application of specific communicable disease control measures, including reporting; and isolation and treatment of cases, carriers and contacts, with immunization of the last group. Rates for intestinal diseases have returned to the range that existed prior to occupation. In order to stop the recurrence of epidemics of typhoid fever, mass immunization of the population over five years of age is being required in those communities where the rate has exceeded the expected levels.



# Imported from the US

*Flour for German civilian consumption being unloaded from the hold of an American liberty ship in Bremerhaven.*

*Signal Corps Photo*

If you went walking by German food shops in many of the cities of the US Zone this spring, you'd see in the windows rows of olive drab cans, once familiar only to US troops as Army food. By now, canned goods in the same civilian garb they'd wear on US grocery shelves have appeared in some places. Behind them is a story of how MG has had to ship food from the United States to fill big gaps in the German food ration, in accordance with the American policy of taking all necessary steps to prevent disease and unrest.

But the whole story of U. S. "imports" includes not only food, but also shipments of seeds, POL and cotton and the transfer of Army vehicles and medical supplies. Although food has been by far the biggest part, the other imports too were essential to permit the German economy to function on even a minimum basis. The total amount of United States food turned over to German officials for civilian consumption by now

averages 100 pounds for every man, woman and child in the U. S. Zone. The official German rationing system keeps the food moving out of German food depots and wholesale warehouses to the food shops in strict accordance with gaps in the local food supply. Big cities have less German-produced food and consequently use more US imports. As a result, many families, particularly in farming areas, are not fully aware of the American contribution.

## CONSUMERS UNAWARE OF ORIGIN

Even in the cities, where most of the American food has been distributed, the families consuming it are often unaware of its origin. When it is packed in O. D. cans, of course, the consumer knows that it comes from the USA. But only 10 percent comes in cans; most is shipped in bulk. There's no distinctively American look about flour ground in German mills - from American wheat, or US oatmeal or dried milk, peas

and beans.

Nor is their US origin obvious in most of the other imports, and many Germans know little about them. Since they have only been supplied to fill serious shortages in what the Germans can provide for themselves, they have generally not had Zone-wide distribution. German agencies are responsible for arranging for any necessary processing and for their release, usually through a rationing system. As a result most US imports have finally reached the civilian user in the same way he is accustomed to receiving German products — from shops, fuel pumps, in hospitals — all through official German agencies.

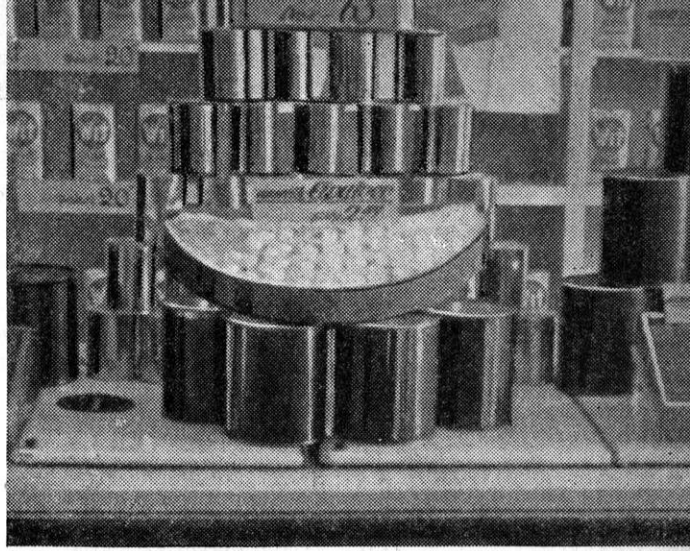
### SEEDS AN EXCEPTION

Seeds from the United States were an exception. The German farmers generally knew that they were coming well in advance through their agricultural groups. Now you might think an American seed would look just like a German seed, but when the US seeds actually arrived the German agricultural agencies found otherwise. American seeds were highly superior in quality, grading and cleanness to the seed many of the German farmers had been accustomed to using and they commented on it enthusiastically. In many cases this had been due to the fact that the Germans used seeds produced on their own farms year after year. Heavy weed infestation has always been a problem in seed raised in ancient German soil. Altogether, the US seed imports added up to more than 12 thousand long tons, or about 70 percent of the seed brought into the US Zone last spring.

Another of the imports — enough cotton to manufacture 27 million agricultural bags — is losing its US identity very quickly. Two US ships brought to Bremen nearly 10,000 tons of cotton, most of which is being spun and woven in German textile mills into cloth for bags. Much of the rest of it went

*American food on the shelves of German stores will soon be a familiar sight to the housewife in the US Zone. (Left) American powdered eggs, beans, peas and dehydrated potatoes on display in a Frankfurt store.*

*Photos by PRO, OMG Creator Hesse*



into manufacture of binder twine and binding cloth for grain sheaves and thread for sewing the bags.

Although agricultural needs have a high priority, a little of the cotton has been earmarked by German officials for another kind of crop. More than 100 tons of the cotton are to be turned into layettes. No one has figured out yet how many three-cornered pants, crib sheets or small robes will emerge from the process, and it is not anticipated that this newest generation of Germans will show much interest in the source.

### FUEL AND LUBRICANTS

You can't tell by looking where the gasoline and Diesel fuel originates that keeps the wheels going 'round on the Daimler Benz and Mannesmann trucks on the highways, the Mercedes and Opel cars for German officials, the Ford-type tractors on the farms, the locomotives on German railways and the machines in industrial plants and the forestry and fire fighting outfits. However, the gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, tractor fuel and lubricants imported from the United States for the German economy add up to a tonnage roughly equal to the cargo of two ten-thousand ton tankers per month.

There are no sources of refined petroleum products in the US Zone of Germany and although some is received from the British Zone, it has been necessary to import more than 216,000 metric tons from the United States for German use.

### ALLOCATING MOTOR FUEL

The process of screening and allocating minimum motor fuel and lubricant requirements for Germans is intricate, running from the officials of the Kreise in the US Zone all the way up to the Joint Army-Navy Petroleum Board in Washington, D. C. Requirement figures are added up by German officials in each Kreis and consolidated in each of the three Laender. The relative importance of each requirement is then carefully screened by MG POL Officers in each Land before the revised figures are sent to OMGUS. In Berlin, these calculations

for the three Laender are consolidated and sent to USFET. From Frankfurt, a figure on total requirements for Germany is submitted to Washington — a combination of the occupation Army's own requirements and those approved for German civilians.

Petroleum for German use goes directly from the ships in Bremen into civilian warehouses and depots; its distribution is handled by German personnel. New measures to enforce the rationing of motor fuels to civilians more stringently were recently approved in the German Council of States. Special departments have been established in each Land Economic Office to supervise distribution of the petroleum previously handled through civilian motor pools or by the Zone Office of Highway Traffic Control.

### AIDING GERMAN TRANSPORT

The assignment of Army vehicles to essential German transport is an "import" which has resulted in putting some unusual looking jobs on the highway. Workmen in German shops have converted three-quarter ton trucks into ambulances. With the addition of a pumping unit a truck becomes a fire engine. Body of a junked two and a half ton truck, combined with the axle and wheels of two junked one ton cargo trailers have emerged as a serviceable four-ton truck-trailer. Some of the two and a half ton trucks are being tried out with a Diesel engine, made out of three-quarters of the old motor plus a German-made cylinder head, pistons, connecting rod and Diesel fuel injector. Gas converters have been built into others.

To date, more than twice the number of trucks that could be produced in a year at the June rate of German truck production have been assigned by MG Transportation Offices in the three Laender to the German transportation authorities for essential uses.

Estimates of need began with a survey last summer which showed only 22 percent of the 1938 German trucks in the US Zone still usable. In February the Army gave approval for the eventual release of 12,500 vehicles. They are coming from the Ord-

*(Continued on page 21)*

# US CONSULATES IN GERMANY

Offices in Six German Cities Handle Problems for American Citizens, Issue Visas to Displaced Persons Immigrating to the United States

Six US consular offices are operating in Germany for handling passports of American citizens and dependents, providing assistance to certain Displaced Persons, considering applications for immigration visas, performing specific services for US citizens and giving consular aid for nationals of certain other countries.

Three of the consular offices are located in the US Zone — at Munich, Stuttgart and Frankfurt. One is in the US Sector of Berlin, one in the Bremen Enclave and one in Hamburg in the British Zone.

The principal tasks of the consulates at present are the determination of claims to American citizenship with the consequent re-

patriation of American citizens, and the issuance of visas to Displaced Persons under the President's directive of 22 December 1945. Likewise they are issuing passports to officers of the US Army when the officers are ordered to neutral countries on official business.

President Truman, in his directive of 22 December 1945, ordered the establishment of the consular offices and of procedures for the resumption of immigration to the United States from Europe, with particular attention given to DP's. Under US laws, immigration quotas are based upon the country of birth. The largest groups of DP's are natives of countries whose combined quotas

Front view of the American Consulate in Bremen which reopened 1 May 1946 after being closed for over four years.

Signal Corps Photo





amount to approximately 39,000 each year. Visas may be issued not to exceed ten percent of the quota of any country in any one month.

All six consulates handle applications for passports of American citizens desiring to return to the United States, for non-quota visas to husbands (married prior to 1 July 1932), wives and minor children of American citizens; for first-preference quota visas to husbands (married after 1 July 1932) and parents of American citizens; for second-preference quota visas to wives and minor children of permanent alien residents of the United States.

### LIST OF DP CATEGORIES

Also all the consulates except the one at Hamburg handle applications for quota visas of DP's located in the area represented by each consulate. The following categories who are now and were resident in the US Zone on and before 22 December 1945 were listed as Displaced Persons:

1. Those who were brought involuntarily into Germany from their home countries by German authority for forced labor.

2. Those victims of Nazism or fascism who

fled their homes in countries other than Germany to seek safety from the ravages of war and have no homes to which to return.

3. Those who were removed from their homes and confined to concentration camps for social or religious reasons or because of opposition or resistance to the Nazi Party or government of Germany, or those who fled their homes to escape confinement on those grounds.

4. Those who were involuntarily evacuated from their homes in countries other than Germany by German military authority for military reasons other than military service.

5. Those other than Germans who were not racial, religious or political persecutees of Germany, who have reasonable grounds to fear to return to their home countries because of political, racial, or religious persecution.

6. Parents, wives, husbands, children, brothers and sisters of those listed in the first five categories and residing with them. Residence in the US Zone on and before 22 December 1945 is not required of persons in this category.

In addition, all the consulates handle ap-

### US CONSULAR OFFICES IN GERMANY

#### BERLIN:

7 Huettengeweg, Berlin-Dahlem  
Tel.: OMGUS 76-5211, ext. 43 488  
APO 742, US Army  
Carlos J. Warner, US Consul

#### BREMEN:

15 Kurfuersten Allee  
Tel.: 2811  
APO 751, US Army  
Maurice W. Altaffer, US Consul General

#### FRANKFURT:

11 Brockenheimer Anlage  
Tel.: 24235  
APO 757, US Army  
Sydney Redecker, US Consul General

#### HAMBURG:

107 Hindenburgstrasse  
Tel.: 34-7688  
Via Special Messenger Service, Bremen  
Edward M. Groth, US Consul General

#### MUNICH:

28 Ludwigstrasse  
Tel.: 2343  
APO 403, US Army  
James R. Wilkinson, US Consul General

#### STUTTGART:

Villa Haus, Gerokstrasse  
Corner of Wagenburgstrasse  
Tel.: 93664  
APO 154, US Army  
A. Dana Hodgdon, US Consul General

plications for quota visas of DP's not entitled to American passports or quota preference in this group are: (1.) Children who are orphaned or the existence and whereabouts of whose parents are unknown; (2.) Persons who have relatives in the United States within and including the degree of first cousin; (3.) all other Displaced Persons.

Claims for missing property, known or believed to be located in the US areas of Germany, such as land, buildings, household goods, jewels and art objects, are channeled through the American Consulate General in Berlin to the Property Control Branch of MG. This branch, a part of the Finance Division of OMGUS, makes the necessary investigations and recommendations before final settlement of the claims.

### WELFARE CASES AIDED

A large number of welfare and whereabouts cases are handled by the consular offices in Germany, with the assistance of the Central Tracing Bureau of UNRRA. These inquiries concern not only American citizens,

but also United Nations nationals and German nationals who are relatives of American or United Nations nationals.

### OTHER SERVICES PERFORMED

The consular offices in the US Zone and in Berlin give such assistance as is possible informally and on an ad hoc basis to the nationals of Latin American countries, Egypt and Iran. Also the consulate at Bremen performs services for American ships and seamen at that port.

American consular offices are authorized to perform notarial services, some of which cannot be performed by Army officers. For example, many states require that documents when executed abroad in connection with the transfer of title to real property be executed before an American consul. Certain states require that depositions executed abroad be taken before an American consular officer.

The Veterans Administration also uses the consular offices as channels through which to pay its pensions and the like to persons residing within the respective consular district.

## Seven Steps Towards German Democracy

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, the military governor, listed at a press conference at USFET Headquarters the seven conditions to be met by the German government before it will be considered as democratized. These conditions are:

1. All political power is recognized as originating with the people and is subject to their control.

2. Those who exercise political power are obligated to obtain a mandate by frequent reference of their programs and leadership to popular elections.

3. Popular elections are conducted under competitive conditions in which no less than two effectively competing political parties submit their programs and candidates for popular review.

4. Political parties are recognized as dem-

ocratic in character and as volunteer associations of citizens clearly distinguished from rather than identical with the instrumentalities of government.

5. The basic right of the individual, including free speech, freedom of religious preference, and the right of assembly, freedom of political association, and other equally basic rights of free men are recognized and guaranteed.

6. Control of the instrumentalities of public opinion such as the radio and the press must be kept free from governmental domination.

7. The rule of law is recognized as the individual's greatest single protection against a capricious and willful exercise of governmental power.

German News Service, ICD



# Allied Control Council

Pictures taken by Allied Photographers at the 33rd Meeting of the Allied Control Council for Germany on 10 July 1946 are the first photographs showing Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky and Air Marshal Sir Shalto-Douglas as heads of the Soviet and British Delegations respectively. Marshal Sokolovsky replaced Marshal Gregory Zhukov; Air Marshal Douglas succeeded Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

*(Upper left) The United States delegation; (lower left) the British delegation; (upper right) the French delegation; (center right) the Quadripartite Military Governors, left to right, Air Marshal Sir Shalto. Douglas, Great Britain, General Joseph T. McNarney, United States, General Pierre M. Koenig, France, and Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky, Soviet Union; (lower right) the Soviet delegation.*

*Photos by PRO, OMGUS*







## Allied Control Authority Drafts Two New Laws

Law No. 32, signed by the Control Council, permits the employment of women on building and reconstruction work in view of the shortage of able-bodied men in various sections of Germany. The number of males of working age in Germany at present has decreased by more than 6,000,000 since 1939.

The new law repealed provisions of the Work Law, passed 30 April 1938, to prohibit women from working in certain building industries, thus diverting female labor to munitions factories. However, health regulations and working hours enforced under the old law were not affected. Law No. 32 in no way forces or asks Germans to utilize women in reconstruction work.

Law No. 31, titled "Prohibition of Establishment of Police Agencies of Political Character," extended to the rest of Germany a MG regulation which has been in operation in the US Zone for several months.

This law abolishes all German police agencies and bureaus which have as their purpose supervision or control of political activities of persons within Germany. It also prohibits any new organization or activity of police agencies or bureaus of this type. The law became effective 5 July.

Quadripartite agreement has been reached on the American proposal for one type of uniform identification license plate for motor vehicles in all Germany. Also approved was an American proposal that an inventory be taken of all motor vehicles to aid the Industry Committee in planning parts manufacture for 1947.

Clarification of Article 4 of Directive No. 30 on the "Liquidation of German Military and Nazi Memorials and Museums" was approved by the Coordinating Committee. The revised provision provides that monuments erected in memory of the dead of the

regular army, excluding para-military organizations, the SS and Waffen SS, and private monuments are not subject to destruction and liquidation provided the architecture and inscriptions on them do not reflect Nazi or militaristic spirit and do not commemorate the Nazi Party. Alterations may be made in the architectural design, inscription or decorations which would remove objectionable characteristics.

## Prisons Meeting

To promote uniformity of operations in Bavaria's 175 penitentiaries and jails, MG and German civil officials of penal institutions in Bavaria were scheduled to meet Monday, 22 July, in Munich. Similar officials of Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden were invited.

As of 31 May, there were 15,089 persons confined in Bavarian institutions for various felonies and lesser criminal charges, according to the chief of Prisons Branch, OMGUS. In the entire US Zone, the prison population totaled 24,638.

## Laenderrat Action

Proposals approved by the Laenderrat Directorate at its third meeting for submission as requests to MG included: To effect, through the Control Council, decentralization to Munich, Stuttgart and Wiesbaden of authority for issuance of interzonal passes; to postpone recruitment of workers for the Ruhr mines in view of unsatisfactory living conditions in the Ruhr area; to make available US Army clothing for released German prisoners of war.

The three laender of the US Zone have been instructed by MG to prohibit formation of political parties and political groups of expellees and refugees, since US policy requires that expellees be absorbed as integral

parts of the German population having equal rights with them. Similar action has been taken in the British Zone.

OMGUS has concurred in a plan recommended by the Laenderrat that POL rationing be handled by a separate German agency on a monthly coupon basis. Under this plan, OMGUS will delegate responsibility for policing rationing programs.

## Laender Draft Constitutions

Delegates, chosen by the German voters at the 30 June elections, assembled last week in the capital city of each of the three Laender in the US Zone to begin work on drafting a constitution for their respective land. The final draft of a constitution for each land must be completed by Sept. 15 for submission to MG for approval. Popular referenda will be held not later than Nov. 3.

In Bavaria, the Christian Social Union has a solid majority of 109 delegates out of the 180 meeting. In Wuerttemberg-Baden, the Christian Democrat Union has the largest political bloc with 41, nine more than the Social Democrats. In Greater Hesse, the Social Democratic Party has only two short of half of the 90 constitutional delegates.

The provisional constitution for the city of Berlin was approved by the Allied Kommandantura with instructions for the writing of the final draft. The proposal, based on several former constitutions of Berlin, would provide a city council of 130 elected representatives. Drafting of a code of election procedures for the city-wide elections in October also was directed by the Kommandantura.

## 400,000 Books Returned

Approximately 400,000 volumes have been returned to the library of Heidelberg University from the Heilbronn-Kochendorf salt mines where they had been stored throughout the war. This completed the restoration of more than 1,125,000 volumes to the university's library.

## Inter-Zonal Conference

German chiefs and their assistants in charge of postal, telephone, finance and personnel installations of the other three zones of Germany have been invited by the Post, Telephone and Telegraph Committee of the Laenderrat of the US Zone to meet with it in Stuttgart 1 to 3 August.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss a four-zone money order service to meet the needs of increasing interzonal trade, the question of sending pensions and other payments to former postal employees and other problems of mutual interest.

## Newspaper Licensed

"Der Morgen" has been licensed at Mannheim as the 37th newspaper in the US Zone. Its licensees are Dr. Oskar Hoerrle and E. Friedrich Schilling von Canstatt. Published three times a week, it will have an initial circulation of 64,000.

## OMGUS-Czech Agreement

Forwarding addresses of Sudeten Germans expelled from Czechoslovakia to the US Zone of Germany are being kept by Czechoslovakian authorities in order to aid relatives in search of expelled families or individuals.

Under an agreement by representatives of OMGUS and the Czechoslovakian Government in Prague 15—19 June, Sudeten Germans transferred to the US Zone shall send to the District National Committee of their last place of residence in Czechoslovakia written notice of their new address in Germany. Czechoslovak authorities will establish the necessary machinery so that the addresses will be available to relatives wishing to communicate with expellees.

This will be especially beneficial to discharged Sudeten-German prisoners of war, who may now communicate with Czechoslovak authorities in obtaining information about lost relatives, rather than making the long journey to their former homes. Inter-

national postage service recently established between Germany and other countries helps make this new address information service possible.

## **Official Recommends Sheep Slaughter in Zone**

The slaughter of 270,000 sheep in the US Zone was recommended by Dr. Hermann Dietrich, Laenderrat Commissioner for Food and Agriculture, to provide pasturage for other livestock and additional supplies to maintain the meat ration which was recently increased. This slaughtering would reduce the number of sheep in the Zone by about 25 percent.

The total number of sheep as of last December was more than 1,000,000 head, but reported slaughter since September 1945 through May 1946 amounted to only a few thousand.

Pointing out that this reported slaughter amounted to only a small percent of sheep numbers as of last December, Dr. Dietrich said even with permitted farm consumption it appeared unbelievable.

"It indicates either considerable illegal butchering or an irresponsible increase of the number of sheep on pasture," he said. "It is high time that there should be an energetic reduction of sheep numbers, particularly in Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden where the largest number of sheep are held in the Zone."

## **Leicas Go Stateside**

Twenty-two percent of the output of Leica cameras at the Ernst Leitz Optical Works in Wetzlar, Greater Hesse, is earmarked for export to distributors in the United States, according to an OMGUS announcement.

The Leica will be placed on the American market by the US Commercial Company, a governmental agency handling all exports to the United States. It is planned at a later date to export other cameras of German manufacture.

Dollar credit realized from the export

sale of the cameras will be applied against the cost of imports into the US Zone.

Current estimated production of Leica cameras is about 900 a month. The percentage allocated for export will be increased in proportion to the rise in camera output, which depends largely on the availability of raw materials, fuel and transportation.

Previously nearly the entire production of the Leicas and accessories went to the Army Exchange Service for distribution through the Post Exchanges. The needs of the Army Exchange Service will continue to be met.

## **OMGUS Appointment**

Dr. George Scatchard, professor of physical chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a former Guggenheim fellow, has been appointed chief of the Scientific Research and Control Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

This branch is charged with the mission of supervision of all fundamental and applied scientific research particularly of a direct military nature and in related fields which indirectly create a war potential.

## **Opel Resumes Production**

The second automobile factory went into production in the US Zone when a ton-and-half cargo truck rolled off the assembly line 15 July at the Opel Motor Works in Rüsselheim, Greater Hesse. American officials participated in the ceremony marking the start of production.

The vehicle, known as a "Blitz," is the first of a series of trucks to be produced by the Opel plant, a General Motors Corporation subsidiary. Production, according to the plant custodian and manager, is at present limited to 50 units a day with material on hand for about 1,000 units more. Within four months, he said, the factory should be producing between 1,250 and 1,500 trucks a month, provided sufficient material is received.

The Opel concern, described as a firm scheduled to remain in German economy, chose production of the "Blitz" for its simplicity of fabrication and because of its

ability to stand up under the pounding of present-day German roads.

## British Zone Reorganization

The two separate provinces of North Rhine and Westphalia in the British Zone are to be united into one new province known as Land North Rhine-Westphalia, with its capital at Düsseldorf. The new land will have the same boundaries as the two present provinces with Land Lippe transferred to the Hannover region.

The highly industrialized Ruhr section will be separated from a reorganization planned by the British MG and treated separately. However, the Land North Rhine-Westphalia will provide an agricultural hinterland for the Ruhr.

The political structure reorganization planned by the British MG seeks to balance out the present nine political units of the British Zone as to size and population. A German zonal advisory council has been asked to help to work out the redistricting.

The reorganization, to be started immediately, will be carried out gradually.

The Berlin offices of the British MG have been renamed Headquarters, Control Council of Germany, British Element, while the zonal headquarters, being shifted now from Herford and vicinity to Hamburg, was named Zonal Executive Offices of the Headquarters, Control Council of Germany, British Element.

## Export Exhibit

A special export exhibition of articles produced in Wuerttemberg-Baden, using a maximum of indigenous raw materials, will be opened 1 August in the State Industrial Museum in Stuttgart.

More than 300 exhibitors have arranged with the export office of the Land Ministry of Economics for display space. Approximately 400 items will be displayed, with the stress laid on luxury goods, such as Pforzheim and Schwaebisch-Gmuend jewelry and handicraft articles fashioned by skilled German craftsmen.

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## IMPORTED FROM THE US *(Continued from page 12)*

nance Depots, where redeploying troops turned in their trucks and jeeps and command cars. Obviously the needs of the Army itself and of UNRRA and the minimum essential requirements of the liberated countries come first.

Both Army surplus supplies and direct imports from the United States have been used to fill the German need for medical supplies. Probably the best known has been insulin for German diabetics because the need was so acute and the ultimate recipients so widespread throughout the Zone. Twelve million units were shipped from the United States last spring and another 17 million is scheduled to arrive in July. Distribution of the insulin is in the hands of the German Public Health Offices.

Both the medical supplies and the

complete equipment of nine US assembled Army hospitals has also been transferred to German public health authorities. Two of them — the 101st General in Berlin and the 113th Evacuation in Karlsruhe — were 1,000 bed size.

Last winter, movement and distribution of vital needs like food and fuel and essential military supplies on the rails was endangered because railway workers lacked adequate warm clothing to keep them on the job. To meet the special emergency, stocks of men's clothing brought to Germany by Civil Affairs and MG were drawn on. Thirty thousand pairs of wool trousers and workshoes and an equal number of wool shirts were approved for transfer to German officials. They were distributed to the railway workers who most urgently needed clothing.





# Comment of Soviet Representatives Examined in Stateside Editorials

Recent American editorial reaction to three specific statements by Russian representatives combined open-minded criticism with a desire for a freer exchange of ideas and opinions between the two countries in the interests of the peace aims of both the American and Russian people.

The statements commented on were those by Ilya Ehrenburg, Russian writer who recently completed a tour of the United States as guest of the US State Department and then wrote an article on his impressions of the United States; by Boris Isakov in the Soviet paper *Pravda* in which he criticized US motives in the recent atomic bomb tests in the Pacific; and by Russian Ambassador to the United States Nikolai V. Novikov, who voiced confidence that differences between the Soviet Union and the United States will be peacefully settled.

Commenting on Ehrenburg's tour and observation, the *Chicago Daily News* said in part: "This country would welcome hundreds of Russian intelligentsia like Ehrenburg, hundreds of run-of-the-mill Russian visitors. We would like for Russia to make it possible for comparable numbers of Americans to visit Russia. If the people of the two countries are ever to understand each other, such an exchange of visits must be encouraged."

**Detroit Free Press:** "Obviously Ehrenburg is going home in the mood of wonder, and wonder is the beginning of wisdom . . . but by all means let us return visits. That is the way for two great peoples to learn how to understand each other."

**New York Herald Tribune:** "It would be

easy enough to note the relative unimpressiveness of the sins which Mr. Ehrenburg ascribes to the United States as compared with those which the press of this country has decried in the Russian system. It would be easy to report to Mr. Ehrenburg that not every Russian who discusses American ways has either his opportunities to see or his will to understand; that slander, as opposed to serious criticism, is not the monopoly of the American press."

"But these points, after all, have less meaning than the fact that Mr. Ehrenburg was able to study the United States, that he did desire to know it, and that with all the faults he found here, he also found friendship for himself and for his country, found idealism and practical striving toward goals which all men of good will hold right and honorable, found excitement and hope. It is the basis of such appreciation, when it can become common to all people of both countries, that true understanding and collaboration can be built."

After taking exception to Isakov's criticism of the Atom-bomb tests, the *Louisville Courier-Journal* added: ". . . the fear our two countries feel toward each other is the greatest danger both nations face." The newspaper went on to say: "The new Soviet Ambassador, Nikolai Novikov, seems to understand that fundamental point. 'I know this', he said in his first interview, 'that the people of United States do not want to wage war against the Soviet Union or against any other country.' If he could give that conviction to his government and his people, he would earn the undying gratitude of the

masses in both America and Russia.”

The **St. Louis Star-Times**, also linking the statements of Isakov and Novikov commented: “(Isakov’s) mistake was a major one; the tests carried out are witnesses not to preparation to destroy this world but on the contrary to work toward its perfection. The tests are witnesses to the world at large that the atomic bomb is so grim a threat to all life that no nation dare run the risk of a war that may be fought with that bomb. Fortunately Isakov’s voice for all its stridency is single in its sounding.”

“At the very time his marginal notes were appearing in **Pravda**, Nikolai Novikov, the new Russian Ambassador to this country, was pledging peace between his nation and ours; in Paris the Big Four were fast nearing agreement on the basic problems of peace treaties; and the United Nations Atomic Control Commission was meeting in an atmosphere of frankness and obvious willingness to work toward some method of putting the force of nuclear fission on a humane leash.

“The problem, however, is to keep the voice of Isakov single. The problem is to make all of Russia’s Isakovs see the real meaning of the atomic bomb — and with them all of this nation’s scoffers who are beginning to live so easily with atom bombs and to discount its possibilities for catastrophe.”

## **Satisfaction Expressed At Conference Results**

A note of deep relief and considerable satisfaction ran through the American press and radio comment on the recent achievements of the foreign ministers’ conference in Paris. The overwhelming majority expressed gratification that an agreement was finally reached on holding the peace conference.

Commentators agreed almost unanimously that Germany is the key to the peace and express satisfaction that the foreign ministers had decided to take up the German question, although few were willing to chance pre-

dition on a four-power agreement.

The main criticism was the lack of unified economic control in Germany and protests against “air-tight” zones. The trend in the press and on the radio seemed to set the stage for reluctant acceptance of the necessity for close western cooperation if agreement on immediate interzonal trade is not forthcoming.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was given prominence for his pronouncements on German policy, but the press reaction was not good. Russian claims for \$10,000,000,000 in reparations have particularly irked commentators, who suspect American taxpayers would foot the bill. To many, Molotov’s proposals seemed a bid for German favor and in effect a boost for the German Communist Party.

## **US Urged to Assume World Trade Leadership**

The importance of the US Government in smoothing “the road to an expanded world trade” and of US economy to the world’s economic well being was emphasized by **William L. Clayton**, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, and **Henry A. Wallace**, Secretary of Commerce, in an NBC “Our Foreign Policy” series broadcast.

“The United States is by far the greatest factor in world trade today,” said Clayton. “We are the largest producer and the world is in desperate need of our goods. We are also the only important lender on earth. This is a decisive moment for us. We have the opportunity to lead the world toward expanding trade, toward peace and plenty. We shouldn’t fumble this time . . .

“I believe our business men will rise to the occasion — with money, men and technological know-how . . . industry has men with courage and vision . . . given the green light, I believe they will go ahead. That’s the job of our government, and the purpose of international trade policies . . .”

For eliminating pre-war and wartime barriers to international commerce, Clayton said,

"There is the international monetary fund, which will help to stabilize currencies and thereby contribute to expansion of world trade. There is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development — the other half of the Bretton Woods plan — which will help to restore economics of the devastated countries, and help them to develop their own resources for world commerce. Congress has already approved those measures."

Wallace added, "There are our own loans through the Export-Import Bank . . . I think we shall have to make further loans — large loans to many countries — if we seriously want to exercise leadership for peace and greater freedom of trade. There will be private banks in the United States making loans to foreign governments and also direct investments abroad by American business concerns . . .

"I know the cost of an extensive lending program may make many people uneasy. But these loans will cost only a tiny fraction as much as war. . . we've got to make the loans, but we've also got to remove restrictions on trade so they can be paid back."

## Article Examines Recent German Political Trends

In an article appearing in *The Nation*, **Saul K. Padover** discussed the present alignments and trends in Germany. He stated that "one of the most significant developments in Germany is the gradual emergence of political consciousness and political conflict. The paralyzing apathy of the Hitler period, while still affecting large sections of the population, is slowly giving place to a participation, or desire for participation, in public affairs. The Germans still have a long road to travel, but the important thing is that they have begun the journey. A survey revealed that 60 percent of the persons interrogated thought that political activity was somehow desirable; Four percent were hostile or indifferent. But the gap between thought and action is still wide. In the same

poll 95 percent admitted that they were not politically active in any way.

"The poll also threw light on the people's attitude toward political parties. Hostility to a multi-party state is still, in fact, the basic tenet of the Nazi-fascists, and many Germans, especially the younger ones, condemn democracy mainly on the ground that it tolerates parties. The standard Nazi-fascist-conservative argument against the Weimar Republic is that it permitted thirty or forty parties, which meant anarchy. Among the German youth the older ones are still firmly attached to the Fuehrer principle — regardless of who the Fuehrer might be."

## UN or World Government

The desirability of a world government was discussed by three members of Congress on a recent University of the Air broadcast entitled "One World — or Two."

**Senator Glen Hanu Taylor**, Idaho Democrat, stated, "Only an agency stronger than national governments can cope with the problem of atomic energy. What we need is an organization representing the people of the world — a real world government." He believed the people of the world should elect their own representatives to a worldwide republic, with a limited scope, but with real power to deal with peace and economic problems. He also proposed the General Assembly of UN be transformed into "a real legislature or law-making body, responsible directly to the people of all nations."

**Rep. Charles Savage**, Democrat of the State of Washington, agreed on the broadening of the General Assembly powers, but believed a popular election of UN delegates may take some time.

He strongly supported the adoption of the Baruch atomic energy plan and believed that if "we can get nations, to agree on that, we have the beginnings of a world government. If we can't agree, we won't even have a UN for very long."

**Senator George D. Aiken**, Republican of Vermont, held a world government an im-

*(Continued on page 27)*



## Licensed Press Claims People Forget Past Sins

The German press in the US Zone is taking an increasingly critical editorial tone toward the forgetfulness of the German people concerning the national sins of the past, according to Information Control reports on recent press opinions.

"The trial of the German conscience is proceeding in Nuremberg, but nobody wants to take notice," said the **Marburger Presse**, than asking: "Has the world ever witnessed such a degree of lethargy?"

The **Frankfurter Neue Presse** remarked, "The world simply cannot believe us, either en bloc or even individually, as long as we still have not realized our political guilt." The **Donau Kurier**, Ingolstadt, said "One might almost despair of the political abilities of our nation."

The proposed press law received considerable comment from the German newspapers. The **Weser Kurier** (Bremen) described the proposal as a "balance between protection of a free press and the prevention of press abuses." Bavarian papers tied with the press law draft the recent Information Control instructions to resist attempts by German governmental agencies to withhold or dictate news.

## Federalist Germany

The US licensed **Tagesspiegel** was critical of Otto Grotewohl's recent rejection of federalism, made at a press conference in which he claimed that the splitting of Germany would mean a regression for several decades.

"Grotewohl's statement," opined the paper, "seems to indicate he regrets the breakdown of the 'Greater Reich'.. The only lesson one can draw from the development of the past is that a centralistic German Reich will

always be antidemocratic. Only when the leading power is systematically split up can one hope for a democratic development. More plainly expressed, democracy and a unity Reich cannot be brought together — the only possibility for doing this is when one perverts the sense of democracy into a contrary meaning and gives it the sense of a strive for power, as was done recently in a Berlin paper which said: 'Democracy is the dictatorship of the proletariat.'

The paper turned to another SED leader, Max Fechner, and cited his recent rejection of a two-chamber parliamentary system because the SED sees in it a vote of mistrust against the people.

"This expert of history," declared the paper, "sees in a split of power — the fundamental law of any real democracy — a 'remainder of the fight of liberalism against feudalism.'" To this the paper cited a statement by Bebel: "Mistrust is a virtue of democracy."

## Germer Resignation

In the field of personalities the resignation of Karl Germer from the central secretariat of the Social Democratic Party received editorial comment in the Berlin press. **Tagesspiegel** found that Germer's resignation is symbolic of the inner dissension within the SPD which prevents the party from coming out with a positive party program. Further, the paper opined it is about time that the party did come out with such a program, just as it is time that the party shows whether it differs from the Socialist Unity Party in trifling items or in principle.

The French licensed **Kurier** also declared it is about time that the Social Democrats proved they are different from the SED. "It is clear," stated the paper, "that the slight philosophical differences between the Communists and democratic Marxism are not

strong enough to give the Social Democratic Party its own active political strength.

## SED Circular Letter

The **Telegraf** attacked the SED, claiming that "a party which doesn't grant to its members the fullest democracy, but which in turn hands out commands from central committees and district managements is not entitled to act as champion of democracy and call itself a democratic party."

The paper quoted a circular letter of the district leadership of the SED of Magdeburg. In this letter the leadership advised all leaders that they should divide local groups into small groups which can easily be controlled, for the leaders must have the possibility to control every member. Further, the letter stated the SED members are representatives of the party in every public office they hold because the "democratic way to socialism" can only be ensured by "the party having the immediate leadership in all domains of social life."

**Telegraf** ironically noted such phrases as "control of groups, control of members, representatives of the party, immediate leadership," stating: "these are the recipes for the democratic education of a labor party!"

The paper declared the circular letter was not one drawn by a democratic and socialist organization but was more a decree which couldn't have been drawn up better by a Prussian corporal.

## Political Propaganda?

The **Telegraf**, British licensed organ, charged the city council with self-advertising deeds as a means of political propaganda for the coming municipal elections in September.

"Before the parties start checking the work done by the Magistrat, the Magistrat is already active in placing its work in the right light," declared **Telegraf**, pointing out that anyone can show his work in the correct manner.

Citing examples, the paper referred to

placards which have been hung in food shops advising Berliners that the Magistrat has guaranteed the winter's food supply. The paper states that the Magistrat would have done better to explain why there has been such a poor vegetable supply for Berlin. The paper further pointed out that these placards only incidentally mention aid and help given by the occupation forces.

"Broad circles of the Berlin population," declared the paper, "are convinced that the overcoming of the food supply difficulties last winter did not so much depend on the 'careful planning' of the Magistrat, but on the generous assistance of the occupation forces. It would have been better to give this statement, which was only mentioned incidentally, more room, for it was the assistance of the occupation forces which made possible the planning of the Magistrat. Such planning is a self-evident matter, and self-evident matters need not be propagated."

## German Youth

In a long article on youth, **Telegraf** noted that the young people of today are faced with the same matter of readjustment they faced after the first world war. The paper gained some hope from the fact that it received many letters daily from young people who show that they energetically strive to create a new way.

"Youth," declared the paper, "does not want to be pitied. They hope only to find a way, hard as it may be."

In its front page editorial on youth, **Neues Deutschland** also noted the hard road facing the youth, observing that it is not made any easier by the example given it by adults and various newspapers which only cite negative things in connection with youth.

"The outstanding achievements carried through under most difficult conditions by young people, . . . . ., are not mentioned by them," declared the paper, observing that the heroes and new ideals of the German youth are different today.

## Berlin Radio Comment

To explain to its licensers "Things We Must Know," Radio Berlin advised Berliners of the importance of America's Independence Day, citing the Declaration of Independence as "one of the most important milestones in the history of mankind because in it the principle of equality of all people was pronounced for the first time in the world history."

Advising in connection with this that Germany find the way to a new state order, the radio declared that if this state order shall be a democratic one it must start from Germany's own national wants and economic necessities and must not be the imitation of the existing democracies.

On another program the radio continued its interest in America by explaining the working of the Senate and House of Representatives in a straight factual report.

\* \* \*

A news dispatch from Potsdam cited the founding in Brandenburg of an Advisory Assembly to the provincial administration. Not elected but appointed, the assembly will become a forum for joint work against the farmers, resettlers, and youth. According to the radio, on 24 July the assembly was

slated to consider the confiscation of properties of war criminals and Nazis.

\* \* \*

Municipal elections were explained by the radio, citing them as one of the best examples of practical democracy that the people can have. The radio cited the coming municipal elections as proof that the German people have realized that democratic progress and a democratic public life can assure a better future for the German people.

## LDP Convention

Commenting on the recent LDP convention held in Erfurt, **Der Morgen**, the LDP organ in Berlin, stressed the work of the past year achieved by the "anti-fascist" parties and cited the fundamental ideas behind the Liberal Democratic Party.

"The LDP is no compulsory organization," declared the paper. "Its members are bound together in the great ideas of the liberal democracy."

"This convention is also a day of call and proclamation," states the paper. "We make our political pledge by strong work for unity, liberty, and the sense of life of our people and particularly our youth..."

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## PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTS *(Continued from page 24)*

possibility right now. It is his opinion that we should devote our energies to making the UN work and taking advantage of the flexible provisions of the Charter to strengthen and improve it.

The three speakers agreed on various steps of world cooperation which should be taken without delay. These steps included:

An international police force which should be a mixture of men of all United Nations, taught a common language.

A strong system of international trusteeship under the UN.

An integrated world economy, including the freeing of world trade;

Simplification of passport regulations.

Strengthening of the international court by giving it — as Senator Aiken put it — "compulsory jurisdiction over certain types of disputes."

One international language.

Concluding the program Senator Taylor said: "I want to warn again that unless we move fast to convert the UN into a real world government, it may split into blocs... If this country is to take the lead in world affairs, as it should, we must steer clear of power politics and blocs, Otherwise we shall simply be contributing to a break-up of the one-world philosophy of the UN."

# STATION LIST

## MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR  
COMMANDING OFFICER

### THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney

### 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,  
Asst Deputy Mil Governor

### LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for  
Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)  
Hq & Sv Co

Stuttgart  
Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson  
1st Lt J P Clifford

#### Stuttgart Area

\*SK Stuttgart  
\*LK Böblingen  
\*LK Esslingen  
\*LK Ludwigsburg  
\*LK Waiblingen  
\*LK Backnang  
\*LK Leonberg  
\*LK Nürtingen  
\*LK Vaihingen

Stuttgart  
Böblingen  
Esslingen  
Ludwigsburg  
Waiblingen  
Backnang  
Leonberg  
Nürtingen  
Vaihingen

Lt Col C L Jackson  
1st Lt O P Johnson  
Capt N Semaschko  
Maj S A Warren  
Capt J B Cress  
1st Lt R R Mayer  
Capt W J Vallaza  
Capt P F Sullivan  
1st Lt U S Aiello

#### Mannheim Area

\*SK Mannheim  
\*SK/LK Heidelberg  
\*LK Buchen  
\*LK Mosbach  
\*LK Tauberbischofsheim  
\*LK Sinsheim

Mannheim  
Heidelberg  
Buchen  
Mosbach  
Tauberbischofsheim  
Sinsheim

Maj M L Hoover  
Lt Col W T Burt  
1st Lt G H Wright  
Capt I D Claxton  
Capt N W Barber  
1st Lt D E Bedard

#### Karlsruhe Area

\*SK/LK Karlsruhe  
\*SK/LK Pforzheim  
\*LK Bruchsal

Karlsruhe  
Pforzheim  
Bruchsal

Maj W T Neel  
Maj R H Stimson  
1st Lt L L Goldman

#### Heilbronn Area

\*LK Heilbronn  
\*LK Crailsheim  
\*LK Schw. Hall  
\*LK Kuenzelsau  
\*LK Mergentheim  
\*LK Oehringen

Heilbronn  
Crailsheim  
Schw. Hall  
Kuenzelsau  
Mergentheim  
Oehringen

Maj M W Terry  
1st Lt R E Alley  
Capt C S Keena  
Capt C E McGaffey  
Capt R Forrest  
1st Lt M Korsun

\* Liaison and Security

**Ulm Area**

\*LK Ulm  
\*LK Aalen  
\*LK Schw. Gmuend  
\*LK Goeppingen  
\*LK Heidenheim

Ulm  
Aalen  
Schw. Gmuend  
Goeppingen  
Heidenheim

Capt R N Tharp  
Capt R H Nation  
1st Lt J E Switzer  
Capt R Kennedy  
Capt B V Bloom

**LAND GREATER HESSE**

Office of Mil Gov  
for Greater Hesse

Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

**2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep)**

(APO 633)

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)  
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)  
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)  
US Ln Det (Ruhr)  
US Ln Det (Saar)

Wiesbaden  
Wiesbaden  
Oberursel

Lt Col S S Graham  
Capt H E York  
Capt B A Sturdevan  
Capt R Gutzwiller

**Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden**

\*SK Frankfurt  
\*SK Wiesbaden  
\*LK Wetzlar  
\*LK Dill  
\*LK Gelnhausen  
\*LK Biedenkopf  
\*SK/LK Hanau  
\*LK Oberlahn  
\*LK Limburg  
\*LK Maintaunus  
\*LK Rheingau  
\*LK Obertaunus  
\*LK Usingen  
\*LK Untertaunus  
\*LK Schluechtern

Frankfurt  
Wiesbaden  
Wetzlar  
Dillenburg  
Gelnhausen  
Biedenkopf  
Hanau  
Weilburg  
Limburg  
Hofheim  
Rüdesheim  
Bad Homburg  
Usingen  
Bad Schwalbach  
Schluechtern

Maj G C Sola  
Maj M E Chotas  
Capt M S Clark  
Capt E G Stolper  
Capt J G Bennas  
Capt T E Fairecloth  
Maj E J Emerick  
Capt A G Volz  
Capt P H Olsen  
Maj J C Nelson  
Capt W F Hintz  
Capt L F Jones  
Capt R F Gibney  
Capt T W Harris  
Capt E M Jacobson

**Regierungsbezirk Kassel**

\*SK/LK Kassel  
\*LK Melsungen  
\*LK Fritzlar-Homburg  
\*LK Ziegenhain  
\*SK/LK Marburg  
\*SK/LK Fulda  
\*LK Hünfeld  
\*LK Waldeck  
\*LK Frankenberg  
\*LK Eschwege  
\*LK Witzenhausen  
\*LK Hersfeld  
\*LK Rotenburg  
\*LK Hofgeismar  
\*LK Wolfhagen

Kassel  
Melsungen  
Fritzlar  
Ziegenhain  
Marburg  
Fulda  
Hünfeld  
Korbach  
Frankenberg  
Eschwege  
Witzenhausen  
Hersfeld  
Rotenburg  
Hofgeismar  
Wolfhagen

Lt Col W R Swarm  
Maj W C Gipple  
Capt G D Fexy  
Capt R B Elwell  
Lt Col C Reed  
Lt Col H R Cress  
Capt E T Tedick  
Capt D W Shea  
Maj L S Williams  
Maj G P Moore  
Capt A Quam  
Maj M Baymor  
Capt G W Davis  
Capt L R Allen  
Capt H A Karas

**Regierungsbezirk Hessen**

\*SK/LK Darmstadt  
\*LK Gross-Gerau  
\*SK/LK Offenbach  
\*LK Bergstrasse  
\*LK Erbach  
\*LK Büdingen

Darmstadt  
Gross-Gerau  
Offenbach  
Heppenheim  
Erbach  
Büdingen

Maj W R Sheehan  
Capt G E Schmoeker  
Lt Col J C Rose  
Maj R A Gish  
Capt R O Didlo  
Maj D M Easterday

\* Liaison and Security



**Regierungsbezirk Hessen (Cont'd)**

*LK Dieburg	Dieburg	Capt J S Chapin
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt C S Parshall
*SK/LK Giessen	Giessen	Maj C F Russe
*LK Lauterbach	Lauterbach	Capt J T Hughes
*LK Alsfeld	Alsfeld	Capt H B Miller

**LAND BAVARIA**

Office of Mil Gov for Bavaria	Munich	Brig Gen W J Mueller
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**3rd Mil Gov Regt  
(APO 170)**

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt	Munich	Col C C Morgen
Hq Company	Munich	Capt J W Preston
Sv Company	Munich	Capt L R Clark

**Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken**

Co A	Wurzburg	Maj I P Chestnut
*SK/LK Wurzburg	Wurzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
*SK/LK Aschaffenburg	Aschaffenburg	Capt J R Hurst
*SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*LK Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
*LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Capt M Colbert
*LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*LK Bruckenau	Bruckenau	Capt Grodzinski
*LK Ebern	Ebern	1st Lt G E Mair
*LK Gemunden	Gemunden	Capt J J Gotter
*LK Gerolzhofen	Gerolzhofen	1st Lt G F Fechan
*LK Hammelburg	Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*LK Hassfurt	Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*LK Hofheim	Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*LK Karlstadt	Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
*LK Konigshofen	Konigshofen	Capt C Boden
*LK Lohr	Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
*LK Markt Heidelfeld	Markt Heidelfeld	Capt Griffin
*LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	1st Lt L K Owens
*LK Miltenberg	Miltenberg	Capt O A Jensen
*LK Neustadt a. d. Salle	Neustadt a. d. Salle	Capt E F Warnke
*LK Obernburg	Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
*LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Capt L A Lowell

**Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken**

Co B	Ansbach	Col E M Haight
SK/LK Nurnberg	Nurnberg	Lt Col C Klise
*SK/LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col J R Case
*SK/LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Capt D F Stroup, Actg
*SK/LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col F M Guild
*SK/LK Coburg	Coburg	Maj S Klein
*SK/LK Hof	Hof	Maj H L Woodall
*SK/LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Capt J R Palmer, Actg
*SK/LK Furth	Furth	Maj A C Abbott
*SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj H T Lund
*LK Kronach	Kronach	Capt J F Begley
*LK Lichtenfels	Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
*LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Maj R T Boyer
*LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Capt O E Palmer
*LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	Capt M G Stamatis
*LK Munchberg	Munchberg	Maj H C Kauffman

\* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Maj H W Zurn
*LK Dinkelsbuhl	Dinkelsbuhl	Capt J F Wyatt
*LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R J Towle
*LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	1st Lt L D Franklin
*LK Hilpoltstein	Hilpoltstein	Capt R E Peters
*LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	1st Lt W C Williams
*LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Capt N A Carr
*LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultren
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col Hastings
*SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Capt J W Bossert
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj G J Geiner
*SK/LK Passau	Passau	Maj H L Snapp
*SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj J C Robertson
*SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj T R Coykendall
*SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Capt G L Milner
*LK Cham	Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*LK Parsberg	Parsberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	1st Lt L W Kutz
*LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt R O Woodward
*LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
*LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Lt S Fuchs
*LK Grafenau	Grafenau	1st Lt R M McWhorter
*LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt D Stacy
*LK Landau a. d. Isar	Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt N Fueglein
*LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Ugland
*LK Regen	Zweisel	Lt M J Sibal
*LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
*LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Lt J D Brooks
*LK Wolfstein	Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*LK Kemnath	Kemnath	1st Lt W W Green
*LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Capt E J Gallant
*LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
*LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	1st Lt P J Piccola
*LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Capt J F Leech
*LK Roding	Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
*LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	1st Lt F Henry
*LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	1st Lt M W Doane
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	1st Lt T A Winkelspecht
*LK Bogen	Bogen	1st Lt W Y Murphey
*LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Capt J W Fleshman
*LK Griesbach	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*LK Kotzting	Kotzting	Lt J C Mitchell
*LK Mainburg	Mainburg	1st Lt H H K Theune
*LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbit
*LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
*LK Wegscheid	Wegscheid	1st Lt K J Miller

\* Liaison and Security

**Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern**

Co E	Munich	Lt Col R F Philpott
*SK/LK Munich	Munich	Capt Kurt Baer
*SK/LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
*SK/LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Capt W Lasserty
*SK/LK Freising	Freising	Maj E W Boney
*LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Capt W A Lovatt
*LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
*LK Altotting	Altotting	Maj A H Wright
*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Partenkirchen	Maj M W Nitz
*LK Erding	Erding	Maj C A Brown
*LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt N W Borring
*LK Muhldorf	Muhldorf	Capt W M Forsy
*LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*LK Tolz	Bad Tolz	Capt W N Dickerson
*LK Aibling	Bad Aibling	Maj E J H Newmeyer
*LK Furstenfeldbruck	Furstenfeldbruck	1st Lt H Klein
*LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
*LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
*LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
*LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*LK Wolfratshausen	Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers Jr
*LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Maj M Lawrence
*LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Maj F Onen
*LK Aichach	Aichach	1st Lt H J Thompson
*LK Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Hierman
*LK Dachau	Dachau	Maj A G Snow
*LK Schongau	Schongau	Maj C A Rein

**Regierungsbezirk Schwaben**

Co G	Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
*SK/LK Augsburg	Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
*SK/LK Kempten	Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
*LK Dillingen	Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
*LK Neu Ulm	Weissenhorn	Capt J A Morris
*LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*LK Donauwörth	Donauwörth	Capt R Glass
*LK Gunzburg	Gunzburg	1st Lt E A Eaton
*LK Markt Oberdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
*LK Memmingen	Memmingen	1st Lt W M Toepser
*LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Capt L A Troter
*LK Neuberg	Neuberg	Capt E D Schank
*LK Nordlingen	Nordlingen	Lt P W Thomson
*LK Fussen	Fussen	Capt S D Lubin
*LK Krumbach	Krumbach	1st Lt O H Sager
*LK Illertissen	Illertissen	Capt J O Renalds
*LK Kaufbeuren	Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
*LK Wertingen	Wertingen	Lt P F Moskowitz
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*LK Schwabmunchen	Schwabmunchen	Capt T B Greaves

**US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT**  
(APO 755)

Office of Mil Gov for US Sector Berlin District	Berlin	Col F L Howley
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**BREMEN ENCLAVE**  
(APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Enclave (US) Wesermünde Detachment	Bremen Wesermünde	Col B C Welker Lt Col L S Diggs
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\* Liaison and Security