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OMGUS STAFF MEETING



# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



# UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT



# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

COPIES OF OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS LISTED IN THE WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN  
MAY BE OBTAINED BY WRITING DIRECTLY TO THE ORIGINATING HEADQUARTERS

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

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Revision of Public Health Reporting System . . . . .	AG 091.4 (IA) 11 Jan 1947, OMGUS
Savings and Insurance Program . . . . .	Circular No. 1 14 Jan 1947, USFET
Employment Agreements and Interim Leaves . . . . .	AG 230 (AG) 16 Jan 1947, OMGUS
Amnesty Period for the Surrender of Arms and Ammunition by the Civilian Population of the US Occupied Zone of Germany . . . . .	AG 470 GEC-AGO 20 Jan 1947, USFET
Army Postal Service for Berlin . . . . .	AG 311.1 (BC) 22 Jan 1947, OMGUS
Ordinance No. 10 — Illegal Possession of United States Military Payment Certificates . . . . .	AG 010.5 (LD) 22 Jan 1947, OMGUS
Marriage between American and German Personnel . . . . .	AG 291.1 (PO) 22 Jan 1947, OMGUS
Laenderrat Draft Law Concerning the Reception and Integration of German Expellees . . . . .	AG 010 (CA) 24 Jan 1947, OMGUS

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



Photo by Rosenberg

**OMGUS STAFF MEETING** — The picture on this week's cover was taken at a recent staff conference of the Deputy Military Governor. Held each week in the Director's Building, OMGUS, the staff conference brings together the heads of the executive offices and functional divisions of OMGUS for discussion of current MG problems.

## MG SERIES

This issue marks the inauguration of a series of articles dealing with the current functions and operations of Military Government in Germany. The articles are prepared by authoritative writers of each organization, division, and office, and from regulations and official documents, in an effort to present a concise, informative picture of Military Government.

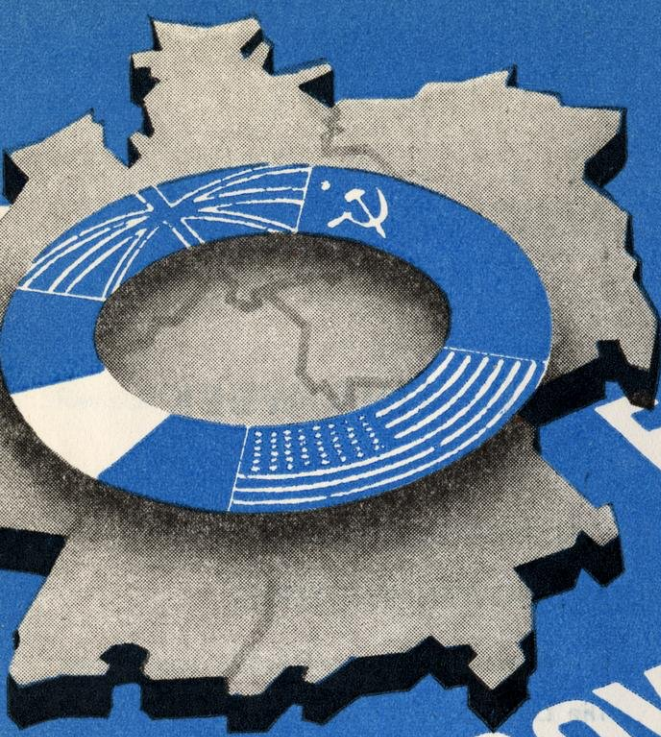
Many persons working with Military Government are not familiar with activities outside their own offices. Also military troops have often asked what is Military Government. The idea for this series was presented to the OMGUS "Suggest and Win" Campaign by Donald H. Ryan, of the Transport Division, OMGUS. He pointed out the difficulty of reading the many regulations and papers on the subject and of finding any concise, complete resume of these documents.

The work of preparing this series of articles was referred to the **Weekly Information Bulletin**, whose staff received the hearty cooperation of all MG agencies in their preparation. The series will fill five consecutive issues of the WIB, and will then be incorporated into a book for general distribution.

In next week's issue of the WIB will appear articles dealing with the Legal, Finance, and Manpower Divisions, and the Office of the Director of Information Control, all of OMGUS.

## THIS WEEK

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# FOUR POWER GOVERNMENT

**T**he old Prussian court building in Berlin has a new role. Before its doors fly the flags of the four Allies occupying Germany. Passersby are beginning to think of it as the new "German capitol."

This is the home of the Allied Control Authority—where representatives of France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States gather together for as many as 30 different meetings daily. At these conferences, they argue, disagree, make proposals and counter-proposals in their difficult task of forming four-power plans for the reconstruction of Germany.

The Allied Control Authority is a legislative pyramid. At the top is the Control Council itself, composed of the four Commanders-in-Chief in Germany. The Council meets three times a month, usually for a brief, formal session and chiefly to sign legislation already thoroughly discussed and

approved by quadripartite bodies at lower levels. Sometimes, however, the Council becomes involved in long, far-reaching discussions. And, if it cannot reach a joint decision, there is no recourse except to the four Allied capitals—Washington, London, Paris, and Moscow.

Just below the Control Council in power is the Coordinating Committee, composed of the four deputy military governors. Meeting about six times each month, the deputy governors or their deputies make the final decision on most policies, even signing the majority of the enactments for the Control Council. Sometimes, when the Committee is faced with a heavy agenda, these four generals, their deputies, their political advisors, and their secretaries work steadily for five consecutive hours before adjourning to the buffet to talk some more.

As with governing bodies everywhere, most legislation comes from below and is

processed step by step upward. Generally, proposals reach the Coordinating Committee through the Directorates.

There are ten Directorates and one Commission of equivalent status: Combined Services (military, air, and naval matters); Manpower; Legal; Political; Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons; Transport; Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution; Finance; Economic; Internal Affairs and Communications; and the German External Property Commission.

### ORGANIZATION OF DIRECTORATES

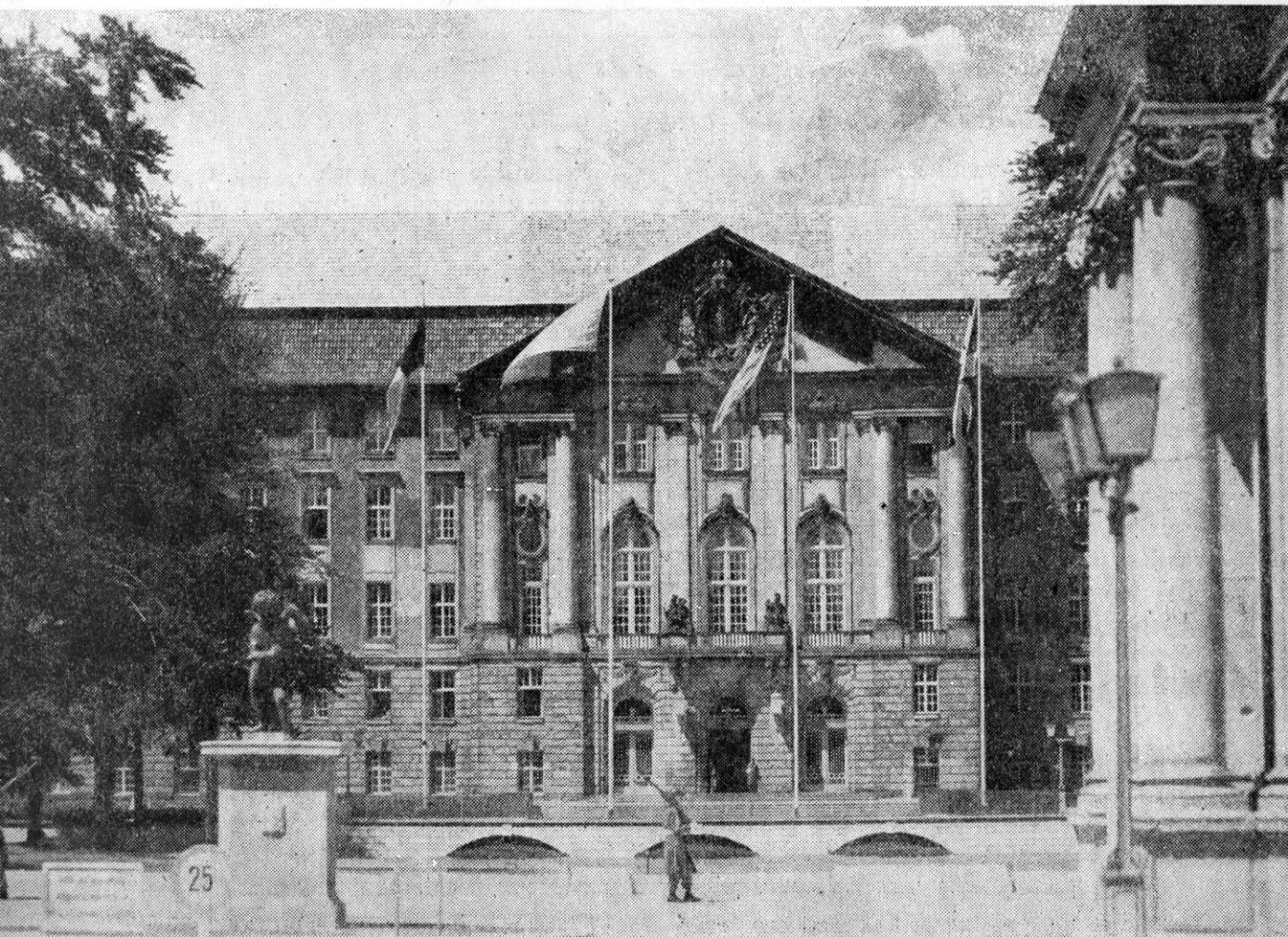
Normally, each member of a Directorate is the head of the corresponding functional division at his national headquarters in Berlin. Slight differences in the organization of the national elements make for small variations in this rule. Directorates work long hours,

sometimes from 11 a.m. until as late as 3 a.m. the next morning. Normally they meet about once a week.

Serving these Directorates are over a hundred other quadripartite bodies—a layer of Committees, a layer of Sub-Committees, and a layer of Working Parties. For example, the Internal Affairs and Communications Directorate has the following subsidiary Committees and Sub-Committees, each made up of a US, British, French, and Soviet Member: Communications and Posts Committee with a Communications Sub-Committee, an Organization and Finance Sub-Committee, and a Postal Sub-Committee; Welfare Committee; Health Committee; Civil Administration Committee with a Governmental Structure Sub-Committee; Public Safety Committee with a Nazi Arrest and Denazification Sub-Committee; Education Committee with a

*The Allied Control Authority Building in the US Sector of Berlin, headquarters of quadripartite government for Germany.*

*Photo by Byers*







Signal Corps Photo

*Representatives of the four occupying powers at a meeting of the Berlin Kommandatura. Present for the US are Maj. Gen. F. A. Keating, Assistant Deputy Military Governor, and Col. F. L. Howley, Director of OMG Berlin Sector.*

Museums Sub-Committee; Religious Affairs Committee; and Intelligence Committee with a Censorship Sub-Committee. In addition to the committees serving the Directorates of the ACA, there are 19 Committees under the Allied Kommandatura governing Berlin.

Ultimately, the men who know the facts and figures, and who can therefore offer sound recommendations to the next higher level, are usually to be found in the pencil-pushing Working Parties. As a sample of this important group, the "R's" are as good as any: Radio Working Party, Rationing Working Party, Religious Affairs Working Party, Reciprocal Deliveries Working Party, Registration Working Party, and Rubber Working Party.

From peak to base of this legislative pyramid the procedure is the same, increasing a little in formality on the way upward. The

chairmanship passes each month to a different nation, and the flags in front of the building follow alphabetical suit. The delegation signs on the conference tables take a right-angle turn clockwise, and lunch is on the new chairman. The rule of unanimity is observed in all bodies—but likewise is the custom of compromise.

### ROLE OF INTERPRETERS

Expert interpreters solve the problem of communication during meetings. Usually there are two for each member, one to translate his words into each of the other two languages. Occasionally one interpreter handles both languages, and frequently a single interpreter serves two members simultaneously, regardless of their nationalities. All quadripartite papers must be produced in English, Russian, and French, in contrast with the two working languages (but 5 offi-

cial languages) used by the United Nations organization.

A parallel pyramid of quadripartite bodies is formed by the various secretariats, one serving each legislative body. The Allied Secretariat serves the Control Council and Coordinating Committee, setting their agenda, writing and agreeing their draft minutes, preparing their papers, making and keeping their official records, and seeing that only thoroughly-discussed and properly-coordinated papers are presented to them. To do this, the Allied Secretariat meets daily, under the same unanimity rule as elsewhere, but without as much formality as most of the policy-making groups. These four men work with each other in the same building day in and day out, and all of them speak or understand more than one language well enough to omit interpreters most of the time. Unlike the

United Nations Secretariat, there is no single secretary-general and the four national staffs are not integrated. The chairmanship rotates, but the chairman does not supervise any but his own national staff, the integrated translators' pools, the official archives, and the Liaison and Protocol Section.

### US SECRETARY'S OFFICE

On the American side, the entire staff of the US Secretary's Office is in the ACA building, but it is within the jurisdiction of the Secretary-General at US Headquarters OMGUS. Members of the US Secretary's staff keep track of forthcoming legislation by attending all Directorate meetings, so that they are thoroughly acquainted with current quadripartite problems, the state of negotiations, and the US position on any issue. With that background, they are able to put into final form the written

*The four members of the Allied Control Council. (left to right) Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, Great Britain; General Joseph T. McNarney, US; General Pierre Koenig, France; and Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky, Soviet Union.*

*Photo by Byers*



unilateral briefs with which the US member of the Control Council and Coordinating Committee is supplied the day before he goes into each meeting.

Secretariats all down the line perform a somewhat similar service for their members, but it usually is confined to the production of papers, agenda, minutes, and transcripts. Their most complicated task is following proposals made in the body which they serve and all its subsidiaries, insuring with the Allied Secretariat that coordination has been achieved with other parallel bodies. In addition, the US group must see that the American position taken on any particular measure is coordinated with other branches of OMGUS.

### ALLIED ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAU

Auxiliary services provide still further assistance in welding together the four-power government of Germany. The quadripartite dining room and bar are supported by equal contributions of food and drink by each nation; the menu, printed in three tongues, appeals successfully to four national palates. The upkeep and furnishings of the building are likewise underwritten by

all four nations. The chief of these services is American only because of the building's location in the US Sector of Berlin, and his policies are determined by the quadripartite Allied Administrative Bureau. This group operates the dining room, enlisted mess, bar, barber shop, first-aid station, and reception and room-scheduling services. The Interzonal Facilities Bureau, responsible to the Allied Secretariat and also located in the ACA building, issues passes for travel between zones to Allies and Germans.

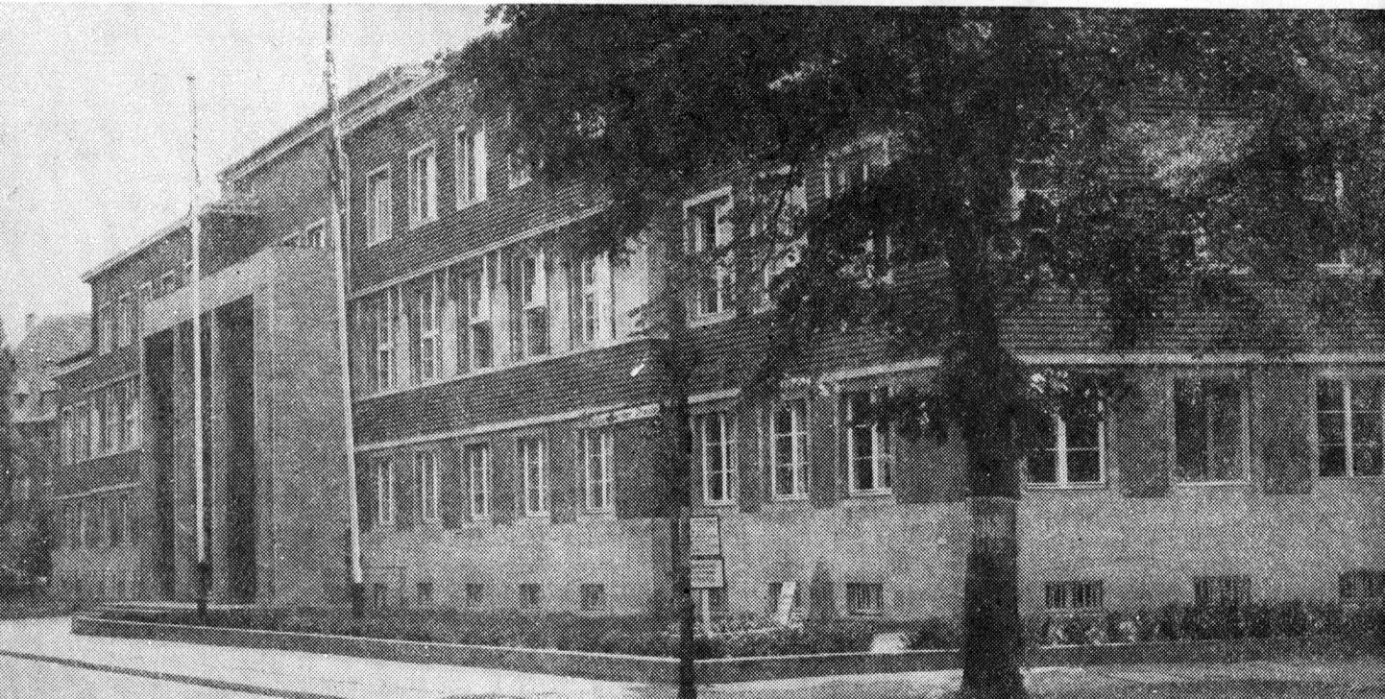
### LIAISON AND PROTOCOL SECTION

Every government must keep in touch with other governments. This in part is accomplished for the Allied Control Authority by the Liaison and Protocol Section of the Allied Secretariat. This quadripartite group, under a British chief, is the official contact between the ACA and the 15 nations which have so far sent military missions to Berlin accredited to the Control Council. These missions do not have offices in the ACA building, but are scattered among the four sectors of Berlin. The US Element of the Allied Liaison and Protocol Section has, in addition to its normal function of transmitt-

*(Continued on page 31)*

*The Kommandatura Building in the US Sector of Berlin. Here meetings of the four-power governing body of Berlin are held.*

*Signal Corps Photo*





# THE LAND GOVERNMENTS

**W**hen MG began forming Land governments in the US Zone in 1945, there was little to help them from pre-Hitler days except a few basic laws, files, and office furniture. Land boundaries established through long tradition still existed, along with Land government framework. But this structure had been superseded by the Nazi apparatus. Land ministers, therefore, faced all the administrative difficulties of forming new government agencies — with the added headache that they inherited an assortment of traditional concepts almost useless today.

Germans before Hitler traditionally had stressed local government. How could they retain this decentralization, yet unite behind zone-wide legislation when the situation demanded?

With German reconstruction, an organization was needed to coordinate all matters of civil administration affecting more than one

state of the US Zone. The Laenderrat, organized in October 1945, was the answer. It includes the Ministers-President of the Laender, a special delegate from each of the Land civil governments, and the Secretary General of the Laenderrat. Stuttgart is its permanent home, where a Directorate, composed of the permanent representatives of the Ministers-President, a secretary general, a secretariat, and a small staff, is maintained.

## SECRETARY GENERAL'S POSITION

Probably the most responsible position in the Laenderrat is that of secretary-general, a post held by Erich Rossmann. Besides his work throughout Europe in the 20's and early 30's to promote international disarmament, Rossmann has had wide experience in social and political affairs within Germany. With this varied training and political experience, he has helped the



Secretary General Rossmann addressing a meeting of the Laenderrat in Stuttgart.

Photo by Byers

Laenderrat to create an ambitious program. This organization has assumed responsibility for operation of railroads, postal service, telephones, and telegraph among the lands. One of its most important achievements was the drafting of the denazification law.

### LEGISLATIVE FUNCTION

As reconstruction advances, more uniform legislation will be needed, to cover such matters as restitution, social insurance, financial reform, and decartelization. When uniform legislation cannot be obtained by quadripartite agreement but is required for the US Zone, Military Government recommends that the Laenderrat prepare such legislation for MG approval and enactment. The Laenderrat also studies, comments, and recommends proposed quadripartite legislation to be made applicable to Germany as

a whole. It is the policy of MG, however, to keep a high degree of local responsibility and to hold such general legislation to the essential minimum. This means that the Land governments themselves are being encouraged to grow and strengthen themselves.

Actually, Land governments are basically self-contained, with little or no field service of their own. The typical Land Ministry, therefore, is not a large organization but a small corps of higher officials who specialize in law and policy affecting various technical fields, leaving most of the details of operation to local authorities or subordinate agencies.

Each Land has a legislative assembly (*Landtag*), the members of which are elected for a term of four years under proportional representation. Newly-created Land Bremen will operate much the same as the older

Laender. It is to be represented on the Laenderrat and on each of the bizonal administrative agencies recently established. Pending adoption of a new constitution it will have a provisional Land government, probably similar to the present city government of Stadt Bremen, but embodying the functions of a Minister-President and cabinet.

### DISSOLUTION OF LANTAGE

In the older Laender — Bavaria, Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden — parliamentary forms of government are in operation. In each case the Minister-President, or head of the government, is elected by the Landtag, and must resign whenever a new Landtag takes office. Provisions for dissolving the Landtag are various: In Hesse the Landtag may dissolve itself through a resolution of more than one-half its members; in Wuerttemberg-Baden it is dissolved by majority

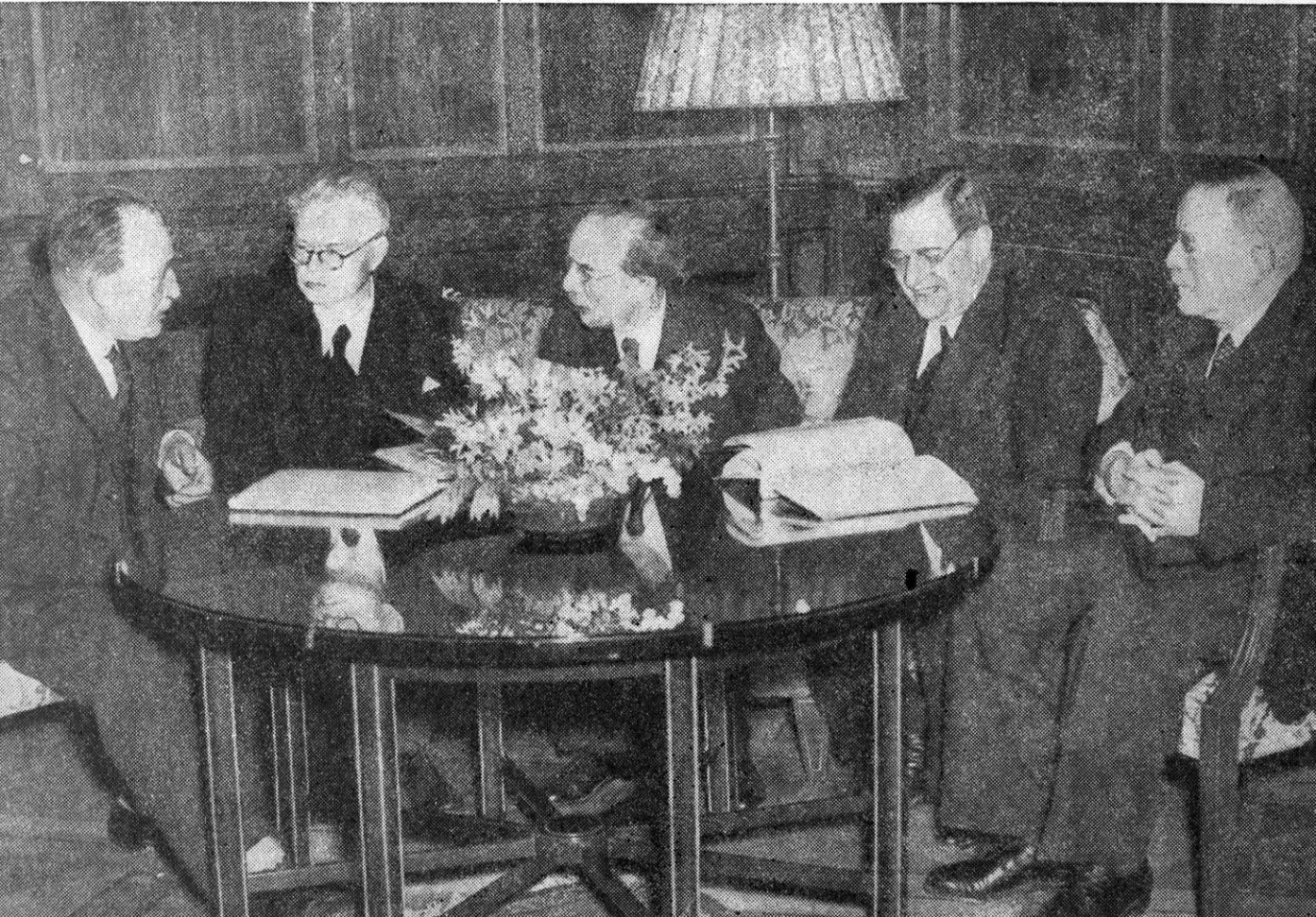
vote in a referendum petitioned for by 100,000 voters; and in Bavaria the Landtag may dissolve itself by majority vote, must be dissolved by its president if four weeks elapse without election of a Minister-President, and also can be dissolved by referendum upon petition of 1,000,000 voters.

The Minister-President appoints his ministers, the number of whom are specified in the constitution of Bavaria and by law in Wuerttemberg-Baden, subject to Landtag confirmation. The principle of collective responsibility is the rule. The Landtag may vote lack of confidence in the Minister-President, in which case the whole cabinet resigns.

Legislation is initiated by the cabinet, or by members of the Landtag on their own initiative. In Hesse a bill also may be introduced by popular initiative. Laws and resolutions are passed by a simple majority

*The Ministers-President of the three Laender, the Chief Mayor of Bremen, and the Secretary General of the Laenderrat at an informal meeting.*

Photo by Byers



vote of those present, a quorum being a majority of the elected members. In Hesse the cabinet may veto a law, which is then accepted only if passed by a majority of more than one-half the legal number of members of the Landtag. In Wuerttemberg-Baden the cabinet may submit a law to popular referendum if one-third the members of the Landtag request it, but not if the Landtag re-passes the law by a majority of two-thirds of its members. In Bavaria there is no provision for veto. However, in every parliamentary state the cabinet can exercise what amounts to a veto power by making an objectionable law or resolution a "question of confidence". In all three states the ministers have power to issue regulations for the administration of laws, which, however, may be reviewed by the administrative courts (in Bavaria by the constitutional court if the case involves violation of the constitution).

### INVESTIGATING POWERS

In all three Laender the Landtage have wide powers of investigation. In Hesse and Bavaria an investigating committee must be appointed when one-fifth of the members of the Landtag request it; in Wuerttemberg-Baden such a committee is established upon demand of one-fourth the members. These committees have the power of subpoena and may inspect all official records of the government. The Landtag or its committees may demand the presence of a minister or other official. Ministers also may have access to Landtag sessions or hearings on their own initiative, but are bound by the rules of order of such bodies.

Each constitution provides for a free judiciary, the judges of which are appointed for life and may not be removed or transferred without consent except through impeachment or in connection with a general reorganization of the judiciary. In general, the judiciary is a carry-over of the pre-war structure.

At the head of each Land government is the Minister-President, elected by the Landtag and representative of the majority

party or coalition. The people of Hesse, Bavaria, and Wuerttemberg-Baden began 1947 with their first democratically-chosen Ministers-President under the new constitutions. The presidents have had years of political experience before the Nazi regime and in opposition while Hitler was in power.

### MINISTER-PRESIDENT OF BAVARIA

Dr. Hand Ehard, the Minister-President of Bavaria, had the distinction of serving as second prosecutor when Hitler was tried for leadership in the 1923 putch. Dr. Ehard graduated from Wuerzburg University with a degree in law. After passing the government bar examination, he served as an assistant at the Ministry of Justice until 1923 when he became a prosecutor for the Bavarian Superior Court; then to the Munich Ministry of Justice. After having been appointed director in the Justice Ministry in 1931, he voluntarily retired in 1933 when the Nazis came to power. Later, Ehard was appointed President of the Senate of the Civil Section of the Munich Oberlandesgericht (Supreme Review Board of the Superior Court).

Politically, Dr. Ehard belonged to the Bavarian People's Party from its establishment in 1919 to its dissolution in 1933. After the second World War he was appointed State Secretary at the Ministry of Justice by former Minister-President Wilhelm Hoegner, and was installed when that government was approved by MG on 22 October.

Dr. Ehard was elected a member of the Constitutional Assembly last June, and was elected to the Landtag in the 1 December elections.

### WUERTEMBERG-BADEN LEADER

Dr. Reinhold Maier, the Minister-President of Wuerttemberg-Baden, studied at the University of Grenoble in France and at the University of Tuebingen. Entering the German civil service in the Justice department, he qualified in 1919 for a judgeship and attorneyship. For one year he was district secretary for the German Democratic Party. Then, in 1920, he established a law practice at Stuttgart. He was Minister of Economics



secretary of his trade union. He is a leading authority on social insurance and labor legislation, having been director of the Health Insurance Institute at Heidelberg and Frankfurt from 1922 until 1933, when the Nazis dismissed him because of his long record of democratic politics. He was confined in a concentration camp for eight months under the Nazis.

More relevant to his present responsibilities is the fact that he was elected to the Heidelberg City Council, as a Social Democratic member, and held his position until 1932. He also served as a member of the 1919 Constitutional Convention, which drafted the Weimar Constitution, and as a Parliamentary Secretary in the Reich Government in 1920. After the recent war, Stock was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which drafted Hesse's present constitution.

*(Continued on page 32)*

*(left) The Villa Reitzenstein in Stuttgart where meetings of the Laenderrat are held; (below) Erich Rossmann, Secretary General of the Laenderrat. Photos by Byers*

for Wuerttemberg from 1929 to 1933, while at the same time serving as Wuerttemberg delegate to the Reichsrat. After this period of public life he returned to his law practice.

Dr. Maier was an active member of the Democratic Party after 1918. He became party chairman for Stuttgart; then chairman for Wuerttemberg and Hohenzollern, and delegate to the Landtag and Reichstag. He was reelected to the Reichstag in 1933, but the mandate was declared invalid. In 1939, Dr. Maier's wife, of Jewish ancestry, left the country for England with their two children. Maier escaped action planned against him in March 1945, by fleeing into the country and remaining there until it was occupied by American troops.

Christian Stock, newly-elected Minister-President of Hesse, has been active in the Social Democratic Party for the past 25 years. He began his career as a cigar maker in 1910, and from then until 1922 was the







**T**he formula for the application of Military Government to the US occupied areas of Germany is contained in "Military Government Regulations," established by the Theater Commander to prescribe the policies and procedures for MG of the US Zone. These regulations are issued for compliance by all US military and civilian personnel concerned but do not cover matters pertaining to the command and administration of US Forces other than MG personnel, and matters primarily of military, air, or naval interest.

"Military Government Regulations" include a total of 25 "Titles," each dealing with a specific subject with which MG is concerned. One title deals with general provisions and another contains all MG legislation issued or continued by the Control Council or by MG. Other titles may be added and changes in current titles may be

made as amendments or additions to the Regulations.

The purpose of all Military Government is set forth in Title 1 dealing with the "General Provisions" of MG Regulations. It states: "Germany will be occupied not for the purpose of liberation but as a defeated enemy nation. It is not intended to destroy or enslave the German people but to occupy Germany for the purpose of realizing certain Allied objectives. The conduct of Military Government will be just but firm and aloof."

The principal objective is "to assure that Germany never again will threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world," to which the essential steps in its accomplishment are the elimination of German militarism and Nazism in all their forms, the complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany, and the elimination or control of all German industry that could be used

for military production. Other objectives are:

To arrest and bring to swift and sure justice war criminals and those who have participated in planning or carrying out Nazi enterprises involving or resulting in atrocities or war crimes, and to arrest and intern Nazi leaders, influential supporters, high officials of Nazi organizations and institutions, and any other person dangerous to the occupation or its objectives.

To convince the Germans that they have suffered a total military defeat, that they cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves, and that their own ruthless warfare and fanatical Nazi resistance destroyed German economy and administration and made chaos and suffering inevitable.

### OPPORTUNITY FOR RECONSTRUCTION

To give the German people the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic and peaceful basis, and for eventual peaceful participation in international life by Germany.

To enforce the program of reparations and restitution, to provide relief for the benefit of countries devastated by Nazi aggression, and to insure that prisoners of war and displaced persons of the United Nations are cared for and repatriated.

Title 1 also provides that so far as practicable, there is to be uniformity of treatment of the German population throughout Germany. The administration of affairs in Germany is to be directed towards the decentralization of the political structure and the development of local responsibility. Although certain central German administrative departments are to be established by the Control Council, particularly in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade, and industry (food and agriculture later included), the German economy, for the most part, is to be decentralized for the purpose of eliminating excessive concentration of economic power.

Controls are imposed upon the German economy but only to the extent necessary:

To carry out programs of industrial disarmament and demilitarization, of reparations, and of approved exports and imports.

To assure the production and maintenance of goods and services required to meet the needs of the occupying forces and displaced persons in Germany and essential to maintain in Germany average living standards not exceeding the average of living of European countries (excluding the UK and USSR).

To insure, in the manner determined by the Control Council, the equitable distribution of essential commodities between the several zones so as to produce a balanced economy throughout Germany and reduce the need for imports.

To control German industry and all economic and financial international transactions, including exports and imports, with the aim of preventing Germany from developing a war potential, and of achieving the other objectives of MG.

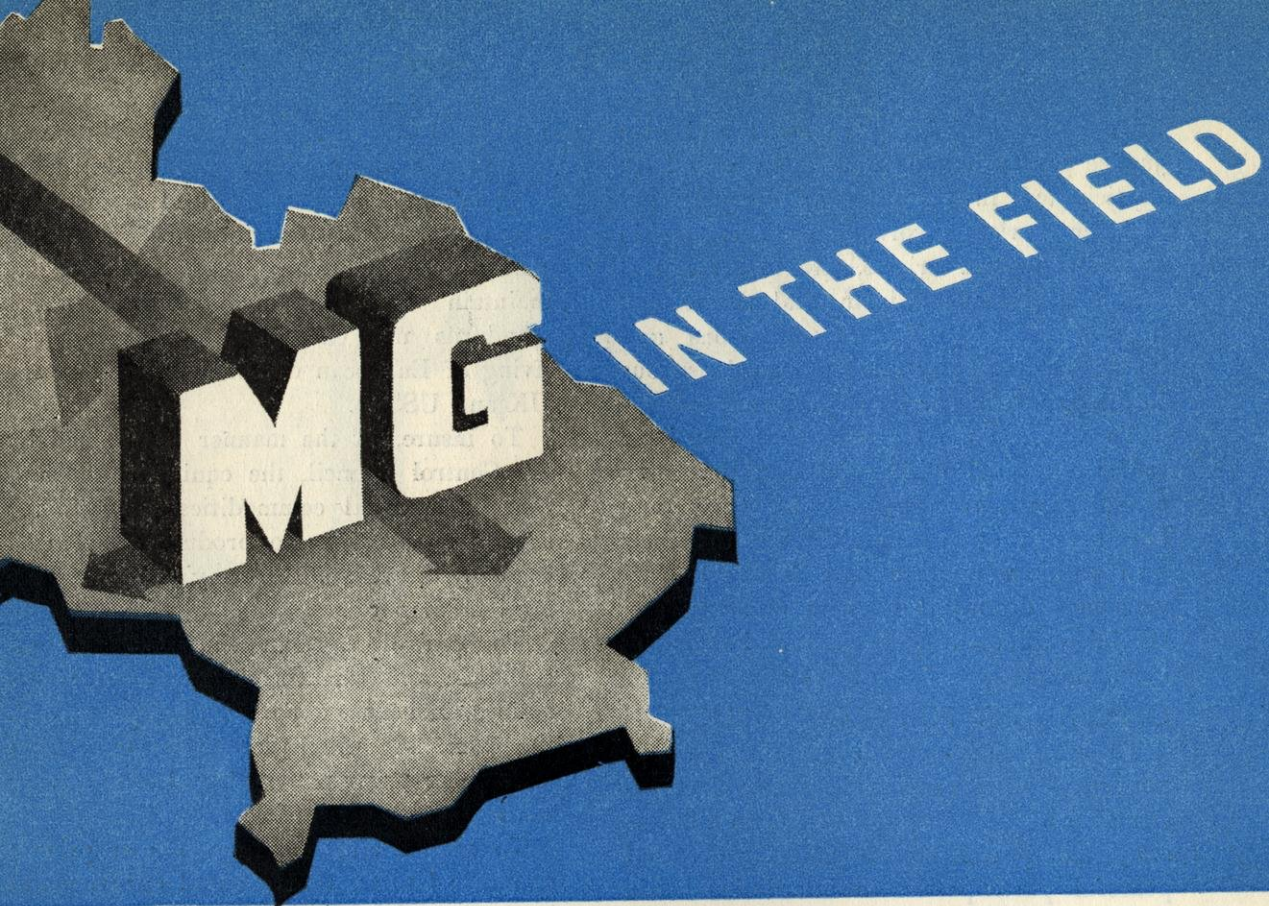
To control all German public or private scientific bodies, research and experimental institutions, laboratories, and similar institutions connected with economic activities.

Military Government is effected, as a general principle, through indirect rule. In the imposition and maintenance of such controls as are prescribed, the German authorities are ordered to the fullest extent practicable to proclaim and assume administration of such controls, and responsibility for any breakdown in these controls rests with the German people. Any German control which runs counter to MG objectives is prohibited.

The other 24 titles under MG Regulations and the field with which each deals are:

- Title 2 — Eradication of Nazism and Militarism.
- Title 3 — Political Activities.
- Title 4 — Civil Administration
- Title 5 — Legal and Penal Administration.
- Title 6 — Public Health.
- Title 7 — Public Welfare.
- Title 8 — Education and Religious Affairs.

(Continued on page 33)



The Office of Military Government for Germany (US) and Military Government agencies throughout the US Zone are primarily part of the control machinery set up for the civil government of Germany. Their organizational structure and administrative procedures are adapted to the functions being performed and to normal governmental practices.

Besides staffing the US Element of the Allied Control Authority, OMGUS performs the functions of developing MG policies for the US Zone, providing general staff coordination and administrative supervision of approved MG policies, and exercising functional supervision over MG policies.

To carry out the policies and directives developed at OMGUS, and see that they are put into operation, Military Government offices function at the various levels of German government within the US areas.

In the capital of each Land is an Office of Military Government to correspond to the Land government. In each city (*Stadtkreis*) and county (*Landkreis*) is a Liaison and Security Detachment. On the level of the Laenderrat (German Council of States) is the Regional Government Coordinating Office. However, with the democratic election of German officials, the functions of MG offices has evolved during the past year from operational control to principally that of observing, advising, and reporting.

The US Zone is composed of four states (*Laender*) — Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hesse, and Bremen. Bavaria is the same as constituted in 1933, less the Kreis Lindau. Wuerttemberg-Baden comprises the northern parts of the two provinces of those names, the southern parts being in the French Zone of occupation. Hesse, formerly known as Greater Hesse, consists of Kurhessen,



*The Director of the Ebersberg Liaison and Security Office and members of the Kreistag (county legislature) confer on the proposed construction of a new Hospital.*

*Signal Corps Photo*

most of Nassau, Hessen-Starkenbug, Oberhessen, and the part of Rheinhessen east of the Rhine. Bremen was recently created as a state, embracing the area of Stadt Bremen, Land Gebiet Bremen, and Stadtkreis Wesermuende.

### **RESPONSIBILITIES OF LAND OMG'S**

Military Government in each state is exercised by a **Land Office of Military Government** which is a separate command under the Deputy Military Governor. At the head of each Land OMG is a Director who commands all MG offices within that state and all units and personnel attached or assigned to it, except as specifically exempted. The responsibilities of each Director are:

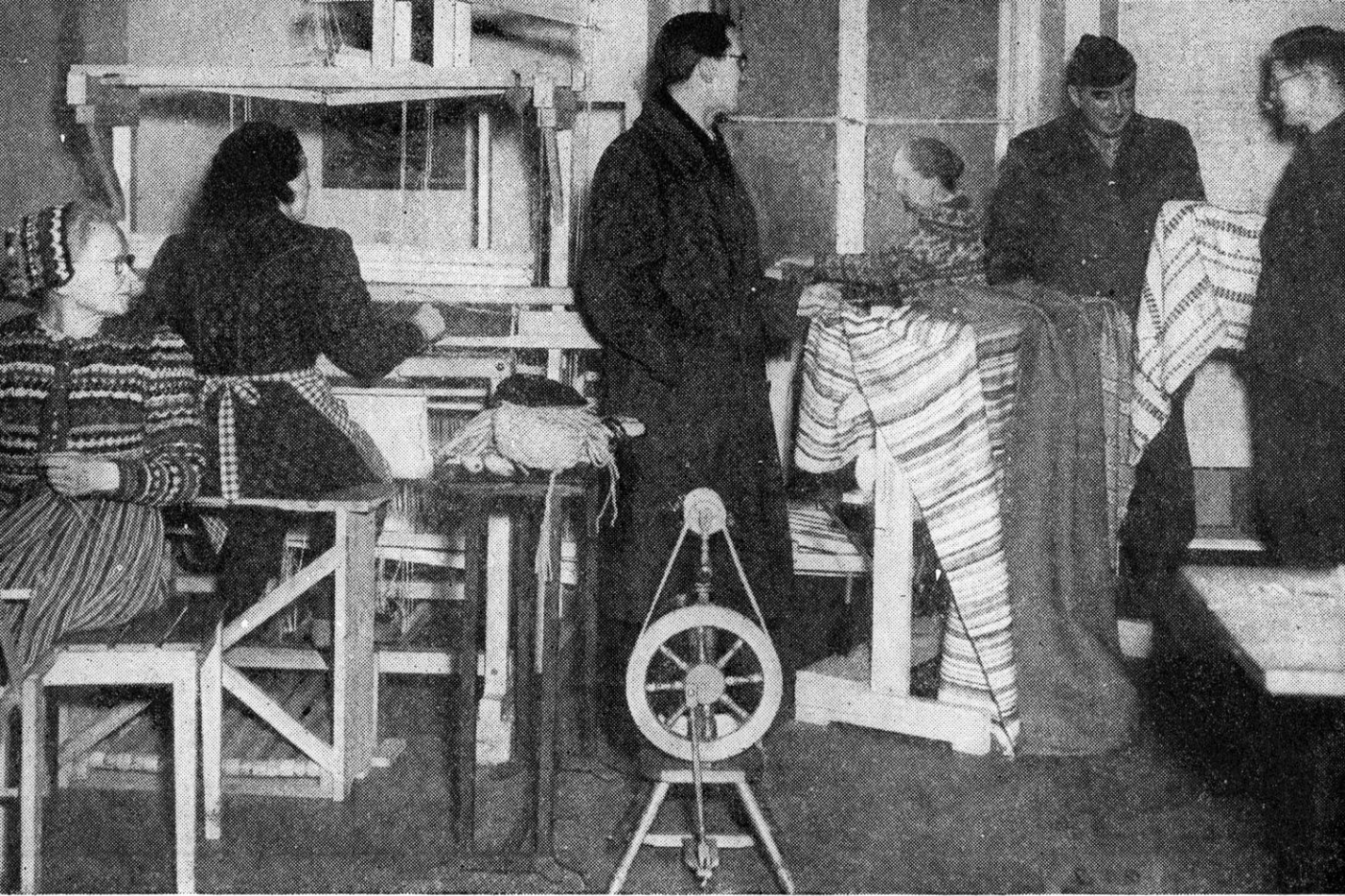
1. Direction of activities of subordinate units of his command, including the issuance

of necessary directives, orders, and instructions.

2. Administration of the US personnel under his command, pertaining to assignment and transfer of personnel, authorized travel within the Theater, promotions and demotions, awards and decorations, and the issuance of orders to carry out the above in accordance with Theater policy.

3. Supervision and advisory duties for German civil agencies and other civilian activities, directly or through subordinate MG offices.

Instructions and interpretations of MG policy are given to the German governmental machinery by the Director through the Land Minister-President. Such information passes to the lower elements of the German government through the German administrative machinery. Copies of these instructions are



Signal Corps Photo

A liaison and security officer visits a handicraft enterprise operated by recently-arrived refugees.

furnished to all field offices below the Land OMG for information so that they may be sure that the Germans comply with US policies.

The functional divisions and branches of the Land OMG correspond, in general, to the functional divisions and branches of OMGUS, but reshaped, where necessary, to match the functions of the German Land government. For example, in Wuerttemberg-Baden three divisions — Denazification, Interior, and Education and Religious Affairs — correspond to German Land ministries, but at OMGUS, these functions are included in the structure of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division.

Operating under the Land OMG are **Functional Field Teams**, consisting of specialist officers who perform duties in accordance with requirements of the functional

divisions and branches. These teams assume the major burden in specialized inspecting, advisory, and reporting duties in the field, to insure that Liaison and Security Offices are able to carry out their primary functions without engaging extensively in functional activities.

### SPECIFIC DUTIES OUTLINED

The Functional Field Teams are normally charged with the following specific duties:

1. Inspecting German agencies and activities within their functional scope for compliance with the directives and policies of MG authorities and the Allied Control Authority.

2. Preparing standard reports on the agencies and activities inspected in accordance with directives from higher MG authorities, outlining the scope and type of information to be obtained by the Land

Office of Military Government.

3. Reviewing the achievements, selection of personnel, and problems of the agencies and activities inspected; and preparing special reports and recommendations for the Land OMG to assist in the development of policies and procedures by higher MG echelons.

4. Checking the correctness and completeness of data submitted by local German agencies to the OMG through German channels of transmittal.

5. Furnishing the Liaison and Security Offices with data, advice, and assistance in matters that fall within the jurisdiction of such offices.

However, the Functional Field Teams do not, without specific authority, issue orders to local German agencies. In instances requiring corrective measures, the data is normally transmitted to the Land OMG which issues the necessary instructions to the Ger-

man civil authorities at Land level for transmittal to the Germany agencies concerned.

Uniformity of administration within the US Zone is fostered by the **Regional Government Coordinating Office**, a small, compact committee of American specialists stationed in Stuttgart where it can be in close contact with the Laenderrat. The RGCO, operating under the Deputy Military Governor, is headed by a Director responsible for advising and supervising the Laenderrat. It acts as a coordinating agency for MG matters affecting more than one Land OMG within the US Zone. Liaison officers from the Land OMG's are attached to the RGCO. All matters to be presented to the Laenderrat by Military Government are transmitted through the RGCO.

Specific functions assigned to the RGCO are:

1. To advise and supervise the Laenderrat, including the Secretariat, the committees,

*(Continued on page 34)*

*This liaison and security officer is checking the amount of food stuffs held back from market by a farmer for his personal use.*

Signal Corps Photo





**T**he rights, powers, and status of Military Government in Germany are based on the unconditional surrender and total defeat of Germany. Subject to the authority of the Allied Control Council on matters within its jurisdiction, the Theater Commander, by virtue of his position, is the Military Governor and holds supreme legislative, executive, and judicial power within the US Zone.

The Deputy Military Governor is for military purposes the Commanding General, Office of Military Government for Germany (US). Under the directions of the Military Governor, he exercises full control over all duties and functions of military and civilian personnel assigned to that office. He is aided by the Assistant Deputy Military Governor who acts for him in his absence and performs such other functions as the DMG may direct, and by the Regional Government Coordinat-

ing Office which is responsible for unifying the activities of the Land Offices of Military Government.

OMGUS, comprising the staff of the Deputy Military Governor, acts as the DMG's channel of communication with Military Government in the US Zone, usually employing normal Theater Command channels. A technical or staff channel of communications on MG matters is also used to expedite communication and to gain consistency in operations and policy. German civil administrative channels are permitted to operate among civil agencies at Land, Regierungsbezirk, and Kreis levels after insuring that Offices of Military Government at subordinate levels are not by-passed on matters within their jurisdiction.

The **Chief of Staff** of OMGUS is responsible to the DMG and the ADMG for coordination of all executive action within the



*The Deputy Military Governor, Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, and members of his staff are shown at a recent OMGUS staff conference.*

*Photo by Rosenberg*

Headquarters, for general supervision of the OMGUS staff, and for taking final action on all staff matters except those requiring the personal attention of the DMG and the ADMG. The Chief of Staff is specifically responsible for directing and controlling the activities of the executive offices consisting of the Secretary General, the Control Officer, the Personnel Officer, and their subordinate agencies.

#### **DEPUTY TO CHIEF OF STAFF**

The **Secretary General** is deputy to the Chief of Staff and takes executive action for him in matters not requiring his personal attention. The Secretary General coordinates and supervises the activities of the Staff Secretary, the Bipartite Secretary, and the US Secretariat, thus coordinating MG matters with quadripartite functions and joint ac-

tivities with the British Zone authorities. The SG must prepare briefs for the DMG on bipartite and quadripartite matters. He also exercises general supervision over the activities of the Office of the Adjutant General for the Chief of Staff.

The **Staff Secretary** and his assistants perform Secretary General staff functions for OMGUS. They coordinate the data from the several divisions and offices of OMGUS and prepare in final form the draft letters, directives, staff studies, cables, and all other forms of executive actions for submission to the DMG and his principal assistants. They coordinate staff action on all US matters handled in the headquarters except those dealt with through executive channels. They work directly with all divisions and functional offices in completing staff action, and it is also their duty to process completed staff action



which has been coordinated by the Control Officer or the Personnel Officer.

The **Bipartite Secretary** is responsible for US representation on the Bipartite Secretariat. This is a joint US-British agency attached to the Bipartite Board, an organization composed of the US and British DMG's. In addition, he shares responsibility with the Staff Secretary's assistants for coordinating Bipartite matters within OMGUS and preparing briefs under the direction of the Secretary General.

The **Control Office** assists the DMG in making certain that Military Government units and personnel are operating both effectively and efficiently in respect to manpower, funds, and effort. Basic responsibilities of this office and its branches include:

A continued review of the progress of the functional offices and divisions, and a constant check on their implementation through quadripartite, bipartite, and zonal action.

Review and editing of new instructions on policies and procedures to be issued as MG Regulations.

Preparation of the Military Governor's reports, weekly MG cables, and the *Weekly Information Bulletin*.

Analysis of organizational and administrative problems, channels, procedures, and relationships, and recommendations of appropriate changes in the interest of economy and efficiency.

Audit of MG accounts.

Preparation, defense, justification, and control of budgets and budgetary allocations of funds, equipment, personnel, and supplies.

Control over manpower and manpower allocations of MG personnel, including indigenous personnel, the latter in liaison with the Manpower Division.

Establishment and maintenance of statistical standards, and coordination and technical supervision of systems of reporting, forms, and records.

Writing of the history of Military Government.

The **Office of the Personnel Officer** has a dual purpose: First, it must develop policies,

procedures, and staff supervision pertaining to procurement and administration of all US military and civilian personnel, plus Allied, neutral, displaced, and indigenous personnel employed in MG headquarters and field agencies; and second, it has an operational responsibility for administration of civilian employees stationed in Berlin and the procurement of US civilian and military personnel for the entire command.

The Personnel Officer, a member of the MG Manpower Board which determines strength allocations, assists the Control Officer in preparing budget estimates and justifications on personnel matters. By a system of reports, strength accounting, and surveys, he assures conformance with manpower and budgetary restrictions.

## PROCUREMENT OF US PERSONNEL

Procurement of US personnel for duty in Germany presents a problem in that the normal source of supply is from the United States. To avoid time lag, additional expense, and loss of qualified and experienced military personnel by rotation, many of these persons have been retained for MG work by converting them to civilian status through the assistance of the OPO.

The Personnel Office consists of an executive office and four branches — Administrative, Civilian Personnel, Military Personnel, and Indigenous Personnel.

The Administrative Branch prepares and maintains payroll controls and payrolls for all US, Allied, and neutral civilian personnel stationed in Berlin; maintains US civilian 201 (personal record) files, service records, and position control files; prepares and transmits reports and surveys regarding personnel matters to the DMG and higher headquarters; coordinates policy directives which affect military and civilian personnel. It also facilitates the implementation of War Department and Theater directives by preparing and disseminating procedures for civilian personnel administration.

The Civilian Personnel Branch, at staff and operational levels, is responsible for for-

(Continued on page 36)



## Ordinance Establishes Legal Possession and Use of Script

MG Ordinance No. 10, entitled "Illegal Possession of United States Military Payment Certificates," has been promulgated by OMGUS. This legislation, designed to define clearly the establishments and persons authorized to possess and use military payment certificates, provides that all persons in the US Zone of Germany and Bremen, with the exception of authorized personnel are prohibited from accepting, acquiring, holding, possessing, purchasing, selling, or exchanging US military payment certificates or engaging in any transaction involving such certificates.

The following persons are authorized to possess and use military payment certificates: members of the US military and naval forces and their dependents; civilians who are US citizens and are employed under contract by the War Department or other US governmental department or agency, and their dependents; US citizens who are present in the US Zone or Land Bremen with the specific authorization of the War Department or the Theater Commander; commercial companies officially licensed by the US Government to engage in transactions now requiring the use of military payment certificates; and any persons who are authorized by competent authority to possess military payment certificates or to purchase from or otherwise patronize US military or naval messes, exchanges, stores, commissaries, and/or other US Army or Navy facilities of appropriate mess cards or permits or as evidenced by the issuance or possession of ration certificates, or by reason of enabling US directives.

The Ordinance does not prohibit, however, the handling of military payment certificates by unauthorized personnel in the course of their official duties as employees of persons

or establishments if such persons or establishments are authorized to possess and use certificates. It provides that any person upon conviction of a violation of any of its provisions shall be liable to any punishment which a court may impose except death.

## Action by MG Courts

US MG courts in Germany tried a total of 159,439 Germans and DP's during 1946, of which 129,274 were convicted. Over one-fourth of the total convictions involved disobedience of MG orders. Theft or illegal possession of Allied property ranked next as a frequent cause of conviction, followed by prejudicial acts or conduct hostile to Allied Forces.

Juvenile crime showed a downward trend as the number of juvenile convictions during the last four months of 1946 dropped by 60 percent from the high mark reached in August. Juvenile convictions during the year comprised 6.4 percent of the total convictions in the US-occupied area.

At the end of 1946 250 MG courts were in operation, compared with 325 courts at the beginning of the year.

## Business Contacts Expanded

The US State Department has asserted that persons in the United States owning property or having other proprietary interests in Germany may now communicate directly with business parties or interests in that country without channeling such inquiries through the Department.

Under wartime restrictions persons in the United States were prohibited from communicating with individuals in Germany concerning their property nor could persons in that country communicate such information to US residents. Therefore, thousands of persons who fled to the United

States before the war have had no knowledge of their former properties or interests in Germany.

Lifting of the restrictions means all types of messages looking toward resumption of business relations with Germany may now be freely circulated along with transmission of documents such as birth, death, or marriage certificates, wills, and legal notices.

However, the State Department added, transactional communications with Germany are still prohibited, including any communication which constitutes or contains authorizations or instructions to effect any financial, business or commercial transaction, as well as transmission of powers of attorney, checks, money orders, and the like.

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## Increase in DP Population

The number of United Nations displaced persons in assembly centers in the US Zone increased from approximately 368,000 on 1 July 1946 to 376,000 on 31 December. A peak of 410,000 DP's was reached on 30 September. USFET Headquarters, in making the announcement, stated that the increase occurred despite the total of repatriation and resettlement of more than 107,000 DP's and the elimination of 16,000 ineligible DP's who had been residing in DP camps.

This overall reduction of 123,000 in DP camp population was offset by a gain of 131,000 DP's, attributed to the infiltrating of approximately 70,000 Jewish DP's and the acceptance into camps of approximately 61,000 eligible DP's who had been living within the German economy. Of the 61,000 DP's who entered camps during the six-month period, 41,000 were Polish. Thus, although 92,000 Polish DP's were repatriated in the last half of 1946, the Polish in-camp population decreased by only 51,000, from 165,000 in July to 114,000 in December.

In addition to the total in-camp population of 376,000 an additional 135,000 eligible DP's were estimated to be living in the

American Zone outside of DP camps. There are also 34,000 DP's organized in civilian labor services who do not appear in the in-camp population figures. These categories bring to approximately 545,000 the number of DP's who remained a US Army responsibility on 31 December.

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## Interzonal Trade Accord

German representatives of the British-US Zones and the French Zone have concluded an agreement providing for the interchange, during the first quarter of 1947, of goods and materials worth 66 million RM, with each group to deliver items worth 33 million RM. The agreement is subject to approval of French MG.

The combined British-US Zone will supply mainly iron, steel, and finished iron and steel products such as spares for machinery. They will also supply textiles, plywood, tires and tubes, technical rubber articles, non-ferrous metals, chemical products, electro-technical appliances, building materials, paper, office equipment, and breeding cattle.

The French Zone will deliver sawn timber, pit props, textiles, clocks and watches, surgical instruments, precision tools and optics, steel and iron, finished steel and iron products, including agricultural machinery and sewing machines, ores, refractories, chemical products, paper and wood pulp, tobacco, and cattle for slaughter.

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## Ration Scale Retained

The 1,550 calories ration for normal consumers in the US and British Zones of Germany now in effect continues in the 98th ration period beginning 3 February. This ration, recommended by the Bizonal Executive Committee for Food and Agriculture, was approved by British and US Military Government Headquarters. The ration compositions for all children categories and for the normal consumer category vary only in potatoes and bread.

# US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

The Coordinating Committee of ACA has approved in principle the inauguration of terminal international telephone and telegraph communications for Germany, and rules and regulations of service will be issued by ACA. 15 February has been set as the tentative date on which this service will become effective.

A great number of scientific institutions formerly located in Berlin and then transferred to Thuringia have finally been brought to the US Zone, many of them to Heidelberg. They will be distributed among the four US Zone Laender, which will finance them.

An implementation of the announcement by General McNarney to extend amnesty to persons in low income groups has been drafted by the German Denazification Committee and approved by the Denazification Ministers for submission to the Laender-rat.

## FOOD SHIPMENTS FROM US

During the first 18 days of January, approximately 145,000 tons of food arrived from the United States for consumption by the civilian population of US-occupied territory. This food consisted mainly of wheat, flour, and other bulk grains.

Extreme cold in the latter part of December has caused a considerable decline in deliveries of potatoes, which are not loaded in freezing weather because freezing renders them unfit for human consumption. However, December deliveries of breadgrains and barley, which are not damaged by cold, increased to the highest levels of the current marketing season.

Quadripartite decision has been reached and orders issued in all zones that the Reichsbahn accept all International Red Cross shipments destined for the German civilian population without cost, subject to later settlement on the question of transportation charges.

The Leitz plant in Wetzlar, Hesse, man-

ufacturers of Leica cameras, has been closed since 21 December because of insufficient coal.

The reorganization and decentralization required to implement the bipartite export-import organization has been completed. The seat of this agency, known as the "Joint Export-Import Agency," will be located at Minden in the British Zone. All contracts negotiated since 1 January 1947 have been drawn up in the name of the new bipartite organization.

## IARA SUB-ALLOCATES EQUIPMENT

The Inter-Allied Reparation Agency at Brussels has sub-allocated reparations equipment in nine additional plants in the US Zone to its member nations. Recipient nations include Belgium, France, United Kingdom, Greece, New Zealand, India, Australia, and the United States. The US will receive aircraft engines and optical instruments from this allocation.

The Export-Import Reichsmark account at the Frankfurt Reichsbank will be divided among the Land Central Banks in order to prevent any further drain of cash from other Laender to Hesse.

A delegation from the World Federation of Trade Unions arrived in Stuttgart on 22 January to begin a tour of the US Zone as part of their study of trade unions and working conditions in the four zones of Germany.

## PERFORMANCES OF AMERICAN PLAYS

During the week ending 21 January, 27 performances of American plays were given in Berlin, or 50 percent of all plays presented in the city in that period. Of all American plays running at present in Germany, the most popular is "Three Men on a Horse," which up to 21 January has had 169 consecutive performances.

Because of the coal shortage, elementary and high schools of Stuttgart were closed two days each week through most of January.

# EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

*Pertinent excerpts from official instructions are printed for the benefit of our readers. Official copies of the quoted circulars, letters, and directives may be obtained by writing to the originating headquarters.*

## Civilian Agreements and Leaves

"Employment Agreements and Interim Leaves" are clarified in USFET and OMG-US communications on the subject, distributed in consolidated form as OMGUS Letter AG 230 (AG), dated 16 January 1947. Important points contained in the basic communication (USFET Letter AG 230 GAP-AGE, dated 6 January 1947) and an OMGUS Indorsement (AG 230 (PO) dated 15 January 1947) are as follows:

Effective immediately, "interim" leaves at government expense are no longer authorized for employees of any nationality. Leave may be granted to US civilian employees not oftener than once a year to visit the United States. After the employee has served in the theater for three consecutive years, he may be granted 60 days leave, or leave without pay, if appropriate, in the ZI. For both types of leave transportation to the ZI may be granted in the Occupied Zone and between ports on Army equipment at no expense to the government. All other transportation and subsistence are at the expense of the employee.

The main difference in the two types of leave is that on leaves taken after three years of employment in the theater, travel time runs from dates of entering and leaving the continental United States; for an "interim" leave taken before completing three years in the theater, time runs from dates of leaving and returning to post of duty.

In regard to employment agreements, the minimum period of service for US Civilians recruited in the ZI for service in the European Theater is now two years. Those persons whose employment agreements were for shorter periods may be returned to point

of hire at government expense and in duty status at expiration of agreement. If such individuals are willing to remain in the theater for additional service, their employment agreements may be "extended," at the convenience of, and for such time as is desired by, the employing agency. This is not applicable to ex-military personnel, who may be employed for one year.

## Security Courier Service

A Security Courier Office is to be established in OMG of each Land and in the Regional Government Coordinating Office, according to an indorsement by OMGUS of USFET Directive AG 311.4 AGO, dated 27 December 1946. The directive states that the function of the Security Courier Service is to provide courier service within the European Theater, to the Mediterranean Theater, and to the United States for the dispatch of certain classified and governmental material and such other materials as may be prescribed by the War Department. It is desired that a Security Courier Office be established in the headquarters of each major command, under the supervision of the Adjutant General of the command.

## Change in APO

APO 755, US Army, formerly serving the Berlin sector, has been discontinued and its facilities consolidated with APO 742, according to OMGUS Letter AG 311.1 (BC), dated 22 January 1947. All personnel assigned or attached to the staff divisions and offices of OMGUS, Hq Berlin Command, and Special Troops Berlin Command, except as indicated below, will now receive their mail through APO 742, US Army. All T/O and non-T/O units and agencies assigned or attached to OMGUS, Berlin Command, and Templehof Army Air Base, except as indicated above, and all branches and installations located in the McNair Barracks Compound, will receive their mail through APO 742-A, US Army.



## US Interim Peace Proposal

The beginning of the London Preliminary Conference on a peace plan for Germany renewed news and editorial interest in the peace discussions, according to the weekly analysis by the Office of the Director of Information Control, OMGUS, of the German licensed press of the US Zone.

The announcement of US Ambassador Robert D. Murphy's proposal for an interim peace period pending the establishment of a German government was the basis of an editorial in the **Oberbayerisches Volksblatt** (Rosenheim). It said in part:

"That would indeed be a radical and complete solution . . . the final consequence of unconditional surrender and of the 'German policy' which preceded it. Many doubts and difficulties of future German domestic politics would thus be avoided . . ."

Yet, "as no sound relationship between peoples can be built on a forced solution by dictation . . . the decision on the final peace treaty would only be postponed. But this would involve a gain rather than a loss of time — a gain in time cannot be valued too highly for the mental growth underlying political developments."

\* \* \*

Noting recent proposals by US Ambassador Robert D. Murphy and British Foreign Secretary Bevin calling for an interim state of peace with Germany at this time, the US licensed **Tagesspiegel** in Berlin supported the proposals and declared they seem to fit into a correct sequence of events.

The paper pointed out that Germany has no sovereign government and that one should not talk of a peace treaty when the entire situation is against it. Observing that the occupation will last for an indefinite time and that the Control Council will have the highest governmental power, the paper said it would therefore be logical if this body

would promulgate a law on peace.

"After the passing of such a law the various Laender might decide on a fusion into a German federal republic," it continued, stating that it seems as if the London Conference is thinking along similar lines. Here with the paper referred to Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay's Berlin press conference of 6 January wherein Ambassador Murphy "suggested a new procedure in setting up the peace treaty. Although he seemed to believe personally in a signature for such a treaty, he did not indicate who should sign."

The paper further made note of Bevin's remarks of 15 January at which time he doubted whether one should set up a peace treaty at all, for since there is no German government to sign a treaty it might be better to impose on Germany a peace statute.

Such a peace statute would constitute another step forward in our development and to our thinking would follow the correct sequence of events," declared the **Tagesspiegel**. "In any case entirely new methods are called for. The most important thing is our undisturbed future and not the setting up of definite and final facts. Under a state of peace Germany will be able to feel its way and judge the situation as it develops . . ."

## Nazi-like Slogans

Dissecting some of the Nazi-like slogans going the rounds these days in Germany, Radio Berlin noted first that dismissed officials advise the people that "we can be saved only by a new war . . . we Germans are a people of soldiers . . . our chance will come again." To this the radio pointed out that such men do not see the terrible destruction, nor the other consequences but dream only of new abundance and booty from attached countries. Such men, declared the radio, do not realize that "another aggressive war would not only be a crime against hu-

manity but also the end of the German people."

To others who say that Germany's best weapons were just being developed, the radio declared that neither the priority of Germany with reference to rocket research nor of America with atom bombs would decide another war but the fighting spirit of the people. One must decide between fascism and democracy, war and peace, dictatorship of a few and self-government of the people, declared the radio. Regarding the contention that the Allies have conquered and must now manage, the radio declared that the Germans must bear responsibility, that Germany must not give cause for mistrust but show she is ready to resume responsibility.

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## American Caution Cited

Seeing no great change in America's policy towards Germany as a result of the recent shift in the Secretary of State, the Soviet-licensed LDP organ, **Der Morgen**, restated the viewpoints laid down by Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, US Deputy Military Governor.

According to the paper General Clay's statements show that the Americans intend to turn over military administration to civilian control cautiously and step by step and to create economic collaboration.

"Caution is also the principal tendency on the part of America in developing further economic relations," added the paper. "One now allows American businessmen to come to Germany but one cannot expect an immediate American investment in German economy so long as Germany's economy has not regained an orderly way."

This caution, noted the paper, is comprehensible when one considers the "uncertain fate of American capital invested in Germany at the start of the war." The paper expressed the hope that the economic development in Germany will gain an orderly way as soon as possible "so that foreign capital can again be invested here, for it is a plain truth that a shattered economy can never be re-

stored by mere words unless capital is added".

"Only a layman ignorant of economics can believe that Germany is able to produce the necessary capital by herself," declared the Liberal Democratic Party organ.

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## Majority Representation

In an editorial supporting the majority system over the proportional one, the **Tagespiegel**, US licensed newspaper in Berlin, cited as a model case the fact that under the proportional system the KPD in Bavaria is not represented in the Bavarian Landtag, though the Free Democratic Party is represented, even though it got less votes than the Communists.

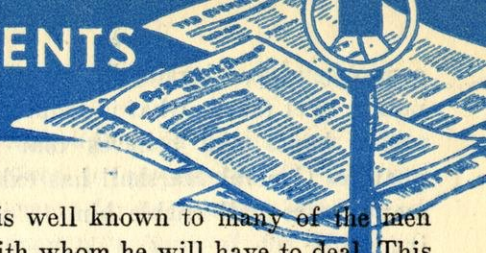
Calling the Free Democratic party one which in the interests of a sound political development shouldn't exist, the paper declared that one cannot remove the basic faults of the proportional system by the proposal made by the Social Democrats that one reduce the 10 percent clause to five percent.

"An equal distribution of votes is right when one wants to set up parliamentary committees and similar institutions according to party fractions, but it falsifies the sense of general elections in which the people decide the political course," declared the paper. "The example of the Bavarian Communists shows clearly that the majority system satisfies the minorities much better than the proportional system."

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## New Press Defended

The **Fraenkischer Tag** (Bamberg) marked its first anniversary with an editorial saying, "The opponents of this new type of newspaper are naturally above all those men who controlled the press before and wish to carry on their politics again today in the same sense as before 1933. We know that they cannot understand that it was precisely they who paved the way to Hitler and doom. Through their opinionated and financially dependent newspapers they turned the people into an uncritical mass, into obedient cattle with votes, first for their interests, later for the NSDAP."



## Marshall's Fitness for Office Stressed as He Assumes Duties

US newspapers acclaimed General George C. Marshall upon his taking office as Secretary of State. Editorials pointed to Marshall's qualifications, both as a soldier and statesman. In view of this, they said, the peoples of the world can expect to learn through the new Secretary precisely where the United States stands on various issues, and for what it stands.

They foresee little change in the conduct of foreign policy from that pursued under Secretary Byrnes, and they note that Byrnes has cleared the way for a straightforward approach to vital problems confronting his successor.

**Washington Post** said in part: "General Marshall will have little time to get used to his new assignment in the State Department. He will have to plunge immediately into the preparatory work for the Moscow meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in March. Fortunately he has a number of advantages which will stand him in good stead in making the adjustment. He takes office amid the acclaim of the nation and the full faith of the President. In Under Secretary Acheson he has a deputy who knows how to take command when authority is delegated to him.

"The General has personal qualities which will enable him speedily to acclimate himself to his new post. He has a quick and lively mind and immense powers of concentration . . .

"But Marshall's greatest advantage in falling into place without much apprenticeship lies in his standing with the world . . . As Chief of Staff in the war he had to be familiar even with the farthestmost place in Africa. It must be welcome to the world of nations that there is nothing narrow-minded in our new Secretary of State. There is no novitiate for him to go through in either world geography or world politics. More-

over, he is well known to many of the men abroad with whom he will have to deal. This is particularly important in our personalized relations with Moscow. To the Russians Marshall is appreciated as the man who seconded them in urging the opening of the 'second front,' or the front in Western Europe.

"Marshall will now have to direct, in concert with our allies, the strategy of winning the peace. It is a historic mission. It will tax all the resources of his agile mind and vigorous body. His experience in China adds to his equipment for the task . . . Marshall is used to the successful completion of his assignments. In this case he was a failure. It was, to be sure, a preordained failure, but a lesser man, seeing a failure ahead of him, would have assumed a kind of martyr complex, perhaps a case of paranoia. Nothing of the kind is part of the Marshall make-up . . . He profited by the lesson, and the very acknowledgement of his disillusion made a profound impression on China . . . The Chinese know precisely where he stands. They respect him for it. The whole world, we hope, will know through the medium of the new Secretary precisely where the United States stands, and what it stands for. This is one of the surest ways of preventing a repetition of wars which in the case of the last two started with a question mark over American policy."

**Philadelphia Inquirer:** "As a sequel to his notable part in winning victory he has been engaged for more than a year in an effort to prevent a terrible civil conflict in China. The issue there continues in doubt, but Marshall's experience may have valuable results in the worldwide effort in which he must take part to prevent a future war anywhere.

"There are immediate pressing problems of great importance on which he will have to act . . . There seems to be little time to seize upon all these situations and fit them into a



comprehensive, durable American foreign policy. Yet that is what is required, and the nation hopes and believes that the great qualities General Marshall has exhibited for many years will enable him to accomplish it . . .”

**New York Herald Tribune:** Problems facing Marshall “are many; but there is little question that the greatest of them is still, as it long has been, the problem of relations between the democratic United States and the Soviet Union . . .

“Byrnes has laid a great part of the necessary ground work by clearly asserting the American positions, defining the areas from which we will not retire and the principles which we cannot yield. But the positive superstructure is yet to be built.”

**St. Louis Globe Democrat:** The former Chief of Staff, though never an officeholder, is no newcomer to diplomacy. He attended all the Big Three and Big Four conferences with Presidents Roosevelt and Truman . . . he is known personally and favorably to virtually every top diplomat in allied countries; he is acquainted with the problems of China and the Far East as few men are, and Congress holds him in utmost respect. Furthermore, his firmness fits the trend of our foreign policy. With these assets there is every prospect Marshall can determine policies based on well-considered facts.”

## Bipartisan Foreign Policy

Speeches made by former Secretary of State Byrnes and Senator Vandenberg at the Council of World Affairs in Cleveland were widely discussed in the US press; the general reaction to both speeches was favorable.

**The New York Times**, in an editorial, said: “The bipartisan unity and high level of statesmanship that have distinguished American foreign policy during the past year attained a new and fitting expression in the speeches . . . Secretary Byrnes delivered his valedictory, in which he not only summed up his aims and the progress toward their achievement but also reiterated the fundamental principles of our policy toward the

world as laid down in greater detail in the secret folios he has compiled for the guidance of his successor . . . Senator Vandenberg gave the first full-dress statement of his views since assuming the new responsibilities of Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which will have to ratify every settlement and treaty growing out of the war.

“Secretary Byrnes represents a Democratic party largely purged of its dissident appeasement element, Senator Vandenberg a Republican party purged of its past isolationism. Yet, though demonstrating by a different emphasis in individual situations that theirs is by no means a purely mechanical or political understanding, their agreement on fundamentals is so pronounced that to be appreciated it must be contrasted with the situation after the first World War. That agreement, which represents the convictions of the vast majority of the American people, is also the rock on which General Marshall can build in the further conduct of our foreign policy.”

On the same theme but dealing more specifically with the Vandenberg speech, the **Washington Post** said: “What is most encouraging about Senator Vandenberg’s speech is the fact that he did not confine his cooperative attitude to the political sphere. ‘Peace and economics,’ he said, ‘are inseparably kin.’ To give our ‘unpartisan foreign policy’ its best chance for success we must meet our international responsibilities in terms of financial aid and international trade as well as in disarmament and joint action against aggressors.

“At least the Foreign Relations chairman seems to recognize the desirability of approaching these problems from an ‘unpartisan’ viewpoint and of fitting our economic policy into the pattern of international relations already approved by overwhelming majorities in both parties. That is a net gain. Adjustments and compromises in working out the details must be anticipated. Our hope is that the Republican Congress will be broadminded enough to follow Mr. Vandenberg’s lead in this matter.”

ing papers to and from the military missions and of reciprocal entertainment, the supervision of all American interpreters and translators.

What has been the result of this quadripartite governmental operation so far?

The value of its work cannot be measured adequately in quantitative terms, but the figures are some indication of its successful activity. In the period from its inauguration in July of 1945 to the end of 1946 the Allied Control Authority had approved scores of papers for mandatory implementation throughout Germany by Zone Commanders, some in the form of simple agreements and some in the form of laws and directives having varying degrees of application but in all cases applying nation-wide.

### IMPLEMENTING ACA DIRECTIVES

Laws of the Control Council have mandatory application throughout Germany and are legally applicable directly to the German people and enforceable by both German and Military Government courts. More frequently, however, the Allied Control Authority acts through directives addressed in the name of the Control Council to the four Zone Commanders and to the quadripartite government of Berlin, known as the Kommandatura. Each Zone Commander must then issue necessary instructions within his zone to see that these orders are carried out and is responsible to the Control Council for their enforcement. The Allied Kommandatura carries out quadripartite legislation through the municipal German government of Berlin. Berlin is divided into four sectors, one for each occupying power, but the German city government has been given a constitution approved by the Allied Control Authority and carries out city government for all four national sectors. In a small way the Allied Kommandatura is a duplicate of the Allied Control Authority and operates with quadripartite committees in a similar

manner. Although each of its four senior representatives is responsible to his own national element for negotiating instructions, the quadripartite actions of the Kommandatura itself can only be directly controlled and reviewed by the Coordinating Committee and Control Council of the Allied Control Authority.

### LEGAL BASIS OF LEGISLATION

The legal basis for all Allied Control Authority legislation is chiefly the Berlin Protocol, or Potsdam Agreement of the Big Three, on which France reserved its position. Among the 43 laws signed by the Control Council by the end of 1946 — some of them amending previous enactments — are subjects ranging from "Termination and Liquidation of the Nazi Organizations" to the "Rationing of Electricity and Gas." Directives to the Zone Commanders signed by the end of 1946 numbered 45 and covered large and small subjects, from "Principles Covering the Establishment of Federation of Trade Unions" to "The Adoption of a Standard Time throughout Germany". The scores of other general policy papers agreed to include such far-reaching matters as the entire level of industry plan for Germany, setting specific levels for specific industries above which production is not allowed to go.

### APPRAISAL OF OPERATION

To the layman, the Allied Control Authority machinery may seem cumbersome and slow. Participants seldom deny the former, but feel that this is inherent in a legislative body which covers the entire field of government, operates in three languages, and must reconcile views based upon a greater diversity of social and political backgrounds than is found in most national parliaments. Most ACA workers believe, therefore, that the speed of operation compares favorably with that of national legislative bodies throughout the world.

## THE LAND GOVERNMENTS *(Continued from Page 13)*

The Minister-President does not carry out his duties unaided, but is assisted by a state chancellor whose functions are: To provide professional and technical assistance to the Minister-President in his executive and legislative duties, to offer certain business management functions to the central government as a whole, and to perform extraneous functions which happen to be assigned to it. The Minister-President's chief assistant is the State Secretary, who serves as his executive assistant and personal representative. He is responsible for the entire operations of the Chancellory, except for a personal assistant for the Minister-President of Hesse and a small immediate office for the Minister-President of Bavaria.

In addition to the Chancellory of the Minister of State, the governments of the three Laender have seven to nine functional ministries including labor, justice, finance, economics, and interior. Ministers are always political officials, whose fortunes rise and fall with their party, and who are, theoretically at least, subject to separation from their offices at any time, should the cabinet suffer a vote of no-confidence. It is necessary to provide some continuity in the administration of a min-

istry, and this element is furnished by the permanent civil servants.

The managing of the internal affairs of a ministry is primarily the responsibility of a State Secretary who serves as acting minister when the minister is away or during lapses between ministers. He often has additional duties such as liaison with MG, and in a few cases representation of the ministry in technical committees of the Laenderrat.

As a whole, the Land governments have undergone so basic a reorganization since the occupation that it would be too much to expect them to have achieved excellence in organization or efficiency. There are large areas in which the organization, laws, and operating practices have carried over from earlier times, and there is always a tendency to cling to these survivals as elements of stability. At the same time there is a growing tendency particularly among the younger officials to question the by-laws, organizational structure, and administrative habits precisely for the reason that they have not been questioned for such a long time. This type of official seems to be shedding much of the conventional formality of German official life and to be adopting a more democratic approach towards government.

The functions of government which properly belong to the Land are now handed over to governments elected by and responsible to the German people. Hereafter, we shall intervene in Land legislation and administration only if necessary to prevent measures which are inconsistent with our objectives in Germany. This is in accord with our stated policy to encourage the revival of Germany as a democratic and peace-loving nation through the removal of obstacles to democracy while concurrently taking measures which will prevent its emergence as an aggressive power.

In approving the Land constitutions,

— *Message from the DMG to MG personnel, 7 January 1947*

Military Government has reserved the responsibility for uniform legislation pending the establishment of some form of national government. While the rights of the Laender are defined clearly in their constitutions which provide also for future ceding of requisite powers to national government, the exact powers to be thus ceded have not and cannot be formulated until the final form of national government has been determined. Hence, in matters in which uniformity is desirable throughout Germany, if possible, and throughout the United States Zone of Occupation in any event, Military Government must continue as the authority for legislation.

## MG POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND DIRECTIVES *(Continued from page 15)*

- Title 9 — Public Safety.
- Title 10 — Civilian Communications.
- Title 11 — Industry.
- Title 12 — Food and Agriculture.
- Title 13 — Trade and Commerce.
- Title 14 — Civilian Transportation.
- Title 15 — Manpower.
- Title 16 — Finance.
- Title 17 — Property Control
- Title 18 — Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives.
- Title 19 — Restitutions.
- Title 20 — Displaced Persons.
- Title 21 — Information Control.
- Title 22 — Reports and Histories.
- Title 23 — Military Government Legislation.
- Title 24 — Important German Legislation.
- Title 27 — Control of Scientific Research.

The directive is the most familiar form in which instructions and implementations of MG regulations are disseminated throughout OMGUS Headquarters, to parallel and subordinate offices, and into the field. The directive is identical in form and similar in preparation to the letter, but it is the term applied to such instructions dealing with the more important subjects. Cables and memoranda are among other formal methods of dissemination of official instructions.

### ORIGINATES AS STAFF STUDY

A directive, letter, or other command channel memorandum issued through MG channels usually originates with what is termed a staff study, which is simply the form used by the US Army General Staff for the presentation of any complex problem. It may be requested by the Deputy Military Governor, may result from a cable from the War Department in Washington, or may be initiated as a result of experience and consideration by any OMGUS division or office.

The division concerned generally assigns one person who is responsible for the matter to first discuss it with other interested offices

or persons in his division and to get the approval of the division director. He then initiates a program of coordination in which he discusses the matter verbally or exchanges written comments with other divisions, organizes meetings or working parties; he may initiate clarifying cables with other headquarters or with Washington, and may, if necessary, discuss the matter with appropriate representatives of other nationalities.

### FORMAL REPORT PREPARED

Finally he prepares a formal report, known as the staff study, which consists of an analysis of the problem, a reference to controlling documents which are attached, a statement of discussion and coordination with agencies concerned, and a recommended line of action, together with the letter or directive written in the form desired for dissemination.

The staff study then receives initials indicating concurrence from other agencies concerned, or statements of non-concurrence, if appropriate. The final staff study in this form is presented to the Staff Secretary's office which checks it thoroughly, makes a final review, and dispatches it for further consultation and coordination by other authorities if necessary. When coordinated staff action in proper form is assured by the Staff Secretary, the matter with recommendation is sent to the Secretary General who, after further review, may approve it, may direct further study, or may refer it to the Chief of Staff.

The Chief of Staff, in accordance with the policy of the Deputy Military Governor on the subject, either approves or disapproves in his own name. However, in a matter of major importance, of controversial nature, or on a policy subject, it is referred to the Deputy Military Governor or the Assistant Deputy Military Governor for final consideration. With approval of either of them, a directive is issued and, dependent on its subject and importance, may be signed by the Deputy Military Governor, the Chief of Staff, or the Adjutant General.

subcommittees, and working staffs.

2. To arrange necessary conferences between US authorities and German officials of the Laenderrat.

3. To insure that items desired by Military Government are placed on the agenda for the consideration and action by the Laenderrat.

4. To forward decisions and proposals of the Laenderrat to OMGUS for approval, and transmit to the Laenderrat and to the Land OMG's notice of action taken on such decisions and proposals.

5. To assure that approved MG recommendations of the Laenderrat are carried out uniformly throughout the US Zone, and to report the results to the Deputy Military Governor.

6. To distribute committee reports and other material to the appropriate MG agencies.

### LIAISON AND SECURITY OFFICES

The most intimate official contact of any MG agency with the German populace is experienced by the **Liaison and Security Offices**, which are the detachments located in the cities (Stadtkreise) and counties (Landkreise) of the US Zone. No longer operational, the L&SO provides for general supervision and reporting on the activities of local German civil administration, and liaison between local German authorities and US installations.

Other responsibilities assigned to the L&SO, without duplicating the functions of the Functional Field Teams, include:

1. Detecting, investigating, and reporting to the Land OMG important non-compliance, evasions, and failures to report on matters by the German civil authorities.

2. Performing its duties and at times acting in a manner that justifies its status in the area as personal ambassadors of the United States and its Military Government in Germany, and as an example of the democratic culture, the encouragement of which is one of the basic purposes of the occupation.

3. Supervising operations of the local Ger-

man denazification machinery for investigating and deciding upon the political reliability of persons in, or considered for, important responsibilities in public, semi-public, and private organizations, and to keep constant check on the compliance with the provisions and the spirit of Control Council and MG directives on denazification.

4. Conducting investigations pertaining to public safety in its area for the Land OMG, other L&SO, and appropriate US and Allied agencies.

5. Keeping constant check on the compliance of German civil authorities with all directives pertinent to public safety and security, except for detailed inspections handled by the Functional Field Teams.

6. Approving passes and other exemptions from restrictions which cannot be handled by German civil authorities.

7. Acting as the MG agent in securing German manpower for work needed by military units in its area.

8. Insuring satisfactory accommodations for visiting Functional Field Teams and other authorized MG transits, and supplying them with available data on local conditions and with contacts with appropriate German officials.

9. Preparing the periodic general reports on local public opinion and political trends required by higher MG echelons.

While the normal L&SO is to consist of two officers and US Army enlisted personnel or US civilian employees as required for necessary administration, there are considerable differences in size, duties, and administration of the detachments in the cities and those in the counties. Dealing with a complex city government, the Stadtkreis detachment is larger and more complex while the Landkreis detachment, dealing with many small communities in its area, is restricted to a small group. There are 246 L&SO's in the US Zone, of which 38 serve cities and 208 counties.

Frankfurt, with a current population of

423,000 and an estimated overall war damage of 55 percent, can be taken as an example of the functioning of a Stadtkreis detachment. It is an important political, commercial, transportation, and cultural center. It has extensive industrial, rehabilitation, and democratizing problems. Its city government has a chief mayor, an assistant mayor, ten city councilors, and a city council. The ten city councilors (Stadtraete) head some 60 departments.

### CONTACT WITH CHIEF MAYOR

One of the principal functions of the L&SO is to maintain direct contact with the chief mayor, and through him with the various officials and departments of the city. The maintenance of such supervision over the local government as Military Government may prescribe must be assured. Inversely, any German controls which might run counter to the objectives of Military Government must be prohibited.

Direct contact with sponsors and officials of authorized political parties encourages the development of democratic thought and activity. Freedom of religion is fostered by weekly meetings of the religious leaders of the community. Cooperation in welfare work has resulted in a permanent joint association. The requisition of property, supervision of property control, encouragement of stricter denazification, provisions for greater security, assistance in the repatriation and resettlement of refugees, expellees, and evacuated persons pose numerous problems for the Frankfurt detachment.

### SPECIAL PROBLEMS CONFRONTED

Because USFET Headquarters is located in the city, the detachment is confronted by many problems in addition to those handled by other city detachments. Liaison must be maintained with many agencies and individuals at USFET in matters of mutual concern, such as Provost Marshal activities, indigenous personnel, public utilities. In the Frankfurt military community are about 15,000 military persons, 5,600 US and Allied ci-

vilians, and 2,000 dependents. There are many foreign missions and representatives stationed in the city. The liaison problems involved in connection with these are the responsibilities of the L&SO.

In contrast to the Stadtkreis L&SO, the Landkreis detachment usually has only one or two officers stationed there long enough to become acquainted with local conditions. A few enlisted men are on the staff and the rest of the activities are delegated to indigenous personnel. Within the Landkreis there may be 30 to 100 small communities, each with its own community government. Each county has its county councilor (Landrat) and each community its mayor and, although the barrier of different languages is more pronounced than in the cities, it is with them that the L&S officer must carry out his duties.

### SOLE MG FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

The L&S officer must spend half of his time in the field, visiting the communities, overcoming the antagonism of being the representative of an occupying power, helping to smooth out many local difficulties, and observing and reporting on the local situations. Denazification and public safety are his chief problems. Back at his desk, he has reports to make, new directives and instructions to read, inspectors to meet, survey groups to assist, and scores of other jobs which crowd into his working time. But he is the principal, and practically the only, direct contact of Military Government with the rural people which comprise a large part of the population of the US Zone. Once a week he gets away to the seat of the Land OMG for the weekly conference of MG field personnel.

The share taken by the United States in the government of the City of Berlin is lodged with the **Office of Military Government, Berlin Sector (US)**, which, although directly under the control of the Deputy Military Governor, is in accordance with the quadripartite program of the Allied Kommandatura, of which the Director of OMGBS is a member.

ulating, interpreting, and implementing civilian personnel policies based on War Department and Theater Regulations for all MG echelons; establishing the most efficient types of recruitment and placement programs; developing and coordinating directives which implement classification policies and procedures; applying classification standards uniformly to all MG positions; determining change of status, promotions, change to lower grade, assignments, separations, efficiency ratings, and related operations; improving employee morale; developing, implementing, and publicizing orientation and training programs at executive, supervisory, and trainee levels.

The Military Personnel Branch is responsible for the military personnel staff functions of a major command, including such activities as procurement, assignment, transfer, and allocation of grades and ratings of military personnel, and the establishment of policies on classification, reclassification, promotion, demotion, discharge, awards, decorations, citations, leaves, redeployment, and rotation of officers and enlisted personnel.

### INDIGENOUS PERSONNEL OFFICER

The Indigenous Personnel Officer interprets policies, and develops, publishes, and coordinates implementing directives affecting employees who are paid from indigenous funds. Its primary objective is to develop in each operating agency a balanced personnel program to include classification, placement, employee training, employee relations, and wage administration.

The Office of the Adjutant General is a special staff organization whose main function is to establish and maintain administrative procedures for OMGUS and subordinate headquarters. It exercises no command function, serving only as an administrative staff agency.

The Office handles all official command correspondence for the headquarters, includ-

ing its actual preparation. The Office also is responsible for the authentication and dispatch of correspondence prepared in other offices and divisions of OMGUS. The Adjutant General authenticates all command instructions and orders, the latter being General or Special Orders concerning military and US civilian personnel of OMGUS.

Operating under the Adjutant General's Office is the AG General Records Branch, the permanent office of records for OMGUS. Here all incoming correspondence is opened. Routing slips are prepared, and the correspondence is forwarded to the office or division concerned. This branch maintains files of all correspondence received and sent by the headquarters. Here also is included Top Secret Control, which handles all Top Secret documents and cables.

### PUBLISHER FOR OMGUS

The AG Publications Branch is the "publisher" for OMGUS. It prints, mimeographs, lithographs, and photostats material for OMGUS headquarters. It also stocks blank forms and War Department publications such as Army Regulations, circulars, field manuals, and technical manuals.

The AG Cable Control Branch receives, reproduces, and dispatches all cables coming into and leaving OMGUS. Here cables are screened, and important ones are collected daily to form a book that is circulated among high OMGUS officials.

The AG Military Personnel Branch handles the operational phases of all matters concerning officers: their promotion, records, awards, decorations, and redeployment. Policies are determined by the Military Personnel Branch of the Office of the Personnel Officer.

The Reference Library, also operating under the Adjutant General's Office and located in the Directors Building, OMGUS, maintains a collection of reference books, periodicals, and newspapers, in English and German, to serve the offices and divisions

of OMGUS. It supplies information by telephone and in person, and circulates those books not in constant use in the library.

The AG Travel Bureau is responsible for setting up policies and regulations governing travel in Germany and in Europe of MG personnel in accordance with War Department and USFET directives. The Orders Section issues General, Special, and Letter Orders and handles air and water travel priorities. The Combined Travel Board controls the entry of all persons into the US Zone from other countries. Such matters are dealt with on a tripartite basis with the British and French. This involves close coordination with the Interzonal Facilities Bureau of the Allied Control Authority, with OMGUS divisions, and with American consulates throughout Europe. The Combined Travel Board has representatives known as Military Permit Officers in Washington and in most European countries.

The **Political Adviser** and the **Office of Political Affairs** have responsibility for the political activities of the United States in Germany. A large portion of the Office of Political Affairs staff is foreign service personnel, from the US Department of State. They serve with administrative and staff personnel furnished by OMGUS and the War Department.

The Political Adviser, a career diplomat and senior representative in Germany of the US Department of State, is adviser to the Military Governor and Deputy Military Governor on political and State Department matters and participates in meetings of the Allied Control Council and the Coordinating Committee. Under the present set-up, the State Department has specific responsibility for the formulation in Washington of MG policy for Germany.

The Office of the Director of Political Affairs, actually the Political Adviser's working staff, has the following specific responsibilities: In close collaboration with the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, it is responsible for policy and programs for the development and supervision of German

political parties. It is also concerned with the political aspects of denazification policies, cooperating particularly with the DMG's Special Adviser on Denazification, and with the Public Safety Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS. Through its editorial board this office helps prepare monthly reports by the Military Governor, advises other offices and divisions of OMGUS regarding political problems, assists with political vetting of Germans before appointment to bizonal or central German agency positions, and frequently transmits communications between OMGUS and American diplomatic missions in other countries.

The consular branch of the Office of Political Affairs supervises the American Consulates established at Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, Hamburg, Bremen, and Baden-Baden. Consular offices issue passports and immigration visas, and protect property interests of US citizens, often in coordination with Property Control Branch, Finance Division, OMGUS.

The Office of Political Affairs constitutes the American element of the quadripartite Political Directorate which is establishing interim offices abroad for German affairs to perform many functions formerly undertaken by German Consular establishments, and perhaps later to assist in the development of trade between a unified Germany and the countries in which the offices are located. Through the Political Directorate, the Office of Political Affairs also has an important part in the control and administration of relations between the Allied Control Council and foreign states.

The OPA is responsible for the exploitation of the important archives of the former German Foreign Office. They contain highly interesting papers illuminating many secret objectives and policies of the Nazi regime. For more than a year a combined British and American team has been examining these documents. Arrangements have been made for interested Allied Nations to do likewise.

The **Director of Intelligence** is responsible for developing and disseminating intelligence



information which pertains to the civil government of Germany. He is the US representative on the Quadripartite Intelligence Committee. The **Office of the Director of Intelligence** has no operating agencies, but depends on information submitted by Liaison and Security Detachments of the Land Intelligence Sections and the reports of other OMGUS offices and divisions. Reports are prepared at OMGUS level and submitted weekly to the DMG and staff divisions for their information and action. The ODI is organized into three sections: Analysis and Research, Counter Intelligence, and Civil Censorship.

The Analysis and Research Section studies intelligence information and prepares critical studies with a view to presenting independent opinions and predictions on MG functions. This information includes political, economic, legal, security, and denazification trends as they affect Military Government.

The Counter Intelligence Section advises on counter intelligence and security aspects of MG policy, and serves as a coordinating agency for all counter intelligence matters among the occupational powers.

The Civil Censorship Section advises on policies pertaining to censorship of German communications and coordinates censorship matters on a quadripartite level.

The primary function of the **Office of Naval Adviser** is to inform the DMG and the divisions of OMGUS on naval matters. Personnel of the Office of the Naval Adviser also represent the United States on the Naval Committee of the Combined Services Directorate of the Allied Control Council. The Naval Committee concerns itself with the disarmament and disbandment of the former German navy and the prevention of the resurgence of German naval war potential. The Deputy Naval Adviser represents the United States on the Board of Directors of the German Hydrographic Institute.

The division of the ex-German navy was accomplished by the Tripartite Naval Commission, which was set up by the Potsdam Protocol and consists of the USSR, UK, and

US. The US personnel on this commission were supplied by the Office of Naval Adviser. The work of the commission is practically finished with a total of 1,713 naval vessels, 375 naval harbor servicing craft, and 103 floating dry docks allocated among the three powers. Of these the United States was allocated the following: naval vessels 671, naval harbor servicing craft 98, and floating dry docks 55.

The office also has served in Berlin in a liaison capacity for the US element of the Tripartite Merchant Marine Commission. The Commission divided up the once great former German merchant fleet.

The Naval Technical Unit Europe is attached to the Office of the Naval Adviser for administrative purposes. This unit has been gathering technical information and equipment throughout Germany and Europe which might be of value to the Navy Department.

The **Director of Public Relations** and the **Public Relations Office** are responsible for keeping the public continuously informed on the newsworthy developments of OMGUS and MG affairs, for advising OMGUS officials on Public Relations policies, and for assisting representatives of the press and other informational media to contact news sources.

The PRO of OMGUS is directly concerned with affairs involving the United States and other occupying powers. Its representatives attend Control Council meetings, Coordinating Committee meetings, and conferences between officials of the United States and other powers in Berlin. In agreement with the public relations offices of the other powers concerned, joint communiques are issued to the press by PRO.

The PRO also:

Coordinates all Public Relations matters concerning the United States and one or all of the other occupying powers;

Develops, collects, and prepares informational material, clears the material on a security and policy basis, and disseminates it to the press;

Receives all representatives of informa-

tional media, local and international, and assists them in obtaining desired material dealing with OMGUS or quadripartite matters;

Arranges interviews and briefings with those OMGUS officials who have the best available factual knowledge of a particular situation of interest to the press;

Arranges press conferences for the Theater Commander, Deputy Military Governor, and visiting dignitaries;

Conducts tours for British, Soviet, and French correspondents into the US Zone, and arranges tours for US news correspondents into the British, Soviet, and French Zones;

Holds weekly meetings with division PRO's for discussing newsworthy events and public relations problems, and for planning the dissemination of information.

## FIELD OF JURISDICTION

PRO OMGUS is available to all field PRO's in Germany for advice and assistance in their local activities, but concerning material of full MG or inter-Allied nature it exercises complete jurisdiction. Releases of the latter type are teletyped to Berlin, cleared with the proper officials, and released simultaneously in Berlin, Frankfurt, and the originating point.

Members of the press and other information media may visit or obtain information from any person in OMGUS without clearing through PRO, but the PRO staff members are available at all times to assist correspondents in going to news sources. When any MG person is contacted directly by the press, it is the responsibility of that official to use his own judgment as to what material can be released, and what material must be withheld because it is classified, would violate security, or would materially injure relationships with the Allies.

The present function of **Field Information Agency, Technical**, better known as FIAT (US), is to continue its mission of collecting and compiling scientific and technical information in Germany. This information is to include scientific, industrial, and technologic-

al processes; inventions, methods, devices, and improvements uncovered in Germany and of value to science and industry in the United States or to any of the Allies.

Although FIAT (Main) is now located in Karlsruhe, operationally it is responsible to the Chief of Staff, OMGUS. Its Berlin office represents FIAT's function in the Berlin area, and at the same time maintains liaison with OMGUS divisions, offices, and representatives.

The task of collecting and compiling this vast amount of technical data is divided into three main groups: investigator reports, screening and microfilming project, and "FIAT Review of Science in Germany 1939-46." FIAT's final reports, sent to the Publications Board Program, US Department of Commerce, are based on information procured by highly specialized fieldmen known as FIAT investigators. Thousands of feet of microfilms of technical documents, drawings, and descriptions found in Germany have been processed by combined teams of document analysts called "screeners" and microfilmmers. The majority of the FIAT investigators and document analysts are Commerce Department employees who are on loan to the US Government from private industry.

The FIAT Review is a combined effort of the American, French, and British FIAT's to edit information on fundamental scientific research in the natural sciences which had not been published during the war. Through the cooperation of some 800 German scientists, papers are being written on medicine, physics, metallurgy, chemistry, mathematics, biology, and geography. It is estimated that a comprehensive summary can be contained in approximately 50 volumes of about 200 pages each.

FIAT is scheduled to complete its operations about 1 July 1947.

The "housekeeping" operations of OMGUS are handled by **Berlin Command**, which is in charge of troop command, security, supply, and administrative support for the US elements in Berlin.

# STATION LIST

## MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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**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 F A Keating Asst Deputy Mil Governor
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### LAND WUERTEMBERG-BADEN

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

(APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)	Stuttgart	Lt Col M O Edwards
Hq & Sv Co	Stuttgart	1st Lt J B Clifford

#### Stuttgart Area

*S-10 SK Stuttgart	Stuttgart	Lt Col I L Harlow
*S-21 LK Boeblingen	Boeblingen	Capt M P Ernst
*S-23 LK Esslingen	Esslingen	Capt N Semaschko
*S-29 LK Ludwigsburg	Ludwigsburg	Capt E E Oja
*S-30 LK Waiblingen	Waiblingen	Maj F A Hubbard
*S-50 LK Backnang	Backnang	Capt R Forrest
*S-53 LK Leonberg	Leonberg	Capt S P Giunta
*S-55 LK Nuertingen	Nuertingen	Maj J F Capell
*S-58 LK Vaihingen	Vaihingen	Capt A Smith

#### Heidelberg Area

*M-43 SK/LK Heidelberg	Heidelberg	Lt Col C L Jackson
*M-16 SK/LK Mannheim	Mannheim	Lt Col C H Rue
*M-89 LK Buchen	Buchen	Capt C A Wright
*M-90 LK Mosbach	Mosbach	Capt I D Claxton
*M-91 LK Tauberbischofsheim	Tauberbischofsheim	Capt N W Barber
*M-92 LK Sinsheim	Sinsheim	Capt J E Switzer

#### Karlsruhe Area

*K-47 SK/LK Karlsruhe	Karlsruhe	Lt Col W T Burt
*K-46 SK/LK Pforzheim	Pforzheim	Maj R H Stimson
*K-87 LK Bruchsal	Bruchsal	Capt T C Stenson

#### Heilbronn Area

*H-28 SK/LK Heilbronn	Heilbronn	Lt Col C H West
*H-22 LK Crailsheim	Crailsheim	1st Lt R E Alley
*H-26 LK Schwaebisch Hall	Schwaebisch Hall	Capt C S Keena
*H-52 LK Kuenzelsau	Kuenzelsau	Capt T E Griswold
*H-54 LK Mergentheim	Bad Mergentheim	Capt B V Bloom
*H-56 LK Oehringen	Oehringen	Capt G H Caple

\* Liaison and Security

**Goeppingen Area**

\*U-25 LK Goeppingen  
\*U-11 SK/LK Ulm  
\*U-20 LK Aalen  
\*U-24 LK Schwaebisch Gmuend  
\*U-27 LK Heidenheim

Goeppingen  
Ulm  
Aalen  
Schwaebisch Gmuend  
Heidenheim

Lt Col A G Spitz  
Maj M L Hoover  
Maj C H Pallette  
Maj R Lascoe  
Maj L H Kyle

**LAND GREATER HESSE**

Office of Mil Gov  
for Greater Hesse

Wiesbaden

Dr J R Newman

**2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep)  
(APO 633)**

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)  
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)  
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)

Wiesbaden  
Wiesbaden  
Oberursel

Lt Col S S Graham  
1st Lt J E Walker  
Capt B A Sturdevan

\*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  
Ruedesheim  
Bad Homburg  
Usingen  
Bad Schwalbach  
Schluechtern

Maj G C Sola  
Col F H Boucher  
Maj D Easterday  
Maj B L Bassinger  
Capt C D Bexy  
Capt T E Faircloth  
Maj R A Gish  
Lt Col M A Meacham  
Capt P H Olson  
Maj J C Nelson  
Capt W F Hintz  
Capt J Nottingham  
Capt J N Francis  
Maj M E Chotas  
Capt O Howard

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

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

Lt Col W R Swarm  
Maj W C Gipple  
Maj J Connely  
Capt T W Harris  
Lt Col C H Reed  
Lt Col H R Cress  
Capt H L Edberg  
Capt D W Shea  
Maj L S Williams  
Maj G P Moore  
Maj E E Covell  
Maj H Baymor  
Capt S Kershaw  
Capt L R Allen  
Capt S A Karas

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

Darmstadt  
Gross-Gerau  
Offenbach  
Heppenheim  
Erbach  
Buedingen

Lt Col A Skarry  
Capt N C Neider  
Lt Col J C Rose  
Maj A Gill  
Maj L H Brown  
Capt G P Johnson

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**LAND GREATER HESSE (Cont'd)**

*LK Dieburg	Dieburg	Capt J S Chapin
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt C S Parshall
*SK/LK Giessen	Giessen	Maj C R Russe
*LK Lauterbach	Lauterbach	Capt C R Argo
*LK Alsfeld	Alsfeld	Maj P E Perry

**LAND BAVARIA**

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

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt & Sv Company	Munich Munich	Col C C Morgan Maj R M Schwartz
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**Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken**

Co A	Würzburg	Lt Col M E Henderson
*A-210 SK/LK Würzburg	Würzburg	Lt Col Robert Herbison
*A-220 SK/LK Aschaffenburg	Aschaffenburg	Lt Col M W Crouse
*A-221 SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*A-250 LK Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Maj R C Jernigin
*A-251 LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Maj E H Emry
*A-330 LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*A-331 LK Bruckenua	Bruckenua	Maj R C Gesell
*A-332 LK Ebern	Ebern	Capt G G Brock
*A-333 LK Gemunden	Gemunden	Maj J S Sullivan
*A-334 LK Gerolzhofen	Gerolzhofen	Capt V R Hurst
*A-335 LK Hammelburg	Hammelburg	Maj R J Holmes
*A-336 LK Hassfurt	Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*A-337 LK Hofheim	Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*A-338 LK Karlstadt	Karlstadt	Maj J E Breland
*A-339 LK Konigshofen	Konigshofen	Capt S E Witty
*A-340 LK Lohr	Lohr	Capt L K Owens
*A-341 LK Markt Heidenfeld	Markt Heidenfeld	Capt T F Griffin
*A-342 LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	Maj A C McIntyre
*A-343 LK Miltenberg	Miltenberg	Capt J L Hinkel
*A-344 LK Neustadt (Saale)	Neustadt a. d. Saale	Maj H P Clark
*A-345 LK Obernburg	Obernburg	Capt L D Jaeger
*A-346 LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Capt J A Lowell

**Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken**

Co B	Ansbach	Col E M Haight
*B-211 SK/LK Nurnberg	Nurnberg	Lt Col C Klise
*B-222 SK/LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col J C Barnet
*B-223 SK/LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Lt Col S M Guild
*B-224 SK/LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
*B-225 Neustadt & Coburg	Coburg	Maj S Klein
*B-226 Kronach	Kronach	Maj H T Lund
*B-227 SK/LK Hof	Hof	Maj H L Woodall
*B-228 SK/LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker
*B-229 SK/LK Furth	Furth	Maj A C Abbott
*B-247 LK Lichtenfels & SK Staffelstein	Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
*B-252 LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Maj C T King
*B-253 LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Hochstadt	Capt H V Moore
*B-254 SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj F Meszar
*B-255 LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	Capt H C Stamatis

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**Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)**

*B-256 LK Munchberg	Munchberg	Maj R C Anderson
*B-258 LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*B-259 LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*B-260 LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Maj H Zurn
*B-261 LK Dinkelsbuhl	Dinkelsbuhl	Maj A S Adams
*B-262 LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R T Towle
*B-263 LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt B A Morgan
*B-264 LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*B-265 LK Hersbruck	Herzbruck	Capt D S Stroup
*B-266 LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt R E Peters
*B-267 LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Maj C W Collier
*B-268 LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*B-269 LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*B-270 LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*B-271 LK Windsheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*B-272 LK Lauf	Lauf	Maj F C Smith
*B-273 LK Neustadt (Aisch)	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*B-347 LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultzen
*B-348 LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Maj F T Brewster

**Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz**

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col G D Hastings
*D-212 SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
*D-230 SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj G J Ganer
*D-243 SK/LK Passau	Passau	Lt Col R T Nichols
*D-244 SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj R E Boyd
*D-245 SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
*D-246 SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Lt Col J R Hector
*D-274 LK Cham	Cham	Capt E A McNamara
*D-275 LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*D-276 LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj E O Carlson
*D-277 LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*D-278 LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Maj G E Griffin
*D-279 LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Maj R O Woodward
*D-301 LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	Maj H A Hardt
*D-302 LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Capt M Glossop
*D-303 LK Grafenau	Grafenau	Capt A J Harwood
*D-304 LK Kehlheim	Kehlheim	Capt G L Milner
*D-305 LK Landau a. d. Isar	Landau	Maj J A Wickham
*D-306 LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	Capt N Ugland
*D-307 LK Regen	Zweisel	Lt Col G M Foster
*D-308 LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Maj R B Swatash
*D-309 LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	1st Lt G L Thomas
*D-310 LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Capt R N McWhorter
*D-349 LK Kemnath	Kemnath	Maj D L O'Roark
*D-350 LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Maj I G Shackelford
*D-351 LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj J Mulholland
*D-352 LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	Maj V M Corbin
*D-352 LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Maj B B Coullahan
*D-353 LK Roding	Roding	Maj L P Rhodes
*D-354 LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Maj R W Hitchcock
*D-355 LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*D-356 LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	Capt A G Albert
*D-358 LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Maj T R Coykendall
*D-375 LK Bogen	Bogen	Maj J F Staudinger
*D-377 LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Maj J C Robertson Jr
*D-378 LK Griesbach	Griesbach	Capt C G Dansby
*D-379 LK Kotzting	Kotzting	Maj J J Maher Jr
*D-380 LK Mainburg	Mainburg	Capt E R Garrison
*D-381 LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Capt G C Jones
*D-382 LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	Maj R E Levy
*D-383 LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Maj J F Rey
*D-385 LK Wegscheid	Obernzell	1st Lt K L Miller Jr

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**Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern**

Co E	Munich	Lt Col R J Philpott
*E-213 SK/LK Munich	Munich	Lt Col J H Kelly
*E-231 SK/LK Freising	Freising	Lt Col John H Huckins
*E-232 LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Capt W A Forsy
*E-233 LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Capt V L Thom
*E-234 LK Altoetting	Altoetting	Capt C A Larimer
*E-235 SK/LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Maj Kenneth B Cassidy
*E-236 LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Garmisch	Lt Col R T Shelby
*E-237 SK/LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Lt Col J A Crewe
*E-280 LK Erding	Erding	Maj C A Brown
*E-281 LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt C J Wardle
*E-282 LK Muhlendorf	Muhlendorf	Maj J J Posten
*E-283 LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*E-284 LK Toelz	Bad Toelz	Maj A O Froede
*E-285 LK Aibling	Aibling	Capt S J Kushner
*E-286 LK Fuerstenefeldbruck	Fuerstenefeldbruck	1st Lt C C Boatwright
*E-287 LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Maj C A Rein
*E-288 LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Maj H E Reed
*E-289 LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Maj C E Carlsen
*E-290 LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*E-291 LK Wolfratshausen	Wolfratshausen	Capt J L Ott
*E-311 LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Maj W W Perham
*E-361 LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Capt E J Pennetto
*E-362 LK Aichach	Aichach	Maj E J Newmayer
*E-364 Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Bierman
*E-367 Dachau	Dachau	1st Lt J A Walker
*E-368 Schongau	Schongau	Capt E E Bird

**Regierungsbezirk Schwaben**

Co G	Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
*G-214 SK/LK Augsburg	Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
*G-239 LK Dillingen	Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
*G-240 LK Neu Ulm	Neu Ulm	Maj H E Howlett
*G-241 LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*G-242 SK/LK Kempten	Kempten	Maj R E Wagner
*G-292 LK Donauwoerth	Donauwoerth	Capt M G Kruglinski
*G-293 LK Gunzberg	Gunzberg	Maj M G Norum
*G-294 LK Markt Oberdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt S D Lubin
*G-295 LK Memmingen	Memmingen	1st Lt E C Tare
*G-296 LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Capt L A Proper
*G-297 LK Neuberg	Neuberg	Maj H M Sebastian
*G-298 LK Nordlingen	Nordlingen	Maj B Peshmalyan
*G-299 LK Fussen	Fussen	Capt J N Urtes
*G-300 LK Krumbach	Krumbach	Capt H V Worthington
*G-369 LK Illertissen	Illertissen	Capt F W Guzak
*G-370 LK Kaufbeuren	Kaufbeuren	Maj S H Darragh
*G-372 LK Wertingen	Wertingen	Capt J S Woodwart
*G-373 LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*G-374 LK Schwabmunchen	Schwabmunchen	Capt J W Kenne

**LAND BREMEN**

(APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen	Bremen	Mr T F Dunn
Wesermuende Detachment	Wesermuende	Lt Col L S Diggs

**BERLIN SECTOR**

(APO 742-A)

Office of Mil Gov Berlin Sector	Berlin	Col F L Howley
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