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WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Transportation of Additional Dependents	AG 230 GAP-AGO 3 Mar 1947, USFET
Supply Procedure for Household Furnishings for Dependents, Bachelor Officers and Civilians, US, Allied and Neutral	AG 414 RMJ-AGO 4 Mar 1947, USFET
Marriage to Germans	Circular No. 16 5 Mar 1947, USFET
Clarification of Medical Attention Regarding Allied and Neutral Civilian Personnel	AG 230 GAP-AGE 5 Mar 1947, USFET
Repatriation and Final Pay of Allied and Neutral Civilian Employees	AG 230 GAP-AGE 5 Mar 1947, USFET
Implementation of War Department Training Circular No. 9, 1946	AG 353 GCT-AGO 7 Mar 1947, USFET
Enlistment and Reenlistment in the Regular Army	Circular No. 17 8 Mar 1947, USFET
Establishment of Headquarters, US Ground and Service Forces, Europe	Gen Orders No. 49 10 Mar 1947, USFET
Disposition of Internees of German Nationality Held in US Civilian Internment Enclosures	AG 383.7 GEC-AGO 11 Mar 1947, USFET
Status of Enlisted Men on Terminal Leave	AG 210.4 GAP-AGO-B 11 Mar 1947, USFET
Officer Promotions	AG 210.2 GAP-AGP-B 11 Mar 1947, USFET
Savings and Insurance Program	AG 019 FDD-AGO 11 Mar 1947, USFET
Plan for Reorganization of US Forces in the European Theater	AG 322 GCT-AGO 14 Mar 1947, USFET
Collection for Charge Sales to Army Exchange Service	AG 331.3 RMJ-AGO 14 Mar 1947, USFET
Appearance of Civilian Counsel Before Courts-Martial	AG 250.4 GAP-AGO 14 Mar 1947, USFET
Area Responsibility of Criminal Investigation Detachments	AG 322 PMG-AGO 17 Mar 1947, EUCOM
Advance Amendment to Title 13, "Trade and Commerce", Military Government Regulations	AG 010.6 (CC) 19 Mar 1947, OMGUS
Civil Schooling for Regular Army Officers	AG 000.8 (PO) 20 Mar 1947, OMGUS
Transfer-Audit-Office	Gen Orders No. 23 20 Mar 1947, OMGUS
Graduate Training of AAF Officers in Civilian Educational Institutions	AG 000.8 (PO) 20 Mar 1947, OMGUS
Establishment of European Command Audit Agency	Gen Orders No. 9 22 Mar 1947, EUCOM
40-Hour Workweek for OMGUS Civilian US and Allied Neutral Employees	AG 230.44 (CO) 22 Mar 1947, OMGUS
Standards Applied to Personnel In German Information Services	AG 000.1 (IC) 22 Mar 1947, OMGUS

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



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VAN GOGH PAINTING — The picture on this week's cover shows the famous painting "Le Fils Roulin" by Vincent Van Gogh being prepared for display at the Munich Export Show. Immediately after the showing in Munich, this painting and others in the display are to be returned to the Paris Museum.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

"German Books and Magazines" was prepared by Dr. Douglas Waples, Chief of the Publications Control Branch, Information Control Division, OMGUS. The article deals with the problems encountered and progress made in the publications industry in the US Zone of Germany.

The results of a series of interviews conducted by representatives of the Information Control Division with German civilian leaders in 188 communities throughout the US Zone are contained in the article "What German Leaders Think." These influential German citizens were questioned on the future of Germany, their opinions of the success and probable length of the occupation, and other subjects similarly of relevance and interest to occupation authorities as indications of present trends of German thought.

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German Books and Magazines

After years of isolation, the German people need fresh ideas and a broader outlook. Increasing the circulation of new thoughts from other lands and eliminating those of Nazism are the goals of MG's Publications Control Branch which today is re-orienting the German publishing industry.

Earlier, all publishers were classified into three categories — white, grey, and black — according to their Nazi records. Only publishers who are "white" are now licensed to produce reading material for the German public. There are 298 of them now in the US Zone. New licenses will be issued only to applicants who are better qualified than any already licensed to produce high-priority publications.

Each Land Information Control Division has a German staff which studies current publications and publishers' proposals for new works and new editions. They also advise Military Government on the best educational use of the available paper. This service is expected to grow in importance as the new Land constitutions go into effect guaranteeing freedom of expression for all persons except specified Nazis.

Greatest obstacle to educationally-effective publishing today is the acute shortage of paper. Despite vigorous efforts to increase the supply, book and magazine paper production continues at about 20 percent of the minimum re-orientational requirements. Funds were made available recently to supplement German output by means of imports, but action has been hampered by bad

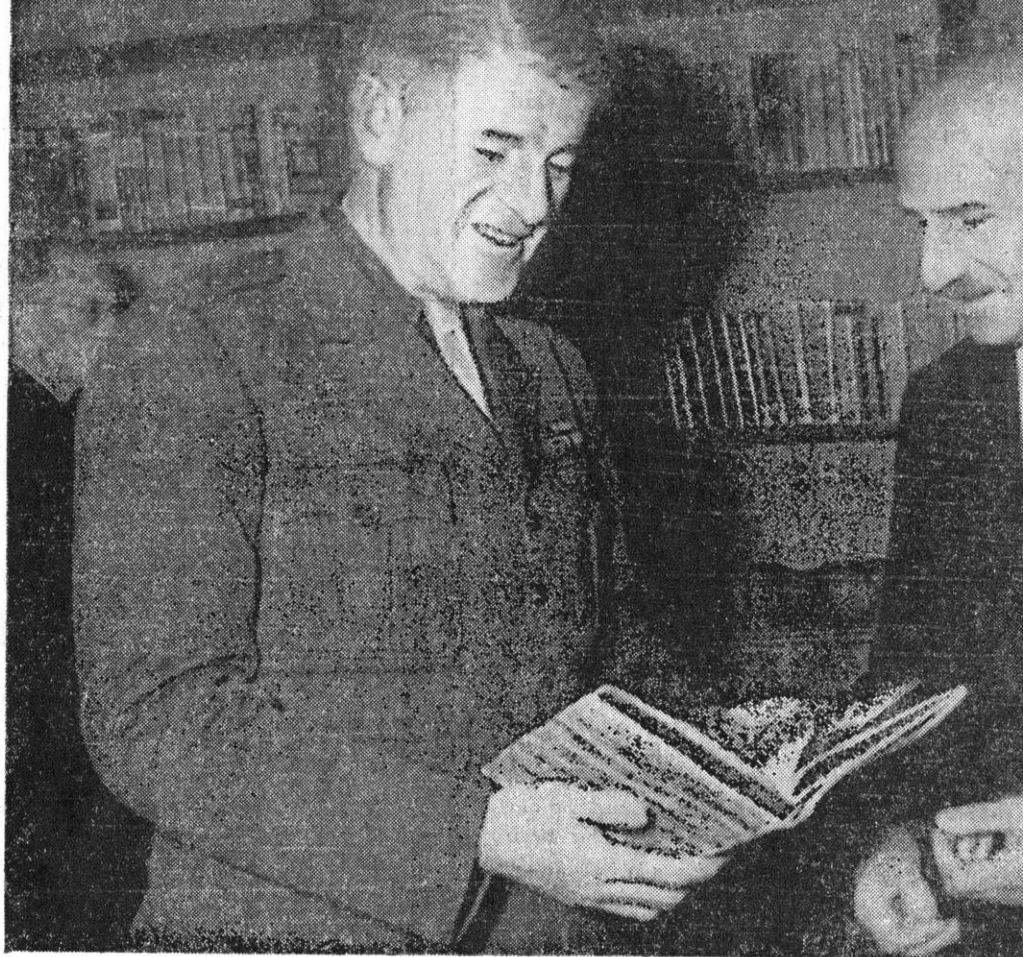
weather and by world shortages of cellulose, coal, and transport.

To relieve the situation somewhat pre-occupation Nazi literature was confiscated under an Allied Control Council order and is being pulped into new paper which becomes available to publishers now producing unbiased reading matter. Private donations of paper from religious and trade union organizations outside Germany also have helped to keep the presses rolling. In addition, Publications Control Branch has a special program to ease the shortage. It is trying to restrict allocations to high-priority projects; increase the production of paper to be used in the publishing industry; obtain more private donations outside Germany from churches, educators, foundations, and trade associations; and buy paper in the world market through the Joint Export-Import Agency (US/UK).

In spite of obstacles the German publishing industry begins to show new life, especially among the publishing trade associations. During the past few months, publishers' representatives met in Frankfurt and presented useful recommendations to Military Government. A four-zone convention met at Bielefeld, 8 February, and another at Leipzig, 6 March. Each meeting framed proposals for self-regulation within the trade; for revival of the traditional educational, statistical, and bibliographic services of the former all-German publishers' trade association (Boersenverein der deutschen Buchhaendler); and for properly regulated interzonal business. Two reference libraries are being set up by the

The Deputy Director of Information Control for OMG Bavaria discusses the publishing industry's problems with the Oberbuergermeister of Bamberg.

Signal Corps Photo



trade: the Deutsche Buecherei in Leipzig, traditional depository of all books published in Germany; and the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt. Each of these libraries receives specimens of all material published in Germany and conducts statistical and bibliographic work.

Cooperation between the zones continues to progress in other ways. Free trade in publications, especially in the three western zones, is expanding rapidly. To increase the circulation of German publications in other parts of the world, German dealers are filing export applications with the Joint Export-Import Agency (US/UK). These publications will be sent chiefly to the United States and Britain and will be largely scientific journals. Such a project should increase the interest of professional groups abroad in the more important German publications, and should strengthen the position of the industry in Germany. Commercial imports into Ger-

many, on the other hand, are expected to remain negligible for some time due to the higher priority of food and medical supplies.

However, some 716,500 German-language copies (23 titles) of Overseas Editions — low cost, paper-backed books printed for the OWI program during the war — have been sold to the German public, as well as 47,500 (some 22 titles) in English. Approximately 62,919 copies (91 titles) of other books in original English editions have been sold. In the translation field, rights to 76 American books have been sold to German publishers. Eight of them already have been printed with subjects ranging from Brogan's "American Character" to Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account." Probably 13 more will be sold during the next few months with titles including Copland's "Our New Music," Binkley's "American Political Parties," and Sandburg's "Abe Lincoln Grows Up."

As for US periodicals licensed for import

into Germany, MG has given its approval to the NY Times Overseas Edition, NY Herald Tribune Paris Edition, Time, Life, and Newsweek. The three MG magazines for Germans continue to enjoy high popularity, according to a readership study made by the Intelligence Branch of ICD. Circulation of Heute remains at 400,000. Paper shortage has forced reduction of the circulation of Neue Auslese from 260,000 to 250,000 and of Amerikanische Rundschau from 200,000 to 150,000. Neue Auslese has been improved by a more careful choice of material, with a first selection made in New York from US periodicals and a second made in London. The staffs of these magazines also are raising their audience appeal by keeping close watch upon

The composing room (right) and the binding room (below) at the Schelling Strasse printing plant in Munich; here "Heute", the MG-sponsored German counterpart of "Life" magazine, is published. Its circulation is 400,000, limited to this number by a shortage of paper.

Photos by Neue Zeitung



reader reaction to material used.

The Germans have yet another source for articles previously published in the United States. The Periodicals Servicing Unit, in direct correspondence with Reorientation Branch, Washington, has been established in Publications Control Branch, ICD, for Bavaria. This unit furnishes articles from US magazines to German editors throughout the US Zone; studies the requirements of these editors; and informs Washington of needed reorientation material. Individuals in the United States and Great Britain also are helping to relieve the scarcity of reading material in Germany by sending gift copies of non-commercial printed matter to individuals and agencies via common carrier or mail.

As of 20 March, US Zone licensees have produced 2539 books and pamphlets, and 261 periodicals. The vast majority are of little re-orientation value, but they are about all that officials expect in a badly crippled country which is just emerging from a severe

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More Housing Planned in Ruhr

Full Scale Program being Drafted to Care for 100,000 additional Miners Required to Increase Production of Coal to 1948 Goal

Although the present housing accommodations available in the Ruhr coal mining regions are enough to take care of the immediate labor force being recruited from the combined British and US Zones, M. S. Szymczak, Director of the Economics Division, OMGUS, and R. L. Henry, Chief of the Building Materials and Construction Section, announced a full scale program is being jointly prepared to provide additional housing for Ruhr miners.

Following completion of a trip to the Ruhr where they consulted with coal mining officials on progress of the recruiting campaign and made a special study of housing conditions, Mr. Szymczak and Mr. Henry estimated that 100,000 additional workers will be required, 40,000 of whom should be supplied by September, if production of hard coal in the Ruhr is to reach its target of 300,000 tons daily by the end of 1947. The goal for 1948 is 400,000 tons per day.

At the present time the mines can absorb 3,500 men a week. This figure includes "upwards of 1,000" to replace "wastage" — that is, losses due to retirement, sickness, death and existing turnover of labor. Land North Rhine/Westphalia cannot provide more than half of the required manpower from the existing population.

They further stated that, in spite of the devastation and already congested conditions, 1,700 imported workers, if they can be obtained, need to be housed every week at present and eventually 50,000 newcomers will have to be permanently accommodated. Their statement continued:

"There is still a small and narrowing margin of accommodation in miners' camps amounting at the moment to 2,000 billets. Two to three hundred beds are vacated weekly through wastage, providing a further small but regular margin. German authorities are requiring householders wherever pos-

sible to accept miners as lodgers, which is yielding another 200 or so billets a week.

"The total of accommodation will take care of the labor promised up to the end of April by other Laender, including the American Zone, i. e., Hesse 500, Berlin 400, Hannover 500, Schleswig-Holstein 150, Hamburg/Bremen 100.

"When, as must occur, the contributions from these sources increase progressively, the Ruhr accommodation problem will become correspondingly more acute, with two aspects. The first is the rapid provision of additional temporary billets. Upward of 5,000 billets can still be made available in camps if beds, bedding, and furniture can be supplied. Similarly, the housing authorities can find very many more billets in private houses provided bedding, and lockers can be issued to householders.

"An immediate necessity is to obtain during the next two or three months about 20,000 beds, mattresses, pillows, and lockers, 40,000 blankets and sheets and a large supply of tables and chairs for the camps.

"There is now a definite prospect of 6,000 beds, bedding lockers, and proportionate camp tables and chairs coming from Land resources by mid-May and even perhaps another 4,000 for private houses. If another 10,000 sets can be guaranteed from outside the Land it should be possible to accommodate all the imported labor likely to be offered up to the end of July.

"The second aspect is the long term one. Stability in the coal mining labor field cannot be expected until permanent housing and living amenities are manifestly on the way. Under Ordinance 57 responsibility lies with the German Ministry of Reconstruction which has at its service the Ruhr Regional Planning Authority, which has already prepared detailed proposals for the permanent reconstruction of the mining community."

Hoover Industry Program

Former President Herbert Hoover, who recently completed an economic fact-finding survey tour in Germany, made his third report to President Truman, outlining his production proposal for Germany to prevent continued excessive occupation costs and to aid the recovery of Europe's economy. His report, carried herewith in full for the information of US occupation personnel, does not necessarily represent the established policy of the US Government and the US Military Government for Germany.

Inquiry into the economic policies in Germany which would relieve financial support from the United States was one of the subjects assigned to my mission to that country. Aside from a mass of information and statistical material secured on this journey, I have been familiar with German economic problems over many years, including my experience before and after World War I. In view of the gravity of the crisis which confronts the world, it would be an ill service if I did not state my conclusions fully

Former President Hoover is greeted by the Theater Commander upon arrival at the Rhine-Main airfield, first stop on his fact-finding tour as representative of President Truman.

Signal Corps Photo



and frankly.

These conclusions are not the product of sentiment nor of feeling toward a nation which has brought such misery upon the whole earth. They are not given in condonement of the enormity of her crimes. They are the result of a desire to see the world look forward, get into production and establish a lasting peace. They are based upon the stern necessities of a world involved in the most dangerous economic crisis in all history.

At the present time the taxpayers of the United States and Great Britain are contributing nearly 600,000,000 dollars a year to prevent starvation of the Germans in the American and British Zones alone. The drain is likely to be even greater after peace unless the policies now in action are changed. Therefore, entirely aside from any humanitarian and political aspects, policies which will restore productivity in Germany and exports with which to buy their food and relieve this drain upon us are of primary importance.

But our economic interest is far wider than this. We desperately need recovery in all of Europe. We need it not only for economic reasons but as the first necessity to peace. The United States, through loans, lend-lease,

surplus supplies, and relief, in the last two years, has spent, or pledged itself to spend, over 15,000,000,000 dollars in support of civilians in foreign countries. Even we do not have the resources for, not can our taxpayers bear, a continuation of burdens at such a rate.

There is only one path to recovery in Europe. That is production. The whole economy of Europe is interlinked with German economy through the exchange of raw materials and manufactured goods. The productivity of Europe cannot be restored without the restoration of Germany as a contributor to that productivity.

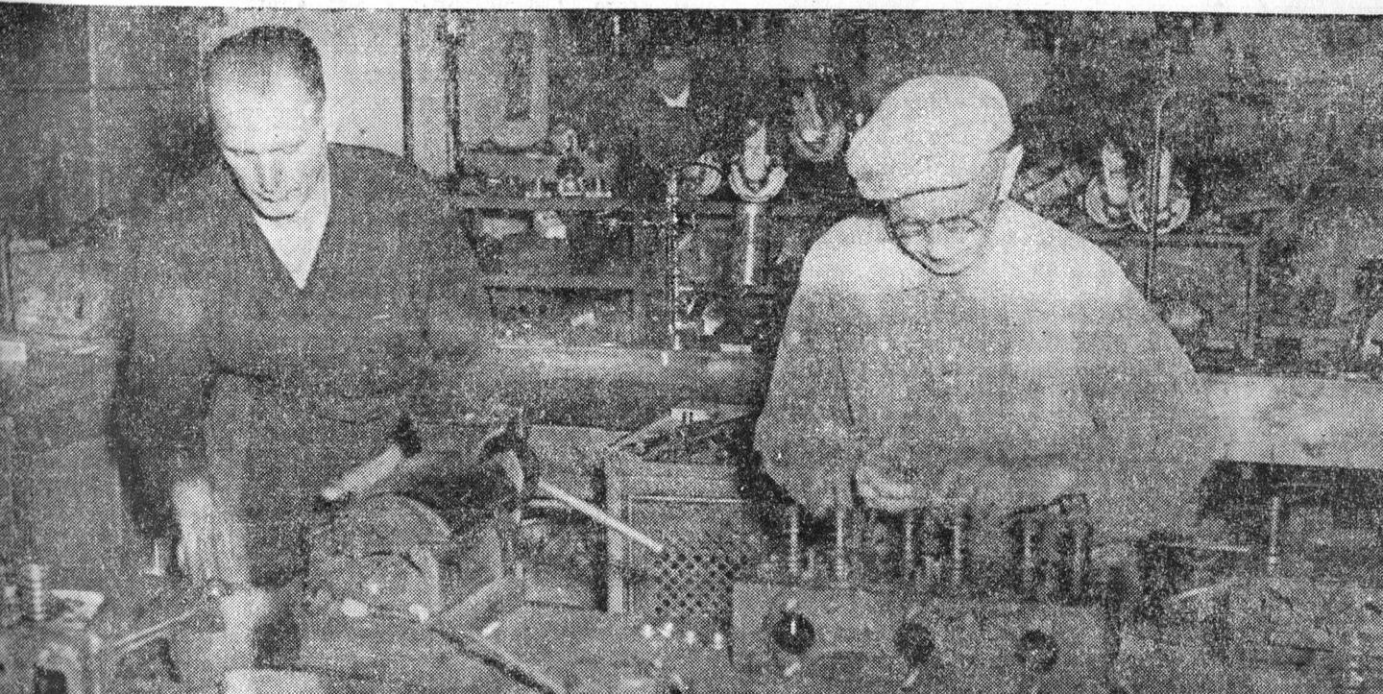
Some assumptions.

In order to offer constructive conclusions as to economic policies which will relieve the American taxpayer and will promote economic recovery in Europe, I make six assumptions, which I believe will be accepted by sensible people. They necessarily include certain political aspects which underlie all these economic problems.

1. I assume that we wish to establish a united federal state in Germany, embracing mainly the present American, British, Russian, and French military occupation zones, with economic unity and free trade between

Under the "level of industry" plan emphasis is to be placed on the export of light industry products, such as those processed in this US Zone machine shop.

Signal Corps Photo



the States. I shall refer to this area as the "New Germany."

2. I assume that our objective must be to clear German life of the Nazi conspirators and to punish those who have contributed to this conspiracy, which murdered millions of people in cold blood and brought this appalling disaster upon the world.

3. I assume that we will not make the major mistake of Versailles, but will complete absolute disarmament of the Germans so that they shall not be able again to engage in aggressions; that this disarmament will embrace destruction of all military arms, fortifications, and direct arms factories, with certain control of industry; that the Germans will have no army, no navy, and no air forces, retaining only a constabulary in which no Nazi or previous Army officer may be employed; that this disarmament must be continued for a generation or two, until Germany has lost the "know-how" of war and the descent of militarism through birth.

4. I assume that these requirements must be safeguarded by international guarantees and effective police service by the nations.

5. I assume, in our own interest and that of Europe, that we wish to restore the productivity of the continent, that we wish to revive personal freedom, honest elections, and generally to reconstruct the German people into a peace-loving nation cooperating in the recovery of Western civilization.

6. I assume that the United States will not join in such guarantees and policing unless the treaty with Germany is so concluded that it contributes to the restoration of productivity and lasting peace in Europe and promptly relieves us of drains upon our taxpayers.

The German Economic Problem.

The German economic problems have two aspects:

1. The long-view, broad economic policies toward the new Germany which alone can produce the reconstruction of Europe and peace.

2. Our immediate problems in the joint Anglo-American military zones during the interregnum pending peace.

I therefore divide this discussion into these 2 parts.

Part I: The long-view economic problem.

The long-view economic problems involved in the peace with the new Germany and its aftermaths are greatly affected by war destruction, the boundary settlements for the new Germany, the plant removals for reparations, and the policies with respect to "war potential" of industry.

These effects may be summarized:

1. There was considerable destruction of non-war industry from the air and otherwise during the war. The loss to peaceful productivity has not been determined, but it is considerable.

2. The proposed annexations to Poland and Russia, and the possible annexation of the Saar basin by France, will take from Germany, as compared to 1936, about 25 percent of her food supply, about 30 percent of her bituminous coal and about 20 percent of her manufacturing capacity.

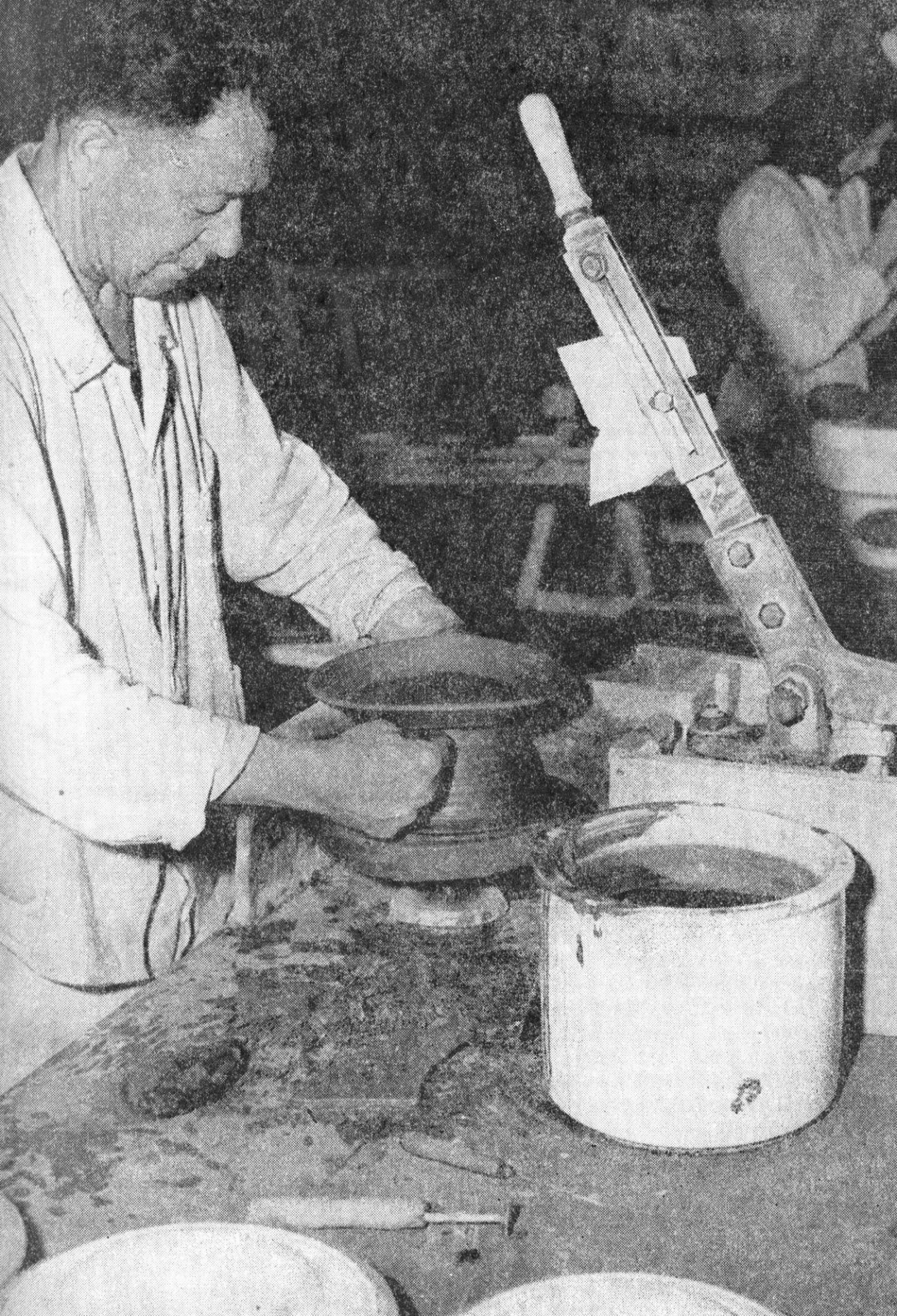
3. The population of Germany in 1936 was about 68,000,000. The population of the new Germany by 1949 will be about 71,000,000 due to the expulsion of Germans from the Polish and Russian annexations, from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Yugoslavia, Roumania and the return of prisoners into this area.

4. The Allied economic policies toward Germany are — I have adopted 1936 as a basis for economic comparisons because it was a full year before German industry was distorted by her annexations and her most intensive armament activity — of two categories: The first involves world safety,

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A potter molds clay into vases in a small Bavarian pottery factory. Hand-made products such as these are to play a large part in the projected bizonal export program to make Germany economically self-sufficient.

Photo by Byers



What German Leaders Think

The German people are described by their leaders in the US Zone as generally approving of the Allied occupation and wishing for the establishment of economic unification throughout the four zones. This was disclosed in a recent survey made by the Information Control Division, OMGUS.

From the replies given by 188 leaders of towns and villages throughout the Zone, Information Control officials concluded the report of the survey with the statement:

"The leaders feel that few Germans desired world dictatorship in 1938 — and these few were those who would profit through position or material gain from such a rule. They agree, in the main, that the United States should and will stay in Germany another 10 years, and insist that the economic unification of the four zones of occupation is basically important. Many of them have been impressed by the Nuremberg Trials and by Secretary Byrnes' speech as being important milestones of the past year. But the Trials have not done too much toward establishing truly international law because the rule of law applied to Germany alone."

German leaders from 180 towns and villages of the US Zone were questioned on international problems concerning Germany. They were people whose interest and activity in community affairs marked them as leaders in their respective communities. All except three of the 188 leaders interviewed were men, averaging 50 years of age. Half of

them were Catholic. Educational backgrounds of the leaders were diverse: 41 percent had had some college training, but 29 percent — a large minority — had had seven years of schooling or less.

More than half of the leaders were employers; less than one-third were governmental officials; and one-eighth were farmers. Forty-five percent belonged to political parties, and of these, 55 percent showed a preference for the rightist parties of the zone. One-fifth said they were not interested in political parties or politics because "nothing is being done." This disillusioned minority generally was better educated and more professionally trained than the group as a whole, indicating that there are capable, leading men among the population who are failing to inspire among the people of their communities respect for and confidence in political activities in Germany today.

Interviewers put the following question to the leaders: It is often charged that a large part of the German people wanted Germany to be given a chance to rule the world. How many Germans do you believe really wanted this, say in 1938?" Seventy-five percent of the leaders, revealing a desire to defend the German people in general from such a charge, claimed that less than one-fourth of the Germans ever wanted such a thing, and 50 percent felt that only one-tenth had any such intentions.

About 49 percent of the group cited such



specific sections of the population as militarists and capitalists as the only ones who want to rule the world, while 20 percent justified such a wish on the grounds that people were misled by their leaders and did not realize the implications of their actions. A few excused the wish by alleging reasons such as *Lebensraum* in support of such an "honest" desire. Sixty-six percent of the leaders believed that the few people who wanted to rule the world had learned a lesson from the war and would not support another German drive for power, should the occasion arise. However, almost one-third felt that these would-be rulers would try again.

The community leaders next were asked to recall the two most important events that had occurred since the end of the war, either in or outside of Germany, which the outcome of the war has instilled in their memories. Four out of every 10 named the Nuremberg Trials. Thirty percent mentioned Secretary Byrnes' Stuttgart speech. Other events most frequently cited were the treatment of evacuees, tests of the atomic bomb, Paris Peace Conference, collapse of Germany, the first free elections in Germany, and Churchill's defeat in the English elections.

Another question involved an estimate of how much longer the leaders expected the Americans to occupy Germany. Three-fourths thought there would be at least 10 more years of occupation, and one-fourth anticipat-

ed a period of 20 years. Those who welcomed the Americans looked most frequently for their help in "combating Communism," or "keeping peace and order," or "watching political developments," or "preventing war and insuring peace." A few Americans were needed to teach democracy and re-educate youth. Those who did not want the Americans to stay as long as anticipated felt that Germany could control herself soon, that the costs of the occupation were too great, and that responsibility could be turned over to the Germans now to achieve economic unity. General comments indicated that the presence of the Americans was desired "until the world situation is clarified."

Revealing a high degree of concern over the matter, practically all of the Germans expressed an opinion of the next question: "Today a primary problem of the Germans is the unification of the separate zones of Germany. In your opinion, which is it more important to achieve first — the economic or political unity of these zones?" Seventy-seven percent considered economic unification more important than political unification, whereas 10 percent thought the two inseparable. Ten percent favored political unity.

Finally, the community leaders were asked what steps they felt would be necessary today and in the future to implement a policy of lasting peace. Large majorities felt able to propose steps for both periods. Fifty-five percent of the proposals suggested for imme-

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*Signal Corps Photo*

First Post-War German Luxury Auto Completed

The pilot-model of Germany's first post-war luxury automobile, the Opel "Kapitaen," recently rolled off the assembly line of the General Motors' Opel plant at Ruesselsheim. In the picture above, the plant manager is discussing the merits of the six cylinder four-door sedan with OMG Hesse officials.

Re-education and Economy

The democratic re-education of Germany "must go hand-in-hand" with a healthy economy, said Dwight P. Griswold, Director of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS, recently in discussing the affairs of the Education Branch of the Division. His statement in connection with this relationship follows:

At the present time there are some people of the opinion that no further steps should be taken to rebuild the German economy until definite proof can be given that the German nation has been re-educated to democratic ways. However, it would seem that these people are overlooking a very important fact: that democratic re-education and a healthy economy must go hand in hand.

A revived German economy is essential to the re-education of Germany for two reasons. First, the material factors of education — teachers, textbooks, paper, the building and repair of schoolhouses — all demand an economy which can support them much more adequately than is now the case. Second, and just as important, a healthy economy produces a state of mind among the people which makes them much more willing to accept a democratic way of life. An imposed system of economy which does not permit the German people to maintain a standard of living equal to that envisioned in the Potsdam Agreement will make impossible the task of German re-education.

The re-education of Germany must be successful if she is ever again to become a member of the peace-loving nations. However, without a strong economy to support our education program, that program will in all likelihood fail, and Germany will once again fall into the ways of totalitarianism.

Camp Goods to Youth Groups

The Bipartite Economic Panel has approved the request of US Military Government for the transfer to German youth groups of 1,500,000 dollars worth of US Army surplus camping equipment, to be charged

against the German economy. Tents, cots, blankets, sterilizing equipment, axes, sleeping bags, and kerosene lanterns will be distributed by Land Youth Committees on a loan basis to camping groups in such a way that they may be used by the greatest possible number of German youth during the coming camping season.

Conferences of MG, Army, and German youth leaders in each of the Laender in April and a Zone-wide conference in May will make final plans for the summer youth program, with emphasis on camping and associated recreational projects.

More than 300,000 German youth are expected to take part in the program this year. The YMCA plans to handle arrangements for about 80,000 of these, and other groups such as youth hostels will also aid in making the camping program successful. The Army will furnish transportation and all possible cooperation and aid; but it is stressed that in all phases of the program the initiative must come from the Germans themselves.

Trustees for Farben Units

The break-up of the I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. into independent and self-sustaining units in the US Zone was inaugurated last month with the appointment of German trustees for four former Farben units in Wuerttemberg-Baden, nine in Hesse, and seven in Bavaria. Altogether, 51 former Farben units in the US Zone are to become separate companies.

The trustees were nominated by the German ministries and approved by MG authorities. The trusteeships are a temporary measure, pending final disposal of the units to separate corporations which are to be organized by the trustees. Previously title to the units had been vested with the four occupying powers.

"I. G. Farben, six months from now, will only be a bad memory," said Richardson Bronson, Deputy Control Officer for I. G. Farben. Economic Division, OMGUS, in presenting the appointment to one trustee at a ceremony in Stuttgart.

Expellees Take Up Trades

The effort of MG and German labor officials to place in gainful employment the expellees who have settled in the US Zone of Germany has resulted in the revival of the glass industry. In northern Bavaria and southern Wuerttemberg-Baden more than 10,000 expellees, many of whom learned the trade in Sudetenland's glass works, are employed making blown glassware and trinkets in some 230 private and cooperative shops.

It is expected that in the near future about 30,000 persons will be working in the industry.

Nearly two million expellees — largely from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary — have been resettled in the US Zone, and the problem of finding gainful employment for them has been a difficult one. The main reason for this is the housing problem: large groups of expellees are at present settled in somewhat limited areas, and the redistribution of these people to places where gainful employment is available is frequently held up by lack of housing facilities in such areas.

One phase of the program designed to gainfully employ a maximum number of expellees is the resettlement of a large number of them on some 60,000 hectares of land in northwest Bavaria formerly used as artillery ranges and demolition areas. Persons establishing residence in these areas will be given every possible aid to convert the land into productive agricultural areas.

FIAT to Terminate 30 June

Activities of FIAT (Field Intelligence Agency Technical) and BIOS (British Intelligence Observation Subcommittee) will be terminated by 30 June 1947 according to an agreement by the Deputy Military Governors of the British, French, and US Zones. A statement on termination of these activities was issued by the Bipartite Secretariat as follows:

Allied technical investigations into industry under BIOS and FIAT auspices have been continuing since June 1945. It has been open to all Allies to participate in these investigations and many Allied governments have sent in teams of investigators who have profited from facilities offered them by Zone authorities.

Results of these investigations are, subject to security considerations, public and available to all.

British and US and French authorities having regard to the current German economic situation in the Western Zones and to increasing difficulties of providing accommodation, etc., have decided to bring all technical investigations in the field under BIOS and FIAT auspices to a close. After 15 May 1947, no industrial technical investigators of the above organizations will be permitted to enter British and US and French Zones of Germany and all the industrial technical investigations will be terminated by 30 June 1947. This announcement does not modify or rescind Article 12 of additional Terms of Surrender issued as Proclamation Number 2 of the Control Council.

Auto Resale Halted

Military Government announced that effective 31 March and until further notice it is unlawful for any person in the US Zone of Germany or US Sector of Berlin to purchase, sell, pledge, transfer, barter, or otherwise dispose of any used motor vehicles, even if done pursuant to an existing agreement.

It was pointed out that any violator will be liable to prosecution in Military Government Court.

Military Government defines the term "any person" to include Germans, Nationals of the United Nations, including members of the United Nations Armed Forces and their dependents and all persons serving with such forces, and any other person natural or juristic except persons subject to US Army court martial jurisdiction.

US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

The first group from among approximately 10,000 displaced persons volunteering for work in Belgium are being processed for movement and resettlement in that country. The IGCR plan for resettlement has been approved by the Belgian Government.

Approval has been given in Land Hesse for the use of insignia or badges by Boy Scouts (Pfadfinder), Falcons (Falken), and Free German Youth (Freie Deutsche Jugend). Other groups with approved badges include Catholic Youth, Evangelical Youth, and Young Men's Christian Association.

Abolition of quasi-militaristic titles in the theater and music fields, such as general music director (Generalmusikdirektor) and intendant general (Generalintendant) has received quadripartite agreement.

Land finance officers are being given authority under certain conditions to approve applications for special licenses to withdraw sums up to RM 1,000 from accounts blocked pursuant to MG Law No. 52.

LOOTED ARTICLES IDENTIFIED

Approximately 140 important articles looted from the Army Museum in Paris and from Fontainebleau have been identified at the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point.

During the first half of March, a total of 71,700 metric tons of food were imported from the United States for distribution among the German consumers in the combined US-British Zones.

Four new border police posts have been established in the area of Obersuhl on the eastern frontier of Hesse to combat heavy smuggling traffic in that area.

The number of cases tried in MG courts in the first two months of this year was 16.2 percent less than in the same period of 1946 and nine percent less than in November-December 1946.

A draft constitution is scheduled to be submitted to a referendum in Land Bremen during the summer. With the cancelling of the election for a constitutional assembly

in the Land, permission was given by Military Government for the interim Landtag and Constitutional Committee to prepare the constitutional draft.

One fresh egg per person was provided for displaced persons in camps in the US Zone for the Passover and Easter holidays. These supplies came from indigenous economy to be replaced by dehydrated eggs from DP food stocks.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE TO GET FILM

A special film depicting destroyed German war plants and other plants being dismantled for reparations has been edited and recorded for shipment to the Moscow Conference for presentation by US Zone officials.

Historical and political studies predominated among the more important books recently in the Zone. The subjects included a history of the western civilization, current German politics, speeches by Justice Jackson, and atomic matters.

Opening of the clinical branch of the Medical Faculty at Wuerzburg University in Bavaria has been provisionally approved. Classes are to begin about 1 May.

Enrollment at the Kirchliche Hochschule in the US Berlin Sector, theological seminary established by the Confessional Church in 1935 and later suppressed by the Nazis, has increased from 130 during the winter semester to 220 for the spring-summer term.

RELIEF ROLLS INCREASE

Relief assistance increased during February. As compared to January, the number of persons receiving relief increased three percent to 1,287,851 and expenditures six percent to RM 36,489,797.

Two wool processing contracts have been completed by US/UK economics authorities at Minden. One is for 5,000 metric tons of wool from the United Kingdom to be combed by German firms in the combined zones, and the other for 200 metric tons of wool tops to be imported from US and UK.

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.

Two ACA Laws Promulgated

Two laws, signed by the ACA Control Council, were promulgated on 25 March. Law No. 49 deals with the "repeal of the Reich Law of 14 July 1933 concerning the constitution of the German Evangelical Church." Law No. 50 provides for the "punishment for the theft and unlawful use of rationed foodstuffs, goods, and rationing documents."

Law No. 47, "Termination of German Insurance Operations Abroad," became effective 10 March. This law provides that German insurance and reinsurance companies of all types shall confine their activities exclusively to German territory. All policies may remain in force so long as the risk remains German, but not longer than three months from the date when the insured risk left Germany provided that the payment of premiums or any other payment under these policies has been made only in Germany and in German currency.

Wearing of Unit Insignia

The wearing of certain insignia patches such as the parachutist or glider emblems on the garrison cap is not authorized for personnel who are non-members of organizations for which such emblems were prescribed, according to USFET letter AG 420 GAP-AGO, "Military Uniform Regulations," 4 March. The War Department indicated that these emblems are not being considered as special parachutist or glider insignia for incorporation in future directives. The wearing of parachutist or glider badges is prescribed in AR 600-70.

The wearing of the shoulder sleeve insignia of a unit to which a person was as-

signed while overseas, as prescribed in AR 600-40, as amended by Circular 345, War Department, 1946, is not being followed accurately. The above directives definitely state that the unit must have been an overseas unit, and to be eligible to wear the shoulder sleeve insignia of such a unit, a person must have been assigned overseas to the unit between the dates 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945. Examples of violations noted are the wearing of training school patches and patches of air forces stationed in the United States.

Circular 10, containing detailed theater uniform regulations, is available at Headquarters, European Command, APO 757.

Ordinance No. 12

All persons in the US Zone except specified occupation personnel are prohibited by MG Ordinance No. 12 from acquiring, disposing of, or having in their possession any sterling vouchers, known as British Armed Forces' Special Vouchers (BAFSV).

The ordinance does not apply to members of the Armed Forces of the Occupying Powers or civilians in the employ of one of those powers who are required to handle and be in possession of these vouchers in the course of his official duties, or any other person who has been authorized by US or British Military Government to acquire, dispose of, or have such vouchers.

Transfer of Border Control

Full responsibility for border control has been turned over to responsible German authorities as instructed in an OMGUS cable to the Laender. The German Land authorities have issued adequate operational instructions to border police, and such police are making inspections of all traffic to and from the US Zone and otherwise enforcing MG Law 161 and MG directives on border control. Should any laxity be encountered, the German Land Government will be required to take immediate corrective action.

German Camp Situation Clarified

Conditions at Civilian Internment Enclosure at Darmstadt Are Described by Hesse OMG Director in Detailed Statement

Dr. James R. Newman, Director of the Office of Military Government of Hesse, issued at Wiesbaden the following statement concerning comments by Dr. Eugen Kogon, German civilian of Frankfurt, about the civilian internment enclosure at Darmstadt. Dr. Kogon, who had been confined in concentration camps for several years during the Nazi regime, is author of the current German best-seller, "Der SS Staat."

This enclosure has been inspected by me upon several occasions and the only reason for such inspections was to ascertain the true condition prevailing therein and to assure myself that the German administration of the camp was doing everything within its power to place operations upon a humane plane and that the duties imposed by law be fully performed. In addition, I have, for some time, had an officer of my staff on permanent duty in that enclosure to aid the German administration and to supervise its operation.

Dr. Kogon commented upon the fact that food, while sufficient, is unappetizing and monotonous. This is probably true. However, the fact that food is sufficient in quantity despite present German food shortages speaks pretty well for the camp administration and government authorities. My own observations lead me to the definite conclusion that the inmates' food is not a bit less appetizing or monotonous than that which is available to the civil population.

The housing conditions are not satisfactory, but a description of their being dark, dirty, and overcrowded is not justified. The facilities, since the turnover to full German control in March of this year, are better than they were. Some permanent buildings have been procured for use in addition to the

tents used. The present state of Hessian economy, however, does not warrant the erection of permanent or more substantial structures.

Clothing is not good, but is adequate. The statement that the internees are "dressed in rags" is unwarranted. Negotiations are under way to obtain better clothing from US Army stocks. There are not sufficient German stocks to provide special clothing for these people.

Dr. Kogon's statement that there are 1,205 internees who come under the youth amnesty is incorrect. Under the Law for Liberation, all of these people fall into either Class I or II. Their ultimate classification rests with the tribunals after trial. Attention must also be called to the statement that there are many political persecutees in the camp who were taken into the Waffen SS against their will. If this is true, then these same people were promoted in the same organization against their will, for SS members without rank are not interned.

A similar situation pertains to the former police officials and civil servants mentioned by Dr. Kogon. Of these classes, only those who held such high ranks as to require tribunal hearing are being held in Darmstadt.

Unsubstantiated statements by internees do not constitute an ideal basis for allegations of fact concerning their status.

Camp administration is also mentioned. Prior to Dr. Kogon's visit to Darmstadt, the Minister for Political Liberation had been instructed by Military Government to see that internees are to have no more than purely routine administrative duties in the camp and that in no case were they to be placed into positions in which they could exercise authority over their fellows. This new system is being installed to replace

the abolished system theretofore in effect.

Re-education is a great problem for solution by the enclosure administrators. The Ministry for Political Liberation, acting upon the suggestion of the Denazification Division of this Headquarters, is undertaking the solution of that problem. Distinguished supporters of democracy will lecture on topics of current interest, various university teachers will speak on non-political matters and trade schools are being planned.

Representatives of all churches are provided with facilities for holding religious observances in the camp, and no internee, who so desires, has been denied the opportunity of worshipping or taking part in religious activities.

While it is to be expected that a prison or internment atmosphere does not inspire the best in man, the tendency toward immorality, petty illegal transactions, and the like, in the Darmstadt enclosure is not abnormal nor alarming. German criminal police are constantly working in the enclosure to bring such practices to light and to stamp them out.

Tribunals are operating daily within the camp, with well over ten percent of the inmates' cases heard to date. This record is not considered unsatisfactory, when it is realized that the entire tribunal, and trial structure and an investigative staff had to be set up and organized after the turn-over of the first part of the camp to German authorities in October 1946. It is possible that trials would be conducted more rapidly in home communities of the individuals involved. Serious security problems, however, dictate caution along these lines.

The operation of the Darmstadt enclosure is completely German, subject only to the supervision of Military Government. This supervision, however, is being constantly exercised in order to insure that the best possible conditions and practices, under the circumstances, prevail.

It must be admitted that conditions are far from perfect, but all things considered, it is likewise true that everything possible is being done to insure that justice, without cruelty or unusual punishment, is done to every internee.

WHAT GERMAN LEADERS THINK

(Continued from Page 13)

diat adoption were economic in nature. They dealt with raising the standard of living, bettering working conditions, increasing the food ration, eliminating unemployment, speeding up the distribution and production of raw materials and finished products, enlivening international trade, or settling the currency problems in Germany.

The popular impression was that once Germany is on a sound economic basis, peace can be considered — from a realistic point of view — to be sure and lasting. However, 33 percent strongly urged increased cooperation among the Allies. While this was not stated bluntly, it was contained in such suggestions as "lift zonal barriers," "give Germany just one peace treaty," "settle the atom bomb problem." Another minority group urged the settlement of certain policy and political problems: "teach democracy to us," "give Germany a central government," and

"make the denazification program more just."

The largest group of those making suggestions on a long-term basis for a lasting peace emphasized the need for inter-Allied cooperation. Twenty-nine percent urged the necessity of such cooperation; many of them broadened the proposal to include "mutual understanding and confidence among the nations of the world." Sixteen percent offered long-range economic proposals and reiterated the desire for better standards of living, increased import-export trade, and revitalization of German industry.

Most long-term suggestions, however, dealt with the reconstruction of Germany. The Germans asked, "leave self-administration to the Germans," "Germany should be united again to better her living conditions," "take us back into the family of nations," "establish a truly democratic country," or "give us *Lebensraum*."



Organ of Public Opinion

The action of Gen. Joseph T. McNarney in discussing German problems freely with representatives of the German newspapers at his last press conferences before retiring as US Military Governor in Germany was cited by the *Mittelbayerische Zeitung* (Regensburg) as an illustration of what German authorities must learn "before democratic concepts will be generally accepted." The editorial said in part:

"Large circles of our people can learn much from this application of practical democracy. The Commander-in-Chief of the American Armed Forces and the American Civil Administrator in Germany deems it expedient — though he certainly is not obliged — to grant any information to the German representatives of the press, because he . . . is deeply convinced of the importance of the press as an organ of public opinion

"Does the same conception prevail in all German central administrative offices? Unfortunately, this question must be answered with a 'No' . . . By mentioning . . . examples which reveal the arrogance of German authorities toward public opinion represented by the press, we recognize how much the Germans have got to learn before democratic concepts will be generally accepted."

Moscow Peace Conference

The Moscow Conference continued to be top news in the licensed German press in the US Zone with editorials generally agreeing with the statements of US Secretary of State Marshall, opposing Soviet reparation demands as too high for continued German existence, and showing occasional skepticism as to the outcome of the conference.

The *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung* (Heidelberg) summarized the first two weeks of the con-

ference as "no progress." The paper said:

"The foreign ministers are forced to use their time to discuss the situation of the DP's, the employment of former Nazis, etc., because their representatives were not able to solve these questions. When, how, and by whom will the main problems of the international situation be solved? The will to create a peace regulation by itself is not sufficient to make the term 'peace negotiations' appropriate for the present Moscow discussions What has been achieved so far is not a beginning, but a continuation of debates that already led to a dead end in London."

The *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauber-bischofsheim) said French Foreign Minister Bidault finally touched the point at Moscow "that to us Germans seems the quintessence of the whole peace problem" — namely that Germany soon will have 200 inhabitants per square kilometer compared to 75 in France and 62 in Poland. It continued:

"The loss of the eastern areas and the influx of expellees will force us to increase exports This forced export from Germany will constitute a permanent factor of perturbation in the world market. As soon as the demand accumulated during the war years has been more or less satisfied, the industrial nations — the United States, England, France, and Germany — will stand in sharpest competition with each other on the export markets.

"The tendency of the cheapest labor supply to press down prices will then become effective. The communist economic system has to fear least from that. But the only way out, for all concerned, remains that proposed by Bidault: an international agreement for the stabilization of the German population on a reasonable economic and geographical basis."

The *Heilbronner Stimme* (Heilbronn) said the world suffers from lack of confidence. Germany is not feared today, but each of the

great powers is afraid that the others will get control of German potentials. To his question, "Why do the great powers suspect each other?" the writer, Licensee Distelbarth replied:

"The men who have the money and the power in the capitalist states fear to lose both if communism conquers the earth. They instinctively feel their weakness. They see that there is no longer any question of pure . . . so-called liberal capitalism. But they want to hold up the development as long as possible. Perhaps they think it is still possible to avert the danger

"The Soviets who have just passed a terrible test that previously nobody would have thought possible . . . firmly believe that theirs is the future. But they also know how vulnerable they are and how hostile the world is towards them. Therefore, they distrust the others."

The writer concluded by asserting his faith in the future: "In all history mankind stood under the cruel whip of Scarcity and Distrust. He who can read the signs sees that a new age is dawning. This will be the age of Confidence and Plenty. And those who would stem the tide sign their own death warrants."

US Fight Against Starvation

An article in the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) looked "beyond the walls of one's own distress" — which the writer admits is difficult. He pointed out that the role of United States in the world is not only that of creditor but also philanthropist. He continued:

"What the United States has been sending into the world for some time runs a race against increasing starvation. Not only in our papers, but also in the papers of USA stories on hunger are given a lot of space. By the war and civil war huge areas were devastated in China, the dams partly destroyed, and big rivers deviated from their original course. In the Rumanian Province of Moldau, formerly one of the richest surplus areas of Europe, uncounted people live on

leaves, roots and snow, bread is baked out of sawdust and bark. Millions of people are confronted with death by starvation in the Ukraine, a country that always lived in ease and plenty."

Question of German POW's

The announcement of Soviet Foreign Secretary Molotov that 890,535 German POW's remain in the Soviet Union brought strong reactions of consternation among the German press. Typical of the editorial comment was that of the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) which said:

"The statement of the number of POW's in Russia as being 890,535 is bound to create consternation and deep unrest in millions of German families. This stark figure is by far the most shocking statistical data of which post-war Germany has learned. Usually the number of German POW's in Russia was estimated at the end of 1946 as four to four and a half millions . . . Russia has never issued a denial or declared that these estimates were too high The question arises about the fate of about two to two and a half million human beings."

No Leader in US Zone

The absence of any outstanding leader from the US Zone among the new German political personalities who "have the caliber that the people expect of a political party leader in a democracy," was pointed out in an editorial in the *Schwaebische Landeszeitung* (Augsburg). Concerning the leading personalities today, the paper said, "We name Dr. Adenauer, Jacob Kaiser of the CDU, Dr. Schumacher of the SPD, Pieck and Grotewohl of the SED, and Dr. Kuelz of the Democrats. All these party leaders are active in the British or the Soviet Zone."

The paper declared that the one consequence of the failure of the men on whom hopes were founded in the US Zone was that the political discussions turn within such narrow limits.

winter. A few, on the other hand, are of outstanding quality and promise. This is especially true of those produced for youth, which have been given special attention by Publications Control and by German publishers. Better over-all production depends upon removal of such major obstacles as shortages of paper, food, transport, communications, and information about the outside world. Except for the small amounts of information that come to German researchers and writers through interzonal trade, the radio, and press, they remain cut off from world intellectual currents.

What they produce, however, is designed to reach the mass and not the few. In the past, German publishers have tended to produce books in editions of 5,000 to 10,000 and at prices averaging four, five, or six marks. These edition sizes are too small and the price is too high for the ordinary German. Land ICD's are actively promoting plans for producing books of the highest-priority subject matter for one mark or less on newsprint paper. Other zones have demonstrated that such books can be produced in editions of 50,000 or 100,000 and sold at very low cost. All US Zone publishers are being canvassed for titles important enough to justify these

larger-issue editions. If paper were available, two or three titles a week could be produced in the US Zone by this process with facilities already available.

Publication of this unbiased material would be fruitless if it did not reach large numbers of the German people. To make fresh reading matter available to the public, the Publications Control Branch operates special centers of information. Seventeen of the proposed 20 US Information Centers already have opened. Most of these are now being used to capacity by German readers who show their increasing interest by constantly asking for new materials. These centers serve German radio personnel, journalists, editors and writers, physicians, political and cultural leaders, scientists, dramatists, students, youth and youth leaders, ministers of religion, and the general public. Each center has from four to 160 magazine subscriptions and 2,542 to 8,000 volumes. Approximately 4,000 more books per center are en route from the US War Department and from individuals and institutions. These shipments, in addition to 1,000 volumes per center now being brought in from Switzerland, Sweden, and Denmark, will greatly increase the scope and quality of material available to readers.

Responsibilities Shifted on Rails

In an effort to return the German railroad system to its pre-war position as a responsible common carrier travel agency, comparable to those of other countries, close US military supervision is being removed from US military trains on the Reichsbahn system, the Office of the Theater Chief of Transportation, Hq EUCOM, announced.

Working on the theory that the only way in which the Germans will be able to return to efficient operation of their railroads will be by allowing them actually to operate their system, EUCOM officials stated that military

passenger train operation will be transferred from US military to German responsibility as rapidly as possible. RTO's and their US Staffs are being drastically reduced, and Germans substituted.

Transport Division, OMGUS, is to be given reports of conditions in the operation and service on military passenger trains in the US Zone for appropriate action. These reports, made by train commanders, are to be sent to Hq EUCOM where they will be noted and passed on the Transport Division for action.



Press Praises Truman Speech on Economic Foreign Policy

President Truman's statement of US economic foreign policy objectives in his speech at Waco, Texas, has been widely lauded by the American press as a timely and persuasive appeal for support of objectives of freer world trade and economic cooperation as embodied in the proposed charter of the International Trade Organization.

Recalling that creation of the ITO is to be discussed at the International Conference in Geneva this month, the press emphasized that the trend toward restrictive trade practices and economic barriers among the nations must be revised if world peace is to have a healthy foundation. The Press generally supported the President in his appeal for strong and united American support of ITO objectives in pointing out the extent to which bipartisan support of these aims has already been manifest in the United States, both in and out of Congress.

The **Washington Post** said in part: "In our opinion the President did not exaggerate the importance of forthcoming trade negotiations in declaring that 'success of this program (for lowering of trade barriers) is essential to the establishment of the ITO, to the effective operation of the International Bank and Monetary Fund, and to the strength of the United Nations structure of cooperation in economic and political affairs.' He was especially effective in driving home the dangers to our system of free enterprise resulting from the failure to liberalize trade policies. The alternative to trade expansion facilitated by lowering trade barriers is trade regimentation. That, of course, is today the rule rather than the exception. Unless the trend is reversed by positive action along lines indicated, the United States will be forced, like other nations, to fight for world markets and raw materials by resort to res-

trictive devices, such as allocation of import quotas and detailed control over exporting.

"The President sums up the case against these practices in two short sentences: 'It is not the American way,' he said. 'It is not the way of peace.' Thus he comes back to the incontrovertible thesis that 'peace, freedom and world trade are inseparable.'"

Minneapolis Morning Tribune: "To deny the need for freer trade is to deny history. Anyone who lived through the period after World War I and the depression which followed 1929 should have a lesson of those years deeply etched in his mind."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Through the last two decades, especially, the trend has been toward new barriers to trade. Only in the United States, through the reciprocal trade agreements program, has there been a counter-trend. It is from this country that the main impetus has come for restoration of freedom in the economic life of the world. The meetings at Geneva in April, therefore, are much more than an effort to strengthen the exporting industries of the world. They are a concrete, practical attempt to buttress the idea of freedom and to broaden the area of the world committed to the practice of freedom in economic affairs."

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, urging the Republican Party leaders in Congress to support continuation and extension of the US reciprocal trade agreements program, said: "This country must show the way to the elimination of world trade barriers."

Atlanta Constitution: "There will, of course, be those who, for selfish or partisan reasons, will seek to incite public misunderstanding and criticism of work being undertaken at Geneva. Realizing this, the President wisely has moved to allay suspicion by expounding the issue with unmistakable logic and sincerity."

Toledo Blade: "President Truman's address brings before the country the issue on which our bipartisan foreign policy is to

have its greatest test. Economic warfare cannot exist side by side with political cooperation. President Truman compared the attacks against trade and commerce of other nations with political or military aggression. He does not propose the abolition of protection, but the continuance of a policy of carefully adjusted reduction of trade barriers throughout world. Interest of this country calls for relatively free movement of goods and payment among nations. This is also the condition necessary for a healthy economic and political world structure."

St. Louis Star-Times: "More than anything else, Truman dispelled a lot of fog with which the high-tariff bloc has tried to shroud the international trade program. He asked the people to go along or go back into isolation. The choice should be easy, for, as he said, 'isolation, after two world wars, is a confession of mental and moral bankruptcy.'"

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: "During the war, we were solemnly dedicated to root out economic warfare as a cause of a shooting war. When peace came, we lent billions to get other wartorn countries on their feet. We led in founding the International Bank and Monetary Fund, Congress found reciprocal tariff reductions had done American interests much good and no harm — and conferred further tariff-reduction powers on the President. We took the lead in United Nations and in drafting the charter of the ITO, a UN auxiliary, for the mutual renunciation of economic aggression. Thus we have great effort and great amounts of money tied up in this policy, as well as high hopes."

New York Sun expressed concern over "certain fundamental aspects of foreign trade about which the President was silent." The **Sun** said: "It is of paramount concern, for instance — though not mentioned by President Truman — that since 1934 the United States has reduced more than 1,200 of its tariff rates, and about half of them were cut 50 percent. Further cuts would make a disrupting, even disastrous, attack on the protection that remains. Moreover, this is the only country in the world that maintains labor standards by federal control of wages

and hours, on a scale far superior to working conditions elsewhere on earth. On these primary points, Truman said nothing at Waco, Texas."

Wall Street Journal said the US discussions with other nations at Geneva concerning reciprocal trade agreements seem to offer hope of some accomplishment because the agreements "are specific contracts with closely limited objectives." However, the financial paper said: "We are forced to doubt that building another forum for continuing discussion of the world's ills will help to cure them. It seems still more doubtful that international trade can be organized and at same time freed of restraints that now lie upon it. Its disabilities are due, not to lack of organization but to lack of ordered life within the principal trading countries. It is not easy to see how the ITO can fill that vacuum."

US Editor Gets German Meal

The impression of a visiting American concerning the food served the Germans was given by Victor O. Jones of the **Boston Globe** following a recent tour of the US Zone by a group of American editors. He wrote of his visit at Wiesbaden with Dr. James R. Newman, Director of the Office of Military Government for Hesse, and added:

"In between times he gave us a taste of what the average German eats for dinner Dinner, incidentally, added up to 640 calories and consisted of a small meat ball, baked potato, dried lima beans, two slices of black bread, a tiny pat of oleo, two-thirds of a small apple, and a cup of the vilest coffee I've ever tasted.

"I accused Dr. Newman of poisoning the coffee, but his secretary assured me it tasted rather better than what the Germans got. A sassy German waitress said to make the demonstration really accurate we should be eating our meal in an unheated house and with no tablecloth I must admit it gave me a sense of fullness even though I couldn't get down the second slice of bread."

HOOVER INDUSTRY PROGRAM *(Continued from page 10)*

and the second, reparations for wrong done:

A. There has necessarily been, or will be, a demolition of all arms plants as part of disarmament. This destruction, however, has included some plants which might have been converted to peaceable production.

B. Reparations have been provided by assignment for removal to the different Allies of certain percentages of "usable and complete industrial equipment." What proportion of Germany's peaceable productive plants has been, or is, in the course of removal in the French and Russian Zones is not known. Certainly they have been very large from the Russian Zone. The total for all Germany amounts to an important segment of its peaceful productivity. These removals include a large amount of "light industry" (producing mostly consumers goods) as well as "heavy industry" (producing mostly capital goods). The removal of plants from the American and British Zones has been halted because of the refusal of Russia and France to cooperate in interzonal economic unity as provided for at Potsdam.

5. In addition to the above courses of action, there have been general policies of destruction or limitation of possible peaceful productivity under the headings of "Pastoral State" and "war potential." The original of these policies apparently expressed on Sept 15, 1944, at Quebec, aimed at: "converting Germany into a country principally agricultural and pastoral," and included, "the industries of the Ruhr and the Saar would, therefore, be put out of action, closed down . . ."

This idea of a "Pastoral State" partially survived in JCS Order 1067 of April, 1945 for the American Zone. It was not accepted by the British. The "Pastoral State" concept was not entirely absent in the Potsdam Declaration. It was partially ameliorated or its name changed for another concept, the "level of industry," developed by the agreement of March 26, 1946, and signed by Russia, Britain, France, and the United States. This agreement was a compromise

between the drastic terms proposed by Russia and France and the more liberal terms proposed by the other two nations.

One major theme of this "level of industry" concept is to destroy Germany's "war potential." Under this concept certain industries are to be blown up or prohibited, others are to be limited as to production. The emphasis was placed upon the limitation of "heavy industry" with the view that Germany could export enough goods from "light industry" to buy her food and necessary raw materials.

The absolute destruction or prohibition includes ocean-going ships, shipbuilding, aircraft, ball bearings, aluminum, magnesium, beryllium, vanadium, and radio-transmitting equipment, together with synthetic oil, ammonia and rubber. Some of these provisions may be essential to disarmament. Such exceptions are not included in the discussion which follows.

Beyond these prohibitions, however, the "level of industry" concept provides elaborate restrictions, mostly on heavy industry. The following items are illustrative:

Iron and steel production to be reduced from 19,000,000 tons (as in 1936) to a capacity of 7.5 million tons, with a maximum (annual) production of 5.8 million tons and only the "older plants" to be used.

Heavy machinery production to be 31 percent of 1938

Light machinery production to be 50 percent of 1938

Machine tools to be 38 percent of 1938

Electrical machinery to be from 30 percent to 50 percent of 1938

Agricultural implements to be 70 percent of 1936

Automobiles to be 10 percent of 1936

Trucks to be 67 percent of 1936

Basic chemicals, including nitrogen, calcium carbide, sulphuric acid, chlorine and alkali to be 40 percent of 1936

Cement to be 65 percent of 1936

Electric power produced to be 60 percent of 1936

No new locomotives until 1949.

Some "light industries" were also to be limited:

Textiles to be 77 percent of 1936

Paper to be 65 percent of 1936

Boots and shoes to be 70 percent of 1936

Precision instruments and optics to be 70 percent of 1936

Miscellaneous chemicals to be 70 percent of 1936

Pharmaceuticals to be 80 percent of 1936

Dyestuffs (export) to be 58 percent of 1936

The consequence to food supply.

We may first examine what has happened, and what will happen, to the German food supply under all the circumstances of annexation and industrial controls.

Germany in 1936 was, by most intensive cultivation, able to produce about 85 percent of her food supply. This 85 percent has now been reduced by 25 percent through the Russian and Polish annexations, or is down to about 64 percent because even a larger population is to be concentrated in the new Germany.

Her production, however, was greatly dependent upon intensive use of fertilizers. The new Germany will require at least 500,000 metric tons of nitrogen and 650,000 tons of phosphoric anhydride, she having sufficient potash.

Under the Level of Industry Agreement, the domestic production of nitrogen eventually would be reduced to under 200,000 tons; the production of phosphoric anhydride would be reduced to about 200,000 tons. A larger production of nitrogen is allowed pending an opportunity to import. Part of this reduction is due to the "Level of Industry" steel reduction from which some nitrogen and a large percentage of phosphoric anhydride requirements were obtained as by-products.

From these figures it is obvious that a great discrepancy exists between minimum agricultural needs and the possible fertilizer production under the "Level of Industry" plan. If we persist in these policies, unless

there are large imports of fertilizer, Germany's food production is likely to drop under 60 percent of her requirements even with an austere diet.

New Germany, if there is to be a will to work, to maintain order and to aspire to peace, must have an average food supply of at least 2,600 calories per person per day, with adequate fats and protein content. (The British average being 2,800—2,900 calories at present and pre-war Germany about 3,000 calories.)

Taking the above limitations into consideration and based upon actual experience in the American and British Zones, and extending that experience with adaptations to the Russian and French Zones, the indications are that new Germany would need, at present prices, to import over 1,250,000,000 dollars annually in food and animal feed.

At the end of the war Germany had a very large nitrogen capacity. Despite losses from war destruction, its potential production was still about 700,000 tons per annum. This capacity, if it had been preserved, would have supplied not only her own needs but large exports to neighboring countries as well. Fertilizers are now sorely needed all over Europe for crop restoration. Therefore, through the fertilizer reduction Germany not only loses in her own food production but her export potential to pay for food, and the crops elsewhere in Europe are reduced.

Consequences upon "heavy industry."

The effect of the agreed "Level of Industry" is stated in American official reports that "the 'heavy industry' products for which Germany was noted will virtually disappear from her exports."

I have exhaustively examined the production and exports of Germany over some years in the light of this "Level of Industry" and they amply confirm this statement. What the result may be is indicated by the fact that her exports during peace from now-restricted "heavy industries" comprised between 60 percent and 70 percent of the total German exports. In 1936, for instance, a

generally prosperous year, they amounted to about 1,900,000,000 dollars out of a total of about 2,700,000,000 dollars, both figures converted into present prices. Under the "Level of Industry" most of this 60—70 per cent is to be abolished, and Germany must pay for most of her imports from exports of "light industry."

Germany must not alone import food and animal feed, but also reduced amounts of copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, leather, cotton, wool, and other raw materials. Due to the prohibitions, she must import all of her oil and rubber, and considerable nitrogen for fertilizers.

It is indeed a cynical fact that today we are supplying Germany with oil and nitrogen at the expense of the American and British taxpayer, at a rate of 70,000,000 dollars per annum, which, except for the "Level of Industry" and the Russian refusal of zonal co-operation, Germany could have produced herself.

Consequences upon light industry.

As I have said, the assumption is that exports from the German "light industry," from coal and native raw materials, such as potash, can pay for her imports of food and other necessities. There are two reasons for believing this assumption to be completely invalid.

Had there been no loss of "light industry" plants by annexation, had there been no destruction of them by war, had there been no removals for reparations, they could not have produced enough exports to pay the food bill alone. And the situation is made doubly impossible by the restrictions now imposed on what "light industry" is left, as, for instance, on textiles.

If Germany is to buy food and the necessary imports of raw material for the "light industry," she would require not only complete restoration to pre-war level in "light industry" but a much larger equipment than she had even before the war.

Then Germany, with the expansion of these industries, would be in a competitive field of consumers' goods with all the rest

of the world whose "light industries" have been little damaged by war.

Some economic illusions.

There are several illusions in all this "war potential" attitude.

A. There is the illusion that the new Germany left after the annexations can be reduced to a "Pastoral State." It cannot be done unless we exterminate or move 25,000,000 people out of it. This would approximately reduce Germany to the density of the population in France.

B. There is an illusion in "war potential." Almost every industry on earth is a "war potential" in modern war. No industry (except direct arms manufacture) is a war potential if the energies of a people are confined to the paths of peace. If Germany be disarmed in the way I have assumed above, there must be a Control Commission to see that they do not have any army or any navy. And two score of intelligent men, as part of that Commission, could see that there is no arms production and that no industry is manufacturing or storing materials for evil purposes. Moreover, industry is not likely to waste its substance, either by storing or manufacturing for war, when there is no army or navy to use it.

The question here is not "Level of Industry." The real question is whether the Allied nations will stick to their abolition of militarism itself in Germany. If they do that, there is little danger from "war potential" in industry.

C. Another illusion is that the "light industry" in Germany can be expanded to a point where she will be able to pay for her imports. In my view, it cannot be done for years, and even then it is doubtful in the face of competition with the "light industries" of other parts of the world.

D. The over-all illusion is that Germany can ever become self-supporting under the "Levels of Industry" plan within the borders envisioned at present for new Germany.

E. A still further illusion is that Europe as a whole can recover without the economic recovery of Germany.

Consequences to Europe generally.

Thus there is a still wider aspect of this "level of industry" — the needs of the rest of Europe. Germany has been for a century one of the great European centers of production of capital goods — "heavy industry," which I may repeat are construction materials, factory equipment, railway equipment, electrical and heavy machinery. The other nations of Europe are in desperate need of such goods for reconstruction from damage. Moreover, a considerable part of the European equipment on these lines is German-made, and today, they cannot even get replacements and spare parts, in consequence of which their productivity lags.

From the standpoint of other nations, the expansion of "light industry" to a point of self-support for Germany will, by competition, injure these industries in the rest of Europe. On the other hand, the products of "heavy industry" is Europe's first necessity for recovery.

It must not be overlooked that Germany was the market for every nation in Europe and such a reduction of her economy will tend to demoralize the industries and employment in those countries. For instance, Germany was the market for over half the exports of Turkey and over one-third of those of Greece. In consequence, their loss of this market contributes to increase the relief they seek from the United States now.

Another illustration is the proposed limits on steel. Large and efficient steel and iron plants, undamaged or only partly damaged, are standing idle in Germany. Formerly the Germans imported millions of tons of iron ore from France and Sweden. These mines, under the "level of industry," must remain idle until a new steel industry is built elsewhere. That will require years and an amount of capital that is not in sight. In the meantime Europe needs steel for reconstruction as she never did before.

To indicate the anxiety of surrounding states a memorandum of the Netherlands Government of January 1947, in presenting the absolute necessity to the surrounding

nations that a productive economic state be created in Germany, said: "The provisions of the plan for reparations and the level of German economy of March 1945 require to be revised . . . it is inadvisable to lay down maximum quota for production of German industries including the iron and steel industries."

The sum of all this is: Germany, under the "Level of Industry" concept, unless she is to be allowed to starve, will be a drain on the taxpayers of other nations for years and years to come. In the meantime, if her light industries were built to become self-supporting, she would become an economic menace to Europe; if her heavy industries are allowed to function, she has an ability to export and would become an asset in Europe's recovery. To persist in the present policies will create, sooner or later, a cesspool of unemployment or pauper labor in the center of Europe which is bound to infect her neighbors.

We can keep Germany in these economic chains but it will also keep Europe in rags.

A new economic policy.

Therefore, I suggest that we adopt at once a new economic concept in peace with new Germany.

(1) We should free German industry, subject to a Control Commission, which will see that she does no evil in industry, just as we see that she does not move into militarism through armies and navies.

The differences between this concept and the "Level of Industry" concept is the saving of several hundred millions of dollars a year to the American and British taxpayers. It is the difference between the regeneration and a further degeneration of Europe.

(2) The removal and destruction of plants (except direct arms plants) should stop.

(3) A further obstacle to building Germany as an essential unit of European economy arises from the Russian Government's acquiring a large part of the key operating industries in their zone. Germany in peace must be free from ownership of industry by a foreign government. Such owner-

ship can thwart every action of control or of up-building by joint action of other nations. German industry must be operated by Germany if any international control is to work, if she is to recover production and is to serve all nations equally.

(4) There can be no separation or different regime of the Ruhr or Rhineland from the new Germany. That is the heart of her industrial economy. Any Control Commission can dictate the destination of coal or other exports from that area and even such control would not be needed after the area of scarcity passes from Europe.

Part II: The interregnum before peace.

How long it may be before there is such a constructive peace with Germany, no one can tell. It may be long delayed. In the meantime, we are faced with the feeding of the people in the Anglo-American Zones on a level just above starvation until we can develop enough export goods from these zones so that the Germans may pay for their food. I have said, American and British taxpayers are called upon for about 600,000,000 dollars a year for relief.

We have an admirable staff in Military Government of Germany under Generals Clay and Draper but their administration is constantly frustrated in building up the needed exports to pay for food and minimum raw material imports. A larger part of these delays is due to the following:

A. The Russians and the French have failed to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Agreement for economic unity in the four zones. The Russian Zone ordinarily produces a surplus of food but that surplus is used elsewhere, thus increasing the burden of imports on the Anglo-American Zones. Both the Russian and French Zones are producing industrial commodities which would relieve necessities in the Anglo-American Zones and could contribute to exports with which to pay for food. The net effect is that the United States and Great Britain through relief are paying Russian and French reparations.

B. The inability to determine what specific

plants are to be the victims of "Level of Industry," or destruction or the removal for reparation, produces stagnation because the Germans do not know where to begin to work.

C. There is lack of working capital with which to import raw materials for such industries as are allowed to function.

D. An inflated currency and no adequate banking system hampers all forward movement in such industry as is left.

E. While denazification and decartelization are necessary and important, certain phases of them limit recovery. They are so involved as not to warrant description here.

Conclusion.

As to the bizonal administration — if, however, we cannot get a quick and sound peace on the lines I have recounted, the Anglo-American Zones should abandon the destruction of plants, the transfer of plants for reparations and the "Level of Industry" concept, and start every plant, "heavy" as well as "light," which can produce non-arms goods. This will relieve far more rapidly great costs to our taxpayers; it will do infinitely more for Europe than American loans and charity.

Indeed, the Congressional Committee on postwar economic policy urged, on December 30, 1946, that the "levels of industry" be ignored wherever they conflict with exports so that there may be earlier recovery and payment for food.

The violation by Russia and France of the Agreement for Economic Unification of the four Zones of Military Occupation and the additional burdens thus imposed upon us in consequence certainly warrant our ignoring all agreements for "level of industry" transfer and destruction of non-arms plants.

If this interregnum is to endure for long, we could build a self-sustaining economic community out of the Anglo-American Zones alone. This could be only a temporary expedient, not a final solution. Building a lasting peace in Europe should be our objective.

Reactions to Zone Press Noted

Approximately half of the readers of the German language licensed press in the US Zone are satisfied with the newspapers in their communities, while only one reader in twenty thinks that his local paper is "bad," according to a public opinion survey by the Information Control Division, OMG-US. To determine reader reaction to 32 out of the 44 German-published newspapers in the Zone, interviewers questioned about 8,000 Germans over a period of two months.

In response to the question, "What do you think of the newspaper being published in this community?" 48 percent answered "very good or good," 37 percent answered "fair," and five percent classified their local papers as "bad." Ten percent expressed no opinion. Improvement was noted by 29 percent, while three percent contend that they have "gotten worse"; others felt there had been no change. That the coverage of the papers has been adequate was indicated when 74 percent answered "yes" to the question, "Does your newspaper contain everything you are interested in?"

The interviewed Germans were not deeply concerned over the possible influence of MG control of the press. Readers know that their newspapers must meet certain requirements set forth by Military Government, but 25 percent named censorship or control by the occupying power as one of the "main difficulties under which the newspapers must work at the present time." Actually only post-publication scrutiny of the licensed press is exercised by Military Government. There is no censorship of the press in the US Zone.

The Germans expressed overwhelming agreement with MG policy of fostering a non-partisan, but not unpolitical, press. The question brought a 77 percent vote in favor of a nonparty press. Fifteen percent had no opinion, and only eight percent favored a party press. Only 16 percent of the readers charged that their papers showed political preference.

A significant correlation between reader popularity and ICD evaluation of the various newspapers was discovered among the Bavarian papers rated highest by ICD. The four papers which are doing the most vigorous and intelligent jobs of reorientation and reeducation, according to the Information Control Security Boards, are also among the top eight in reader popularity.

While newspaper criticism of local German government policies is a radical departure from press behavior in the Nazi era, readers are highly in favor of it. Seventy percent of the newspaper readers interviewed answered "yes" to the question, "Do you think that the local newspaper should criticize the local administration if the publishers think it is not doing a good job?"

Truman Message Praised

Favorable comments were expressed by the German licensed press on the message of President Truman to Congress on Greece and Turkey. Describing the message as a straw in the wind, the *Fraenkische Presse* (Bayreuth) said:

"The economic and political balance of the continent is disturbed and needs help. That can only come from a source that was not directly affected by the destruction of war. If the statement of President Truman means the growth of the recognition that assistance must be rendered — not only to Greece and Turkey — it might be an early sign for a balancing and stabilization of conditions on the continent, which is anxiously needed at many places."

Das Zeit-Echo (Schwaebisch-Hall) said: "The most positive part of the whole event is the courage and initiative with which help is being brought where it is really needed. The enormous financial burden that is being assured by the United States deflates *ipso facto* the accusations that 'dollar diplomacy' was driving at world hegemony."

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

LOCATION

**DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER**

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Lucius D. Clay

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)

Office of Mil Gov for
Germany, (US)

Berlin

Maj Gen F A Keating
Deputy Military Governor

LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for
Wuerttemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Mr Sumner Sewall

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

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

Stuttgart
Stuttgart

Lt Col M O Edwards
1st Lt F J Czeiner

Stuttgart Area

*S-10 SK Stuttgart
*S-21 LK Boeblingen
*S-23 LK Esslingen
*S-29 LK Ludwigsburg
*S-30 LK Waiblingen
*S-50 LK Backnang
*S-53 LK Leonberg
*S-55 LK Nuertingen
*S-58 LK Vaihingen

Stuttgart
Boeblingen
Esslingen
Ludwigsburg
Waiblingen
Backnang
Leonberg
Nuertingen
Vaihingen

Lt Col I L Harlow
Capt M P Ernst
Capt N Semaschko Jr
Capt E E Oja
Maj F A Hubbard
Capt R Forrest
Capt S P Giunta
Maj J S Capell
Capt S Smith

Mannheim Area

*M-16 SK/LK Mannheim
*M-43 SK/LK Heidelberg
*M-89 LK Buchen
*M-90 LK Mosbach
*M-91 LK Tauberbischofsheim
*M-92 LK Sinsheim

Mannheim
Heidelberg
Buchen
Mosbach
Tauberbischofsheim
Sinsheim

Lt Col C H Rue
Lt Col C L Jackson
Capt C A Wright
Capt I D Claxton
Capt N W Barber
Capt J E Switzer

Karlsruhe Area

*K-47 SK/LK Karlsruhe
*K-46 SK/LK Pforzheim
*K-87 LK Bruchsal

Karlsruhe
Pforzheim
Bruchsal

Lt Col R C Burt
Maj R H Stimson
Capt T C Stenson

Heilbronn Area

*H-28 SK/LK Heilbronn
*H-22 LK Crailsheim
*H-26 LK Schwaebisch Hall
*H-52 LK Kuenzelsau
*H-54 LK Mergentheim
*H-56 LK Oehringen

Heilbronn
Crailsheim
Schwaebisch Hall
Kuenzelsau
Bad Mergentheim
Oehringen

Lt Col C H J West
Capt R E Alley
Maj C E Keena
Capt T E Griswold
Capt B V Bloom
Capt G H Caple

* Liaison and Security

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

LOCATION

**DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER**

Ulm Area

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

Ulm
Goeppingen
Aalen
Schwaebisch Gmuend
Heidenheim

Maj M L Hoover
Lt Col A G Spitz
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 P J Weiss
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 Bassinor
Capt C D Fexy
Capt W L Culbertson
Maj R A Gish
Lt Col M A Meacham
Capt J S Chapin
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz
Capt J Nottinghamham
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 Witzzenhausen
*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 G J Alhrecht
Maj W C Gipple
Maj J Connely
Capt T W Harris
Lt Col C H Reed
Lt Col H R Cress
Capt W G Westbrook Jr
Maj C F Parshall
Maj L S Williams
Maj G P Moore
Maj E E Covell
Maj H Baymor
Capt S Kershaw
Capt L R Allen
Capt T E Faircloth

*SK/LK Darmstadt
*LK Gross-Gerau
*SK/LK Offenbach
*LK Bergstrasse b Worms
*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

* Liaison and Security

LAND GREATER HESSE (Cont'd)

*LK Dieburg	Dieburg	Capt M S Clark
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Maj P E Perry
*SK/LK Giessen	Giessen	Maj C R Russe
*LK Lauterbach	Lauterbach	Capt C R Argo
*LK Alsfeld	Alsfeld	Capt S A Karas

LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bavaria	Munich	Brig Gen W J Muller
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**3rd Mil Gov Regt
(APO 407)**

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

Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken

Co A	Wurzburg	Lt Col M E Henderson
*A-210 SK/LK Wurzburg	Wurzburg	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 Bruckenu	Bruckenu	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 I A Lowell
*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	Maj E C Wimberly

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 Callicot
*B-223 SK/LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Lt Col S M Guild
*B-224 SK/LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col J A Thompson
*B-225 Neustadt & Coburg	Coburg	Lt Col F Robie
*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	Lt Col J A McEbo
*B-247 LK Lichtenfels & SK Staffelstein	Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
*B-252 LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Maj L L Haupt
*B-253 LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Hochstadt	1st Lt L. W. Dillard
*B-254 SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj F Meszar
*B-255 LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	Capt J R Palmer

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*B-256 LK Muenchberg	Muenchberg	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 L L Haupt
*B-262 LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R Julien
*B-263 LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt N E Petty
*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 G J Ganer
*D-230 SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj C G Doyle
*D-243 SK/LK Passau	Passau	Lt Col R T Nichols
*D-244 SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj H J Mrachek
*D-245 SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj R E Boyd
*D-246 SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Lt Col J R Hector
*D-274 LK Cham	Cham	Capt I R Mariels
*D-275 LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	Capt Phillips
*D-276 LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj E O Carlson
*D-277 LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt E A McNamara
*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 Kelheim	Kelheim	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	Capt Segur
*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	Capt C M Ziegler
*D-356 LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	Capt A G Albert
*D-358 LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt V D Dygert
*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

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	Lt Col R J Philipott
*E-213 SK/LK Munich	Munich	Lt Col J H Kelly
*E-231 SK/LK Freising	Freising	Maj L R Day
*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	Lt Col S R Place
*E-236 LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Garmisch	Lt Col R T Shelby
*E-237 SK/LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Lt Col J A Crews
*E-280 LK Erding	Erding	Capt G D Jacobson
*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 Fuerstenfeldbruck	Fuerstenfeldbruck	1st Lt C C Boatwright
*E-287 LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Maj C A Brown
*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 M J Groves
*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	Maj A J Feore

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	Lt Col R H Bryant
*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 Gunzburg	Gunzburg	Maj M G Norum
*G-294 LK Markt Oberdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt S D Lubin
*G-295 LK Memmingen	Memmingen	1st Lt E C Paie
*G-296 LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Capt L A Proper
*G-297 LK Neuberg	Neuberg	Maj H M Sebastian
*G-298 LK Nordlingen	Nordlingen	Capt J A Morris
*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 Woodward
*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
* Liaison and Security		