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POLISH REPATRIATES



WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

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

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Leaves, and Passes and Travel in the European Theater	Circular No. 162 4 Nov 1946, USFET
Payment of Personnel in Labor Service Companies (Civilian) (Guard and Truck)	AG 248 GDS-AGO 5 Nov 1946, USFET
Assistance from US Military Sources to Civilian Agencies and Personnel	Circular No. 165 8 Nov 1946, USFET
Traffic in Firearms	AG 474 GAP-AGO 13 Nov 1946, USFET
Law Amending Article 204 of the Code of Civil Procedure	AG 010 (LD) 13 Nov 1946, OMGUS
Flowers for Oversea Graves	AG 687 GAP-AGO 14 Nov 1946, USFET
Repeal of Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Succession	AG 010 (LD) 15 Nov 1946, OMGUS
Reassignment of Officers	Circular No. 168 15 Nov 1946, USFET
Issue of Ordinance Vehicles from Theater Reserve	Circular No. 167 15 Nov 1946, USFET
Increase in Price of Seed Potatoes	AG 430.2 (ED) 18 Nov 1946, OMGUS
Limitation of the Technical Characteristics of German Pleasure Craft, CORC/P (46)350 Final	AG 311.18 (NA) 18 Nov 1946, OMGUS
Interzonal Travel of German Civilians	AG 200.4 (IA) 19 Nov 1946, QMGUS

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Photo by Weaver

POLISH REPATRIATES — The picture on this week's cover shows the interior of a box car on a train carrying displaced persons from Kronbach to their homes in Poland. Each returnee is allotted 60 day rations, primarily tinned and dehydrated staples, to start life anew when he reaches his homeland.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

World in Film was prepared by the Information Control Division, OMG for Bavaria. It is the story of the German newsreel, "Welt im Film," which is jointly produced by US and British information control officials.

The material for **Water Police** was furnished by the Water Transport Branch, Transport Division, OMGUS. The article describes the progress which MG has made in organizing water inspection and security units.

Karl A. Shafer, Chief of the Population and Survey Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, prepared the article, **Population Census**. Before serving in the Army as a personnel procedures officer, Mr. Shafer worked as a population expert for the US Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THIS WEEK

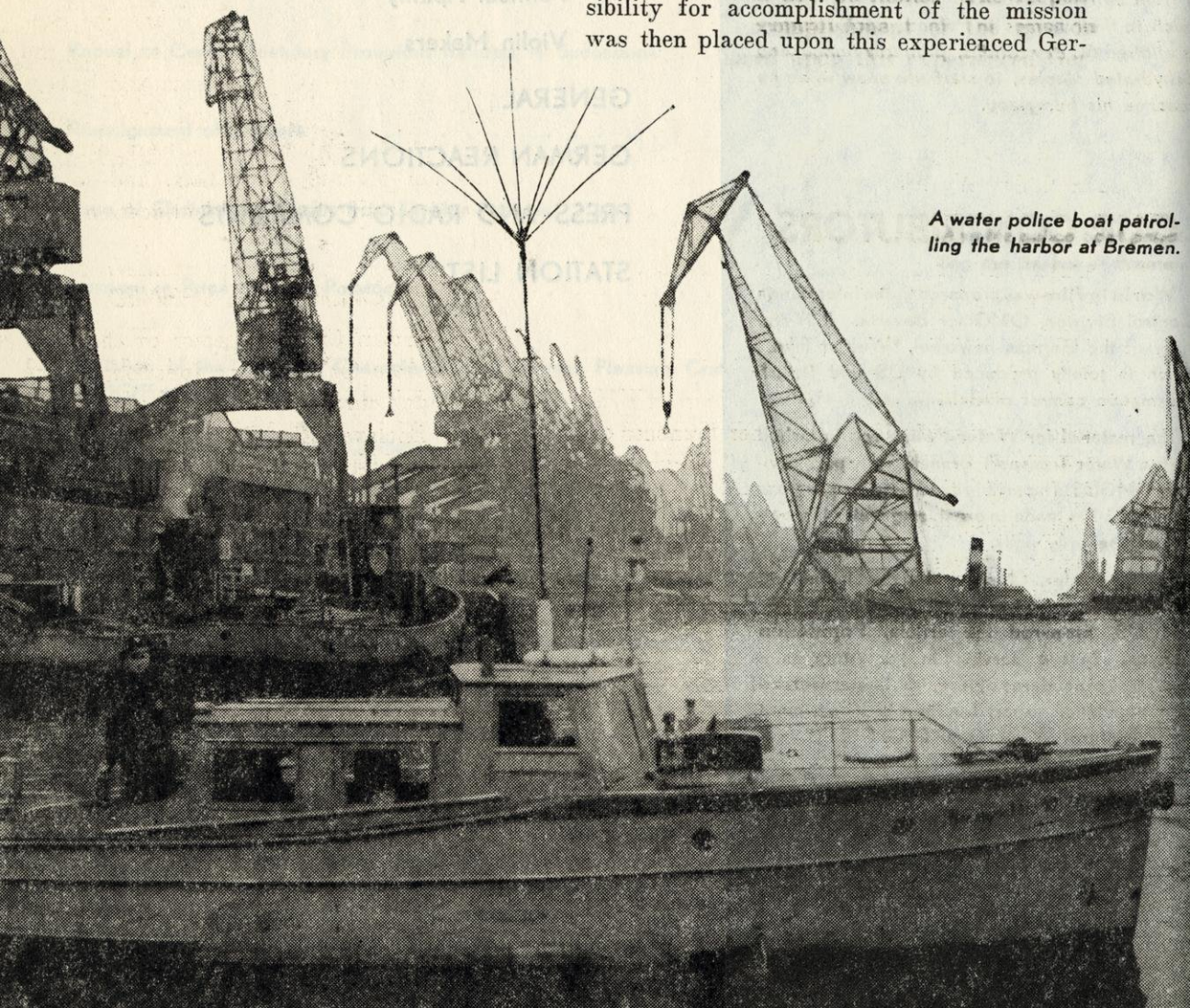
	PAGE
OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS	2
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	
Water Police	4
World in Film	6
Population Census	9
Political Apathy	11
Violin Makers	14
GENERAL	16
GERMAN REACTIONS	19
PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTS	21
STATION LIST	24

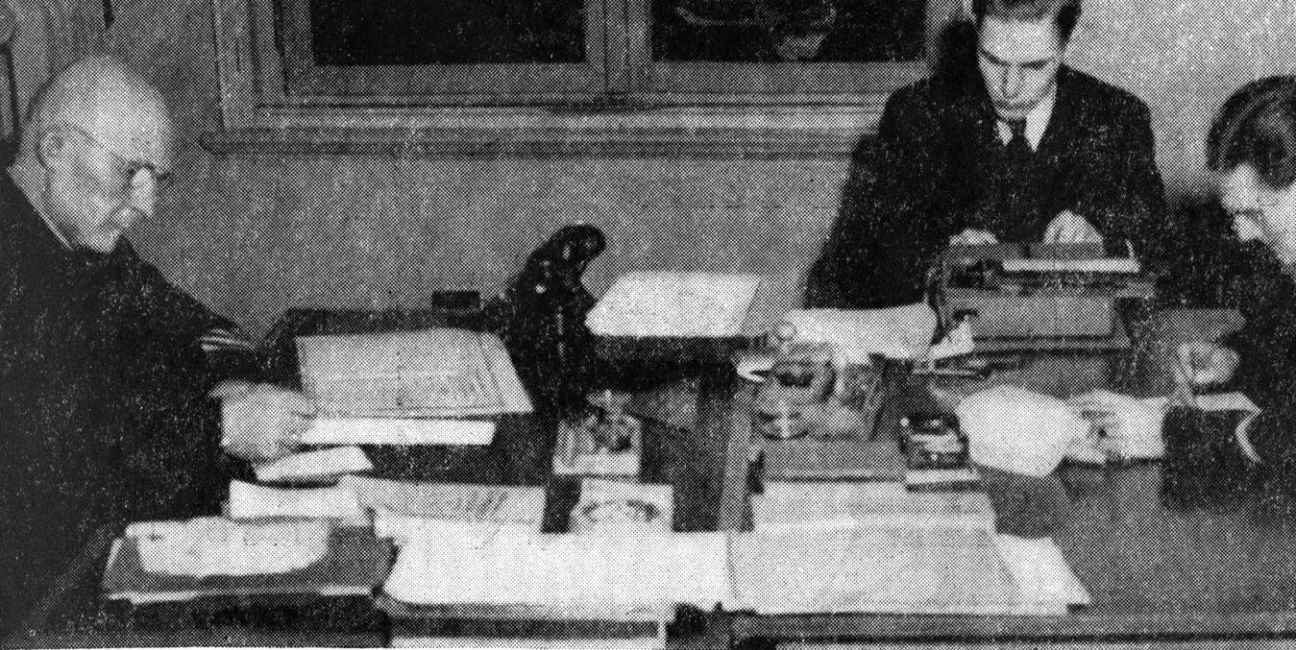
WATER POLICE

With the clearing of German inland water channels, and the consequent resumption of navigation, it became necessary to create a vessel inspection and security service to function with respect to German internal waterways within the US Zone. After a thorough study of the problems,

OMGUS officials activated an organization on 4 September 1945, to carry out these duties. The water police responsibilities, formerly under the Public Safety Branch, IA&C Division, were transferred to the Water Transport Branch, Transport Division. The initial phases of German organization were accomplished and competent Germans were selected for the key positions. The responsibility for accomplishment of the mission was then placed upon this experienced Ger-

A water police boat patrolling the harbor at Bremen.





Members of the water police force at work in the Bremen station.

man personnel. The German organization as finally established consisted of a Chief Inspector for the US Zone and a Deputy Chief Inspector in charge of the Divisions. On the District level, a dual organization was formed with a Chief Inspector in charge of Inspection and Registry duties, and a patrol officer in charge of security.

Tasks that had been formerly carried out by the *Wasserschutzpolizei* (Water Protection Police) and a dozen or so other German agencies were now combined under one authority. As it was desirable to employ as many experienced former water police members and employees of other branches of inland shipping as possible, all candidates had to be cleared completely of all Nazi or other unworthy affiliations before being accepted. It was decided that during the initial stages US military personnel would be assigned to patrol craft and land missions to work in harmony with the German police, but not to participate in the enforcement procedure of the police unless called upon for assistance.

Inspection and Security is charged with policy enforcement supervision of all safety measures and regulations aboard inland waterways and seagoing vessels, including

gauging, admeasurement, and registration of all vessels within the US Zone and the Bremen Enclave. It is also responsible for the policy control of all documents and papers pertaining to the vessels and their crews, such as deck and engineer officers licenses, navigation permits, crew lists, and inland seamen's certificates of identification and service.

RESPONSIBILITIES DEFINED

The German Chief Inspector of the Zone is responsible for all of the functions of the organization throughout the Zone and in the Bremen Enclave. The Deputy Chiefs are in charge of inspection and security within each of their divisions or sectors, of which there are four: The Rhine-Main Sector with headquarters at Schierstein Frankfurt, the Rhine-Neckar Sector at Mannheim, the Danube Sector at Regensburg, and the Bremen Enclave. There is a total of 24 districts or stations, the smallest divisions of the organization. Each district has a number of assistant inspectors who are responsible to the district inspector. The district security officer is aided by a patrol sergeant and patrolmen, all of whom must prove a minimum of two year's service in German commercial

(Continued on page 22)

"THE WORLD

IN FILM"



(Left) Photographers atop a camera van film an event for "Welt im Film."

The German movie-goer buys his ticket at the box office of the neighborhood "kino" (price, one mark), gropes for an empty seat in the darkened theater, and finally settles back. The seat is comfortable, but he is careful to keep on his overcoat for the theaters are generally unheated or at most the heat is limited. For two hours he will be able to glimpse another world, one of ideas and places and persons and ways of life from which he has been cut off for twelve years.

In addition to the feature film and perhaps a live variety show, he can hear in a newsreel a speech by Secretary of State Byrnes, freely discussing world topics of the day and in particular the future of Germany, and speeches by other international figures discussing important world events. He will see parts of an international sports

meet in Oslo with British, Russians, Scandinavians and other nationalities participating side by side. He will get a vivid picture of what a home, university, theater, or Congressional session in America is like.

The film vehicle which affords this view of another world is the series of newsreels known as *Welt im Film*, (The World in Film), produced jointly under the supervision of the Film, Theater, and Music Control Branch of the Office of the Director of Information Control, OMGUS, and its opposite, the Films Branch of the Public Relations/Information Services Control Group, British Control Commission for Germany. At present, *Welt im Film* exchanges its material with the American newsreels, the British newsreel pool, five French newsreels and an official Polish one, providing international coverage. Policy

control is vested in a joint control board in Berlin. The central production office in Munich which is under ICD, OMG for Bavaria, is headed by an American managing editor and a British make-up editor.

The newsreel maintains assignment desks and camera teams in Munich, Berlin, Vienna, Salzburg, Frankfurt, Duesseldorf, Hamburg, and Bremen. At the central office in Munich their work is consolidated, the film is processed in the laboratories and the stories are edited. Finally, the commentaries are written, the music and special effects added, and the final result is printed and sent to the distributing centers in the American and British Zones of Germany and Austria, and in Berlin and Vienna.

Welt im Film has issued 77 numbers to date. In this time it has covered practically every story of importance in Germany and Austria. It has given a complete picture of the Nuremberg trials from start to finish, the War Crimes Commission trials at Dachau, the Stuttgart speech by Secretary of

State Byrnes, and the reconstruction and rehabilitation of occupied lands, as well as visits of American and Allied dignitaries, stories on the work of Military Government, UNRRA, and the Red Cross, and the efforts of the German-Austrian peoples to put themselves back on a normal basis. The newsreel has also to its credit the two-reel picture, *Todesmuehlen* (Mills of Death), a documentary about the concentration camps which has had a decided impact on German audiences.

DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED NEWSREEL

This series is the development of the old United Newsreel, produced in London during the war by the Office of War Information. It had been issued in many languages: French, Dutch, Norwegian, Italian, and others. When the reels began to follow our troops onto the continent and direct contact was made with the German people, the new situation called for an enlargement of the project. The OWI and the Political

(Below) Members of the US-British staff and German civilian assistants seated in the projection room during recording of an issue of "Welt im Film."



Intelligence Division of the British Foreign Office made a hurried agreement to produce, jointly, a newsreel for the Germans. The first issue of *Welt im Film* appeared one week after VE Day.

The first 18 issues were produced in London, but it soon became apparent that to insure efficient coverage of the news and prompt delivery to the cinemas, it would be necessary to shift the seat of production to Germany. In August 1945 the first members of the staff arrived at the Bavaria Filmkunst Studios, Munich-Geiselsberg. The film and equipment had to be loaded into trucks and jeeps, railroad coaches and freight cars, passenger and cargo planes. Due to the chaotic state of transportation at the time, material kept coming into Munich over a period of six months. Rail deliveries came in from Frankfurt, from Paris, from Hamburg and Bremen, and one lot turned up suddenly in Vienna. One plane load which had been deposited in the British Zone was picked up by mistake and flown back to England. The last straw was a call from a captured enemy material depot saying that a huge amount of film library material had been found, packed in weapon cases, and addressed (inside) to the newsreel.

PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES

The difficulties of production at that time were numerous. There was a lack of trained personnel, cameras, technical equipment, transportation, and raw stock. About this time, too, the OWI was liquidated and the State Department assumed its remaining functions. ICD took over the newsreel in Germany. At a conference held in February, it was decided by American and British representatives to continue the series of films as an overt military operation after the expiration of the original agreement made before VE Day. As a result, the present organization was established.

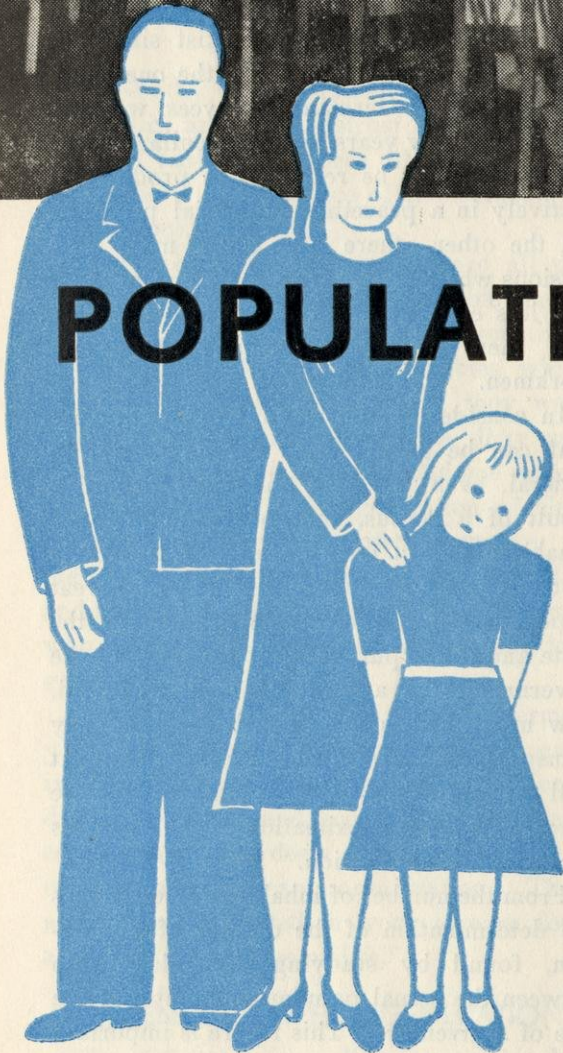
The first 36 issues of *Welt im Film* were two-reelers, running about 18 minutes. This length proved unwieldy, necessitating padding with indifferent material, and the film

was criticized on this score by the press and theater-goers. Beginning with No. 37 the editors cut the reel down to approximately 1200 feet or ten minutes. At the same time, every effort was made to improve the general quality of the reel.

This more concise edition of the newsreel saved approximately 600 to 700 feet of film per copy per issue. This meant a saving of roughly 175,000 feet per issue, a yearly saving of more than 100,000 dollars in costs of raw stock and processing. In addition, a judicious trimming of the payroll, particularly in the higher brackets, resulted in another saving.

FILMS FAVORABLY RECEIVED

The fact that the films have been favorably received by theater audiences throughout the two zones and in Berlin and Vienna is not strange. It would be stranger if they were not, for the average newsreel is superior in production, range of subject matter and general interest. For example, No. 74 of the series offers ten interesting items of world news. The first thing to be flashed on the screen are pictures showing the end of General Eisenhower's trip through Europe. They see him in Berlin and in Munich where he visited the Bavarian Export Exhibition. They see the border opened between the US and Soviet Zones at Lauenstein, stressing Allied unity. There is a picture of a blast furnace in Berlin, reclaiming scrap iron for future building, and a farm in Holstein, on which new farming methods are being introduced. They are shown pictures of the thousands of locomotives being repaired in shops throughout Germany and the miles of track which have been repaired. They are carried to Athens, to Hamburg, to Cairo, to Brisbane. Last, there are the films of the latest children's soap-box derby in the United States, in which they see the victor receive his crown and high school scholarship.



POPULATION CENSUS

sible until recently to state accurately, even within two or three millions, how many people lived in the four zones of Germany. The only statistical source available up to the present has been the number of ration cards issued; but even this gave no really reliable information on the number of inhabitants. The lack of knowledge regarding actual population count, age, sex, nationality, and other factors could only be supplied by the results of a census.

QUESTIONS SHOULD BE LIMITED

Although a wealth of information on a wide variety of subjects can be elicited from a census, experience has shown that the result will be better and more accurate if only a few questions are asked. It is left to the ingenuity of statisticians to glean the desired information by applying clever combinations of questions of all kinds with the help of counting and adding machines. In general, the questions are restricted to those concerning sex, date of birth, marital state, native language, nationality, place of birth, and profession.

The first result of the census, that of the

Almost everything that it would be desirable to know about the population of Germany at the present is unknown. Because of the huge and uncounted war losses and the mass immigration of millions of expellees, German population statistics have become so confused that it has been impos-

total number of persons in the four zones of Germany, has been partially answered by the unofficial returns from the three Laender of the US Zone. It was found that the population in the US Zone has increased from 13,695,000 in 1939 to 16,682,000 in 1946 or an overall increase of 28.8 percent. Individual returns showed that the increase in Bavaria was 27.7 percent, in Wuerttemberg-Baden 14.8 percent, and in Greater Hesse 16.3 percent. In addition, it was found as expected that there is a marked preponderance of females over males, the females numbering 9,129,000, while the males number only 7,553,000. Only when the official and complete figures are released and studied, can the majority of questions be answered.

Among the other answers that will be known, will be the influence that war and immigration have had upon the construction of the population regarding sex and age. It can be assumed that the war has reduced the number of men between the ages of 20 and 40, but no over-all accurate figures are now available. Again, it is not known how many expellees have migrated to Germany since May 1945. No one knows whether they add up to eight, nine, or ten millions or even more. These expellees represent the dangers of over-population, especially in the American Zone. In order to adopt the necessary measures for meeting their requirements for food and housing and for placing them properly in the program of production, it is indispensable to know their number, individual age, sex, and profession.

AFFECTS FUTURE PLANNING

During the war the German people were shuffled about arbitrarily. Millions of women and children have never returned to their home towns, millions of others have left bombed-out cities in such numbers that an over-crowding of rural areas is anticipated. Again, only the present census can show accurately just how great the surplus of women in Germany really is. This will affect the planning for the population of the future. The profession census is important

to MG, in that it has not known how many able-bodied men and women there were in Germany or how many people in the unproductive age categories who must be provided for in some way. Also, it is important to determine where the agricultural workers are and how many unemployed or wrongly employed skilled laborers exist for present unfilled jobs.

SHORTAGE OF YOUNG WORKMEN

It is possible to see that unemployment and a shortage of workers exist simultaneously in Germany today. On the one hand, a large part of German employees, working for the last few years in jobs peculiar to war industries, must be retrained to produce effectively in a peacetime industrial program. On the other, there are many male professions which suffer from the fact that older and less efficient workers are in a majority and there exists a shortage of young workmen.

In considering the amount of intelligence that can be gained from census results in general, even the first and most primitive result of a census, that of the number of inhabitants of a country and of its single districts and communities, is of great importance for the administration of the state and other purposes. It indicates to the government the amount of food required, how many homes are needed, the necessary transportation, water, gas, and power. It will give an estimate of the number of future voters and an approximation of the expenses for state administration.

From the number of inhabitants, too, comes the determination of the density of population, found by studying the relationship between the actual population count and the size of a given area. This figure is important to the policy of settlement and in obtaining a basis for the distribution of the proceeds from taxation. Again, the only accurate information concerning the increase and decrease of population, and of movement of people within a country's boundaries can be given by a census. This is true especially in time of war. In the last few years, millions

(Continued on page 23)

POLITICAL

APATHY

by Hans Kallman

The apathy of the German people towards politics and their distrust of the present political parties have been illustrated in recent reports to the Office of the Director of Intelligence, OMGUS.

"The apathy and distrust toward all political parties . . . are most noticeable among the youth, who see nothing but a repetition of the pre-1933 political squabbles which ended in a Third Reich, where they were taught to look with disdain on the 'dirty' and fruitless political bickerings," said one report. "It is mostly the older generation of Germans who still have positive memories of the relative blessings of the Weimar Republic, and those who suffered under the Nazi regime, who are actually moving toward a political goal."

Another report pointed out, "German youth is not interested in any form of organized political parties due to the fact that conditions, political and economic, are so uncertain that they deem it foolhardy to become members of any organization. They are merely interested in work to earn food and other necessities of life."

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GENERATIONS

The difference in political attitudes between the present generations of younger and older persons appears greater than 15 to 20 years ago, and, in some respect, the positions have been reversed. Formerly the older generation appeared apathetic and frequently regarded politics as something "socially inferior." Hitler was not the first

to lower politics in the eyes of the Germans. The younger generation, in turn — often rudely — attacked its elder leaders for their "outdated, resigned, soft" views and actions. The upper crust of the Weimar Republic, primarily devoted to its economic aims, was even accused of being politically indolent and satisfied with just maintaining good relations with those in power.

Now, it is rather the older generation which criticizes youth for its "cynical, undignified" approach to those in power. It is true that there is an active, often noisy, minority of young people, but the greater part seems to remain silent and reserved in the political field.

YOUTH POLITICALLY UNRESPONSIVE

The notion that a long period of pressure under an authoritarian regime makes for strict obedience is one-sided. Under pressure, people inevitably also begin to develop means and skills of resistance and evasion. People can be drafted, they can be made to give the Hitler salute, to take the job assigned to them or to go to the polls. But they cannot be forced to mean what they say, and they cannot even be prevented — politically — from saying as little as possible. At present, young people in their teens and twenties very frequently are politically so unresponsive as to be appalling. Those who seem to have an urge to pour out their hearts are the ones over thirty, or even forty.

What lies behind this unresponsiveness? Is it real political apathy? Or is it pos-

sible that youth simply believes that it would not make sense and would have no effects, if they did speak up? There is no definite answer. But there are indications and conclusions which make caution advisable.

In the first place, there is theoretical reason. A quick and general change from the attitudes of a member of the Hitler Youth or BDM (German girls' organization) to a free and democratically minded person is unlikely, if not impossible. Such a change requires time and patience. During the twelve Hitler years, German youth has not been brought up by reason. They have virtually not been "brought up" at all, but "conditioned." Psychologically speaking, means of education and propaganda were calculated to have their effects on the individual wholly along mechanical lines, even against the will of the individual.

CONDITIONED EMOTIONS

Two of such devices, and the simplest ones, are the mere repetition of the same thing, over and over again, and the complete exclusion of such particular knowledge as is not wanted. There are few persons who can resist in the long run, and younger persons have less means of resistance than those with matured and firm views. After some time emotions become "conditioned," even if the intellect remains unaffected. The individual once subdued by such methods, has the greatest difficulties in extricating himself from these psychological chains. (*Editor's note:* To encourage and foster this democratizing change in the youth is the design of the intensive youth program sponsored by the US Army and Military Government authorities.) This complete change toward democracy takes a long time and strong new impressions. Therefore, it cannot at present be very great, and cannot in its early stages go much beneath the intellectual surface.

The second reason is that young people are at present surrounded by conditions which do not represent an ideal atmosphere for the teaching of democracy. Democracy comes to German youth not as an example

but as a theory. There is not, and there cannot yet be, true democracy in Germany. People may select parties and vote for some candidates, but the choice is severely restricted by controls and curbs. So are the issues on which the German people may decide.

POLITICS AND SCHOOL

Thus, the apathy shown by German youth is partly the lack of interest that many young people have towards "school." Elections and politics in Germany still are a kind of school, not yet the "real thing," which undoubtedly would be much more "interesting." It is doubtful whether many Americans would be very much interested in their Constitution, if they would not have the experience of its meaning in every-day life.

The other fact is that the various German administrations operating under occupational control are not always examples of democracy which youth could easily follow. It is not even the "big" things that are often of a disturbing influence. There is for example, this remark of an 18-year-old high school girl: "Try to imagine our teachers. Most of them are the same today as they were under Hitler. Most of them say more or less the opposite of what they said two or three years ago. Why should we get into trouble? But if democracy is what you say it is, there must be people to show it to us."

UNWILLING TO ACCEPT REALITY

It would be inaccurate to conclude that many inevitable disappointments would turn German youth back to the Nazi. Most of them are only interested in work to earn food and other necessities of life. A rather significant symptom, perhaps, is the great percentage of those who wish to emigrate — emigrate anywhere — implying that they have ceased to believe in Nazism as a reality and not yet begun to accept the new realities in Germany. For them, life is provisional, politics are most certainly provisional. They are unresponsive, because they are looking for a change, they do not know

themselves for exactly what change. Their political apathy will not last. They are waiting, they have silenced themselves for the time being.

Along with the apathy and distrust of youth, there is a kind of "mental curtain" around the common man. The election statistics would seem to contradict the idea of his political apathy. In the US Zone, the percentage of actual voters during the Gemeinde elections last January was 86, and in the Soviet Zone it exceeded 90. Actually such statistics are misleading. A considerable number of voters went to the polls for "safety" reasons. Non-voters can be checked from the voters' list, as Germans still remember from Hitler times. Thus, the thing to do is to go to the polls. It does not require much time or effort.

DECEIVING PICTURE PRESENTED

It is also true that the "noisy picture prevailing in the top levels of party activities" is deceiving; traditionally so, especially with the moderate parties of the middle. The leadership of such parties comprises a great number of intelligent and educated persons. Unfortunately, partly due to the German educational system, the gulf between the intellectuals and the masses has been far greater in Germany than, for example, in the United States.

The active politicians find themselves surrounded by active, intelligent and by more than usually interested persons. Thus, there is the danger that they take their friends and political collaborators for "the people" as happened under the Weimar Republic. Early danger signals, indicated by a surprising lack of interest for the Weimar Republic among youth and among social groups representing a natural reservoir of potential supporters, were overlooked. For a long time, the former German Democratic Party prided itself with its large and enthusiastic election meetings, but at the same time, the election results of the Democrats went from bad to worse.

Apparently, the same thing is happening

again. A qualified, reliable German observer was quoted in one intelligence report as stating that the highly-exaggerated impressions gained by the leaders of his party would not stand up under realistic examination. He said that those leaders had been particularly impressed by the large gatherings, including many of the working classes, at their meetings, in contrast to the sparse numbers attending another party's meetings. Actually the election results were disappointing for those who had formed their forecasts according to what the campaign meetings seemed to indicate.

CONTACT OF US PERSONNEL LIMITED

Members of the Occupation Forces who have contact with Germans and believe that they know what "the Germans" think, may also become victims of the same misapprehension. Such contacts, whether official or private, are mainly with Germans who are above average in intellect and political interest, or they would not hold their official positions, or be regarded as an "interesting" acquaintance. The average man is without bright ideals or higher education, but it is he who, by voting or not voting, makes the decisions at the polls. It takes patience, effort, and the ability to speak with him on his level to make him drop his reserve.

ATTEMPT TO SWAY AUTHORITIES

Their present experience with the occupational administration in Germany confirms those previously gained by the majority of the Germans. They will, therefore, instinctly answer questions — not according exactly to what they are expected to reply — but according to what they think will be the best way to lead occupational authorities into the "right" direction. Germans vote for such reasons. It does not constitute actual "lying." Persons with that type of experience often try to "make" themselves think what they believe they have to think. It is much the same as the employee who is being asked by his employer how he likes his job. He will, in most cases, say "OK" or "fine" regardless of what he really thinks.

Violin Makers



The ancient art of violin handicraft is centered in Germany in the village of Mittenwald. Here in a school founded by Mathias Klotz, a student of Amati, famous Italian violin maker, young apprentices learn the technique involved in making fine violins. The instruments are actually turned out in a nearby shop maintained by craftsman Hans Nebel. It takes one of the shop's workers three weeks to complete a single instrument.

(Below left) An old craftsman points out to a young apprentice at the Mittenwald school the proper way to assemble a violin; (below center) a worker in the Nebel shop carves out a delicate part for a violin; (below right) a craftsman tries out a finished instrument; (above right) a worker glues the pieces of a violin frame together.

Photos by Byers







Bipartite Conferences

The first meeting of the US-British Bipartite Economics Committee was held in Berlin last month, at which time ten resolutions submitted by the German Executive Committee for Economics were considered. These resolutions concerned matters such as the Level of Industry Plan, a six-point recovery plan for German economy, the establishment of German Working Parties for coal and steel production, a program for the central coordination of interzonal and foreign trade for the two zones, and the allocation of tobacco crop, and equalization and distribution of tobacco taxes.

The Committee agreed to permit the German Executive Committee (the German counterpart of the Bipartite Committee) to study the Level of Industry Plan and provide the necessary background material. It also approved the establishment of joint German Working Parties for Coal and Steel. In addition, the Committee took note of the fact that US and British Military Governments had approved the establishment in principle of a Temporary Civil Service for German Official Agencies. A meeting has already taken place in Frankfurt between US and British representatives to discuss this project.

Following the Berlin meeting, the US-British Bipartite Economic Group met at Minden on 22 November. This Group acts as liaison between the Berlin Committee and the German Executive Committee. This meeting was addressed by the Chairman of the German Committee who spoke of both the great advantages and difficulties of setting up bizonal economic unity. It was pointed out that two departments had already been established under the Executive Committee, those of price fixing and control, and export and inter-zonal trade. Another speaker raised the point that though planning for raw materials and commodities was absolutely

indispensable, it should be confined to the five key productions of coal, iron, timber, power and oil.

MG Courts

During the past six months, from May to December, 87,360 persons were tried in the MG courts of the US Zone and 81.7 percent of these persons were convicted. Disobedience to MG orders accounted for almost one-third of the total convictions, theft or illegal possession of Allied property comprised 20 percent, and prejudicial acts or conduct hostile to Allied Forces, 14.1 percent. Other types of offenses included false statements (fragebogen cases), illegal border crossings, and unauthorized use or possession of weapons. A downward trend of juvenile crime was attributed partly to the effectiveness of the youth program inaugurated in the US Zone. Bremen Enclave and the US Sector of Berlin continued to show the highest ratio of juvenile convictions. There were 251 MG courts in operation throughout the US area at the end of October compared with the 343 courts in existence in July 1945.

Military Payment Certificates

American and other personnel throughout the US Zone are being warned that Military Payment Certificates, as stated on both sides of each bill, are for "use only in United States Military establishments by United States authorized personnel in accordance with applicable rules and regulations." The Finance Division, OMGUS, has emphasized that the Certificates will not be honored by any official agency of the US Government when presented by an unauthorized source, including banks, central banks, treasuries, or private citizens.

Military Payment Certificates will be accepted by the US Army only from Army personnel and from a limited number of ci-

vilians who have been specifically authorized to hold the scrip. It was pointed out to American personnel that scrip may not be sent to the US for conversion.

Export Inquiries

Foreign markets are again demanding Bavarian goods. This was the conclusion of OMGB after reviewing over 600 inquiries for export materials received from foreign countries since the US policy of encouraging exports to pay for zonal imports was instituted. Offers of Bavarian goods to importers have totaled RM 96,305,501, with actual sales amounting to RM 17,015,140, or 76 percent of all exports from the US Zone. Dozens of countries have made inquiries about hundreds of types of products, from artificial eyes to Diesel engines. However, sales are somewhat limited because of the unknown value of the Reichsmark and because of the necessity to pay for all purchases in US dollars.

US-held POW's

All prisoners of war held by the US in the European Theater are expected to be discharged by 1 July 1947, Headquarters, USFET has announced. It is planned that all US-held POW's now in France will have been returned to Germany by March 1, 1947.

A G-1 USFET spokesman stated recently that there are only 59,000 prisoners of war in the European Theater and approximately 30,000 in the Mediterranean Theater. Those in Italy are now being repatriated at the rate of 1000 a week.

Some of those to be released who are war criminals will be reinterned, but will not be held on a POW status. Originally, on V-E Day, there were over 7,200,000 prisoners held by Allied Forces in the ET.

Personnel Changes

George M. Read has been appointed the new Secretary General for all Military Tribunals which will preside at the future war crimes trials at Nuremberg. He succeeds

C. E. Sands, the Acting Secretary General. Mr. Read is Clerk of the United States District Court at Detroit, Michigan.

Dr. Mabel Newcomer, on leave from Vassar College, where she was the head of the Economics Department, has joined the Public Finance Branch of the Finance Division, OMGUS, as Chief Consultant on Taxation.

Malcolm McComb, Chief of the Policy and Coordination Branch, has been named acting head of the Bizonal Economic Control Group at Minden in the absence of P. V. Martin.

Col. Hans W. Holmer has been appointed Acting Director of the Transport Division, OMGUS. Col. Holmer has been serving as Deputy Director of the Division since March.

British Zone Briefs

Measures are being taken to standardize all road signs in the British Zone and to make driving less confusing by eliminating bilingual signs as far as possible and indicating speed-limits both in miles and in kilometers.

The average age of all teachers in the North Rhine Region is 50 years due to the acute shortage of teachers between the ages of 20 and 40. Eighty-seven percent of Hamburg's elementary school teachers are more than 40. The lack of teacher-training during the Nazi regime is a contributing factor.

A delegation of the Swedish Committee for Democratic Reconstruction of Education recently completed a tour of the British Zone in the interest of the cultural reconstruction of Europe on a democratic basis.

More than 5,000 tons of bread grain has been received from the Soviet Zone under the recently concluded barter agreement whereby the British Zone will receive a total of 100,000 tons of bread grain in exchange for steel and other industrial products.

Some 10,000 to 12,000 German refugees in Denmark, formerly residents of the area comprising the British Zone, are now being returned at the rate of 1,000 a week under an agreement reached between British and Danish authorities.

US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

A special Christmas commutation of prison sentences was announced by the Military Governor on 21 November. This will affect about 4,000 prisoners, or 15 percent of the total, in German institutions in the US Zone, Berlin Sector and the Bremen Enclave. Effective 15 December, the commutation will permit the release of those persons whose terms expire between 16 December and 20 January, excepting those suffering from communicable diseases, those against whom detainer warrants have been filed by other agencies, those sentenced after 1 December, and those sentenced under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism.

Approximately 245,000 undernourished children in the US Zone are receiving supplemental meals of 400 calories daily through child feeding programs. However, unless the volume of imported relief food is increased quickly, since the supplies now on hand are very short, child feeding programs will be forced to stop at an early date.

HOSPITAL RELEASED

The release of the Dillberg Kaserne at Bad Mergentheim by the Third Army, formerly used as a civil internee and prisoner of war hospital, will considerably alleviate the serious shortage of hospital-bed capacity for the isolation and treatment of open infectious cases of tuberculosis in Wuerttemberg-Baden. It is expected that this facility will be able to accommodate 2,000 patients.

To reconcile conflicting points of view between German and American educators, a series of conferences between MG staff officials and those of the German Ministry of Culture, Wuerttemberg-Baden, was inaugurated 9 November. In that Land, the influx of refugee teachers has enabled the Ministry of Education to replace auxiliary teachers with experienced ones.

On the complaint of the Polish Mission, quadripartite agreement has been reached to

reprimand the feature writer and licensees of the British-licensed Berlin paper, *Telegraf*, for articles attacking the Potsdam Agreement.

Recently, 117 new books and pamphlets have appeared in the Zone, embracing such varied subjects as human anatomy, locomotive boilers, the US rise to world power, biography, and pioneers of science. Twelve new periodicals have been issued, during the same period.

INTERZONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES

Quadripartite agreement has been obtained to reopen interzonal postal check and money order service between the US, British, and French Zones, effective 1 December. Two additional mail routes between the US and Soviet Zones were opened through the following cities: (a) Berlin, Eisenach, Bebra, Frankfurt am Main and (b) Berlin, Leipzig, Gera, Hof, and Munich.

The Deputy Military Governor has announced that all US-controlled Danube commercial craft, other than German or Austrian, would be returned at once to claimant nations. About 200 will go to Hungary, 35 to Yugoslavia, 30 to Czechoslovakia, 20 to Rumania, and 15 to France.

EXPORT OFFERS REVIEWED

The prospective German exporter can now submit his export offer to his local Economics Office. The regional government office at Stuttgart then screens it, if it is approved by OMGUS, the export can be made.

Large industrial plants in the US Zone are bartering their products to other producers to obtain scarce goods in order to influence a reduction of labor turnover and an increase in productivity. In some cases, the Economics Office has issued purchase certificates directly to the plants, and the management then enters the name of the worker on the certificate.



Licensed Berlin Papers View Constitution Proposed by SED

The *Neues Deutschland*, SED central organ in Berlin, presented the party's proposed 109-article constitution for the future German democratic republic. The first articles take note of the fact that Germany is an inseparable democratic republic and that there is only one citizenship. Equal rights are granted to men and women.

According to the draft all monopolies, cartels, and trusts are prohibited, while property is secured by the constitution. Expropriation can only be carried through on a legal basis with compensation unless otherwise provided by law. All natural resources must become the property of the republic. Private economic enterprises which are fit for socialization can be expropriated. Works of war criminals and active Nazis must be turned over to public property without compensation. The republic also sees to a comprehensive economic planning program. Big private land property over 100 hectares are canceled out by a land reform without compensation. Tilling and sharing of land are supervised and misuses prevented.

On religion, the constitution states that there shall be no state church, though freedom of religion is secured.

Parliament is the highest organ of the republic and institutes all legislature. It elects the government of the republic, the ministers of which must meet the confidence of parliament. Parliament is made up of representatives of the people chosen by a general, equal, secret, direct, and proportional voting system for a term of two years. All citizens of 18 years or more are eligible to vote, while representatives can be elected from 21 years on. Parliament chooses a president and his deputies, and this presidency decides constitutional quarrels between the central government and the

Laender.

The government is run by a prime minister and his cabinet. The prime minister lays down the lines of policy along the principles set up by parliament. Laws established by the parliament have precedence over laws set up by the Laender.

Constitution can be changed by legislation of two-thirds vote of parliament, while the constitution can be changed by plebiscite through a mere majority vote.

In the Laender the Landtag has the same relation to the Land government as parliament has to the central government.

* * *

The first favorable comments, all of which had come from Soviet controlled organs, were followed by the adverse criticisms which appeared mainly in the organs licensed by the western powers in Berlin. These followed up on the previously sole adverse comment by the Soviet-controlled CDU organ, *Neue Zeit*.

Five papers — the US-licensed organs, *Tagesspiegel* and *Der Abend*, the British-licensed *Socialdemocrat*, the French-licensed *Kurier*, and the Soviet-licensed LPD organ, *Der Morgen* — thought the constitutional draft has been made too hastily, thought it unclear in some respects, and were against the idea of the parliament being too great a holder of power. At the same time, some papers underscored the fact that the constitution followed too closely the party line of the SED.

Kurier, found distasteful the great propaganda accompanying the launching of the draft. "A constitutional national assembly would be the right forum for discussion on a future constitution," declared the paper. "Viewed from an orderly development the step of the SED seems to have been taken too hastily."

At the same time the paper was of the opinion that the draft has been greatly in-

fluenced by the Party program of the SED, in particular regarding the socialization of private enterprises and land reform without compensation; the uniform school; and the utilization of lay judges. This infiltration of party lines, contended the paper, constitutes a danger when questions of the national structure and government are concerned. The paper didn't approve the structure of the parliament because it could be used at the right moment in a "party dictatorial" sense in case one party gains the absolute majority.

* * *

Der Abend declared, "On one point the draft is very clear, namely, in that it proclaims a totalitarian and omnipotent parliament without any controlling authority over it."

Noting further that candidates will be admitted only from recognized parties, the paper said: "One should consider how the admission of parties and organizations was administered in the Eastern zone. Then one will realize what dangerous uncertainty for a democratic development might result therefrom."

As a further point of unclearness, the paper pointed out that the freedoms of individual liberties granted in one portion of the constitution can be canceled out by laws adopted by a mere majority of the above-mentioned "totalitarian" parliament. The paper was of the opinion that most important for future discussion is the absolute protection of the individual against the "omnipotence" of the state, and when this has been done then one can discuss the details of the constitution.

* * *

Tagesspiegel also noted this contradiction regarding individual freedoms and declared that these freedoms can be at any time violated by laws. Noting that the draft provides that the economic freedom of the individual must be guaranteed, the paper pointed out that this, however, is placed within the limits of the socialization and expropriation paragraphs.

"If the SED wanted to show how a con-

stitution should not look, then its constitution would be a masterpiece," declared the paper. Further, it continued there are provisions in the draft which should never become provisions of a constitution. At the same time the paper was of the opinion that the Laender are "degraded" to mere administrative provinces.

"One can regard this constitution only as an immense sham to distract opinion from other topics which are in development," contended the paper.

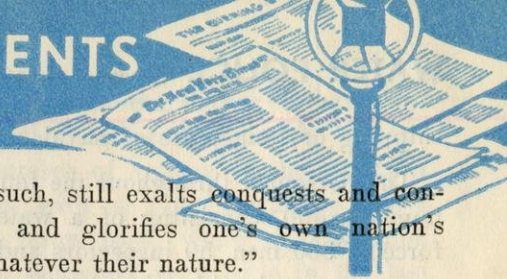
Giving its opinion as to how the future state should be formed, the paper declared that first the Laender should be consolidated in constitutional respects, then a transition peace should be concluded with the single Laender governments. The situation in Germany should be further consolidated and then after conditions have stabilized the Laender should join into a German federal republic. The conclusion of this whole process should be the final peace treaty, which could then be signed by the government of the federal republic.

* * *

Vorwärts, SED evening organ, pointed out the three principle props of the draft are the unity of the nation, social progress, and the progress, and the securance of peace.

Social progress, declared the paper, will be achieved most rapidly by the cancellation of inner German frontiers and the pooling of all the economic forces of the people, not however in the sense of trusts and cartels. For this reason the constitution provides a comprehensive economic plan, public ownership of natural resources, and the splitting up of big landed properties by a land reform, pointed out the paper.

On securance of peace, the paper pointed out this is to be achieved by the fact that the constitution gives the people supreme power, that it provides for the liquidation of all private monopoly organizations, expropriation of the property of war criminals and active national socialists, followers of an active war policy. Further, it provides for the elimination of all National Socialist, religious, and race hatreds.



US Editors Support Proposal for UN-decreed Criminal Code

Leading US newspapers have expressed strong support for the proposed codification by the United Nations of International Criminal Law based on principles enunciated by the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal. Editors agreed with the recent statement made by President Truman that although such codification would be an enormous task it would be a fitting one for the United Nations to undertake.

The proposal was set forth in a report to President Truman by the US member of the Nuremberg Tribunal, Francis Biddle. The proposal calls for two clearer definitions of aggressive war, applicable to any future development and leaving little doubt as to culpability of individuals violating the law.

The **New York Times** gave the following three reasons why a formal and detailed criminal code promulgated by the United Nations, and accepted by all nations, is an urgent necessity:

"First and most obvious reason is that the law as it now stands is still a general principle which requires more exact definition. It is still necessary to define what aggressive war is and that planning and preparation for war are criminal, and to distinguish all this from a defensive war and its planning and preparation . . .

"Second reason is the still existing emotional, moral, ideological and even legal confusion produced by the greatest and most destructive of all wars . . . (vestiges) of racial ideology of Nazis themselves can be exterminated only by a formal code which leaves no doubt of its universal application . . .

"Beyond that, and as third reason, a formal and universally accepted criminal code against aggressive war is necessary in order to counteract age-old sentiment, deeply imbedded in all men, which, while detesting

war as such, still exalts conquests and conquerors, and glorifies one's own nation's wars, whatever their nature."

Washington Star pointed out: "Of course, aggressive war cannot be done away with simply by having the entire membership of the UN reaffirm the principles of Nuremberg and embody them in a new code. But such action will do this much; it will make clear before history that the judgment passed upon the Nazis, far from being merely the act of the victors against vanquished, has set up standards applicable to all."

Philadelphia Inquirer said: "It is important to take the crime of war out of the field of generalities and get it down to personalities. Whole nations can't be tried and convicted for war, but statesmen and militarists who lead their nations into the kind of war the Japs and Nazis directed, can be and should be.

"A specific international law covering that subject, and not merely a precedent of Nuremberg, will be immensely helpful."

Economy and Defense

Proposals of Republican party leaders to cut Government expenditures received the support of the **Philadelphia Inquirer** in a recent editorial which at the same time warned against endangering national defense under the plea of economy. The **Inquirer** said in part: "There must not, on any account be a repetition of that unwise and dangerous policy which for many years after World War I, reduced the Army, Navy, and Airforce to a shadow of what was needed. We should, by all means, take the lead in obtaining real reduction of armies and navies so that we can, at the proper time, cut down our present huge highly necessary appropriations for defense. But we must not, if we value our safety, adopt an ill-timed process of disarmament under the plea of 'economy' until other great Powers prove their willingness to reduce their arms."

shipping or four years of naval experience.

The personnel throughout the four sectors numbers 400, consisting of a water police force of 300 men, 50 inspectors and 50 persons concerned with administration. Since economy is one of the guiding principles of the organization in order to avoid undue financial burden on both navigation interests and the taxpayer, it has been a guiding principle to keep the personnel at a minimum by selecting only well-trained and efficient workers.

The activity of the Inspection and Security Section began in February with a number of vessel inspections, the issuance of regulations concerning safety and inspections of vessels, and enforcement of the regulations by the water police. The section was gradually increasing its scope of activities and by March the water police station at Mannheim, seat of one of the largest inland harbors in Europe, had been established, as well as a station at Passau in the Danube Sector. The gauging and admeasurements of vessels were added to the functions of the section in April, and in May a branch of Inspection and Security was activated in the Bremen Enclave.

"OPERATION GRAB BAG"

With the program in full swing, one of the most important jobs to be accomplished was "Operation Grab Bag," in which I and S cooperated with US authorities in a search of vessels on the Danube river. The raid yielded a great deal of contraband goods and resulted in a number of vessels being impounded. Another task carried out was the US Zone responsibility for their portion of the four-zone census of all inland waterway craft in Germany, as directed by the Allied Control Council.

Recent figures indicate the size and importance of the work of I and S. The number of ships registered amounted to well over 5,000 in October, and 1,000 of these vessels had been inspected. There have been 100 licenses issued to commercial boats and almost 5,000

licenses for small pleasure craft. More than 20,000 water police patrols by motorcycle, boat, or on foot have been accomplished, and 8,423 Inland Seamen's Certificates of Identification and Service have been issued. Over all the Zone, Inspection and Security has a total of 12 motorcycles, 25 motor vehicles, 1 steamer, and 47 motor boats with which to patrol the rivers.

BREMEN ENCLAVE EXAMPLE

A glance at the activities of I and S in the Bremen Enclave will serve as a typical example of its operations throughout the Zone. In this division 140 highly trained and experienced, uniformed officers and non-commissioned officers have completely relieved the US Navy of all responsibility for water-side security in the Weser Port System. These security police, carrying side arms, perform their duties on boats or motorcycles, operating from six strategically-placed stations. These stations are joined together by a teletype net, and the central station at Vegesack is tied into the land police net by means of a special switch board. Two-way radios are being installed in all boats and stations. A special frequency has been allotted for this use and transmission is oral, no code being allowed. Since the German police have no jurisdiction over Allied personnel, one thoroughly-trained MP has been assigned to each major German patrol to deal with any offenses committed by Allied persons.

The Inspection Section is a corps of 20 German shipbuilding engineers and shipping specialists. Operating in three stations, their duties consist of inspecting, measuring, gauging, and registering all types of craft. To facilitate the work of the inspectors and police, all of the rules and regulations pertaining to navigation in the Weser Port System are being compiled in one volume and printed in both German and English. When completed, a copy of this will be placed on board every vessel in the enclave.

POPULATION CENSUS (Continued from page 10)

of persons within Germany have died without their deaths being recorded, and millions of others have migrated from one province to another.

Political decisions often rest on the results of an accurate census. Native language, place of birth and nationality, for example, have, in part, determined the immigrations of expellees into Germany and Poland. Answers to the census concerning professions reflect the economic character of the whole nation and its separate parts. By comparisons with former censuses, it will be seen to what extent the industrialization of the country has increased, in what areas agriculture has held its ground, and how the character of various towns and cities has changed. It can be gathered, for example, that certain professions are disappearing altogether and that others are gaining in importance. A comparison can be made between men and women working in the same or different occupations, and whether certain job groups are filled with old or young people skilled or unskilled.

Not only does the census of professions contribute a great deal to the correct analysis of the market made by industry and commerce, but it also supplies important data for the discussion of the great social problems which all modern countries must face. The census in this respect will reflect the relations among laborers, employees, directors, and independent business men. In fact, it will show the entire social structure of the people and its trends of development.

AGE-PYRAMIDS EXPAINED

A great deal of information is gained from such simple and basic results of a census, but even more facts are established when statisticians proceed to combine the separate indications with each other. The combination of age and sex of a population results in the age-pyramid, which tells the story of the life of a people throughout the last two or three generations. In this age-pyramid, the figures for the separate ages are drawn one

above the other in the shape of bars, the figures for the number of men to the left and for the number of women to the right. A population with a high birth-rate has a relatively large base, while a population which has increased very little in the last decades has an age pyramid which is almost equally large at its base and middle and tapering rapidly after the ages of 50 or 60 years. A quickly increasing population has an age-pyramid which tapers only a little at the tip.

AFFORDS OUTLOOK INTO FUTURE

These are typical pyramids for countries in normal times, but those of countries which have gone through wars are not as regular and symmetrical, due to the losses of male population and the consequent decrease of births. The age-pyramid is as valuable in affording an outlook into the future, as it is in measuring the past and present. While it is difficult for any individual to predict what will happen to him and his family in the course of the next 20 years, the population as an entity is subject to its own specific and vital laws, which differ greatly from those of an individual and in which the element of chance is practically eliminated.

The greater number of people who in 20 years time will constitute the population of a country are already living today. Providing no catastrophes occur, it is now known fairly accurately how many people will die within that time, for in most countries the death rate has been fairly stable for the last few decades. The former greatest factor of uncertainty, that of infant mortality, has been brought down to a low and rather constant level, thanks to the progress made in economics and hygienics.

Therefore, the only remaining factor of uncertainty is the number of births to be expected. This is less important than generally assumed, since the present number of mothers and fathers to produce children within the next 20 years can already be seen in the age-pyramid.

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)

Office of Mil Gov for
Germany, (US)

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay,
Deputy Military Governor
Maj Gen F A Keating
Asst Deputy Mil 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 J B Clifford

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
Maj R A Morgen
Maj F A Hubbard
Capt R Forrest
Capt W J Vallazza
Maj J F Capell
Capt A Smith

Heidelberg Area

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

Heidelberg
Mannheim
Buchen
Mosbach
Tauberbischofsheim
Sinsheim

Lt Col C L Jackson
Lt Col C H Rue
Capt C van Zelfden
Capt I D Claxton
1st Lt J Zecca
Capt K R Plessner

Karlsruhe Area

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

Karlsruhe
Pforzheim
Bruchsal

Lt Col W T Burt
Maj R H Stimson
Capt R 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 West
1st Lt R E Alley
Capt C S Keena
Capt T E Griswold
Capt B V Bloom
Capt G H Caple

* Liaison and Security

Goeppingen Area

*U-25 LK Goeppingen	Goeppingen	Lt Col A G Spitz
*U-11 SK/LK Ulm	Ulm	Maj M L Hoover
*U-20 LK Aalen	Aalen	Maj C H Pallette
*U-24 LK Schwaebisch Gmuend	Schwaebisch Gmuend	Maj R Lascoe
*U-27 LK Heidenheim	Heidenheim	Maj L H Kyle

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse	Wiesbaden	Dr J R Newman
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**2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
(APO 633)**

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	Lt Col S S Graham
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	1st Lt Irving Ittner
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Oberursel	Capt B A Sturdevan

*SK Frankfurt	Frankfurt	Maj G C Sola
*SK Wiesbaden	Wiesbaden	Maj R N Eddy
*LK Wetzlar	Wetzlar	Maj D Easterday
*LK Dill	Dillenburg	Capt C Lenneville
*LK Gelnhausen	Gelnhausen	1st Lt J C Uhland
*LK Biedenkopf	Biedenkopf	Capt T E Faircloth
*SK/LK Hanau	Hanau	Capt R E Brandt
*LK Oberlahn	Weilburg	Capt N N Nagy
*LK Limburg	Limburg	Capt P H Olson
*LK Maintaunus	Hofheim	Maj J C Nelson
*LK Rheingau	Ruedesheim	Capt W F Hintz
*LK Obertaunus	Bad Homburg	Maj L Brown
*LK Usingen	Usingen	Capt J W Francis
*LK Untertaunus	Bad Schwalbach	Capt T W Harris
*LK Schluechtern	Schluechtern	Capt E M Jacobson

*SK/LK Kassel	Kassel	Lt Col W R Swarm
*LK Melsungen	Melsungen	Maj W C Gipple
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg	Fritzlar	Capt G D Fexy
*LK Ziegenhain	Ziegenhain	Capt S Borda
*SK/LK Marburg	Marburg	Lt Col C H Reed
*SK/LK Fulda	Fulda	Lt Col H R Cress
*LK Huenfeld	Huenfeld	Capt E T Tedick
*LK Waldeck	Korbach	Maj J Connelly
*LK Frankenberg	Frankenberg	Maj L S Williams
*LK Eschwege	Eschwege	Maj G P Moore
*LK Witzenhausen	Witzenhausen	Maj E E Covell
*LK Hersfeld	Hersfeld	Maj H Baymor
*LK Rotenburg	Rotenburg	Capt G W Davis
*LK Hofgeismar	Hofgeismar	Capt L R Allen
*LK Wolfhagen	Wolfhagen	Capt H Potter

*SK/LK Darmstadt	Darmstadt	Lt Col A Skarry
*LK Gross-Gerau	Gross-Gerau	Capt N C Neider
*SK/LK Offenbach	Offenbach	Lt Col J C Rose
*LK Bergstrasse	Heppenheim	Maj A Gill
*LK Erbach	Erbach	Capt S Kershaw
*LK Buedingen	Buedingen	Capt C P Johnson

* Liaison and Security

LAND GREATER HESSE (Cont'd)

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

LAND BAVARIA

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

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt	Munich	Col C C Morgan
Hq Commandant	Munich	Maj S P Sussell
Hq & Sv Company	Munich	Maj L F Dunn

Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken

Co A	Wurzburg	Lt Col M E Henderson
*A-210 SK/LK Wurzburg	Wurzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
*A-220 SK/LK Aschaffenburg	Aschaffenburg	Capt H I Blevig
*A-221 SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*A-250 LK Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Maj R W Jernigin
*A-251 LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Maj E H Emry
*A-330 LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*A-331 LK Bruckenua	Bruckenua	Capt A G Prondzinski
*A-332 LK Ebern	Ebern	Capt G G Brock
*A-333 LK Gemunden	Gemunden	Maj J S Sullivan
*A-334 LK Gerolzhofen	Gerolzhofen	Capt W W James
*A-335 LK Hammelburg	Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*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 F E Witty
*A-340 LK Lohr	Lohr	Capt L K Owens
*A-341 LK Markt Heidenfeld	Markt Heidenfeld	Capt T F Griffin
*A-342 LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	Capt C Boden
*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 M B Jaeger
*A-346 LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Capt I A Lowell

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

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

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*B-256 LK Munchberg	Munchberg	Maj R C Anderson
*B-258 LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt L De Ford
*B-259 LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*B-260 LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Maj H Zurn
*B-261 LK Dinkelsbuhl	Dinkelsbuhl	Maj A S Adams
*B-262 LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt J R Thomas
*B-263 LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt B A Morgan
*B-264 LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*B-265 LK Hersbruck	Herzbruck	Capt D S Stroup
*B-266 LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt R E Peters
*B-267 LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Capt 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 O D Hastings
*D-212 SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
*D-230 SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj G J Ganer
*D-243 SK/LK Passau	Passau	Lt Col R T Nichols
*D-244 SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj R E Boyd
*D-245 SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
*D-246 SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Lt Col J R Hector
*D-274 LK Cham	Cham	Capt E A McNamara
*D-275 LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*D-276 LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj E O Carlson
*D-277 LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*D-278 LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Maj G E Griffin
*D-279 LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt 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 R N McWorther
*D-304 LK Kehlheim	Kehlheim	Capt G L Milner
*D-305 LK Landau a. d. Isar	Landau	Capt V O Rose
*D-306 LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	Capt N Ugland
*D-307 LK Regen	Zweisel	Lt Col G H Foster
*D-308 LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Maj R B Swatash
*D-309 LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Maj F B Marshall
*D-310 LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Capt A J Howard
*D-349 LK Kemnath	Kemnath	Maj D L O'Roark
*D-350 LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Maj T 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 J B Clark
*D-353 LK Roding	Roding	Maj L P Rhodes
*D-354 LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Maj R W Hitchcock
*D-355 LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*D-356 LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	Capt A G Albert
*D-358 LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Maj R T Coykendall
*D-375 LK Bogen	Bogen	Maj J F Staudinger
*D-377 LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Maj J C Robertson Jr
*D-378 LK Griesbach	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*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 J Miller Jr

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	Lt Col R J Philpott
*E-213 SK/LK Munich	Munich	Lt Col E Keller
*E-231 SK/LK Freising	Freising	Lt Col H E Blakeley
*E-232 LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Capt W A Forsys
*E-233 LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Capt V L Thom
*E-234 LK Altoetting	Altoetting	Capt C A Larimer
*E-235 SK/LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Capt R H Neceel
*E-236 LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Garmisch	Maj M W Nitz
*E-237 SK/LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Lt Col J H Kelly
*E-280 LK Erding	Erding	Maj C A Brown
*E-281 LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt C J Wardle
*E-282 LK Muhlendorf	Muhlendorf	1st Lt C V Russell
*E-283 LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*E-284 LK Toelz	Bad Toelz	Maj A O Froede
*E-285 LK Aibling	Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
*E-286 LK Fuerstenfeldbruck	Fuerstenfeldbruck	1st Lt C C Boatwright
*E-287 LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Maj C A Rein
*E-288 LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Maj H E Reed
*E-289 LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Maj C E Carlson
*E-290 LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*E-291 LK Wolfratshausen	Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers Jr
*E-311 LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Maj M Lawrence
*E-361 LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Capt E J Pennetto
*E-362 LK Aichach	Aichach	Capt J E Thayer
*E-364 Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Bierman
*E-367 Dachau	Dachau	Lt Col R T Shelby
*E-368 Schongau	Schongau	Capt C S Garber

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

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

BERLIN SECTOR

(APO 755)

Office of Mil Gov Berlin Sector	Berlin	Col F L Howley
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BREMEN ENCLAVE

(APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Enclave (US) Wesermuende Detachment	Bremen Wesermuende	Lt Col Gordon Browning Lt Col L S Diggs
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* Liaison an Security