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SCHOOL FOR POLICEWOMEN



**WEEKLY**  
**INFORMATION BULLETIN**







# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

## OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS



# 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

Employee Orientation . . . . .	AG 230 GAP-AGE 9 July 1946, USFET
Personnel Redeployment Reporting . . . . .	AG 370 GCT-AGO 26 July 1946, USFET
Awards and Decorations . . . . .	Cir 108 30 July 1946, USFET
Appointment of Second Lieutenants, AUS . . . . .	Cir 110 30 July 1946, USFET
Liaison with Constitutional Assemblies . . . . .	AG 014.1 CA 1 August 1946, OMGUS
Distribution of Directives by Subordinate Commands . . . . .	AG 461 AGO 2 August 1946, USFET
Liaison Representatives from US Churches . . . . .	AG 000.3 (IA) 8 August 1946, OMGUS

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Signal Corps Photo

**SCHOOL FOR POLICEWOMEN** — The picture on this week's cover shows a group of women attending a class at the police school operated by the Allied Kommandatura in Berlin. For an account of what is being accomplished towards the training of an adequate police force in the US Zone see "Police Schools" on page 4 of this issue.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

**Dr. William Cecil Headrick**, Chief of the US Information Centers, Publications Control Branch, Office of Information Control, OMGUS, prepared the article on Information Centers. Dr. Hendrick is on leave from New York University where he is assistant professor of sociology and anthropology.

"Police Schools" was furnished by **James L. McCraw**, Chief of the Police and Fire Section, Public Safety Branch, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS. Formerly connected with the Federal Border Control in the United States, he came to Germany in May as an advisor on border control and later joined OMGUS.

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# POLICE SCHOOLS



Signal Corps Photo

Students at the German police school in Frankfurt listen to a lecture as part of their training for future duty as policemen.

**T**wenty-eight thousand Germans, comprising the civilian police force of the US Zone, are being trained to perform police work and at the same time to gain the respect and confidence of the civilian populace.

To smash the arrogant, all-powerful hierarchy into which the Nazis built their police force, Military Government routed out the Nazi-tainted members, decentralized the police authority, eliminated all militaristic gestures, removed extra-police powers such as levying fines and inaugurated an intensive training program.

Twenty-one specialized training schools have been set up in the US Zone, providing courses varying from two weeks to four months in municipal, criminal, rural and border police work. Also there are schools for policewomen and for police dogs. Each Land must operate at least one rural police

school and one border police school. Each city of more than 100,000 population was required to establish independent training schools.

## TRAINING FOR ENTIRE FORCE

These schools had graduated 9,400 German policemen up to 1 June under the program outlined by the Public Safety Branch, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS. The remaining 18,600 comprising the police force in the Zone are to be given special intensified six-week courses operated by German officials under American supervision, as soon as adequate facilities and instructors are available.

Greater Hesse offers eleven courses at schools located in six communities of the Land. Five of these courses are given at Homberg for municipal, rural and criminal



police, policewomen and police dogs. Municipal police schools are in Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Kassel and Bad Selters. Marburg has two schools for border police.

Bavaria, comprising more than half of the area of the US Zone, has seven rural police schools, at Mainbergheim, Kadolsberg, Regensburg, Augsburg, Spitzingsee, Suderzeld and Walchensee. Augsburg also has a city police school, while night schools for city police are located at Rosenheim, Ingolstadt and Munich. Police schools in Wuerttemberg-Baden are situated at Esslingen, Stuttgart, Boeblingen, Furtbachhaus Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg and Mannheim.

These schools are operated by German officials and have German instructors, all under the supervision of American MG. The lack of facilities and instructors at the pres-

*(Left) A German policeman, and a US Army MP walk a beat together in Bad Nauheim; (below) German women learn jujitsu at the school for policewomen operated by the Allied Kommandatura in Berlin, Signal Corps Photos*



ent time has prevented the immediate training of the 30,000 Germans which is the ultimate goal for the police force in the Zone. As facilities and instructors become available, intensified six-week courses will be given all members.

## VARIETY OF COURSES

Courses offered at the schools vary according to the particular work the graduates are to assume. Subjects being offered by most of the schools include political-philosophical training, service instruction, traffic, criminology, police and administrative law, principles of criminal and civil laws, laws relating to trade and industry, military government law, physical training, psychology and use of weapons.

The policewomen's school at Homberg, Greater Hesse, prepare its trainees for three main tasks: (1) Handling of all accusations made against children up to 14 years of age and female juveniles up to 18 years; (2) assisting in cases of accusations where children, female juveniles and adult women are acting as witnesses or have been injured; (3) emergency service such as patrols, searches, handling of apprehended children and juveniles and transfer to trustee education services and homes.

## TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DOGS

Also located at Homberg is the training school for police dogs. Here the dogs are trained for trailing criminals and suspects, assisting in guard duties and accompanying policemen on hazardous assignments.

The MG policy underlying the intensive training program is to decentralize the whole police organization in the Zone and to make each community responsible for its own police without interference or orders from the outside. This policy eliminates one of the sources of power built up by the Nazis who brought police activities under the direct control of the central German police authority with headquarters in Berlin. This

resulted in a fear of the police instead of respect and confidence.

Under the system inaugurated during the occupation, each locality maintains and is wholly responsible for its own police force. The police are not allowed to levy a fine when arresting a person, as had been permitted under the Nazi system. Instead each case must be referred to the court, where the accused receives a just hearing. Also all militaristic gestures such as parades, drill and salutes are forbidden in order to eliminate the regimentation for which the Nazis were notorious.

## DENAZIFICATION PROBLEM

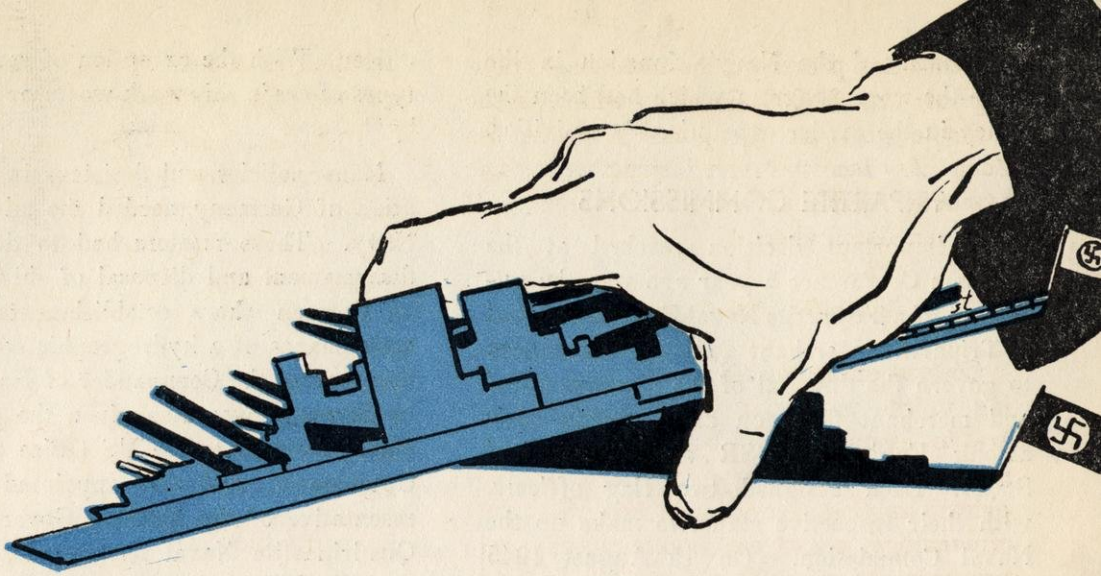
The greatest problem which faced MG in setting up the German police force was the fact that nearly every German policeman had been a Nazi or had been so closely affiliated with Nazism that he was found to be unfit politically to be retained. When the denazification of the police had been completed, therefore, very few experienced policemen remained. So this extensive training program was required to create practically an entirely new force.

The task of finding personnel suitable for such a force presented a new problem. However, even before the end of the war, it was found that prospective candidates could be taken from the prisoner-of-war cages. Many captured German soldiers were carefully screened, and those meeting the qualifications were sent to pre-occupation schools for training. In the selection of these men, extreme care was exercised in checking the background of each in order to find those who could exhibit the highest honesty and finest devotion to duty.

## TURNOVER TO GERMAN AUTHORITY

During the first year, the new German police force in the US Zone developed to the point where the responsibility could be turned over to the local German authorities, with MG continuing only in a supervisory capacity.





## THE NAVY'S JOB IN OCCUPATION

**A** young naval officer registering recently at a transit officers' hotel in Frankfurt was asked by the corporal at the desk: "Just what's the Navy doing over here now? We don't see very many sailors around any more." The officer, surprised at the question, replied after a moment: "Corporal, if it weren't for the Navy over here, a lot of men like yourself would find it tough to get home." As one commodore also put it: "The Navy brought you over, and the Navy will get you back." Small though the Navy may be in Germany at present, it has also done and still is doing other important jobs in connection with the occupation.

### MULTIPLE ASSIGNMENT

The US Navy is engaged in running the necessary naval installations in the Bremen Enclave, handling in cooperation with the other Allied powers the distribution and disposition of the surrendered German fleet, and coordinating with and assisting the American military authorities in Germany on naval matters, especially with the movement of occupational troops and personnel across the ocean between the United States and Europe.

The naval forces moved into Germany in April 1945 when a detachment of officers and men followed the British ground forces into what is now the Bremen Enclave. This small group, previously trained in Scotland for the purpose of taking over the ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven, had as its main tasks the boarding, disarming and guarding of all the German naval and merchant vessels in the area; the assisting of British mine-sweeping operations; and the taking over of all Germans coastal defenses. The US Enclave at Bremen was created by agreement between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt at the Quebec Conference to give the Americans an outlet to the sea in order to supply the US Zone of occupation. The British turned over to the Americans a part of the British territory around the Weser River, including the ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven.

### OPERATION OF PORTS

With the ending of the war in Europe, one of the Navy's most important jobs was to support the US Army of Occupation by operating the ports and assisting the merchant ships which supplied our forces. This

role continued the Navy's function in the share-the-work program which had been the policy in the earlier expeditionary activities.

### TRIPARTITE COMMISSIONS

An important decision reached at the Potsdam Conference a year ago was the setting up of a Tripartite Naval Commission and a Tripartite Merchant Marine Commission to govern the disposal of the German naval and merchant fleets on an equitable basis among England, USSR and the United States. Each assigned two flag officers, with their respective staffs, to make up the Naval Commission. On 15 August 1945 this group began its work of finding what was left of the German fleet, what condition it was in and who was to get what ships. This required a world-wide census, because many craft, which had been reported lost during the war, turned up in various parts of the globe. A fairly accurate list was made of German ships and then the Commission went ahead with the inspection job. Some of the ships, such as the heavy cruiser, Prinz Eugen, were found to be in good condition. However, many other were in bad condition and some were complete losses. After making an evaluation of each vessel, the Commission made a division of each class of ships. This took many months of work and consultation, but on 31 May 1946 the original task was virtually completed.

### TASK CONTINUING

However, even in the past few months new facts have been uncovered concerning German craft, so the task is continuing. The report which the Commission made of its findings and decisions is contained in what is commonly known in Naval circles as "The Red Book."

During the time that the Naval Commission was making its decisions on German combat ships, the Merchant Marine Commission was active in inspection of German merchant ships. The American representatives were a senior official of the War Shipping Administration and a senior naval

officer. With the exception of certain minor types of craft, this work was near completion by 1 June.

Many policies and decisions in the occupation of Germany needed the advice of the Navy. These matters had to do with the disarmament and disposal of ships, disposal of German shore establishments, and the maintenance of a hydrographic service. For this reason, the Commander of Naval Forces in Germany was also given the position of Naval Advisor to the US Office of Military Government, and was appointed the representative of the Military Governor on the Quadripartite Naval Directorate, a part of the Allied Control Council.

### WESER RIVER COMMAND

The number of naval personnel in Germany is small, as the Navy's program requires all reserves to be demobilized by 1 September. Most of those remaining are stationed at the Weser River Command in Bremerhaven. Under its commanding officer, Commodore Charles R. Jeffs, the Weser River Command operates the ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven, and is carrying on disarmament and management of German ship repair industries in the Bremen Enclave. Since all the personnel and supplies for American occupation forces are now entering Germany through Bremerhaven, the Navy's task is greatest in that area.

Besides their force in the Enclave, the Navy maintains a small liaison group in Frankfurt for providing a close contact between the Army in Austria and the Navy.

The Commander of Naval Forces in Germany maintains his headquarters in Berlin. The present commander is Rear Admiral R. E. Schuirman, who relieved Vice Admiral W. A. Glassford early in July. In addition to his duties as Commander of Naval Forces in Germany, Admiral Schuirman is the Naval Advisor to the Military Governor of the US Zone. Also in Berlin the Navy maintains the offices of the Deputy Naval Advisor and of the Naval Technical Unit.



# Program of Re-Education

OMGUS last week announced a long range policy statement for German re-education and the initiation of a program for the reconstitution of German cultural life, to operate hand in hand with the initial control policies of denazification and demilitarization. The OMGUS statement follows:

**T**he re-education of the German people can be effective only as it is an integral part of a comprehensive program for their rehabilitation. The cultural and moral re-education of the nation must, therefore, be related to policies calculated to restore the stability of a peaceful German economy and to hold out hope for the ultimate recovery of national unity and self-respect.

In the initial phases of control, Military Government has been concerned with the elimination of Nazi and militaristic doctrines and practices, and the permanent exclusion of objectionable personnel from posts of influence. These objectives will continue to be its concern. At the same time, a program for the reconstitution of German cultural life has been initiated.

The political and moral re-education of the German people will foster the re-establishment of the principles of justice.

The German people must come to understand that the Nazi repudiation of these principles destroyed all individual rights in the Nazi state, made the effort at world tyranny inevitable and brought Germany to its present disaster. They must come to understand that the present control measures over Germany are not prompted solely by German violation of the rights of other peoples. They were also made necessary by the political chaos in Germany, which was the direct consequence of the Nazi denial of all political rights and destruction of all alternative organized forces within the nation.

## PRINCIPLES BASIC TO RE-EDUCATION PROGRAM

The primary principles of justice, basic to the program of re-education, are:

1. That men and nations owe obligations to each other; and that these responsibilities are not, as Nazism maintained, limited to a single race, nation or group.
2. That the dignity and integrity of the individual must be respected by society and other individuals; and that the individual is not, as Nazism maintained, merely a tool of the state.
3. That citizens bear their share of responsibility for public policy and that they have the right and duty to participate in government resting on the consent of the governed.
4. That the untrammelled pursuit of truth is a prerequisite for the maintenance of justice; and that free communication between individuals, groups and nations is a necessary condition for national and international understanding. Experience with Nazism proves what evil consequences flow from the suppression and corruption of truth.
5. That toleration between diverse cultural and racial groups is the basis of national and international tranquility; and that coerced unity of culture, after the manner of Nazism, is the source of both tyranny and anarchy.

To be effective, the program of German re-education must make increasing use of the native resources of German civilization which offer promise of the

(Continued on page 18)



## United States Information Centers in Germany

\*US Information Center Berlin  
(formerly American Library)  
Information Control Division  
10-12 Kleiststrasse, Berlin

\*US Information Center Munich  
(formerly American Library)  
Information Control Division  
1 Beethoven Platz, Munich

\*US Information Center Bremen  
(formerly American Library)  
Information Control Division  
Bremen Enclave (US)

\*US Information Center Heidelberg  
(formerly American Library)  
Information Control Division  
124 Hauptstrasse, Heidelberg

US Information Center Wuerzburg  
Information Control Division  
Wuerzburg

US Information Center Nuremberg  
Information Control Division  
Nuremberg

US Information Center Wiesbaden  
Information Control Division  
Wiesbaden

\*US Information Center Augsburg  
Information Control Division  
4 Schmiedtbergstrasse, Augsburg

US Information Center Darmstadt  
Information Control Division  
Darmstadt

US Information Center Karlsruhe  
Information Control Division  
Karlsruhe

US Information Center Giessen  
Information Control Division  
Giessen

US Information Center Garmisch  
Garmisch Partenkirchen

\*US Information Center Frankfurt  
(formerly American Library)  
Information Control Division  
11 Taunus Anlage, Frankfurt

\*US Information Center Stuttgart  
(formerly American Library)  
Information Control Division  
44 Neckarstrasse, Stuttgart

\*US Information Center Marburg  
(formerly American Library)  
Information Control Division  
14 Schulstrasse, Marburg

\*US Information Center Erlangen  
(formerly American Library)  
Information Control Division  
8 Nurembergerstrasse, Erlangen

US Information Center Kassel  
Information Control Division  
Kassel

US Reference Library  
Information Control Division  
US Sector, Berlin District

US Information Center Ulm  
Information Control Division  
Ulm

\*US Information Center Regensburg  
(formerly American Library)  
Information Control Division  
7 Van der Tann, Regensburg

US Information Center Mannheim  
Information Control Division  
Mannheim

US Information Center Bamberg  
Bamberg

US Information Center Passau  
Passau

US Information Center Fulda  
Information Control Division  
Fulda

\* Now established



# US INFORMATION CENTERS



**U**nited States Information Centers (USIC) being established in all major cities of the American occupied areas of Germany are breaking down German presuppositions of American cultural retardation and are bringing directly to the people the proof of American advancements in literature, science and art.

By their characteristic methods of propaganda, book-burning and banning of outside enlightenment, the Nazi overlords tried to instill in the German mind an impression of cultural decadence and backwardness in America. To help eliminate these effects of Nazi cultural isolationism, the US Information Centers are letting the Germans see, read and examine wide selections of books, magazines and newspapers showing American literary, scientific and artistic achievements.

The projection of America to the peoples of all parts of the world was undertaken

during the war by the US Office of War Information. Applicable features of the program were brought into Germany by the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF and are now being carried on by the Publications Control Branch, Office of Information Control, OMGUS.

## MAJOR FEATURE OF PROGRAM

The USIC, where members of a community can find the latest and most important literature from the United States, is one of the major features of this program of projection of America.

Information Centers have been established in Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart, Marburg, Erlangen, Heidelberg, Regensburg and Augsburg. By the end of this month new units will be in operation in Karlsruhe, Ulm and Wuerzburg. In September more will be opened in Kassel, Darmstadt and possibly Wiesbaden. Before the end of this



year, eight others are to be set up — in Bremen, Nuremberg, Bamberg, Mannheim, Giessen, Fulda, Passau and Garmisch. The Berlin unit will later set up a branch reference library in another part of the city.

### VARIETY OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Each information center contains about 2,500 of the best American books, from ten to seventy different magazines and up to 6,000 pamphlets and bulletins from the United States. Also each has up to several hundred photographs for exhibit purposes, a film-strip projector and film strips of informational and educational value. Within the next year several thousand American books as well as a few specially-selected foreign books will be added to each center.

A fully-established center, such as that in Frankfurt, will have a large reading room to which visitors will have access. In this room all the library materials may be read. Also in this room or in adjoining halls will be photographic exhibits portraying various phases of American life and work. Special rooms will be used for magazine and book stacks, pamphlets and stored newspapers.

Special library cards are issued to public officials, teachers, doctors, writers, journalists, publishers, editors and other important Germans who are in positions to channel the information from this source into everyday German activities. Holders of library cards may borrow certain books and older magazines useful in their professions.

### SHORTAGES PRESENT PROBLEM

The present shortages of space and library materials have necessitated the issuing of readers' cards to permit freer access for those interested in translating American materials into German for use in German newspapers, books, radio and teaching. These readers' cards, intended for the general reader, are distinct from the library cards given the professional reader-borrower.

Access to the files in all the information centers is automatically granted all Amer-

ican and Allied troops, officers and Allied troops, officers and civilian officials.

The Information Centers also service the radio stations in the US Zone, lending them books purchased especially for their use. DANA, the German news service, has placed an order with the USIC's for a loan of reference books to be purchased in the United States and, to a limited extent, from other democratic countries.

In Marburg and Frankfurt, special Institutes of American Studies have been established by the universities of those cities in connection with the local centers. Each has a professor from the university to coordinate study programs with material available in the information centers. A similar institute is under consideration in connection with the University of Munich.

### STRONG IMPRESSION CREATED

The printed material brought from the United States and made available by the Information Centers has created a strong impression among the German reading public. Translators, writers, publishers and journalists read according to the demand of the moment. Their tastes are determined by needs for radio programs, magazines and book trade. Medical scientists are avid readers of American medical books and journals. They express amazement at the advancement of American medicine beyond that of Nazi Germany.

Persons who read for pleasure want fiction, especially that of writers who gained prominence in the 1920's and whose works were banned later from publication in Germany. Other readers who do not desire fiction generally request books on American history and literature, and scientific, fashion and illustrated periodicals.

American magazines have a strong appeal to many Germans who seek to "catch up" on the non-German view of world events which they did not get during the pre-war and war years. But for many, the difference in language proves a handicap. So in ordering

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## GERMAN CENTRAL AGENCIES

# PART 2 Relationship with other Organizations

**T**he establishment of central administrative agencies will introduce a series of entirely new governmental relationships. In recognizing these relationships it is important to understand that these proposed departments are neither political bodies nor agents of existing Land or Provincial governments. Nor are they responsible to the individual Zone Commanders. They would be rather the direct agents of the Allied Control Authority. The Berlin Protocol does not specify the establishment of a central German political structure into which these agencies would be consolidated.

The individual central departments will necessarily have many problems in common. At the outset it is apparent that several of these problems are of such a nature as to lend themselves to standardized treatment. Among them are civil service, statistics, purchasing, administrative planning and mechanical administrative services.

Civil service functions have never been completely centralized in German administration. However, in the interest of economy and the need for concentrated management controls in a single office which can adequately

ly supervise, it will be helpful to combine the personnel functions into a single civil service office. Among the activities which must be included are those of recruitment, examination, in-service training, job classification, salary determination, pension administration and a variety of employee welfare activities. Some indication of the immediate personnel problem is reflected in Table 1.

### WOULD REDUCE SHORTAGES

In the disorganized social, economic and political situation in Germany, the absence of adequate statistical material continues to be a real problem. There are serious shortages of trained personnel and of technical and mechanical equipment. These shortages would be materially reduced if the available personnel and equipment could be centralized in a single office charged with the planning, collation and processing of industrial, agricultural, commercial, traffic, finance and population statistics. Such statistical consolidation has the additional value of coordinating the total statistical program so that it becomes of far broader utility than when each set of statistics is processed and pub-



lished separately.

Administrative planning is a field in which German administrators have long excelled. To permit the establishment of a small central staff of organization and procedure analysts would unquestionably increase the effectiveness and economy of operations in the individual departments. On the other hand, this activity should be centralized only as far as broad problems are concerned, and responsibility for detailed procedural studies should be the concern of the departments.

In the early days when these agencies are being established there will be a great need for housekeeping services of a mechanical nature, such as securing equipment, floor space, transportation and duplicating facilities. Central purchasing may be of particular value in view of the limited equipment and supplies available in Germany. Again, centralized services for building construction and maintenance would introduce definite economies and would be entirely consistent with traditional German organization.

### UNDER SPECIAL OFFICE

These activities should be assigned to a small office of administrative services which should in turn report to the Allied Control Authority through a Bureau of Administrative Management consisting of representatives of the four nations.

While fiscal management probably need

not be located in the office of administrative services, it should be contained in the assignment of functions of the Finance Department. Budget controls and uniform accounting systems are among the rudimentary tools of financial control which must be instituted. As far as revenue is concerned, all the divisions are agreed that the expenses of the central departments should be financed out of budget authorizations and not out of operating revenues or income. The amount of those expenses has been approximated as shown in Table II.

### QUESTION OF COORDINATION

The final matter of inter-agency concerns is the question of coordination. The Berlin Protocol does not contemplate formal coordinating machinery other than that provided by the Allied Control Authority itself. For this reason it is particularly important that the several central agencies be authorized and encouraged to deal directly with one another on all questions of joint concern.

The central agencies will not control the normal functions of the Laender and Provinces. They are all central agencies of special services and, as such, are not primarily concerned with general internal German civil administration. However, their establishment will require some readjustment of present Land functions wherever regional special administrative services have been amalgamated with Land administration. Nor is it in-

Table I: Estimates of Personnel Needs of Central Agencies

	Com- muni- cations	Trans- port	Trade	Industry	Food & Agri- culture	Finance	Total
Top Management Positions							
Department Head	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Deputy or Assistant	1	1		1		1	4
Division Heads	4	6	3	5	9	6	33
Branch Heads					3		3
Total Personnel	350	180	350	200	450	265	1795



**Table 2: Estimates of Annual Expenditure of Central Agencies**  
(First Year — in marks)

	Personal Service	Other	Total
Communications	2,500,000	500,000	3,000,000
Transport	700,000	350,000	1,050,000
Trade	2,000,000	1,250,000	3,250,000
Industry	750,000	250,000	1,000,000
Food & Agriculture	2,600,000	1,500,000	4,100,000
Finance	1,400,000	600,000	2,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,950,000</b>	<b>4,450,000</b>	<b>14,400,000</b>

tended to disassociate completely central agency field offices from the Land and Province administrative organization. In the case of the economics agencies, for example, it will be noted that communications from the central agency will be coordinated with Land and Province officials. At the same time, the basic point remains, these are adjuncts of the Allied Control Authority and will not super-vise the functions of Land government.

### CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

On the other hand, the relationship of the Laender to the central agencies would be improved if representatives of the former were to serve on a central advisory council established for the purposes of exchanging ideas, discussing mutual problems and advising the Allied Control Authority on central agency policies and operations. As a purely advisory organization, the council would in no way conflict with the provisions of the Berlin Protocol. On the contrary, such a council would not only provide useful advice but would associate a semi-popular body with the central agencies.

The relationship of these central German departments to the zones presents a problem of greater magnitude. The Berlin Protocol states that these central departments shall act "under the direction of the Control Council." This seems a clear agreement that the decisions of the Control Council are binding,

and that action by the central departments or agencies, pursuant to Control Council direction, can be subject to no interference or interpretation by zonal authorities as such.

The organization of government on a zone level is unsound in principle because it postpones the time for creation of a successful federation of German states. In effect, the maintenance of a zone system of government tends toward the partition of Germany into four parts. The four zones are not suitable units in the federal structure. They are too large; they have no traditional or historical identity; they have no economic cohesion; and they cut across traditional, historic and economic lines.

### DUAL FUNCTIONS

As adjuncts of Allied Control Authority administration these individual agencies will deal directly with the appropriate Allied Control Authority Directorate or such other agency as the Control Council might establish. The central agency will perform the dual functions of advice and execution. In some instances these agencies in their initial stages will function predominantly in their advisory character and only ultimately as executive bodies. In other instances the agencies will function as executive bodies from the outset. In the cases of the executive agencies it should be clearly specified that

*(Continued on page 18)*

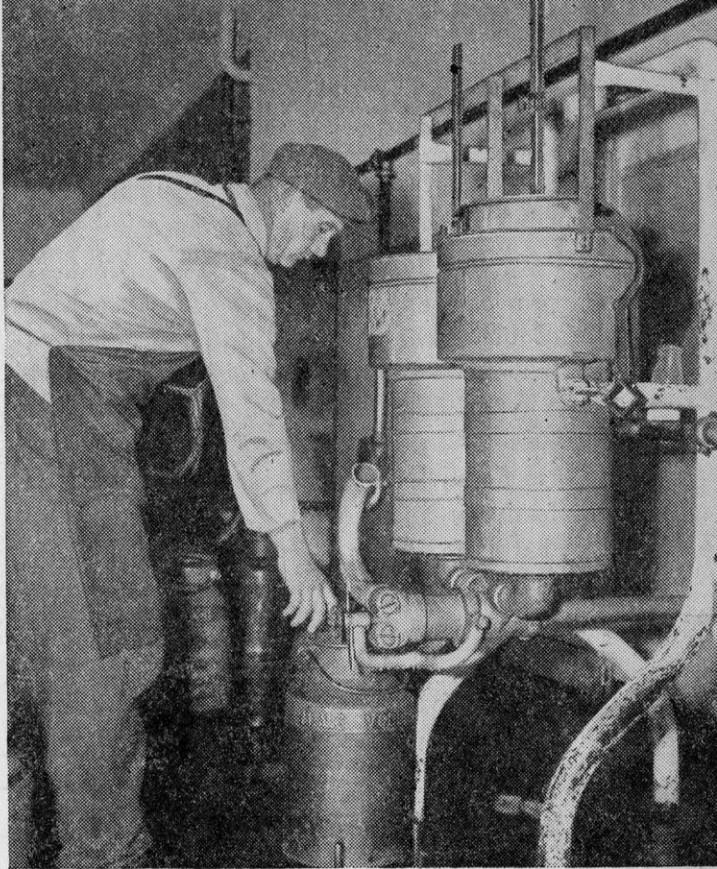


# MILK ROUTE





**T**he pictures on this and the opposite page deal with the distribution of milk in Bremen showing a few stages in the daily trip of an average German milkman. The milk ration in Bremen is made out for a period of four weeks during which time each person is allotted a certain number of liters. There are two grades of milk, however, one that is considered good for drinking, and another which can be used for cooking. The latter grade having less fat content is much cheaper in price and therefore much more can be obtained over the ration period.



*(Left) Milkman watches as a female worker checks a sample bottle of milk in the company laboratory; (above) he fills his empty cans before starting out on his daily delivery round; (below) a German woman takes cans of milk from the milkman outside the restaurant kitchen where she works; (opposite page) milkman measures out a bottle of milk for a German housewife.*

*Signal Corps Photos*





## CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES *(Continued from page 15)*

the supervisory Control Authority offices should apply general rather than specific administrative controls to the agencies' work.

In this Plan an effort has been made to provide for implementation of the provisions of the Berlin Protocol insofar as that document called for the establishment of central administrative departments. While the structure outlined in terms of that policy represents a significant stride towards more effective organization, it must now be apparent that more drastic measures are required.

It is evident that the central administrative agencies presently authorized have little relation to a complete national government. Such a government requires legislative, judicial and executive branches. No present pro-

posal is made for central legislative or judicial authority and, while this Plan attempts integration of the six departments under consideration, no one can suppose that it gives a complete executive to a national government. Foreign Affairs, for example, is a field completely omitted from consideration.

Furthermore, the jurisdiction and powers of these central agencies are determined and imposed by the Allied Control Authority in the light of present existing conditions. They involve no consideration of the total distribution of powers to the various levels of the government, or of the administrative organization and relationship which may come out of the building of a complete governmental structure.

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## US INFORMATION CENTERS *(Continued from page 12)*

new material from the United States greater emphasis is placed on illustrated, art, photographic and travel books and magazines.

Many of the foremost newspapers published in the United States are exhibited in the Information Centers, although it generally takes a month for them to reach Germany. The newspapers preferred by Germans are *Die Neue Zeitung*, Zone-wide German language newspaper published under supervision of American MG, and the Swiss news-

papers, because their news is more timely than that found in American newspapers and they are printed in German.

The Information Centers make American newspapers, photographs, magazines and books available to people who under the Nazis lived under a cloud of misinformation and propaganda. In this way they are helping to promote that mutual understanding among all nations without which no permanent peace is possible.

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## PROGRAM OF RE-EDUCATION *(Continued from page 9)*

peaceful development of new ideals and institutions. The collapse of centralized authority in Germany has been conducive to the assumption of local and regional initiative and responsibility for such civic enterprises as schools, literary societies, libraries, social agencies and hospitals. But in addition to the mobilization of a healthy cultural influence in the locality and in the region, it is essential that the cultural revival be allowed on a national scale. A potential basis for German self-respect is the justifiable pride of Germans in their former

great literary, artistic, scholarly, scientific and religious contributions to civilization.

The occupation authorities are aware that permanent cultural changes can be effected only as they are developed and maintained by the Germans themselves. Having first eliminated the Nazi elements, they will seek to effect the progressive transfer of authority in re-education to responsible Germans as rapidly as conditions permit.

Efforts will also be made to effect the earliest possible restoration of cultural relations between Germany and other nations.



## Tripartite Committee Making Food Tour of Western Zones

The fifth Tripartite Nutritional Committee, composed of food experts of the United States, British and French Military Governments, is making a 10-day survey of food conditions in western Germany, to investigate housing facilities, transportation and food distribution, as well as the condition of crops and the agricultural administration of the three zones.

The committee is visiting Mannheim, Stuttgart, Munich, Kassel, Hamburg, Hanover, Duesseldorf, Koblenz, Saarbruecken and Tübingen. The members are to supplement the observations of the three US nutrition teams which are in the field continuously in the US Zone, weighing, examining and interviewing the German civilian population.

Previous Inter-Allied Committees conducted surveys in July and August, 1945, October and November, 1945, February, 1946 and May, 1946. As after the previous surveys, a joint report will be issued following the current tour.

Representing the United States on the committee are Col. W. L. Wilson, Chief of the Public Health Branch, OMGUS; Dr. John B. Youmans, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.; Capt. Robert V. Lewis, Chief, Nutrition Consul, OMGUS and L. J. Stahler, Food and Agriculture Branch. Col. H. B. Hester, Chief of the Food and Agriculture Branch, met the group in Stuttgart for the day.

British representatives on the committee are Sir Jack Drummond of the British Ministry of Food; Dr. Hugh Sinclair, Nutrition Consultant, Oxford University; Brig. W. Strelley Martin, Chief, Public Health, Rhine Army; Lt. Col. J. B. Lockwood, Food and Agriculture, British Army; Mr. T. Perry, Controller General, Public Health Branch and Mr. F. D. G. Bailey, Administrative Of-

ficer, Public Health Branch.

France is represented by Brig. Gen. Georges Coulon, Chief, Public Health, Military Government of France; Prof. Andre Chevalier, Institute of Hygiene; Dr. Jacques Saulet, Nutrition Institute of Hygiene, and Maurice Julien Roch, Director of the Food and Agriculture Ministry, France.

## Soviets Lend Records

Sixty-four volumes of documents and correspondence comprising the complete administrative files on Hitler's "Sonderauftrag Linz," which had been established for the special task of organizing the projected Fuehrer Museum in Linz, have been loaned to OMGUS by the Soviet Military Administration for microfilming and study.

Both the documents and correspondence, which were found by the Soviet Army and have never been published, are expected to yield valuable information on the source and identity of thousands of priceless art works now housed at the Munich Collecting Center.

## More Food for Miners

A food incentive program to increase the daily calorie ration level for coal miners in the US Zone with hope of a 50 percent rise in coal production during the next ten months went into effect in the Zone the first of this month.

Every coal miner is receiving the increased ration during August. To continue to draw the added ration, the coal output per man per day or per mine per day must increase by at least two percent during August and by ten percent of the difference between the base production and the established goal until the final quota has been reached. If the full quota is not met, the supplementary ration will be reduced accordingly.



# ZONE NEWS BRIEFS

Thirty-five million dollars worth of gold and bullion, looted from Budapest by the Nazis and recovered by the US Third Army in Austria, was returned to Hungary early this month. The 33 tons of gold represent the entire gold reserve of Hungary.

The Laenderrat at Stuttgart has approved the establishment of an economics council for coordination and supervision of interzonal and foreign trade, price control, and other economic matters. The council, which will operate under the Directorate of the Laenderrat, will consist of the economic minister of each Land and the secretary general of the Laenderrat, who will not vote.

## GREATER HESSE APPOINTMENT

Heinrich Zinnkann has been appointed Minister of Interior for Greater Hesse in place of Hans Venedey, who was recently expelled from the Social Democratic Party in behalf of party discipline and dismissed from his post. Zinnkann is a member of the Social Democratic Party.

MG authorities of the US, British and French Zones have agreed to a tentative plan to set up a German Waterways Administration for the Rhine from the Swiss to the Dutch borders.

Titan's "Danae" and Pieter Breughel's "Blind Leading the Blind" were among world famous paintings identified among looted art objects found in southern Germany by US troops and placed in safekeeping. The paintings had been stolen by German troops from Monte Cassino.

## NEWSPAPER SURVEY

An MG survey of newspaper popularity in Berlin showed the US-licensed Der Tagesspiegel was first with Telegraf, the British-licensed newspaper, a close second. Der Tagesspiegel has begun publishing a four-page weekly illustrated supplement.

The first Germany-wide radio hookup since the end of the war was made on Saturday

3 August to broadcast the German heavy-weight boxing championship in Hamburg. Arranged under approval of the Quadripartite Information Control Committee, the broadcast was carried by nearly all radio stations in the four zones.

Several prominent German singers and actors have applied to the denazification authorities for reconsideration of their status under the Allied Control Council Directive No. 24. The applicants include Cornelius Bronsgeest, Gustav Havermann, Fritz Kampers, Ludwig Koerner, Leopold Ludwig, Clemens Schmalstich and Max Traepp.

Recommendation for formation of an interzonal coordinating committee for technical postal matters was made at a meeting in Stuttgart of German postal experts from the British and US Zones. The conferees also discussed uniformity of postal organization and procedure.

## COTTON FROM THE US

Approximately 4,500 bales of cotton from the United States were unloaded in Bremen early this month. Of the total of 200,000 bales of cotton approved for shipment from the United States to Germany, 80 percent are middling grades suitable for making course drill and sheeting, such as that used in work clothes and household cottons. Finished articles made of the middling and finer grades of cotton will be available for export.

German manufacturers are reclaiming used metal food cans by cutting off the old tops and fitting new covers.

A Standard Operating Procedure has been issued providing for a priority system of the allocation of workmen to Army and MG projects. In labor-shortage areas, the local Manpower Allocation Committee will assign priorities to requisitions submitted for indigenous labor. In other areas, priority will be assigned to requisitions by the German labor office, in accordance with MG directives.



## LICENSED PRESS EDITORIALS VOICE HOPE FOR MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

The opening of the Paris Peace Conference dominated the news in the licensed press of the US Zone at the beginning of August, although editorial comment was sparse and sober in tone on this subject, according to the weekly analysis by the Office of Information Control, OMGUS.

Asserting that millions "have been living for six long terrible years" for the beginning of the peace conference, the **Passauer Neue Presse** said, "What the whole world wants — with the exception of the unscrupulous and the desperadoes — is the maintenance of peace, of peace as sad as it may be, of peace, perhaps, at any price."

The **Stuttgarter Zeitung's** editorial writer said, "Negotiations have begun. Let us admit it to ourselves honestly, we did not yet expect it . . . Especially for us Germans, patience will be a necessity for a long time, but we are encouraged when we think that one day the world will be normal, that one day there will stand in Paris a monument with the words of Immanuel Kant: Eternal peace is not an abstract idea but a task."

\* \* \*

The newspapers in the American zone also gave prominent headlines to the discussions between MG officials of the British and US Zones concerning the economic unity proposal. The comments were uniformly hopeful, especially since many newspapers had recently urged in editorials for economic collaboration between the zones.

\* \* \*

The production report of the Economics Division, OMGUS, and details of the new export program for light industry com-

prised important parts of reconstruction news. Several newspapers stressed the favorable food situation in the American Zone while others intensified their anti-rumor campaign. Special features of the week were George Bernard Shaw's 90th birthday and the first anniversary of the coming to power of the Labor Party in England.

Coverage of the Nuremberg trials continued to be heavy. On this subject, an editorial in the **Nuernberger Nachrichten** said: "A problem which is not yet understood by wide circles in Nuremberg is the accusations against generals, admirals, in short, soldiers. They do not comprehend that Keitel, Doenitz and Jodl do not stand before the tribunal in their roles as soldiers, but because as representatives of Hitler they incurred such frightful guilt; neither their marshal's staff nor their officers' braid forced them to the deeds of which they are accused."

\* \* \*

The decisions of the German appeal boards in the denazification proceedings were fully reported but some newspapers were critical of the leniency of the decisions. The **Main Echo** at Aschaffenburg, in telling of the case of a 35-year-old defendant who had been a chief engineer of the Luftwaffe, Nazi Party member, SA adherent since 1928, work supervisor for the DAF and bearer of the Golden Party Badge, remarked: "And what happened to him before the Appeal Board of Grafenau? Classification in Group III, three years probation and payment of 20 marks a month for three years. The 'old fighter,' what's more, didn't even say a thousand thanks for getting away so cheaply."





## SENATE ADOPTION OF WORLD COURT RESOLUTION PRAISED BY US PRESS

United States newspapers, commenting on Senate adoption of the resolution accepting jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, generally hailed the action as a big step forward in international cooperation.

The **New York Herald Tribune**: "The Senate, in the last hours of the 79th Congress, adopted a resolution accepting compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in questions relating to treaties, international laws and international obligations. But it added an amendment which took a good deal of 'compulsion' out of the act. It stipulated that the declaration of acceptance would not apply to disputes over matters 'essentially within the jurisdiction of United States' — and the United States is to be judge of whether the stipulation applies.

"The amendment, in as much as it cast doubt on the competency and fairmindedness of the court was not a happy one. But as Senator Morse, who stoutly opposed the amendment admitted, it would not have the effect of crippling the resolution . . . Consequently, while many will have reservations about the amendment, and the rather cautious arguments that were adduced in its favor, it is fair to state, with Senator Morse, that with passage of the resolution the United States has taken 'a great stride in the direction of establishing world order under law'."

The **Detroit Free Press**. "We have come a long way since the era when every American President from Wilson to Franklin Roosevelt urged our adherence to the World Court and every new Senate withheld approval."

The **Louisville Courier Journal**: "One of

the strangest ironies of American Foreign Policy has just been amended. It was that although this country was the first in the world to propose a permanent court of international justice, the Senate never would consent to our membership in such a court."

The **Oakland Tribune**: "The Senate's approval of the so-called 'optional' clause of the world court statute was typical of the 79th Congress and of the United States' new attitude toward world affairs.

"Nations that accept this clause agree to submit to the court, and to accept its decision on, certain kinds of disputes with another nation that has accepted the same obligation. These disputes are those on interpretation of the treaty — any question of international law, existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of international obligation, and the nature or extent of reparations to be made for any breach of international obligations.

"The measure as passed by the Senate was in treaty form, not requiring House action. It leaves with the United States a lone decision as to what constitutes domestic matters, with which the international tribunal cannot interfere. Senator Connally . . . explained that the intention was to prevent the court from intervening in such subjects as the handling of immigration and the operation of the Panama Canal.

"Even so, it is a long step toward international settlement of disputes. The Senate which rejected the League of Nations would not even consider the question of adhering to the World Court . . .

"The Senate's present action . . . is a striking indication of this nation's determina-



tion to do all it can to make the machinery of peace work."

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## Exchange of Students

American newspapers, commenting on the President's signing of the Fulbright bill providing for the inter-change of students between the US and other countries, warmly praised the action. The measure provides that educational program exchanges be financed from funds derived from the sale of surplus US war goods abroad.

The *Washington Post* said in part: "One of the praiseworthy accomplishments of the 79th Congress is the boost it gave to the inter-change of students on a world scale in the passage of the Fulbright bill on disposal of surplus property abroad . . .

"Benefits inherent in the program are as obvious as they are significant. First, the United States is providing a way for foreign countries to pay for American surplus property in their own currencies without using scarce dollars. Second, we shall be obtaining measurable returns for the property which in many cases is not worth returning to this country. We shall save considerable manpower now required to care for this property. Third and most important, in furthering the exchange of first-hand knowledge between the United States and their peoples, we shall be helping to break down barriers of ignorance and suspicion.

"Although facilities in most instances will not be available before 1947, the fact that this plan is in the making will be a salutary influence in our relations with other countries."

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## American Internationalism

Anne McCormick, discussing the evolution of American internationalism in *The New York Times*, said: "The paradox is that the country, which was more isolationist than any except Russia, in policy if not in sentiment . . . is today the most largely committed to internationalism . . . It is internationalism without cheers. But it is also internationalism without tears or regrets; and what is more remarkable, it signifies that we

are without illusions regarding either the necessity of this policy or the difficulty of realizing it."

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## Record of 79th Congress

Reviewing the record of the 79th Congress, *The New York Times* stressed its solid achievements, particularly in international matters, while noting the lack of Congressional cooperation with the administration on domestic issues.

"No Congress ever made a perfect record, and this one did not. But its whole history, its achievements and its errors, its breadth of vision in some matters and its narrowness in others, its not too cooperative relationships with the executive groupings which in many instances obscured party lines, all this raises no apprehensions as to the future of our republic . . . Basic liberties survived. Progress was made. At no moment . . . could a good American sigh for a rubber-stamp legislature on the pre-war Italian or German model . . ." the editorial said.

"If the final votes are taken as a criterion, this Congress did better with the problems of war and international relations than with domestic problems . . . this Congress, by overwhelming votes in the Senate or in both houses, accepted the main responsibilities of the United Nations and its charter, including compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice . . . Having done this, it dodged one of the responsibilities by weakening our military position; it made no provision for peacetime military training and it pigeonholed much-needed unification of the services. One outstanding fact in the domestic field is that the President asked so much and got so little. Another and related fact is that Congress produced no coherent and coordinated program for shifting the country from the economics of war to the economics of peace. The record will bear further analysis. But when historians come to look at it they will probably say the 79th Congress did well in dealing with the war and the international aftermath of war, but lost much of its sense of direction when the war ended."



# STATION LIST

## MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR  
COMMANDING OFFICER

**THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney**

**OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US**

Office of Mil Gov for  
Germany, US

Berlin

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

### LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for  
Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

#### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

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

Stuttgart  
Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson  
1st Lt J P Clifford

#### Stuttgart Area

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

Stuttgart  
Böblingen  
Esslingen  
Ludwigsburg  
Waiblingen  
Backnang  
Leonberg  
Nürtingen  
Vaihingen

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

#### Mannheim Area

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

Mannheim  
Heidelberg  
Buchen  
Mosbach  
Tauberbischofsheim  
Sinsheim

Maj M L Hoover  
Lt Col W T Burt  
1st Lt C H Wright  
Capt I D Claxton  
Capt N W Barber  
Capt K R Plessner

#### Karlsruhe Area

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

Karlsruhe  
Pforzheim  
Bruchsal

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

#### Heilbronn Area

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

Heilbronn  
Crailsheim  
Schw. Hall  
Kuenzelsau  
Mergentheim  
Oehringen

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

\* Liaison and Security



**Ulm Area**

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

Ulm  
Aalen  
Schw. Gmuend  
Goeppingen  
Heidenheim

Lt Col A G Spitz  
Capt R H Nation  
Capt J E Switzer  
Capt R Kennedy  
Capt R N Thapp

**LAND GREATER HESSE**

Office of Mil Gov  
for Greater Hesse

Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

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

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

Wiesbaden  
Wiesbaden  
Oberursel

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Darmstadt  
Gross-Gerau  
Offenbach  
Heppenheim  
Erbach  
Büdingen

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

\* Liaison and Security



## 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 F Russe
*LK Lauterbach	Lauterbach	Capt J T Hughes
*LK Alsfeld	Alsfeld	Capt H B Miller

## LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov  
for Bavaria

Munich

Brig Gen W J Mueller

3rd Mil Gov Regt  
(APO 170)Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt  
Hq Company  
Sv CompanyMunich  
Munich  
MunichCol C C Morgan  
Capt Willard Seale  
Capt L R Clark

## Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Wurzburg	Lt Col M E Henderson
*SK/LK Wurzburg	Wurzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
*SK/LK Aschaffenburg	Aschaffenburg	Lt Col M C Crouse
*SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*LK Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Maj R W Kernidi
*LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Maj E H Emry
*LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*LK Bruckenua	Bruckenua	Capt A G Grodzinski
*LK Ebern	Ebern	Capt G E Brock
*LK Gemunden	Gemunden	Capt J J Cotter
*LK Gerolzhofen	Gerolzhofen	1st Lt G F Feehan
*LK Hammelburg	Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*LK Hassfurt	Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*LK Hofheim	Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*LK Karlstadt	Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
*LK Konigshofen	Konigshofen	Capt C Boden
*LK Lohr	Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
*LK Markt Heidelfeld	Markt Heidelfeld	Capt T F Griffin
*LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	1st Lt L K Owens
*LK Miltenberg	Miltenberg	Capt J L Hinkel
*LK Neustadt a. d. Salle	Neustadt a. d. Salle	Maj H P Clark
*LK Obernburg	Obernburg	Capt M B Jaeger
*LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Capt I A Lowell

## Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

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

\* Liaison and Security



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

*LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt L De Ford
*LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Maj H W Zurn
*LK Dinkelsbuhl	Dinkelsbuhl	Capt W W Russel
*LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R J Towle
*LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt B A Morgan
*LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	Capt D S Stroup
*LK Hilpoltstein	Hilpoltstein	Capt J C Stanley
*LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Lt Col J C Barnet
*LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Capt J J Carr
*LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultzen
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	1Lt L W Dillard

**Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz**

Co D	Regensburg	Col Hastings
*SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Capt J W Boffert
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj H Hardt
*SK/LK Passau	Passau	Maj H L Snapp
*SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Capt Boyd
*SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj T R Coykendall
*SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Capt G L Miller
*LK Cham	Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj Carlson
*LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	1st Lt L W Kutz
*LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt R O Woodward
*LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
*LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Lt S Fuchs
*LK Grafenau	Grafenau	Capt R M McWhorter
*LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt D Stacy
*LK Landau a. d. Isar	Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
*LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Ugland
*LK Regen	Zweisel	1st Lt Henry
*LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Lt Col Nichols
*LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Lt J D Brooks
*LK Wolfstein	Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*LK Kemnath	Kemnath	1st Lt Richards
*LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Capt A J Garllant
*LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	1st Lt J H Boyd
*LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	Maj Corbin
*LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Capt J F Leech
*LK Roding	Roding	1st Lt Hurley
*LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Maj Hichcock
*LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	1st Lt R Daniel
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	1st Lt W A Graham
*LK Bogen	Bogen	1st Lt W Y Murphey
*LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Maj Robertson
*LK Griesbach	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*LK Kotzting	Kotzting	Lt J C Mitchell
*LK Mainburg	Mainburg	1st Lt R Dustin
*LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbit
*LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
*LK Wegscheid	Wegscheid	1st Lt K J Miller

\* Liaison and Security

**Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern**

Co E  
\*SK/LK Munich  
\*SK/LK Rosenheim  
\*SK/LK Ingolstadt  
\*SK/LK Freising  
\*LK Miesbach  
\*LK Traunstein  
\*LK Altoetting  
\*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen  
\*LK Erding  
\*LK Laufen  
\*LK Muhlendorf  
\*LK Wasserburg  
\*LK Toelz  
\*LK Aibling  
\*LK Fuerstenfeldbruck  
\*LK Landsberg  
\*LK Pfaffenhofen  
\*LK Starnberg  
\*LK Weilheim  
\*LK Wolfratshausen  
\*LK Berchtesgaden  
\*LK Ebersberg  
\*LK Aichach  
\*LK Schrobenhausen  
\*LK Dachau  
\*LK Schongau

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

Lt Col R J Philpott  
Lt Col E Keller  
Capt R H Necel  
Lt Col J H Kelly  
Lt Col H E Blakeley  
Capt W A Lovett  
Capt V L Thom  
Capt C A Larimer  
Maj M W Nitz  
Maj C A Brown  
Capt N W Borring  
Capt W M Forys  
Capt D Root  
Capt W N Dickerson  
Maj E J H Newmeyer  
1st Lt C C Boatwright  
Maj C A Rein  
Capt O M Cole  
Maj C E Carlson  
Capt M J Groves  
Maj P L Steers Jr  
Maj M Mawrence  
Capt E J Pennetto  
Capt L R Day  
Capt H J Bierman  
Maj A G Snow  
Capt C S Garber

**Regierungsbezirk Schwaben**

Co G  
\*SK/LK Augsburg  
\*SK/LK Kempten  
\*LK Dillingen  
\*LK Neu Ulm  
\*LK Sonthofen  
\*LK Donauwörth  
\*LK Gunzburg  
\*LK Markt Oberdorf  
\*LK Memmingen  
\*LK Mindelheim  
\*LK Neuberg  
\*LK Nordlingen  
\*LK Fussen  
\*LK Krumbach  
\*LK Illertissen  
\*LK Kaufbeuren  
\*LK Wertingen  
\*LK Friedberg  
\*LK Schwabmünchen

Augsburg  
Augsburg  
Kempten  
Dillingen  
Weissenhorn  
Sonthofen  
Donauwörth  
Gunzburg  
Markt Oberdorf  
Memmingen  
Mindelheim  
Neuberg  
Nordlingen  
Fussen  
Krumbach  
Illertissen  
Kaufbeuren  
Wertingen  
Friedberg  
Schwabmünchen

Lt Col C M Avery  
Lt Col R A Norton  
Maj R A Wagner  
Maj R J Paul  
Capt J A Morris  
Maj J E Rhea  
Capt M G Kruglinski  
1st Lt E A Eaton  
1st Lt H V Worthington  
1st Lt M W Tlepfer  
Capt L A Proger  
Capt W F Bradley  
Capt C L Hopkins  
Capt J N Urtes  
Capt F W Guzak  
Capt J O Renalds  
Maj A E Elliot  
Lt P F Moskowitz  
Capt D J Moran  
Capt J W Kenne

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

Office of Mil Gov for  
US Sector Berlin District

Berlin

Col F L Howley

**BREMEN ENCLAVE****(APO 751)**

Office of Mil Gov for  
Bremen Enclave (US)  
Wesermünde Detachment

Bremen  
Wesermünde

Col B C Welker  
Lt Col L S Diggs

\* Liaison and Security