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No. 15 — 3 November 1945

Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

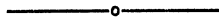
GREAT HESSE, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

23 OCTOBER 1945



MILITARY GOVERNMENT

**WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN**



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July, 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Amendment to Section VII Education and Religious Affairs	29 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Part 1 (Education), Section VII (Education and Religious Affairs)	25 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amended Section XXI (Control of Information Services)	22 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Control Council Proclamation No. 3 originally issued as Annex "I-1" to Section XXIV (Military Government Legislation)	25 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Control Council Laws No. 1 and 2 issued as annexes "J-1" and "J-2" of Section XXIV	20 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Section XXV (Reports) on Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany	30 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO) (Confidential)
Amendments to Section XXV (Reports)	15 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Removal and Exclusion of Nazis and Militarists from all Employments under the Control of the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater	30 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Visits of German Civilians to this Headquarters	29 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Notice of Arrest	26 October 1945 (file AG 013.1 GEC-AGO)
Reparations	26 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Functions of U. S. Consular Offices when established in Germany	24 Oct. 1945 (file AG 091.112 GEC-AGO)
Restoration of German Inland Waterways System in the U. S. Zone (Issued by Office of the Chief Engineer)	25 October 1945 (file AG 814 GDS-AGO)
Authorization for Use of Commercial Gold and Silver for Articles to be purchased by Army Exchange Service	24 October 1945 (file AG 400 GEC-AGO)

LETTER FROM GENERAL OF THE ARMY EISENHOWER

U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of the Commanding General

25 October 1945

TO: The Field Personnel of Military Government

You are the representatives of the United States in Germany who carry our policies direct to the Germans. It is from you that they learn to know and respect Americans.

I wish that I could visit each of your areas personally. There are too many for one man to cover so I have asked my Army Commanders and my own Military Government Staff to visit with you to discuss your problems on the ground.

Yours is a difficult task. Whatever goes wrong is laid on your shoulders; your accomplishments are taken for granted.

You must have confidence in yourself and in your mission to convey your messages to the Germans.

I wish to congratulate you on what you have succeeded in accomplishing in the past six months. I wish to assure you that you have the confidence of your commanders and they have mine.





CONTROL COUNCIL *Legislation*

SINCE its inception, the Allied Control Authority, in implementation of the Potsdam Agreement, has enacted in unanimous agreement sixteen Directives, three proclamations, five Laws, and one Order. In one of the most significant experiments in international co-operation ever to be attempted (and more difficult of achieving success from an administrative point of view because of the requirement for unanimous assent) this record, which at first glance seems like a relatively thin file of papers, is in fact a remarkably comprehensive achievement.

METHODS OF LEGISLATION

The definitions of the five types of legislation (set forth in Directive No. 11) by inference further define the broad scope of the powers and interests of the Control Authority. They are:

Proclamations: "to be issued to announce matters or acts of special importance to the occupying powers or to the German people, or both." Three have thus far been issued. The first announced to the German people the establishment of the Control Council, and the second is an assertion of the supreme authority defined in the first, outlining the extent of control which the Council had assumed. The third defines the fundamental principles of judicial reform, setting forth the thesis of equality before the law, the guaranties of the right of the accused, and the independence of the judiciary. This

The Up-To-Date Record of the Allied Control Council

proclamation also provides for the liquidation of extraordinary Hitler courts.

Laws: "to be enacted on matters of general application, unless they expressly provide otherwise." Five have thus far been enacted. Law No. 1 was the Law Repealing Nazi Laws; No. 2, the Law Providing for the Termination and Liquidation of the Nazi Organizations; No. 3, the Law on the Increase in the Rates of Taxation; No. 4, the Law for the Reorganization of the German Judicial System, and No. 5, the Law for the Vesting and Marshalling of German External Assets.

Orders: "to be issued in other cases when the Control Council has requirements to impose on Germany and when laws are not used." One has been issued to date, prohibiting the wearing of the uniform by disbanded personnel of the former German armed forces.

Instructions: "to be issued in cases when the Control Council wishes to impose requirements direct upon a particular authority."

Directives: "to communicate policy or administrative decisions of the Control Council." The first six, and the eighth, deal with the activation of the Control Council's machinery (which is described in detail in issue

13 of the BULLETIN). Directive No. 7 delegates the task of assignment of responsibility for study and recommendations to implement decisions of the Potsdam Conference, including establishment of central German administrative departments of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade, and industries.

Directive No. 9 outlines the responsibilities of the Legal Directorate in developing policies and procedures regarding major war criminals. No. 10 describes the official languages (English, Russian, and French) and states that publications of legislation of the Council and the Berlin Kommandatura will be published in all three. It further specifies that, though a translation shall also be issued in German whenever the legislation is designed to regulate or govern the people of Germany (or German officials or agencies), the validity of any legislation does not depend upon its issuance or publication in German. The 10th Directive also states that from time to time a Gazette will be published containing all of the legislation of the Council. No. 11 outlines Control Council methods of legislation (as defined in this article), and No. 12 directs that copies of all legislation issued within each Zone, as well as information on German courts and law, be submitted

to the Secretariat of the Control Council in order to avoid duplication of effort and render mutual assistance. The 13th Directive establishes procedure on the preparation of Control Council legislation.

The 14th sets forth the Allied Wage Policy, and is probably of more direct interest to Military Government at lower levels than any of the other Directives in that, on the premise that during the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit, common policies are established for all Zones in regard to wages, prices, and rationing. Directive No. 15 announces the Adoption of a Standard Time throughout Germany, and No. 16 defines Council policy on the Rearing of German Police.

Control Council legislation will override corresponding legislation previously enacted by SHAEF or USFET. The earlier legislation will not, however, be considered supplanted except as the new Control Council legislation covers the same ground. Where a part but not all of the subject matter of the SHAEF or USFET legislation is dealt with, the part not included in the Control Council legislation will continue in effect unless the result necessarily involves an inconsistency with the new legislation.



BACK

from the Salt MINES

*The Restitution of Fine Art is a Weird
Odyssey*

WHEN, early in May, Third Army officers reached the small town of Alt Aussee, high in the spectacularly mountainous country about 75 miles northeast of Salzburg, they found a salt mine above the town where, deep in a mountainside, was located one of the greatest collections of fine art in the world. The art, "collected" in the main from every country occupied by Germany during the war years, had been scheduled for destruction by the nazis in order to prevent its "desecration" by the American forces. On orders from the Gauleiter of Oberdonau, SS troops had transported to the mine eight big cases, marked: "Marble — Don't Drop." Had their contents been properly placed and detonated, it would have wrecked the seven huge works (in which reposed, among other things, some 10,000 paintings) by rendering them completely inaccessible and flooding them with water.

Fortunately for the countries to which the massive treasure belongs, an art expert working at the mine, in connivance with a few others who knew the salt works well, was able to place the charges in such a way that the tunnels which were destroyed did not actually render the repositories inaccessible, since the interior approaches are a honeycomb of passageways. The Gauleiter had to flee before his order to have the art technician shot could be carried out.

THE ALT AUSSEE MINE

Aside from the art which the repository contained, the mine itself was

found to be an extraordinary place. Its one entrance gives access to a horizontal tunnel burrowed for at least a mile inside the mountain. (The other salt mines used as repositories in Germany and Austria are accessible by vertical shafts, one of which is 3,000 feet deep.)

The art repositories could be reached by a small eighteen-inch-wide track, mounting a tiny engine capable of dragging six or eight dollies. It consists of seven "Werke", each of which is a series of vast vaulted chambers. The origin of these salt works is lost in antiquity. It is known that they were active a thousand years ago, though legend claims that they are three thousand years old. For the last five hundred years they may have been worked by the same families in which inbreeding has produced a curious kind of salt-mine clan, apparently generally smaller than average and speaking a pronounced dialect unique to the tribe.

The chambers of the mine, which are all electrically illuminated, were practically perfect repositories for paintings. The summer temperature is a steady 40 degrees fahrenheit (rising, oddly enough, to 47 in winter). Constant temperature and practically ideal humidity meant that the pictures suffered little, whereas the fine collection of renaissance armor, including gold and silver-inlay dress armor (which had belonged to Franz Ferdinand of Sara-

jevo fame), had to be kept heavily coated with grease because of the tendency of the metal to oxidize. The chambers were also equipped with facilities for restoration, racks for 14,000 paintings and adequate flooring. Plans were completed for reception of still more treasure. In addition to the 10,000 paintings brought to Alt Aussee in the two last years of the war, the nazis had assembled masses of sculpture in the form of altarpieces, religious statues and hundreds of 18th-century French and Italian furniture, rugs, tapestries, etc. There was so much in the mine that it took two and a half months to clear it out through the single tunnel available.

ART COLLECTING POINTS ESTABLISHED

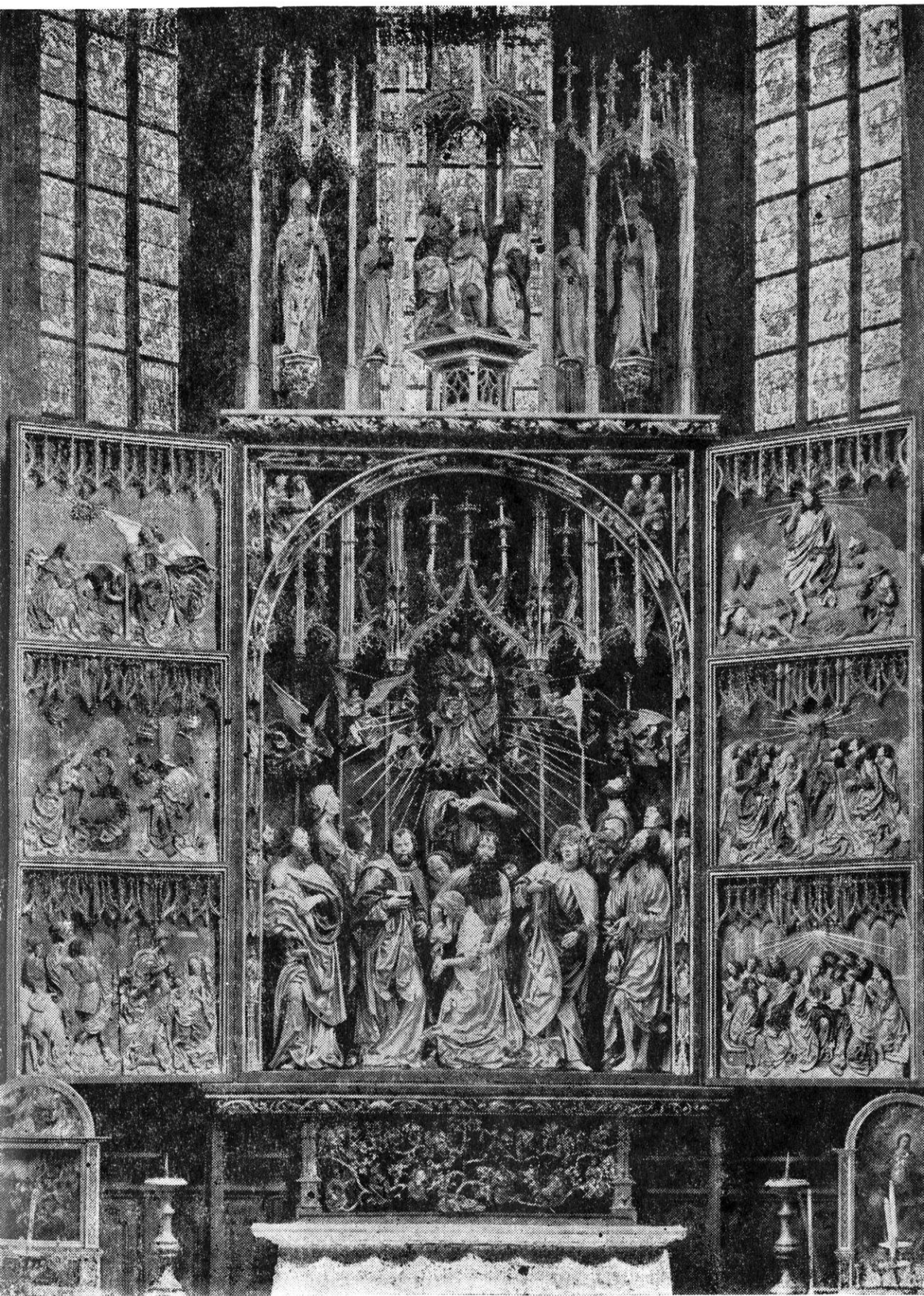
The Armed Forces, anticipating the problem of restitution of these vast collections and restoration of the German national treasure which had been so protected from bombardment, were prepared to establish collecting points for art and other cultural material as soon as suitable and strategically located buildings could be found. Thus there are now in the U. S. Zone collecting points at Munich, Marburg, Wiesbaden, and Offenbach, which are currently processing arts and documents being evacuated from six main underground repositories, of which Alt Aussee is the largest. These points, now housing both cultural material requiring evacuation as a protective measure, or material suspected of being loot, will ultimately become clearing houses through which

displaced works of art can be appropriately redistributed.

Munich is the largest of the four collecting points, and its establishment and operation is the most complex. By reason of the vast amount of looted art objects in the Third Army area, the urgent need for a large, central collecting center was felt early in the occupation of Germany. The two enormous nazi buildings in Munich were chosen as the site (in one of these landmarks the Munich Pact was signed) and urgent repairs and construction, including the blocking off of a network of underground passageways, were completed by the end of June. Because the Munich collecting point employs a large number of Germans (who have been carefully screened) and its treasures are of inestimable value to all of Europe, extraordinary security measures were instituted.

The processing of such vast amounts of art, still growing as apparently endless convoys reach the Collecting Point daily, involves complicated clerical and statistical procedures. An Arts Documents Center has been established in Munich to record information on suspected loot. Such documents as the records — photographic and otherwise — of the notorious Einsatzstab Rosenberg, which handled works of art taken from Jewish private collections, form a large portion of the documentary material. Likewise, detailed information on the far-reaching activities of Göring's agents in their combing of Europe for the purpose of building the Reichsmarschall's collection is

The Cracow altarpiece, one of Poland's great national treasures, was dismantled by the Poles early in the war and subsequently removed to Germany. It was discovered in an underground repository in Nürnberg, where it had been stored together with other religious art. Done by a German, Veit Stoss, who had been called by the King of Poland in 1477 to execute the work, it required ten years to complete its central panel and eighteen sections, twelve of which are shown here. When assembled, the altarpiece stands 25 feet high and 15 feet wide. The figures, which are ten feet high, are carved in lindenwood. The Germans considered that since a German artist had created this work it rightly belonged to the country of his origin.



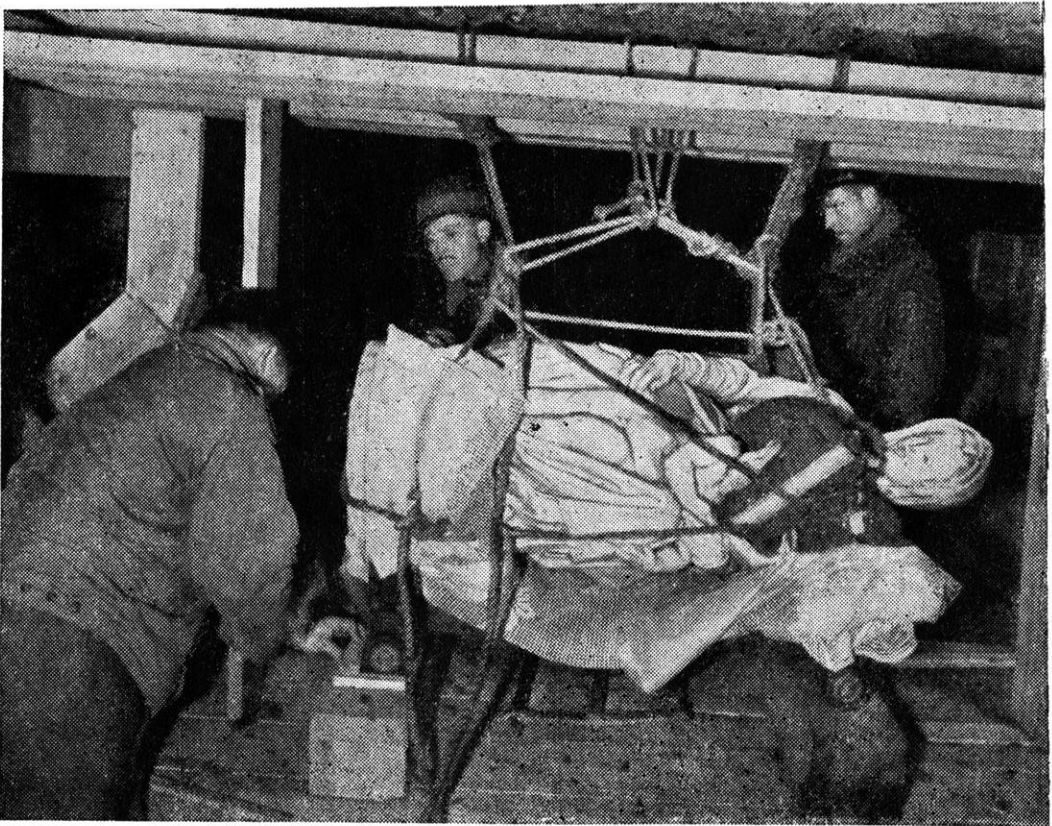
available at Munich. It is also intended to obtain for the Documents Center further data pertaining to Hitler's purchases for his proposed great museum at Linz. Inasmuch as substantial portions of these collections are actually stored at the Collection Point, the desirability for full documentation is obvious.

TOKEN RESTITUTIONS

While the work of documentation continues, efforts are being made to return the works to their rightful owners. Token restitutions, primarily gestures made in anticipation of the mass return of art once it has been separated and documented, are now being effected. The first instance of such restitution was the Brothers Van

Eyck's "Adoration of the Mystic Lamb", which was flown to Brussels several weeks ago. Another, Michelangelo's "Madonna and Child" has been returned to Bruges, while 71 top-flight paintings looted in France have been returned to their rightful owners. Twenty-six paintings, including four very fine Rembrandts (among them his last self-portrait) were returned to the Netherlands. The Czechs have received the nine-panelled altarpiece by the 14th-Century "Master of Hohenfurth," and the highly-valued National collections of the Army Museum at Prague. Plans are under way to return to Cracow the great altarpiece of the Mariakirche.

Mass restitution of art will require increasing responsibility on the part of



Michelangelo's "Madonna and Child", an early work, is shown here being evacuated from the Alt Aussee mine. It was brought from Bruges in the spring of the year. "To save it from the barbarity of the Americans" this treasured possession of Belgium was dumped into a mattress and brought across the breadth of Germany over roads which were constantly being strafed by Allied planes. Fortunately, the marble was undamaged, and has been returned to Belgium as token restitution.

the liberated areas concerned, and arrangements are being made for each claimant nation to send representatives whose task will be to take possession and assume responsibility for the physical return of the treasures in question.

The Netherlands, Belgium and France have already sent representatives to Munich. The latter nation has thus far assembled a 21-car train full of art for return to Paris. In time, it is anticipated that the Germans themselves, operating under Military Government supervision, will take over from the American authorities the task of running the collecting points. Meanwhile, art continues to roll into the four centers, which

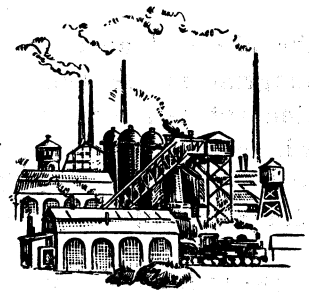
will ultimately return to brighten the halls from which they came — such as are still standing.

So voracious were the nazis in their efforts to a mass treasure that there are to be found collections taken even from the satellites — from Hungary, Rumania, and Italy, from which, for example, the Hermann Göring Division took the treasures of Monte Cassino. Art in the salt mines, madly collected from all of Europe, seems like the pathetic symbol of a sterile dictatorship's effort to enrich the nation. Its recovery and restitution have become one of the weirdest aftermaths of the war.



Towards Bringing Materials to

INDUSTRY



The framers of the Potsdam Agreement envisaged the future Germany as an integral economic entity, and to this end they adopted a policy permitting as free and unrestricted trade within and between the four occupation zones as is practicable.

In a far-reaching move to implement this policy in the U. S. Zone, Military Government restrictions on the free flow of trade and commerce have been lifted on any and all goods and services except those in critically short supply. At the same time, instructions were issued to eliminate restrictions on travel and communication by German civilians to the maximum extent practicable in order to permit German governmental agencies and private enterprises to carry out the intent of this policy.

Military Government Offices below zonal level have been directed not to impose any future restrictions upon trade and commerce. The Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) may maintain or impose such restrictions, but only on a limited list of essential items, which are in critically short supply, as indicated by the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.).

RATIONED ITEMS STILL CONTROLLED

Continued centralized control by Military Government of the excepted critically scarce items of necessity is essential in order to ensure the most judicial and equitable allocation and distribution of such items. The critically-scarce items upon which direct Military Government controls will be continued are as follows: coal; lumber; glass; POL; soap and soap compounds;

Instructions on Intrazonal Trade have been lifted to free raw and semi-finished goods for Industry.

pulp and paper; highway vehicles, locomotives, rolling stock, and road construction machinery; textiles and rationed clothes; leather and rationed shoes; and foods rationed to consumers, and commodities which are basic ingredients for such foods. This critical list may be revised from time to time by the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.).

Insofar as intrazonal trade — that is, trade within and between states in the U. S. Zone — is concerned, Military Government approval of allocations, rationing, and distribution is required only for coal and POL. For intrazonal trade, however, Military Government approval is required for any and all trade and commerce in any or all items listed above.

The removal of Military Government restrictions, as indicated above, is not intended to affect consumer rationing regulations or allocation control which are necessary to insure efficient and equitable distribution. Any retardation of the free flow of trade and commerce resulting from such regulations is a necessary evil which is warranted in that the greatest good to the greatest number from the limited supplies is thereby achieved.

STIMULUS TO INDUSTRY

The real intent is to discourage and, so far as is practicable, prevent hoar-

ding on the part of individuals, localities and Zones, and to stimulate an enlarged flow of raw materials and semi-finished goods to industry. This will result in an enlarged flow of consumer goods through distribution channels.

It means that U.S. Military Government, except for the commodities listed above, has relinquished all active, operational control over trade and commerce in the U.S. Zone. General policy control, however, will continue to be exercised over such matters by Military Government in order to ensure that the objectives of the United States are achieved.

The Minister Presidents of the States in the U.S. Zone now have a new responsibility for the stimulation and control of trade and commerce, except as indicated above, within the framework of Military Government policies. They are now the trustees of the German public interest, and their success or failure will depend upon their initiative, efficiency, and capacity to obtain the voluntary cooperation of the German people.

GERMAN AGENCIES' RESPONSIBILITY

The Minister Presidents will exercise

their trade and commerce responsibilities — the responsibility for feeding, clothing, and housing the German people — through the Regional Economic Offices, the Regional Food Offices, and other appropriate governmental agencies. Henceforth, German individuals and firms will take their trade and commerce problems directly to the appropriate German authorities, rather than to Military Government.

In the exercise of these responsibilities, the German authorities have been directed to impose only such regulations and controls over the flow of trade and commerce as are necessary to implement, and to prevent the breakdown of, the German rationing and allocation programs within the U.S. Zone. The Minister Presidents have been authorized to communicate directly with each other and to coordinate policies and regulations pertaining to trade and commerce in the U.S. Zone to the end that the distribution and rationing of commodities is equitable and conforms as closely as is practicable to the needs of the U.S. Zone considered as a whole.





REACTIVATION OF *Political Life* IN WIESBADEN

SOON after General Eisenhower's message of August 6th, in which he stated that ". . . you will be permitted to form trade unions and to engage in local political activities, and meetings for these purposes may be held subject to the approval of local Military Government," delegates from three separate political factions presented themselves and their petitions at the offices of Detachment F-15 in WIESBADEN.

THE PARTIES APPLY

On August 9th, a Mr. Hans Hartmann (who was recently arrested for illegal possession of U. S. Army supplies, and black-market activities) introduced himself as the spokesman for the Communist Party of Wiesbaden, and asked for information regarding the authorizing of political groups as mentioned in General Eisenhower's message. Since the responsibilities for supervising the reformation of organized political activity had been delegated to local MGOs, Lt Col Malcolm Hay, then commanding F-15, designated Lieutenant Tobland to draw up a standard operating procedure. The old-line Democrats, represented by Dr. August Amann, President of the Wiesbaden Chamber of Commerce, visited the detachment toward the end of August, and stated that at that time the Democrats would call themselves the "Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft" pending meetings and discussions with various elements of

The History of Detachment F-15, Stadtkreis Wiesbaden, gives an interesting picture of local political development.

the Deutsche Volkspartei, some labor factions, and members of the old Centrum group. Finally on September 15th Dr. Amann announced that the above-mentioned factions had been welded into one political entity, to be known henceforth as the Christian Democratic Party. Thus there was a fusion of the old-line Democrats with Church elements as well as some of the rightwing Labor blocs. The Fragebogen, statutes, and a list of names comprising the executive Body of the Party were submitted concurrently with this announcement.

Meantime, on September 19th, Lieutenant Tobland called in two members of each party and held a general meeting in which revised policies on the formation of political groups were outlined to them. He also reiterated General EISENHOWER's wish that all organizations, political or otherwise, devote their primary considerations and first efforts in preparing for the coming winter. All delegates assented vigorously to this pronouncement. And it was added that under no circumstances would the capitalizing of bad economic, social, and moral conditions be permitted for any purpose whatever.

Several days later, on September 23th, the various parties submitted lists of

names, party representatives for the MGO's advisory council, and the name of each party sponsor. In the latter function, Mr. Karl Bohm, a merchant, was chosen as Sponsor for the Christian Democrats, Mr. Hans Hartmann, proprietor of an inn in Wiesbaden, was named for the Communist Party, and Mr. Johannes Maass headed the Social Democrats.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY AUTHORIZED

Informal authorizations for provisional political activity were drawn up by Lieutenant Tobland and presented to the various party sponsors in a ceremony in the MGOs office on September 28th. This act signaled the official stamp of approval on the beginnings of organized political life in Stadtkreis Wiesbaden. Present at this ceremony were members and sponsors of all political parties, as well as Prälat Wolf of the Catholic Church; Bishop Kortbauer, of the Protestant Church, was ill and unable to attend. The authorizations were signed by Sponsors and witnessed in the presence of all parties, and a record made of the meeting. Later discussion disclosed that all concerned were much impressed with the manner in which the ceremony was conducted.

It is interesting and important to note that the Christian Democrat Party, comprising high-level professional men, clergy, and other more or less typical Rightist representations, appeals in its Statutes to Educational, Religious, Professional, and Labor elements to combine efforts in regaining the economic democracy of the nation, and the lost respect of the world, — the appeal was made to all possible elements of society. In one paragraph of the Christian Democratic statutes submitted there is a sentence which reads . . . "we ask a just policy concerning wages and salaries for all workers and employees."

Earlier, there is evinced some fear of industrial combines in the sentence. "It is indispensable that for all times we protect the governmental power against illegitimate influences of economic agglomerations of power." Frank discussions with Dr. Amann and other responsible members of the Christian Democrats reveal that while they are confident that the amalgamation of loose elements into their one unified party will do much to alleviate potential crises of one sort or another in the coming winter, nevertheless the aims, intents, and purposes of the Communist Party are not completely clarified.

A discussion with Mr. Hartmann disclosed that Communist and Social Democratic sympathies were closely allied; while at the discussion with Mr. Heinrich Nölle of the Christian Democrats. Mr. Nölle asked that his party be permitted four rather than two members on the MGOs Advisory Council, obviously in anticipation of the Communists and Social Democrats forming a majority.

THE COMMUNIST PLATFORM

The program of the Communist Party announces that ". . . we are aware of the fact that it would be a mistake to force the Soviet system on Germany, because this method would not correspond to present conditions of development . . ." In brief, the Communists ask for the "creation of an anti-fascist, democratic republic, with all democratic rights and liberties for the people." More specifically, they demand that the estates of landed gentry, Junkers, princes, etc., be subdivided and given to deserving peasants. The bulk of their policy, like the others, is devoted to vigorous pledges of faith in denazification, de-militarization, and the "creation of a solid unit of Democracy," culminating in — and this is a surprising

concession to the future — a "foundation for the creation of a bloc of anti-fascist democratic parties (of the Communist Party, the Social Democrats, center Party, etc.)."

The program of the Social Democrats, patterned almost exactly along the lines of the Communist program, advocates generally the destruction of nazism, reconstruction of economy with a right to "social insurance," sponsoring of Arts and Sciences and the democratic freedom. The Social Democrats have been less aggressive than members of the two other parties, and it remains to be seen how far their enthusiasm and ambitions extend. As Mr. Hartmann of the Communist Party indicated, the interests of the Communists and the Social Democrats appear to be more parallel than those of the Christian Democrats in that their respective statutes and programs reach out to the laborer and the farmer bloc especially. In light of the fact that the destruction of cities and heavy industries in U.S.-occupied Germany has thrown many skilled artisans and city-workers of one kind and another back to the land and to manual and semi-manual labor, it would appear that any appeal made to this class would logically point to a majority. However, the Stadtkreis of Wiesbaden has suffered relatively little damage in comparison with other large cities, and it is thought that perhaps the Democratic elements will, in this city, maintain a degree of strength and influence which they might fail to attain in other communities.

One sign which portends at least temporary harmony amongst all political groups in Wiesbaden is the existence of the "Aufbau-Ausschuss" the Advisory Council for Reconstruction, headed by a Mr. Helwig of the city Administration. This Council, composed of members of all parties, has done much in the way of advising and guiding. Their

efforts and ideas have apparently kept the Oberbürgermeister well apprised on the general frame of mind of Wiesbadeners, and apparently men whose political ideas vary widely have managed to compromise in the settling of general problems having to do with food, work, shelter, and various administrative questions affecting the city's populace.

Irrevocable Statement Revoked for Military Government Officers

THE WAR Department has now indicated that Military Government officers desiring further service in this theater will not be required to sign a statement that they elect to remain on extended active duty until 30 June 1947 or for the duration of the emergency plus six months. Military Government officers may volunteer to continue on extended active duty by agreeing with their commanding officer to continue on active duty until a specific date or for the duration of the emergency and six months, whichever is earlier.

The volunteer statement to be signed will read as follows:

"Regardless of any eligibility which I now have or may have in the future for relief from active duty under readjustment regulations, I elect, unless sooner relieved, to continue on extended active duty until (date agreed upon) or for the duration of the emergency plus six months, if this occurs earlier."

In all instances the date entered on this certificate must be subsequent to the date the signee becomes eligible for relief from active duty.

Each Military Government officer will be given the opportunity to fill out this certificate in the near future and it will then be attached to his 66-1 card.

In addition, 3 x 5 cards bearing this statement are being distributed in duplicate to each officer in Military Government, who will complete both copies and give them to his detachment commander, who in turn will mail them directly to Chief, Personnel & Equipment Branch, Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone), Headquarters, USFET. The information on these cards will enable the Director of Military Government (U. S. Zone) to predict more accurately the replacement requirements in this theater.

The chief advantage to be derived from this change is that officers may now definitely plan for the future by setting their own date on which action must be taken to secure release from the service. It is believed that a sufficient number of officers will now volunteer for varying periods so that it will be unnecessary for Senior Military Government Officers to declare any great number of officers essential in order to have the benefit of their services for a maximum period of six months from the date on which their ASR score entitles them to separation. This six-month clause still remains in effect, however, for undoubtedly in some instances it will be necessary to retain certain key specialists so that the Military Government program will not suffer.

Home Gardens Emphasized

A vigorous program for promoting more and larger home gardens was directed by USFET this week, involving all available publicizing media, such as radio, newspapers, magazines, etc., to stimulate public interest in the program. Acreage of forage crops (fodder roots, hay pasture) is to be maintained at the maximum level possible after food crop quotas have been met. All land not suit-

able for other crops will be so utilized. Policy was stated by USFET on non-food crops (flax, hops, hemp, tobacco) for the coming year as the minimum possible without a radical departure from past farming practices. Current-year hectarage for these crops was set as maximum permissible for next year.

Reports Requirements

Some detachments appear reluctant to comply with reports requirements on the basis that Military Districts have not yet indorsed Section XXV of the July 7th Directive. The District Commanders were instructed this week to inform all detachments that reports requirements issued from time to time as amendments to the directive are to be duly submitted without further action from District headquarters. This does not alter current procedure requiring approval numbers for each report called for, with the exception of reports specifically stated to be emergency reports.

DP's in Medical Schools

MILITARY Districts were informed that displaced persons are to be admitted to the Medical Schools of the Universities of Erlangen, Heidelberg, and Marburg for the coming winter semester to the extent of ten per cent of the total medical enrollment at each school. Selection of individuals will be made by the competent German authorities at each university from applicants who may have applied directly to the school, and may also be made from among applicants recommended by UNRRA. All displaced persons accepted as medical students must meet the following conditions: they must show that their medical education was already begun, and was directly interrupted by

circumstances of war; they must have passed the pre-med exams, and be taking only clinical subjects; they must not have already obtained a degree in medicine from any university; they must be intellectually superior. Preference in admission will be given to those farthest advanced in their clinical training.

In Brief

Regierungsbezirk Military Government Detachments were directed to send representatives to Hq USFET for an Education and Religious Affairs Conference, beginning November 9th . . . According to USFET cabled directive, when captured or surrendered enemy road transport vehicles, parts, tires, shop equipment, tools, fuels and lubricants, highway maintenance materials and equipment, horses and tractors, are sold, a tax or fee of two per cent of sales price will be assessed against the purchaser. This is to be above and in addition to the sales price. Proceeds of this tax will be promptly remitted to the Finanzamt (Reich Tax Collecting Office) within whose district the sale is consummated . . . The maximum allowance of rationed foods that German authorities will permit for the consumer category ten to seventeen years of age has been increased by USFET to 1900 calories a day. This amends paragraph

3B of SHAEF letter AG 400-7 (Civil) GE-AGM, dated January 25th.

Postal Items

USFET granted authority for the resumption of the postal savings system in the U.S. Zone, effective the 20th of October, subject to the following conditions: balances on deposit prior to resumption of service will be honored; withdrawal limited to RM 100 at one time, and not in excess of RM 500 in any 30-day period; deposits and withdrawals limited to residents of the Zone. The service existing on that date and to be established thereafter must conform to these conditions. The authority does not in any way change instructions regarding accounts blocked under existing regulations . . . Effective the same date, authority was granted for the resumption of the postal check service in the U.S. Zone. Balances on deposit at the time of resumption of this service will be honored . . . Rehabilitation of the Reichpost is being hampered by lack of vehicles of mail transport. District Commanders were directed that all Reichspost Postal Vehicles being used for purposes other than Reichspost activity be returned to control of the Reichspost. . . . Resumption of COD was authorized by USFET, within the U.S. Zone, and within the limitations prescribed by former Reichspost regulations.

German Reactions

A FREE PRESS and the Future



TO THE discerning American visitor in Germany before September 1939 no feature of the life there seemed more fateful than the deadly and deadening uniformity of propagandistic opinion (and no other) which the press throughout the country revealed. To that same American today, who may be rightfully plagued with doubts as to whether the Germans can really be "changed" or develop an abiding faith in democratic processes, no feature on the German scene augurs more hope for the propagation of a democratic spirit than the budding forth of a new press functioning as a medium for the expression of free opinion. One cannot overestimate the importance for the future of the firm establishment of a free press in Germany, new impetus toward which was provided by the Marburg conference of German newspapermen recently arranged by the Information Control Division. The following comments that appeared in the Frankfurter Rundschau show a clear realization on the part of this newspaper of the great import of the conference.

"When eventually some one writes the history of the young German press which was established after the collapse of national socialism, the first conference of publishers and editors of all licensed newspapers in the American-occupied zone will be evaluated as an important contribution to the founding of the new Democracy.

"For over twelve years no meeting took place in all Germany at which

German men and women were able to consider public problems with such freedom, and to make important decisions. No compulsion was exercised on the 45 representatives (of the German press) to influence the decision on any question. It is important to know that. Only when one does know it can one judge what the present position of the German press is and what it will be in the future. It (i. e., the press), can tell in its columns, to all concerned, what path must be followed, what limitations must disappear, what liberties are to be granted, and what oppositional forces must be banned, in order to clear the way for Democracy.

"All Germans must realize what that means. When they, too, are willing to follow these rules — be they cabinet ministers, mayors, Regierungs-presidents, Landräte, or party leaders — then we shall be on the right road. And if German men and women, wherever they gather to work in common, to hold consultation, to make decisions, are imbued with the same spirit, then we shall have Democracy. Then the dynamic forces will be released which will lead to our not contenting ourselves merely with democratic forms but filling them with content. In other words, we will take up all the necessary reforms which can lead to the reconstruction of our whole social and economic life, and to a new order. Some may call it solidarity, others, Socialism, and still others, Communism — the

general goal will in any case be the same.

"We men of the new press realize that in spite of the unity of purpose we are divided by many contradictory opinions, that our political ideologies are different. But we know, too, that the essence of Democracy lies in finding the right solution to all these Differences of opinion and attitude by free discussion, by mental searching, by directing and bringing to effectiveness the forces and masses which hold to these ideas. When a decision has been made according to democratic rules, then Democracy demands that one offer his hand to his political opponent and bid him co-operate in fulfilling the will of majority."

The Need for Re-education Recognized

One of the most difficult tasks we have set ourselves is to educate the Germans, especially the impressionable youth, away from the perversions of nazi doctrine and toward the acceptance of the ideals of a democratic, Christian society. We know that this "spiritual denazification" cannot be achieved by any "mandatory-removal" expedient, but that its success will depend on the degree of understanding the Germans themselves show towards this problem, and the genuineness of their will to effect their own re-education. It is encouraging to note, therefore, the clear evidence of such understanding and the presence of such will contained in the speech given by Dr. Högner, the new Minister Präsident of Bavaria, on the occasion of his assumption of office. The part of his speech pertinent to the problem of re-education is quoted below in translation:

"External measures against national socialism are necessary, but they don't

strike at its heart. That can only be accomplished by overcoming its evil spirit. The new government, therefore, ignoring differences of philosophical opinion, will concentrate on placing all its cultural and educational policies in the service of the struggle against the insane teachings of national socialism. We have again had a narrow escape — but we have had an object lesson which will remain in the memory of many generations to come. We know now what the consequences are, when the foundations of human society are destroyed: the society of the free and equal, the spirit of brotherly tolerance, the respect for higher laws and for the religious and political convictions of our neighbors. Because of the terrible moral degradation of our people by national socialism, we must start from the very beginning to attain again an orderly social life,, paying attention first to the re-establishment of the correct principles of bringing up children, and then proceeding to the more advanced forms of social life. The problems here confronting the educators of our people are tremendous, but we should be despairing of the future of our nation if we considered them insoluble. The State government therefore intends to devote the greatest attention to the educational question, and to the cultivation of the intellectual and moral values of all civilized peoples."

"Good Old Uncle Doc"

Any number of reports have long since established the medical certificate as one of the favorite dodges used by nazis to evade the menial tasks assigned to them upon our direction by the German administration. The obliging attitude of many German doctors toward former party members is wittily commented upon and castigated

in an article with the above title appearing recently in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung and quoted, as given below, in a detachment report.

"He was not always nice, good old Uncle Doc. Half a year ago he was unapproachable and bitter as gall when someone asked him for a medical attestation which would free a man from service in the Volkssturm, or when he had to give his opinion as to the state of health of the slave-workers in an ammunition factory. In those days it was easier to obtain a death-certificate from the coroner than the liberating medical attestation from Uncle Doc. Not to speak of cases when Uncle Doc wore the grey tunic of a staff surgeon!

"How much nicer is Uncle Doc today! And how bad has public health become all of a sudden! A veritable epidemic has broken out and is spreading like wildfire. What is strange about it is that only former party members seem to be the victims. Men who, just a few months ago, walked about in their

brown uniforms radiating strength and energy, are suddenly suffering from heart diseases, liver diseases, nervous diseases, all sorts of diseases that make a man unfit to do manual labor. The disease in question is always such that the man is still fit to smoke big cigars, from apparently inexhaustible stores, to drink light beer with his friends, and to spread rumors.

"The fact is that the Arbeitsämter are helpless. They do not know what to do about it. How can they make all those ill, suffering party members work for the benefit of the community? For the food offices it is easier. The party members offer no difficulties in accepting ration stamps.

"Much could be saved, before winter, many a house could be repaired if there were enough laborers. Good old Uncle Doc has become too complaisant, he issues too many attestations; else, there would be enough laborers.

"We think it is about time that somebody checked up on Uncle Doc."





THE *Kassel* DETACHMENT AND THE DP_s

By CAPTAIN JOHN E. EMERSON,
Detachment E-4

WHEN Detachment E-4 reached Kassel to take over the Regierungsbezirk, there were 65,000 DPs in the area. As the Russians moved into the area east of Kassel, many more came in. To date, 93,722 DPs have been evacuated from the Regierungsbezirk. There remain 29,453, of whom 2,556 are considered non-repatriable.

All of this added up to one of the largest DP problems in any comparable administrative area in the U. S. Zone. The Detachment handled its man-sized problem in a comprehensive way by forming a displaced Persons Co-ordinating Board, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Military Government Officer. In spring and summer, emergency measures took precedence over the development of the Board as a permanent planning and co-ordinating agency. Problems had to be handled as they arose, and with the means immediately at hand. Little opportunity was afforded for an all-round appreciation of the situation, but once the initial housing, feeding, and transportation problems were solved, and the winterization of camps (31 of which are still open; sixteen were closed down last month alone) was under way, it became apparent that a closer tie-in of all the various functional specialties, together with UNRRA, was necessary.

Organization of the Board

The detachment Chiefs of Transportation, Food and Agriculture, Civilian Supply, Forestry, Trade and In-

Detachment E-4 has a workable plan for handling the displaced person problem in its Co-ordination Board.

dustry, Public Health, Public Welfare, the Regierungsbezirk UNRRA supervisor compose the body of the Co-ordinating Committee, which is joined in its weekly meetings by a representative of the Kassel Military Government Warehouse. By open discussion, the multifarious problems (such as obtaining of winter clothing and shoes, and transport) can be thrashed out and plans can be made for future requirements and action.

The Detachment itself has an officer specifically charged with DP matters. He has a staff of two officers (a camp supervisor and an office executive) and three liaison officers. To deal with the camps, the DP officer either goes through lower-level detachments or else goes directly to the UNRRA Camp Commander or DP Officer of the Detachment responsible for the camp, depending on the urgency of the situation.

The camps have national group leaders who have staffs to assist them in handling and channeling problems to appropriate Allied authorities. Larger camps have indigenous welfare, housing, and entertainment committees, which supervise camp repair work, arrange for their nationals to get work with Army units through the Allied repre-

representatives present, work with municipalities (repair and maintenance of public utilities, for example), etc. Most of the camps have a theater or community hall where plays and concerts are given. As might be expected, the stateless groups are more energetic in attempting to care for themselves; White Russians and Balts are outstanding in their efforts to be absorbed into the population.

Results of Liaison

The Co-ordinating Board at Kassel has aided in the establishment of a close and effective liaison between UNRRA in the camps and Military Government, which considers itself under pressure to avoid problems tending to jeopardize the mission of handling the Germans. Through the medium of the Co-ordinating Board, all of the resources of the Regierungsbezirk detachment are brought to bear on the DP situation. The representative of the Military Government Warehouse, for example, is able to gauge the CA/MG supplies (such as meat, flour, biscuits, pulses, marmalade, coffee, sugar, salt and chocolate) which he will be called on to supply. The Food and Agriculture Officer, present at the same meetings, knows how many potatoes, fresh vegetables, fruits and whole grain cereals he will have to call forward from German sources; Public Health, concerned with all these problems, is in a position to help in weighing the needs for clothing (obtainable from the Military Government Warehouse at Darmstadt, the UNRRA warehouse at Hanau, and Class II and IV Dumps at Giessen). Comforters from Army stocks are available through the Kassel Warehouse. German sources are called on to supply winterizing materials.

The Co-ordinating Board also participates in the weekly UNRRA meeting for all Assembly Center Directors, and

their Supply Officers. This meeting usually divides itself into three separate parts; a discussion, led by the Board, of DP problems, directives, and priorities; co-ordinating plans for movements, redistribution of population and Assembly Center administration; and UNRRA affairs, which is led by the Regierungsbezirk UNRRA director and his staff. Policies developed by the Board can thus be explained and implemented for the whole Kassel area.

Centralization of control of the DP situation from a command standpoint is paralleled by the channeling of requirements, resulting in a more efficient supply procedure since the Regierungsbezirk needs can be blocked out as a unit. Consolidation of requests and requisitions has saved a great deal of time and energy, and has resulted in a more efficient handling of priorities, procurements, and transport.

FRAGEBOGEN BUCK SLIP

SPECIAL Branch in the Military Government Detachment for RB Kassel has developed a buck slip to be attached to Fragebogen, providing background material essential for processing. It has proven itself a great time and labor-saving device. It was instituted to prevent confusion arising daily when the functional sections would send in stacks of Fragebogen with notes attached which merely requested that the subjects be investigated. The result of this casual procedure was that invariably Special Branch had to shoot the Fragebogen back to the functional Sections for more information.

The buck slip (not to be made out unless applicant is employed or desired to fill a definite position) provides for the following information: Name; Whether subject is an applicant for a job or already employed; Civil services grade, if known; Starting salary and title of

position; Name of agency of employment, and whether public or private.

If the subject is a minor employee (as defined by Directive), the Military Government Department Head requesting investigation is required by Special Branch to execute the following certificate: "I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above employee is in employment of such minor importance that the incumbent is not placed in a position to endanger Allied interests or commit acts hostile to Allied principles and purposes by reason of his employment." The reason for this certificate is that no outside investigation is made on minor employees other than inspection of available records (Police, CIC, Civil Service and nazi party files).

When the Fragebogen, complete with buck slip, reaches Special Branch, it is assigned a number and the information on the buck slip is transferred to the Action and Work Sheets.

BLACK MARKET IN LUMBER QUASHED

A BLACK market of logs and lumber in Regierungsbezirk Hessen was uncovered when investigation showed that civilians had been allowed to purchase high-quality logs without a certificate of needs. The logs were then custom-sawed and stacked, as a form of security. This resulted, of course, in keeping the much-needed lumber off the market. To remedy this situation, the following control measures were taken: Logs are to be sold only to authorized dealers and saw mill owners according to their needs and manufacturing capacities. Approval is to be made by the

Regierungsbezirk Economic Office. Customsawing has been forbidden altogether, without prior approval for operation from the Economic Office, thus providing that agency with a double check.

DOES LAW 8 KILL PRODUCTION?

Detachment reports are emphasizing the story sponsored by many German industrialists that the execution of Law No. 8 would result in the complete breakdown of essential production. The experience of Maximilianhütte steel plant at Haidhof is a significant example of what denazification actually does for essential production.

A thorough denazification of the plant's management in accordance with Law No. 8 was recently carried out, despite the solemn warning by plant officials that the removal of such top personnel would force suspension of the plant's vital steel production. Among those removed from their positions because of nazi records were the chief engineer and all of the plant superintendents. Management of the plant was turned over to three non-nazis, the chief chemist, a salesman and a laborer. Although there was a drop in production during the following two weeks, the plant continued to operate.

Today steel production of the Maximilianhütte plant is back to where it was prior to the denazification of its management. Morale among the workers is reported to have improved greatly, and the new non-nazi management has assured Military Government Officers that the plant's steel production will continue to increase.



Bricks and Bouquets for OCCUPATION

BECAUSE of the alleged growing Germanophilia of officers and men and the "low caliber" of personnel, the occupation forces came under fire from several commentators during the week, while other observers stressed the constructive accomplishments of American Military Government. In both its editorial and news columns, the press continued to devote much attention to the economic and political problems involved in the four-power administration of Germany.

Attacking the "growing Germanophilia" of officers and men, Edgar Mowrer, in the New York Post, warned of the political dangers of fraternization with German women. "Officers not only do not hesitate themselves to fraternize with former enemies, but do nothing to counteract the political susceptibility of enlisted men to German propaganda," he declared. "That American soldiers should be eager to frequent nazi molls and murderer's sweethearts is not good," Mowrer said. "That they should in the process acquire venereal disease is bad. But that in the process they should acquire and bring home political syphilis is intolerable."

Equally critical of the alleged influence of the German Fräuleins, Time magazine said: "The necessary dependence on interpreters, the striking number of higher-rank officers in residence with mistresses of vanished nazi bigwigs, the general air of maladroitness and cumbersome effort has given rise to a bitter description. By Germans and by many a discerning GI, the U. S. occupation

rule of Germany and Austria was being called 'the government of interpreters and mistresses'."

In an article in the Nation, entitled "How the Nazis Stay In," Saul K. Padover takes Military Government to task for allegedly failing to keep nazis out of office. "Were Military Government officers consciously pro-nazi?" the article asked. "I think not. I am convinced that it was a case of political ignorance and moral indifference. They not only knew nothing about German problems or the German language, but, with one or two exceptions, they had no understanding or interest in the causes and problems of the war and hence no feelings about nazism, for or against."

Another example of current criticism in the press was the statement of Richard I. Davies, chairman of the Philadelphia Foreign Policy Committee, on his return from a European tour, that "America's greatest handicap in Germany is the low caliber of the officers and soldiers assigned to Military Government duty."

Defenders in the press were not lacking to Military Government. While conceding that the American press is doing an excellent service by its frank criticisms, a Manchester Guardian dispatch from Munich declared that "it is equally important that the constructive achievements of American Military Government in Germany should also be kept in mind. There are faults in the American Zone as in all the other zones of occupation, but there is also sincere effort to rebuild Germany for democracy. General Eisenhower gives

constant encouragement to this effort, and he has shown that he is ready to act quickly when improvement seems needed."

The Atlantic Monthly, in its October Atlantic Report, also had words of praise for Military Government. "The success achieved by the American Commander's staff is explained by a steady improvement in the competence of the Military Government officials themselves," it said. "They have justified expectations in their ability to learn quickly. A high proportion were capable administrators and executives back home, and many have substantial political experience. As the role of the Army in the American Zone diminishes and that of the Military Government (manned mostly by commissioned civilian experts) expands, order is emerging from chaos."

German Crisis

In a dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Berlin, Ossian Goulding warned that the four-power administration of Germany has now reached a critical stage, and that Germany stands on the brink of economic chaos." Decision on two matters, Goulding asserted, cannot be long delayed: First, whether Germany is to be treated as an economic unit, as provided for by the Potsdam agreement, or divided into separate states or zones of interest; Second, if Germany is to be treated as a unit, whether the barriers now existing around the various Allied zones of occupation are to be removed, thus permitting freedom of movement between them for all who travel on legitimate business, particularly officials of the four occupying powers.

"All realize that, if Germany is not to go over the precipice of economic ruin, a firm grip must be taken, above all, in

the field of finance, where inflation is staring the Germans in the face," the article declared, adding that the continued success of the four-power government of Germany through the critical times ahead would be a happy augury for the cooperation of the Allied nations in other fields of activity.

Atom-Bomb Control

Curbs must be placed on German industry to prevent the future manufacture of atom bombs, according to several commentators. In a broadcast over ABC on October 27th, John Kennedy pointed out that in addition to a strategic air force, ground troops will obviously be required in the army of occupation "to inspect German industry, to make sure no atomic energy is being surreptitiously manufactured."

Another radio commentator, Gabriel Heatter of MBS, drew attention to estimates that approximately 75 per cent of German industry is either intact, or could be set going once more in a comparatively short time. "Even 3,000,000 tons of steel will build an atom bomb," he said. "No civilized person wants Germany to starve, but there are people who say she would starve with the capacity to build 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 tons of steel a year. We'll have atom bombs if she does."

Berlin Politics

The account given by General Eisenhower in his second monthly report of the political situation in the U. S. Sector of Berlin prompted the London Spectator to point out the differences between the treatment of Germany by the Russians, and that applied by the Western powers.

"Events are demonstrating exactly what, after all, was to be expected," the

Spectator said in commenting on General Eisenhower's report. "The political philosophy of Russia is fundamentally different from that of the Western Powers. Two countries with opposite political principles may compromise about strategy or frontiers or trade; but in dealing with the same human subject matter there can be no compromise between totalitarianism and democracy. Part of Germany may be handled in the totalitarian way, part in the democratic way, but the same section of it cannot be handled in both ways. Here is a fundamental difficulty in the re-education of a single Germany under the four powers—the same difficulty which stands in the way of the reconstruction of Europe by any other method than the demarcation of spheres of influence."

Commenting on the statement in General Eisenhower's report that in political organization, the Communists and Social Democrats have been the most active, the London Economist said that it may be questioned "whether the Americans have admitted sufficient Social Democrats and Communists to the civil administration to reflect their real strength."

"And since there is legitimate doubt on this point, General Eisenhower's criticism of the Russian practice in Berlin — where Marshal Zhukov has given the Communists a decisive say in civil administration — is much too categorical," the Economist continued. "The truth is that each administration has so far favored the Germans held to be most docile to its instructions and each is open to the criticism of preferring docility to genuine political representation."

Moscow Report

Contrasts between the political and economic situation in the Soviet Union

and that in western countries featured Soviet home broadcasts during the week. "All unemployment is liquidated in the USSR, this dreadful plague of workers in capitalist countries," declared one commentator. Another typical broadcast said, "There can be no doubt that, during the peace period, the advantages of a Soviet form of government will be revealed with a new force."

Soviet foreign broadcasts continued to criticize suggestions looking toward the formation of a "western bloc", and stressed the fact that the Soviet Union represents "economically and politically a country in which the principles of democracy have triumphed." Soviet broadcasters also voiced opposition to any delay in the trials of the Nazi war criminals. Said the Red Star International Review: "World public opinion is impatiently waiting for the beginning of the trial of the major war criminals."

Random Comments

"Only a few months have elapsed since V-E Day. That is insufficient time in which to overthrow the entire philosophy of a people never previously noted for rapid reversal of opinion. Obviously the whole matter demands clarification before any change is made in either denazification or redeployment policies. In re-educating Germany we are still on an experimental basis." **Editorial in The Boston Herald.**

* *

"There is a decided belief among those on the spot, who should know by careful observation, that joint control of Berlin is at the very least teaching Allied officials how to get along with one another. And while this is perhaps not of the utmost importance in the city of Berlin, it is of great significance when the lessons learned there are applied to the bigger problem of all Germany which

worries General Eisenhower. An it is of supreme importance in world relations. For the world has recently been greatly discouraged by the impasse at the London Conference, where the Big Shot diplomats did not seem to have their lessons prepared. But that they must and can learn the lesson of how to work together is proved conclusively by the ability of the lesser fry in Berlin." **The Toledo Blade.**

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"I believe that we must base our policy not on the imaginary fear of Communist expansion westward, but upon the need of strengthening European democracy against the real peril of anarchy." **Walter Lippman.**

* *

"General Truscott, in taking over General Patton's job as Third Army Commander, has given serious and early attention to the problem of our troops attitude towards the Germans in the American Zone of Occupation. He plans a program of instruction designed to counteract the over-friendliness which seems to mark the soldiers' present relations with the former enemy. — It would seem that, while General Truscott's announced program is an excellent idea, the instruction he suggests better start earlier than the time of the soldier's arrival in Germany." **Editorial in the Peoria Star.**

* *

"Setting an example for all Europe and for war-ravaged nations everywhere, the French people, men and women alike, went to the polls yesterday in their first national election since their liberation from the Nazi yoke to decide three issues that are of fundamental importance to France, to Europe and to the world. The fact that the French people chose to decide these issues by ballots, not by bullets, is a supreme tribute to the political genius of the French

and the maturity of their character. The settlement of France's domestic differences by means of the vote holds out the promise that, whatever French foreign policy is in the future, it will likewise be governed by the decision of that greater majority of mankind of which the French themselves are such a leading part." **The New York Times.**

* *

"President Truman's message advocating universal military training may well stand in the future as one of the fundamental documents in American history . . . The critical question is whether the people of the United States and their Congress are willing to face the real demands of the modern world, whether they are willing to invest their time and energies in the aims of peace and prosperity which they profess, or whether they are again (as before) so tired of the war just past that they will give nothing to future peace, relapsing rather into all the old, easy comfortable ways which will spell another war in another generation. That is the question which the President's message poses." **Editorial in New York Tribune.**

* *

"Of first water should be the lessons learned in world War I and II. The most important of those lessons learned is that while we saved Germans from the very starvation they meted out to others, saved them in order to save ourselves, we must be prepared to spend some time and money in the occupation of Germany in order that we don't have to again give lives and blood to conquer the German people." **Cedric Foster in CBS broadcast.**

* *

"One of the first steps taken, after the establishment of American control authority in Germany had been established, was the seizure of the physical properties and all the records of the

I. G. Farben Industrie. Thus is brought to an end one of the great industries on which the German war making ability has been founded. The Potsdam Declaration provided that Germany would be stripped of her ability to make war. General Eisenhower, angered by criticism at home, emphatically asserts that the terms of the Potsdam Declaration are being imposed and enforced. Confiscation of the I. G. Farben properties supports, in great measure, the truth of his assertions." — **Editorial in The Memphis Commercial Appeal.**

* *

"As time goes on and attitudes change, the occupation of Germany and Japan is sure to become more and more of a headache. The urge to bring the boys home, plus the normal crop of irritations

with our allies, will place greater strain on the determination to go on with this necessary job. That is why it is imperative that American purposes should be clearly stated and that those who have the unenviable task of carrying them out should not be asked to abandon reason and justice merely to gratify certain critics at home who think our occupation generals don't swagger enough. To disarm our late enemies and encourage the rebuilding of a peaceful economy is a large enough order without insisting that every German and Japanese shall be a democrat from the instant he picks himself out of the rubble. The speed of his conversion will be regulated in part by the degree to which democracy's representatives make plain that it is democracy they are working for and not totalitarianism under new management." **Editorial in The Saturday Evening Post.**



Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER			
Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U. S.) Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U. S. Zone) Frankfurt			Maj Gen C L Adcock
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army			
Office of Mil Govt (Western District)	Heidelberg	Western District	Col M O Edwards
2d Mil Govt Regiment			
Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt	Bad Homburg		Lt Col N F Hines
Hq Co	Bad Homburg		1st Lt A W Huck
Sv Co	Ober Ursel		1st Lt R. A. Madden
1st Maint Plat	Zuffenhausen		1st Lt E Thompson
2d Maint Plat	Wetzlar		Capt T Candon
R & T Co	Bad Homburg		Capt B A Sturdevan
2d MG Med Det	Heidelberg		Lt Col W H Riheldaffer
RR Det (Liaison)	Bad Orb		Capt F Gladzik
NORTH WÜRTTEMBER-BADEN.			
E-1	Stuttgart	North Württemberg- Baden	Col W W Dawson
Württemberg			
Co A	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Capt O Martin
E-1	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col C L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	LK Aalen	Lt Col I. L. Harlow
G-20	Aalen	LK Böblingen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Böblingen	LK Crailsheim	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Esslingen	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Gmünd	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Göppingen	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25	Göppingen	LK Hall	Maj G W Ford
G-26	Schwabisch Hall	LK Heidenheim	Maj W T Neel
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heilbronn	Maj F R Edwards
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Ludwigsburg	Lt Col H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Waiblingen	Capt C S De Veuve
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Backnang	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	SK Heilbronn	Maj G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	LK Künzelsau	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Leonberg	Capt W L Straus
H-53	Leonberg	LK Mergentheim	Capt R S Doetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Nürtingen	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Ohringen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	Warehouse Opn	1st Lt M Korson
H-57	Ulm	LK Vaihingen	Lt Col J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen		Capt J G Cox
Landesbezirk North Baden			
Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk North Baden	1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	SK Mannheim	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	LK Mannheim	Lt Col R S Smith
G-42	Weinheim	SK Heidelberg	Maj B C Barnes
G-43	Heidelberg	LK Heidelberg	Lt Col G P Kratz
G-44	Heidelberg	LK Karlsruhe	Capt H D Peterson
G-45	Ettlingen	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt W C Hagen Jr.
G-46	Pforzheim		Capt M F Turano

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt O L Hayes
H-88	Foudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick

LAND GREAT HESSE

E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Great Hesse	Col J R Newman
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Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

Co D	Weilburg		Capt J L Savannah
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Lt Col F A Samson
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Maj M E Chotas Maj T Turner Jr
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Capt E F Duffy
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahnkreis	Capt F S Percy Jr
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunuskreis	Maj J G Gavin
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingaukreis & LK Untertaunuskreis	Capt A L Yakoubian
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunuskreis & LK Usingen	

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel & LK Wolfhagen	Maj R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg & LK Ziegenhain	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda	Maj E J Dikeman
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Maj J R Chambliss
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	Capt S C Moore Jr.
H-69	Hünfeld	LK Hünfeld	Capt H H Liebhafsky
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen	Maj T T Turnbull Jr.
H-71	Rotenburg	LK Rotenburg	1st Lt P J Zeller
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E. Getman
ML-1 (Sa)	Kassel	Liaison	Maj F C Eggers

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

Co B	Darmstadt		1st Lt A L Husted Jr.
E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Lt Col W A Snow
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Maj L S LaPrade
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusiek
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Capt J S Chapin
G-36	Gross Gerau	LK Gross Gerau	Capt R L Patten
H-59	Alsfeld	LK Alsfeld	Capt J J Hamel
H-60	Erbach	LK Erbach	Maj L A Claff
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach	Capt H Nickelsberg

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
BREMEN SUB-DISTRICT			
E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK-LK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs
H4C2	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	LK Osterholz	Lt Col J R Reed
I1C2	Brake	LK Wesermarsch	Capt M L Krauss
I12C2	Nordenham	GM Nordenham	Capt G R Zeek

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

Third U. S. Army

Office of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Eastern District

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt

Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Munich
Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
1st Maint Plat Munich
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec Munich

Col G. D. Crawford
Capt Wm Irwin
Capt J O'Malley
Capt J O'Malley
1st Lt C Casper
1st Lt C. T. Enbody
1st Lt T J May
Lt Col C Shields
Capt H S Price

BAVARIA

Office of Munich
Mil Govt
for Bavaria

Bavaria

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Ochsenfurt
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-220 Aschaffenburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
H-250 Bad Kissingen
H-251 Kitzingen
I-330 Alzenau
I-331 Brückenau
I-332 Ebern
I-333 Gemünden
I-334 Gerolzhofen
I-335 Hammelburg
I-336 Hassfurt
I-337 Hofheim
I-338 Karlstadt
I-339 Königshofen
I-340 Lohr
I-341 Markttheidenfeld
I-342 Mellrichstadt
I-343 Miltenberg
I-344 Neustadt a. d. Salle
I-345 Obernburg
I-346 Ochsenfurt

RB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Markttheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Salle
LK Obernburg
LK Ochsenfurt

1st Lt H A Lenert
Lt Col M E Henderson
Maj J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Maj J B Thompson
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Maj E E Shovea
Capt H B Clark Jr
Capt S L Tulin
Capt K N Galloway
Capt W J Tonkin
Capt E H Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W Hitt
1st Lt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Capt M B Voorhees
Capt J. J. Schaller
Capt D J Huffman
1st Lt E F Warnke
Capt B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co C Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt
H-263 Feuchtwangen
H-264 Gunzenhausen
H-265 Hersbruck
H-266 Hilpoltstein

RB Ober & Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt
LK Feuchtwangen
LK Gunzenhausen
LK Hersbruck
LK Hilpoltstein

1st Lt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Col C H Andrews
Maj W R Whitaker, Jr.
Capt J D Cofer
Maj J. W. Hall
Maj W T Staats
Capt J M Hodges
Maj H W Zurn
Maj F M Dunbaugh
Maj H T Lund

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Maj W S Bailey Jr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwalbach	LK Schwalbach	Maj R H Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt M C Baer
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co B	Bamberg		1st Lt M J Skwart
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col H Hargrave
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Capt R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Maj P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Capt D H Alexander
H 260	Forchheim	LK Forchheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		Capt V A Grasso
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col S S Speaks
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E. Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Maj H J Mrachek
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Maj J J Egan
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt W G Montpas
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	1st Lt C. A. Harrington
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt S. E. Prail
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt E L Davis, Jr.
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt C G Savelli
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Lt Col F W Hanger
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Capt A J Wann
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smallenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt H S Rick
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Maj R M Stribling
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W. J. Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt B E Reichhardt
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
I-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	Capt E. L. Davis, Jr.
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt J F Vaile
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt J MacDonough
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj C H Heyl (actg)
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Capt L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt M Shellenberger
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Maj E C Wills
H-291	Wolftratshausen	LK Wolftratshausen	Capt C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L. R. Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R G Hill Jr
I-365	Munich	Bavarian Supply	Capt F S Franke
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	1st Lt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt J T Collier
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj F L Tracy
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Maj C E Vickerman
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tolz	LK Tolz	Maj J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtersgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G E Horwarth

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		1st Lt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj C F Baker
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Maj J A Blakemore
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj A B Ebbers
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	1st Lt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Maj H L Snapp
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt J G Horrell
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Mart Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt T R Schweer
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	1st Lt L. E. Dunn
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	1st Lt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj P S Webb
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt L E Smith

UNIT LOCATION

OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER

U. S. MILITARY DISTRICT — BERLIN

Office of
Mil Govt
(U. S. Sector
Berlin) Berlin

U. S. Berlin District

Col F L Howley

Detachments Disbanded:

2d Mil Govt Regt:

Co E: 1-154

Bremen Enclave: 110C2

