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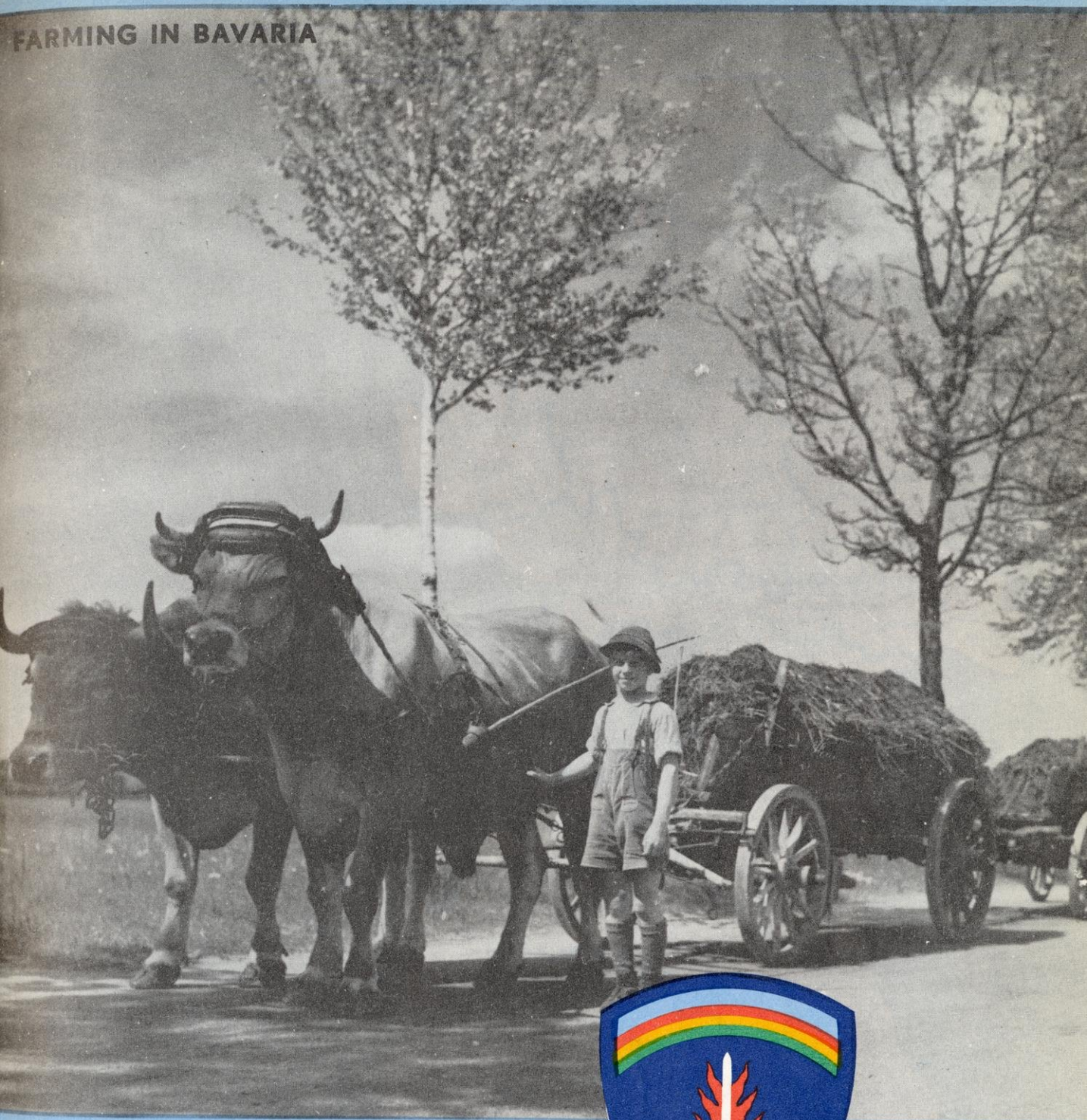
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FARMING IN BAVARIA



WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

- HOFGEISMAR
- WALDECK
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- FRANKENBERG
- MELS
- ESCHWEGE
- FRIEZLAR HOMBERG
- ROTENBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALSFELD
- HONFELD
- WETZLAR
- GIESSEN
- LAUTERBACH
- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BODINGEN
- FULDA
- LIMBURG
- USINGEN
- SCHLOCHTERN
- UNTER TAUNUS
- OBERTAUNUS
- HANAU
- GELNHAUSEN
- RHEINGAU
- WIESBADEN
- FRANKFURT
- OFFENBACH
- GROSS-GERAU
- DIEBURG
- DARMSTADT
- BERGSTRASSE
- ERBACH
- MANHEIM
- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM
- HEIDELBERG
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- MERGENTHEIM
- BRUCHSAL
- SINSHEIM
- KUNZELSAU
- HEILBRONN
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- CRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- HALL
- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- PFORZHEIM
- HEILBRONN
- HEILBRONN
- HALL
- LEONBERG
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- STUTTGART
- AALEN
- BÖBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- NÖRTINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- ULM

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



FARMING IN BAVARIA—Slow-moving cattle hauling farm wagons and plows are common sights in Bavaria, one of the major food-production areas in Germany. A summary of recent official pronouncements to spur greater contribution by the Germans from their own sources begins on page 3.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

GYA Conference was prepared by Dr. Elizabeth P. Lam, Specialist for Youth Activities for Girls, Education and Religious Affairs Branch, OMGUS. Since her arrival in Berlin from Western Reserve University last fall, Dr. Lam has been increasingly active in organizing conferences and discussion groups designed to bring Americans and Germans into closer understanding of each other.

Books on Germany was planned by Henry A. Dunlap, Head Librarian of the OMGUS Reference Library. Offered as a guide for Americans who wish to learn more about Germany and its background, this and three succeeding articles which will appear in the *Weekly Information Bulletin* will inform OMGUS workers of all material available to them on Germany and the occupation.

The Food Situation was compiled from the official texts of the speeches and statements by the officials and offices quoted in the article.

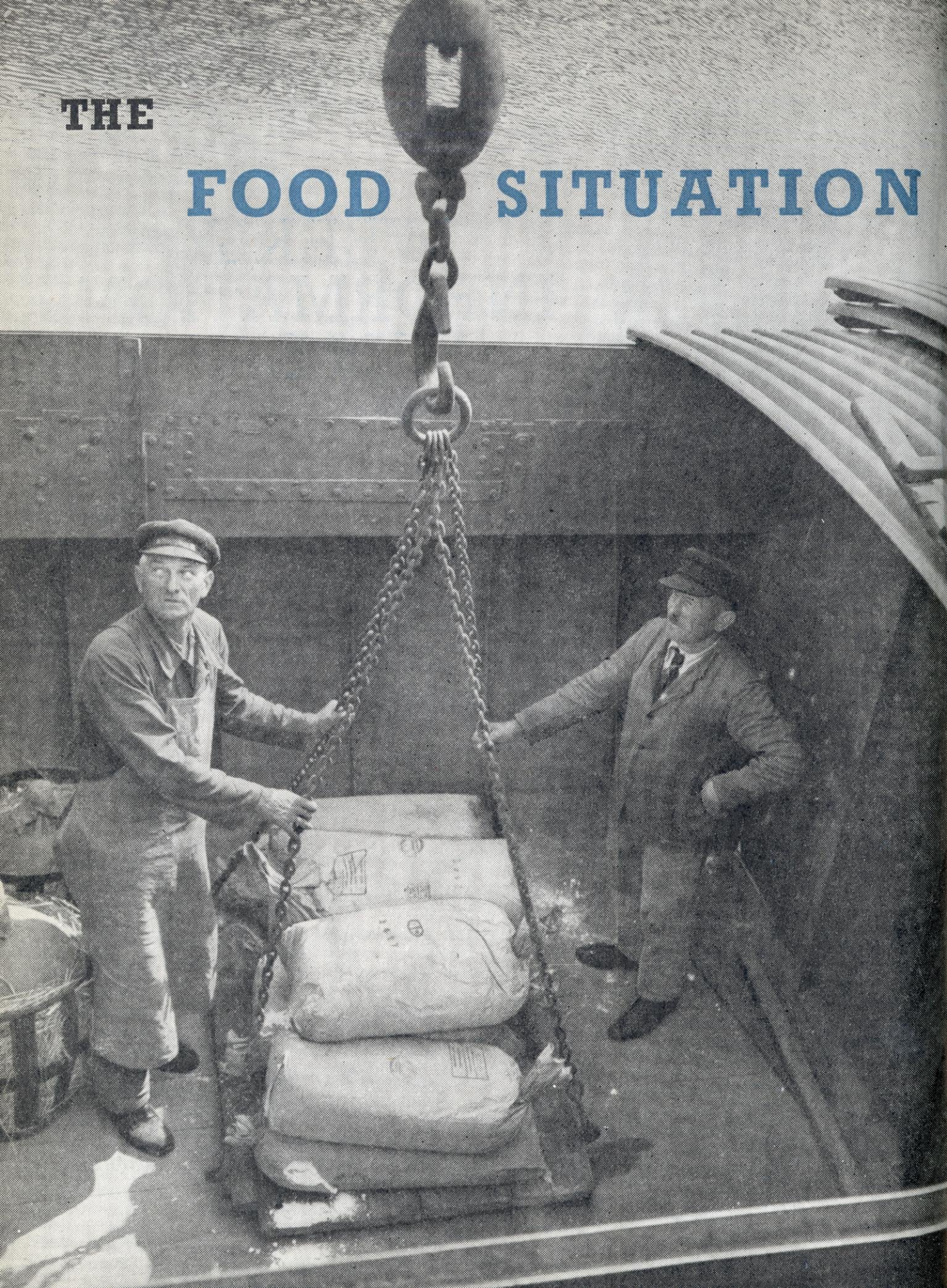
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THE

FOOD SITUATION



German indigenous production in the US/UK Zones is inadequate for the needs of the population and has to be heavily supplemented by imports, mainly from America.

From V-E Day to the end of April imports of food, seeds, and fertilizer totaled 2,727,500 metric tons. By the end of June another 845,100 tons will have arrived.

This is the first time that conquerors have made an effort on any such scale to feed their defeated enemy.

The fact that there is not actual starvation in Germany is due to the tremendous productivity of the United States and the willingness and efforts of the US and British Governments to help.

German recovery and a return to a better standard of living demand more than Allied efforts.

Brave acceptance (by the German people) of responsibilities, hard work, and courage in the face of present adversities will alone achieve future well-being.

Stop telling what the other officials are not doing and work harder on the task ahead.

Germans who hold positions of responsibility should face realities and shoulder squarely their obligations to their country and their fellow citizens.

The Germans must help themselves first if they expect others to help them.

These statements came from the official pronouncements of recent weeks in laying the facts squarely before the German people as to the current food crisis and in giving them the opportunity to demonstrate their fullest cooperation in achieving the solution. There was no sense of vindictiveness or penalty in these declarations but each served as fair warning to the Germans that they

FOOD FROM AMERICA. (left) Flour received from the United States being unloaded from a barge in Berlin for distribution to the populace (Army Signal Corps photo). (right) Expert from the Food and Agriculture Branch, OMGUS, showing Wuertemberg-Baden agriculture leaders how to cut up a newly-arrived Maine potato for planting (photo by PRO, OMGUS)

must realize their share of any failure to attain a living standard.

Sufficient food has been a major problem since the start of the occupation, but still it has not been a new one for even before the war Germany could produce only 80 percent of its own needs and had to import the remainder. Since the war, some of the previous food-producing regions have been lost; the country has been divided up under different national occupational administration; additional millions of persons have moved in; plants, fields, and facilities wrecked by the war launched by the Germans against the world could not be revived to normalcy as quickly as they were destroyed.

Hunger would not wait for the re-establishment and maintenance of a self-sustaining living standard in Germany. Men must eat to do their work, to rebuild their factories and communications, cultivate their fields, operate their governmental agencies. Their families also must have their daily bread. But there was not enough food remaining to Germany to fill these needs. Into the gap were placed the essential resources of the United States despite the country's moral responsibilities to feed the even more

\$5 per Person

A total of 1,460,000 metric tons of food, seeds, and fertilizers were imported between 1 January and 30 April for German use in the US/UK Zones at a cost of \$163,000,000 to the American and British taxpayers.

The imports represent roundly the entire cargo of 170 Victory ships or 100,000 railroad cars. On an individual basis, they mean that during the first third of the year every ration card holder in the two zones received 95 pounds of food imports at an approximate cost of \$5.00 per person.

destitute areas of the world, particularly among its allies.

The economic merger of the US and British Zones on the first of this year pooled the supplies and responsibilities of the American and British Governments. It was the first positive, definite step taken toward fulfilling the provision of the Potsdam Agreement for the treating of Germany as an economic unity and thus reducing the drain on the individual occupying powers for assuring their respective



areas of Germany the necessities of life.

From V-E Day to the end of 1946, the United States poured into the US Zone 1,197,500 metric tons of bread-grains, flour, vegetables, fruit, and other foodstuffs at a cost to the US Treasury of \$290,000,000. In addition 71,000 tons of seed and fertilizer were imported from the United States and

Ration Comparison

Food ration scales were continued at a level based on 1,550 calories per day for normal consumers in the US/UK Zones during March and April, (Military Governor's Report.)

A resumption of the 1935/38 level of indigenous production would provide an average of approximately 1,350 calories per day for the non-farm population. (US/UK release)

elsewhere at an additional cost of \$5,500,000.

During the four-month period of the economic merger from 1 January to 30 April an aggregate of 1,460,000 tons of food, seed, and fertilizer was imported into the Combined (US/UK) Area at a cost to the American and British taxpayer of \$163,000,000. According to estimates by the Food and Agriculture Branch, OMGUS, 447,200 tons were to be brought into the

Combined Area during May at a cost of \$56,180,000 and 397,900 tons during June at a cost of \$51,572,000.

Although food ration scales were continued in March and April at a level based on 1,550 calories per day for the normal consumer in the US/UK Area, it was pointed out that a critical supply situation had developed during the period as the result of a decline in farm-to-market deliveries after 1 January and reduction of import arrivals below requirements. A substantial part of the loss of potential food was attributed directly to the severity of the winter which was the worst in almost 50 years.

Pointing out that "Western Germany's most recent food crisis has been a source of deep concern," US Secretary of War Robert Patterson said in Washington that "Every measure within our power has been taken to meet it... Substantially all of such food imports required have had to come from the United States as the only available source, but they have been paid for jointly by the British and ourselves."

Secretary Patterson concluded his announcement: "This is the first time that I know in history in which conquerors have made an effort on any such scale to feed their defeated enemy, and the fact that there is not actual starvation in Germany is due only to the tremendous productivity of the United States and the

willingness and efforts of our Government and the British to help."

A joint statement was issued by Gen. Lucius D. Clay and Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, respectively US and British Military Governors. Their statement follows:

"You have endured a very long and hard winter and you are now enduring as last year the lean and

51 % Imported

The estimated collections of breadgrains in the US/UK Zones for the crop year 1946/47 amounted to 2,279,400 metric tons in flour equivalent, while importations of grain and flour for the same period were estimated at 2,351,000 tons, or 51 percent of the total quantities available.

difficult period before the harvest. In recent weeks and in a number of places the full ration has not been met with the consequence that many of you, particularly the town-dwellers, have suffered and are suffering considerable hardship. It is important that all should understand the true character of this situation and its causes.

"German indigenous production in the two zones is inadequate for the needs of the population and has to be heavily supplemented by imports,

(Continued on page 8)

A German farmer and his son near Heidelberg battle weeds and insufficiently-fertilized soil to raise food to help feed their fellow countrymen as well as for the family larder.

(Army Signal Corps photo)





Dr. F. J. Keller, Education and Religious Affairs Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS, leads GYA Conference in discussion of "What Kind of Guidance and Help can Americans Offer the Individual Young Person."

Photo by PRO, OMGUS

GYA Conference

Military Government's policy toward German youth is a positive program. It seeks to build strong, pro-Democratic youth organizations guided by German personnel, and to encourage the Germans to take over as soon as possible the actual operation

of German youth groups sponsored by the Army.

MG's program was discussed in more detail last month when a three-day German Youth Assistance Conference was held in Berlin. Sixty-five women from the zone and 40 or more

persons from Berlin participated. Every military post in the zone was represented, and those present included WAC's, MG officials, civilian employees, dependents, and Red Cross Staff members. A number of German youth and German adult spokesmen for youth appeared on the program, giving first-hand information on the immediate questions and problems of German young people.

Certain questions as to how the GYA program must be carried out recurred frequently in the talks and discussions. For example, how can the Army assistance program contribute more effectively to local German youth groups? How can Americans work more effectively with German youth leaders? And how can the contribution of dependents be used

to the fullest? In addition, the Conference clarified many questions regarding MG policy and highlighted MG work in the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, Public Welfare Branch, and Information Control Division.

Patience, self-restraint, and understanding are the tools of American youth workers according to Dr. Walter L. Dorn, Special Advisor on Public Administration, whose address opened the Conference.

"We have no illusion that we are the objects of special German affection", he stated, adding. "We must understand that the German mentality is different from ours. The German is more theoretical and intellectualist than we are. We are more empirical and experimental. We study facts, while the Germans begin with a theory."

In closing he stated, "The German youth program will pay its dividends. I can't give you a professional estimate of the German youth. I have met them, frequently spoken with them, and studied them. Never forget that these German youth gave their 'Heils' to, and sacrificed their hides for, Hitler enthusiastically. They were deluded, they will admit, but they have not found their way into a new philosophy of life — into a new political world. We are here as trustees of American values in politics and in culture. We can't ram these values down their throats when they don't want them. It is useless. But we can be ourselves, live those values, and represent them to the Germans, and I think it will pay very great dividends."

Dr. Norman Himes, Chief of Special Education, Education and Religious Affairs Branch, presented the educational objectives of Military Government and the conditions in the German school system which make re-education difficult. He stressed that "one of the functions of Military Government is to do what it can to help replace the anti-social positive ideals of Nazism with something morally tenable. Much good came through the GI's who realized that German kids were not responsible for the war and the disorganization following. They started the idea of youth groups and the idea grew like Topsy, and

the Army had to do something about it in the way of organization. This led to the 15 April 1946 Directive and then to the 5 October 1946 Directive which elaborates and develops the program."

Dr. Himes distinguished between MG functions and those of the Army: "In general, Military Government is concerned with the planning, policy formation, standards, et cetera. It has ultimate responsibility for relations with the Germans. The Army is here to keep order and enable Military Government to do its job. The Army youth program is an assistance program to Military Government and to the German groups themselves. We must remember our most constructive effort must take the form of strengthening and guiding the German organizations themselves."

Several speakers in the program gave professional information on techniques of group work and guidance. Mr. Larry Norrie, Chief of Youth Activities Section, Education and Religious Affairs Branch, pointed out the educational values to the child of belonging to a democratically-organized group. Mr. Norrie and Mr. F. J. Keller, of the same Branch, stressed the importance of learning to know the individual child in order that he may have encouragement in solving his own problems. Miss Lois Lord of Special Services, US Army, made a distinction between good craftsmanship and the educational values of the arts and crafts program. She gave advice on how the arts and crafts shops could be used to fullest advantage by the women volunteers.

Describing the underprivileged youth as a group of "preeminent importance", Mr. A. E. Bevier, Chief of Public Welfare Branch, stressed the importance of recognizing the large number of children who are either physically or mentally sick or who are orphans. More than 300,000, he reported, are in foster homes, under guardianship, or in correctional institutions, plus many thousands whose home environment is below normal. Military Government, he said, is assisting German child welfare agencies to rebuild their pre-Nazi welfare standards in order to take care of this underprivileged group.

German youth and youth leaders spoke also. Frau Richard Thurnwald, Frau von Zahn-Harnack (the text of whose talk appears in this issue of the Weekly Information Bulletin), and Fräulein Cornelia Grebe-Ehlers made clear that the problems and interests of German youth are varied. Some are unemployed and subject to the demoralizing temptations of the black market. Others are without hope and are doing the kind of work which gives them no personal satisfaction.

The sudden destruction of the Nazi school system and the refutation of doctrines which all German youth had been taught have resulted in complete skepticism and distrust of any organized movement, Frau Thurnwald, noted sociologist, reported. She added that German youth must have its "faith restored by the re-establishment of confidence on the basis of equality and respect." Fraeulein Grebe-Ehlers, teen-age student at the University of Berlin said that while the great mass of German youth has no opinion about the future, there are a few who are active democrats, some who are Nazis, and some who are militarists.

Other German speakers included Mr. Edward Grosse, editor of "Horizont", Pfarrer Weckerling, and Domvikar Lange. Both Germans and Americans participated in one of the liveliest sessions of the Conference — a panel discussion on "The Why and How of German-American Discussions," led by Dr. Norman Himes.

In the "workshops", or discussion groups, the delegates exchanged experiences from their own communities and discussed how they might make a more effective contribution. Some of the projects of special interest were presented. In Munich a center to accommodate 150 boys from 10 to 15 years was described. It will be a Munich "Boys Town". In Heidelberg Americans have bought 150 CARE packages for distribution to German youth groups. Stuttgart has initiated a number of new discussion groups for English-speaking Germans. And Mr. W. C. Headrick of Information Control Division described the many opportunities for learning offered the German public through the US Information Centers established throughout the zone.

German Youth Problems

Current problems of youth as Germans see them were discussed at the GYA Conference held in Berlin last month in order that US workers could better understand the needs of German boys and girls. Several well-known Germans gave their views on the difficulties which face German youth as they adjust to post-war ideas and conditions.

One of the German speakers was Frau von Zahn-Harnack, president of the Berlin-Wilmersdorfer Woman's Club and leader in civic affairs. The text of her speech before US Army youth representatives, MG officials, and volunteer workers follows.

The problems of young people are very urgent in Germany, for those who are young today will be the grown-ups of tomorrow and they will have to build up the new world for which we all hope. The problems are being treated from very different points of view and the whole field is so wide that it cannot be covered by one speaker in one lecture. So I thought it would be wise to restrict my short address to the problem of young people in or out of work.

For that is what appears to me the fundamental difference. Three different groups must be clearly defined if we want to find out how we can help.

The first group are those young people who have suitable work, or who are in a professional training which they have chosen for themselves, which they like, and in which they hope to get on. You will find these young people at the universities as students, in our schools for social

workers, or as apprentices in trades. As far as I can see all these young people are quite all right. I talked the other day to a Berlin University woman professor who sees hundreds of students every day. The facts she gave me were very instructive. Berlin has about 4,300 students, 43 percent of whom are women. In the Russian Zone women are really given the same opportunities as men, and they are using them. Among the medical students there are 50 percent girls; in philosophy 60 percent; in theology 25 percent; in law 11 percent girls...

The professor to whom I talked said that girls and boys alike are very keen 'on studying and learning. They hardly ever miss a lecture. They all know that they have to fill great gaps of learning, for in the last five years—in fact throughout the war—our schools have not given them good teaching. The work was interrupted by the air-war and the school children had to take over many jobs that in no way promoted their intellectual growth. So now our students are industrious, very idealistic, and pass their examinations successfully.

What makes us anxious about these young people is their very bad state of health. About 40 percent had serious disturbances of their health, and tuberculosis, heart troubles, and rheumatism, are rapidly increasing. Very many among them are totally overworked. It is chiefly the girls who—besides their university training—take upon themselves household duties such as shopping, mending nursing of sick people or of brothers and

sisters, cutting wood, and so on. We are afraid that, when they have at last finished their studies, they will be so poor in health that they are not fit to fill the place for which they have been trained.

Are they interested in public affairs, in political problems? Well, they are, but they are not interested in political parties. That is quite definite. We have a proverb: "A burnt child fears the fire." Membership in a political party has meant ruin to hundreds of thousands of Germans and that explains their present attitude. They want to learn about politics, but they do not want to be taken in. Their ability to discuss is not very strong, because for years they have been accustomed to get orders and to fulfill them. A fortnight ago I had a most interesting discussion with about 50 students from all fields about theological problems. I was amazed to see how easily they accepted dogmas, and how willing they were to follow authority. I feel it is a just task to make them sceptical.

The second group is much larger, and is composed of those who are not able to do the work or profession they like. On the 30th of June the term of Berlin schools ends; about 35,000 of girls and boys are leaving school then — and not more than about 1,500 places for training will be available for them. That means that an enormous number of these young people will have to go into unskilled work or will be without any work at all.

There is only one field that can take in large numbers as workers: the building professions with all the different trades that belong to it — plumber, mason, glazier, pipelayer, tiler, and so on. But places to learn these professions are very scarce.

Consequently they go into unskilled work and that means that girls go as "Truemmerfrauen" to clear away the ruins. All the bricks that you see piled up along the streets of Berlin have gone through the hands of women. They work at it for eight hours a day, mostly without mechanical help; they push and pull the heavy lorries, they work with hardly any shoes on their feet. The work is much too hard for them, and they earn

about 30 marks a week. Thirty marks is about five cigarettes on the black market. I am sure you realize what that means: there are lots of ways for a young girl in Berlin today to earn five cigarettes much more easily. Those professions that are liked and sought for are overcrowded or do not offer work for lack of raw materials. That is the case with nearly all professions connected with textiles. Shop girls are not wanted because shops have nothing to sell; offices do not need commercial clerks as there is no commerce; bakers and butchers do not want apprentices. So the young people have to put up with the work they can get, and very often they are not interested in their work, so it is done badly.

The third group with which we have to cope is made up of those who have no work at all, and do not even want to work. They are a great moral and social danger; they spread diseases; many of them are becoming criminals. They are tramping the roads, loitering at railway stations, trying to find more or less dubious friends, black-marketing, and so on. You all know the long list of evil possibilities that are open to them.

If they come to the courts, we learn a great deal about their background. Of 500 juvenile delinquents in Ploetzensee, 85 percent came from broken homes and families. They had either no parents, or only one parent, or parents living apart. Most of them had been separated for long years from their families, owing to evacuation during the war. Nearly all come from homes where the young people have no privacy, not even a bed for themselves. The mothers are overworked, nervous, and exhausted, and ask too much or too little from them. The streets, bars, restaurants, cinema are much more tempting than the family circle. I will not speak here about the want of food and clothing. I am sure you all know about that and it is no use to repeat these things. They are, of course, fundamental, and if we could give sufficient food and clothing, more than half of our youth problems would be solved.

But still there are possibilities that could be used: I am a firm believer in the settlement movement. Before 1933

settlements did very useful work in Berlin. The best of them, founded by Professor Sigmund Schulze, now in Zurich, was of course dissolved by the National Socialists. They were formed on the basis of the ideas of your great social reformer, Jane Addams. I think that is where we should start again: inner cultivation, neighborly help, the feeling of responsibility for those who are living next door to us. We should have settlements in all German towns, dozens in Berlin. This club work among young people, young mothers, young and old men could bring a lot of help and it would give people a new feeling they belong somewhere.

I am often asked whether I believe that the churches, following their present methods, will find their way to these young uprooted persons. I am sure the churches will reach many of them; but I am afraid many more will not be reached. There are wide circles of persons on whom the churches have lost their hold, and who would recoil from the idea that the church could come to their rescue. The churches must find quite new ways of working, and I am sure they could by helping with the settlements.

And there is one more point which I want particularly to stress: You will not think it frivolous for it is a very earnest problem, though it sounds light. Young people must now and then have a good time. They want it as much as plants want the sun. And they do not get it in Germany now, at least not in a healthy, nice way. We must teach them to be happy and not self-conscious, must show them the real values of life: beauty of art, beauty of moral strength, of idealism. We must try to show them those pleasures that are still obtainable in Germany: our lakes and forests, the work in the tiny gardens among the ruins, more refined relations between the sexes, the works of our poets—and we must show them what other countries, other nations have to teach us. I am sure you all are willing to help in that way. It can be a grand success; it may mean a new beginning for many hundreds of young people, the opening of their eyes to real values, the recapturing of faith and confidence that have been so cruelly shaken.

The Food Situation

(Continued from page 4)

mainly from America. German exports are quite insufficient to pay for these and the cost has for two years now been borne by the US and British Governments. Nevertheless this cost, though great, has not resulted in any reduction in imports and continuous efforts have been made to obtain maximum supplies from overseas. That these efforts have not always been wholly successful has been due solely to the universal shortage which is the direct consequence of the war and which has put all Western Europe on rations not very much better than those of Germany. At the present time shipments from America have been accelerated and upon their arrival improvement with more regular distribution can be expected.

"But German recovery and a return to a better standard of living demand more than Allied effort. It is useless and childish for those who claim to lead and organize the people to lay the blame for current privations on Allied shoulders. They should realize that any such gestures as the relinquishment of their functions or the organization of mass demonstrations, particularly in working hours, can have not the slightest influence on imports of food. On the contrary, everything which impedes production and discourages effort, especially in the coal industry, must retard recovery and lead to further hardships still in the coming winter.

"Grumbling and apathy will not bring better days to Germany. Brave acceptance of responsibilities, hard work, and courage in the face of present adversities will alone achieve future well-being.

"It is above all a time when Germans who hold positions of responsibility in local governments, in the political parties, trade unions, and works councils should face realities and shoulder squarely their obligations to their country and their fellow citizens."

Another joint US/UK announcement declared, "The German Executive Committee for Food and Agriculture must take the necessary steps to assure that the availability of rationed food is maintained on the same caloric level throughout the Com-

bined Area. This will mean that, for the present at least, we may have to abandon a common diet and allow the quantity of bread and other commodities to vary from area to area."

The announcement added that "In view of the critical world shortage neither Germany nor any other country can be permitted to build up stocks in excess of barest needs. Any attempt to do so would undoubtedly mean, and properly so, a reduction in import allocations at this critical stage... The rations of meat, fat, cheese, and milk can be met from German production if collection and distribution are carried out with energy."

Similar views were expressed by the Directors of the Regional Offices of Military Government in the US Zone in addressing their remarks directly to the Land officials and German people. Similar to a remark by the Military Governor at his recent press conference, they said the food supply was at the lowest point now and the critical shortage should be eased shortly.

In a radio address, Sumner Sewall, Director of OMG for Wuerttemberg-Baden, said, "I honestly believe that the citizens of the United States are earnestly trying to be good world citizens and carry their human responsibilities as far as it is within their ability to do so. But no nation on earth is strong enough to alleviate all the serious conditions which exist today. It is therefore necessary for us to divide our assistance among many in accordance with our best judgment as to fairness and need...."

"There is incontrovertible evidence that large amounts of food have moved from German farms into the black market during the past winter. Certain people have thereby secured more than is their fair share and others are accordingly suffering.... Military Government will not be party to asking the American taxpayer to make up these black market deficits.... So long as black markets in farm products continue to flourish, security to all will be jeopardized...."

"During the past few months there have been several small, unauthorized work stoppages.... Some of these have outwardly been in protest over the food situation.... But here again

it is only fair that you clearly know that such demonstrations are having an extremely unfavorable effect on the people of the United States.... There is a distinct danger that strikes and demonstrations on your part at this time can easily jeopardize the entire flow of food supplies that are currently coming to Germany...."

Brig. Gen. Walter J. Muller, Director of OMG for Bavaria, in a conference with the Minister-President, his cabinet, and members of the Landtag, called on Bavarian officials to stop "name-calling and arguments over the radio and in the press" with officials of other US Zone Laender and of the British Zone and to work together towards achieving an equitable distribution of food. He advised that the Landtag can assist "by supporting and cooperating with the government during this critical period, regardless of political affiliations, for the greatest good to the greatest number of your own people."

Declaring "the Germans must help themselves first if they expect others to help them," General Muller stated, "Military Government is also prepared, on call of the Minister-President, to request any emergency assistance to support this program." Concerning the bizonal merger, he said, "The problem of food is one which affects the people, not only in Bavaria, but in the other American Laender as well as the other Laender of the bizonal economic union."

Dr. James R. Newman, Director of OMG for Hesse, in his radio address declared: "There will be no strikes in Hesse nor will there be any tolerance of any other agitations against the policies of Military Government, whether the purpose of such is political or otherwise, which in any way impede or tend to impede the occupational requirements or programs."

He listed "the things which are required of you" as: "Get out of the black market... Every effort must be made to meet delivery requirements... There must be a maximum acreage of tillable soil placed under cultivation and planted... Avoid strikes... Be industrious... Hoarding must stop."

Thomas F. Dunn, Director of OMG for Bremen, reminded his listeners that "the British and American Gov-

ernments have in their true democratic manner given material assistance to the German people and have thus avoided a catastrophe." He asked "The food producers to examine their consciences and to satisfy themselves if they can that the material gains they obtained through black-marketing are compatible with the true Christian spirit, and to justify to themselves the withholding of food resulting in untold suffering of the city population in general and of the children in particular."

OMGUS Food and Agriculture officials, pointing out that by 1 May farmers in the US Zone had delivered larger proportions of all principal crops harvested than delivered during the corresponding period of last year, said the continuance of the 1,550 calorie ration until the next harvest was dependent on the ability of German agencies to improve their control over collection and distribution of food as well as on the prompt arrival required imports.

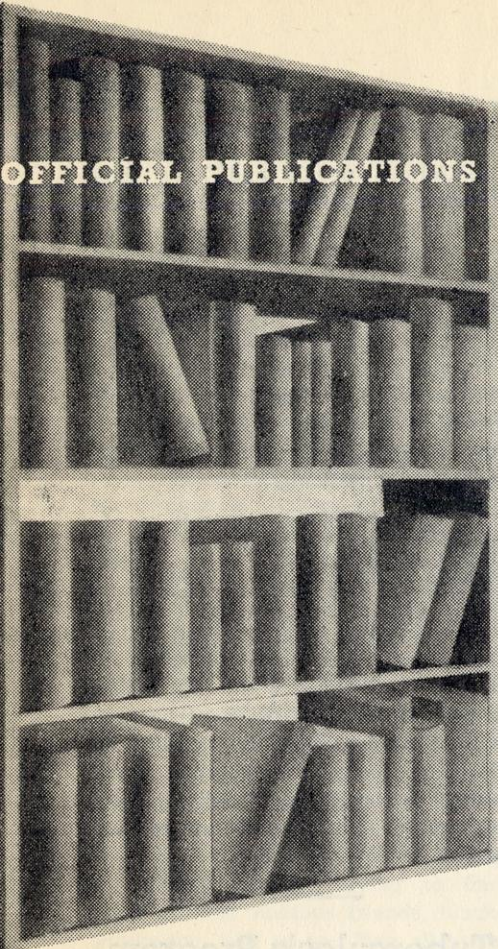
Tuberculosis Program

An offer of the Danish Red Cross to provide specialists, vaccine, and other necessary materials for the inauguration of a preventive program against tuberculosis in the US Zone of Germany is under consideration by the Laenderrat Public Health Committee at Stuttgart. If any Land of the US Zone wishes to carry out this proposed program, the Danish Red Cross will lend its experiences and resources to that area.

The proposed method of inoculation is known as BCG vaccination, standing for *Bacillus of Calmette Guerin* after its French discoverers. This method, particularly adaptable to the conditions of crowding and insufficient food intake is being practiced in the Scandinavian countries, Russia, France, and the United States. The Danish Red Cross is now sponsoring programs using the method in Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and the British Zone of Germany.

The Danish experts pointed out that application of this procedure protects only those individuals not already infected with tuberculosis.

BOOKS ON GERMANY



PART 1

The Reference Library, Office of the Adjutant General, OMGUS, has been, since 1945, collecting books, pamphlets, periodicals, and newspapers pertaining to Germany and to the varied aspects of the occupation. To make the personnel of OMGUS acquainted with this material a series of four bibliographies has been prepared, to be published in consecutive issues of the *Weekly Information Bulletin*. The four bibliographies will be as follows: Official Publications, Background Books, Special Books, and International Scene.

The official publications listed below exclude letters, memoranda, and similar type material ordinarily found in office or central files. They include books, pamphlets, periodicals and newspapers published by the War Department, OMGUS, and subordinate agencies. For security reasons officially classified material cannot be listed here, but the Library has a large amount of this material which is readily available for use by authorized US personnel in accordance with the provisions of AR 380-5.

A list of the principal "Official Publications" with summaries of their contents follows.

The Berlin Observer. Begun in July 1945, this weekly publication was originally called *The Grooper*, then the *OMGUS Observer*, and finally the *Berlin Observer*. Valuable as a newsy chronicle of the American community of the occupation capital. It is published by the Information and Education Section of Berlin Command, OMGUS.

Allied Control Authority. Enactments and approved papers of the Control Council and Coordinating Committee, Germany. Compiled by Legal Division, OMGUS. Five volumes have been bound. These volumes, published at irregular intervals, contain in English the proclamations, laws, orders, directives, and other papers. Each volume has a useful subject index.

Official Gazette of the Control Council for Germany. Compiled by the Allied Secretariat. This gazette, in English, French, Russian, and German, contains all proclamations, laws, and orders of the Control Council and the directives and instructions issued by both the Control Council and Coordinating Committee. The texts in English, French, and Russian are equally official; the German text is supplied for convenience only.

Military Government Regulations. A compilation by the Control Office of all directives and instructions on MG matters issued by OMGUS. New sections and amendments are issued frequently. A total of 23 titles cover the following general subjects: gen-

eral provisions; eradication of Nazism and militarism; political activities; civil administration; legal and penal administration; public welfare; education and religious affairs; public safety; civilian communications; industry; food and agriculture; trade and commerce; civilian transportation; manpower; finance; property control; monuments, fine arts and archives; restitution; displaced persons; information control; Military Government reports and histories; Military Government legislation. Also of significance are the texts of basic documents included at the beginning of Title 23.

Weekly Information Bulletin. Begun in July 1945 by G-5, USFET, the magazine was taken over by the Control Office, OMGUS, in April 1946. It presents a weekly account of MG operations, achievements, and current trends for the information of all occupational personnel. It recently carried a series of articles explaining the functions and responsibilities of the various offices and divisions of Military Government and occupation organizations. Of importance is the list it contains of official EUCOM and OMGUS instructions.

A Year of Potsdam: the German Economy since the Surrender. Prepared by the Economics Division, OMGUS. This book is a survey of Military Government's accomplishments in its first year, with particular stress on economic and related matters. The main general topics deal with food and agriculture, industry, restitution, and decartelization. Included also are excerpts from the

Weather Aids Industrial Rise

Potsdam Agreement, the Plan for Reparations, and the Level of Post-War German Economy.

News of Germany. Published at Bad Nauheim by the Press Control Branch, Information Control Division, OMGUS. Begun in July 1945, this publication appears every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It presents internal news of Germany as taken from the file of DENA, the US-licensed German press agency. It is "a service for personnel whose duties demand familiarity with spot news developments within Germany . . ."

Military Government Weekly Health Report. Prepared by the Public Health Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS. Begun in July 1945 this presents a weekly statistical summary of communicable disease cases and deaths throughout the US Zone. Twice monthly a report on animal diseases is included.

Military Government Gazette, Germany, United States Zone. Compiled by the Legal Division, OMGUS. This contains "Military Government legislation applicable in the United States Zone enacted by Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, by Headquarters United States Forces, European Theater, and by Office of Military Government for Germany (US)." Enactments of the Allied Control Authority are not included. The text of this Gazette is in English and German.

Monthly Report of the Military Governor. This is the most significant single publication of OMGUS. Includes the summary report of the Military Governor plus functional annexes covering achievements in the following fields: legal and judicial affairs; industry, finance, and property control; food and agriculture; manpower, trade unions, and working conditions; transportation; education and religious affairs; public health and medical affairs; information control; reparations and restitution; communications; trade and commerce; public welfare; displaced persons; German governmental organization and civil administration; denazification and public safety. At intervals special reports are included. The importance of a thorough knowledge of the contents of each of these reports cannot

Continued good weather during April brought a sharp recovery of industrial production in the US Zone to a level approximating the peak attained last fall, the index rising to 42 percent of the 1936 average, according the Reports and Statistics Branch of the Economics Division, OMGUS. The figure is only two points below that of October and November, 1946, when it reached 44 percent.

All of the major industrial groups participated in the general improvement, with production of machinery, vehicles, textiles, and rubber products reaching new highs. The output of ceramics products duplicated October-November production which was 50 percent of the 1946 rate in the zone.

Textile production, one of the key industries upon which the current export program depends, rose 21 percent during April to 45 percent of 1936 in contrast to the previous production index in this field of 39 percent. Reflecting imports of raw cotton under the self-liquidating program, almost 2,500 metric tons of cotton

yarn came off the zone's spindles, more than in any other month since the end of hostilities. Rubber products increased 45 percent as compared with March, while the April index of 55 was about 25 percent better than the previous high of 44 percent reached in November.

Machinery production rose to 42 percent of 1936 levels, or slightly above the September peak. Vehicle production rose to 15 percent of 1936, also slightly better than the September 1946 level.

Substantial increases for the month of April were also recorded for the stones and earth industry, which rose 120 percent. Paper and pulp increased over 40 percent, while output in saw mills, chemicals and electrical equipment advanced between 30 and 40 percent. Iron and steel, precision instruments including optics, advanced between 10 and 20 percent. Leather production was unchanged. The only industrial groups which were exceptions to the general upward trend were mining, glass, and gas and electricity which showed declines of less than 10 percent.

be stressed too strongly, for it is the condensed, official version of the many activities and accomplishments of Military Government.

Military Government Report. Prepared by the OMG Berlin Sector. A weekly report, begun in July 1945. Similar in form and content to the weekly reports of the Laender. The Library file is not complete.

Weekly Report Military Government for Land Bavaria. This publication, begun in May 1945, includes an excellent weekly summary of important events and special sections devoted to civil administration, internal affairs, legal, information control, economics, transportation, manpower, finance, supply, and public relations. Each issue is a condensed version of Military Government operations in Bavaria. The Library file is not complete.

Weekly Military Government Summary. Prepared by the OMG for

Hesse. This first appeared in August 1945. It is presented in the same fashion as the report for Land Bavaria. The Library file is not complete.

Weekly Operations Report. Prepared by the OMG for Bremen. Begun in May 1945, when still known as the Bremen Enclave, this report follows the same form as those of the other Laender. The Library file is not complete.

Weekly Military Government Report. Prepared by the OMG for Wuerttemberg-Baden. Begun in May 1945 this report is issued in the same form as that for Land Bavaria. The Library file is not complete.

(The five OMG weekly reports listed above are to become semi-monthly publications.)

The Stars and Stripes, unofficial publication of US Occupation Forces in Europe. While not an official publication this is of great value as

a mirror of policy and a chronicle of events of the occupation. Particularly useful for tracking down news events. The Reference Library's file begins with the issue of 15 October 1945, but lacks some issues.

Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory, a weekly digest of public opinion, prepared by the US War Department in Washington, D. C. This is a collection of critical American newspaper and magazine articles dealing with the occupation in Germany and Japan, with the Far East and Balkan states in general. It forms an excellent cross-section of US press opinions on occupation policies and achievements.

The publications listed above are of great importance in acquiring an adequate general knowledge of how Military Government functions and what it has accomplished thus far. The list presented here is not complete but it constitutes a bare minimum. Anyone desiring to gain a thorough knowledge of the occupation would have to be familiar with the publications listed above. Most of this material listed may be used in the Reference Library and cannot be taken out on loan.

The second article in this series will deal with "Background Books," and will appear in the next issue of the *Weekly Information Bulletin*.

French Agreement

The Combined (US/UK) Area and France have concluded a payments agreement relating to mutual trade, effective for the period 1 July—31 December 1947 and renewable for six-month periods thereafter. Discussions of trade problems between the French Occupation Zone and the Combined Area were also held but no final decisions were reached.

Under terms of the agreement, that portion of the net balance which represents payments entered into the account two months or more previously and still not offset, will be payable on request either in dollars at the rate of 119.107 French francs to the dollar or in pounds sterling at the rate 480 French francs to one pound sterling.

It is also provided that if at any time the balance of the account is in excess of 600,000,000 French francs, the portion of the balance in excess of this amount will be settled immediately, either in US dollars or in pounds sterling at the option of the party receiving payment.

Seventh OCC Case

Murder, terrorization, plunder, pillage and wanton destruction are the main crimes charged in the indictment filed by the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes against Wilhelm List, Maximilian von Weichs, Lothar Rendulic, and nine other former Wehrmacht generals who took part in the German military occupation of Norway, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Albania.

The seventh indictment to be presented to the Secretary General of the OMGUS Military Tribunals in Nuremberg, contained four counts, all based on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity. All 12 defendants were named on each count.

These counts include the alleged murder of thousands of persons taken from the civilian population of Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania; the plundering and looting of public and private property, the wanton destruction of cities, towns and villages, and the commission of other militarily unjustified acts of devastation; the initiations, issuance, and execution of illegal orders directing the refusal of quarter, denial of prisoner of war status and rights to enemy troops, and the summary execution of surrendering members of Allied military forces; and the torture and terrorization, imprisonment in concentration camps, impressment into forced labor on fortifications, and the deportation to slave labor of the civilian populations of Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania.

This will be the first case brought by the OCC-WC to be based primarily upon military charges, the case against Erhard Milch, which was concluded in April, having chiefly stressed the slave labor count.

Greater CRALOG Help

The Council of Relief Agencies Licensed to Operate in Germany (CRALOG) has signed an agreement with Military Government broadening the terms of the original agreement under which CRALOG has been sending gift shipments of relief supplies to Germany for the past year, according to an announcement by the Public Welfare Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS. The agreement will permit CRALOG to begin shipments of cultural, recreational and educational supplies to Germany. It is assumed that these supplies will include books, writing materials, sports equipment, and drawing apparatus.

In addition, CRALOG will now also be able to send non-perishable food, clothing, shoes, household and garden supplies, pharmaceutical supplies, and "other items for the relief of human suffering and the democratic reorientation of Germany" directly to specific groups and areas, as long as the principle of distribution to the most needy is met. This means, according to the announcement that approval for the shipment of materials to specific groups or areas must first be obtained from the German Central Committee, the Laenderrat organization which allocates gift relief supplies on a "need" basis.

CRALOG is contacting US cultural, educational, informational, and recreational groups to serve more effectively as the channel for gift shipments in these fields as well as for shipments of a more general relief nature.

Strike Prohibitions

Prohibition on strikes by Policemen and Firemen Unions is noted in cable V-18396 from the Manpower Division, OMGUS, on 15 May concerning revision in MGR Title 15, the cable said:

"Issuance of the above regulations does not modify existing determination that Policemen and Firemen Unions formed under these regulations will not be permitted to strike as long as Military Government retains over-all responsibility for civil security."



Germans Told to Do Their Share

The German press placed strong emphasis on the facts that the United States is sending huge amounts of food to Germany and that the German people must do their share in relieving the present condition, according to the weekly analysis made by the Information Control Division, OMGUS, of editorial comment. The warning that troops may be utilized, if necessary, to assure maximum delivery of foodstuffs from the farms made a strong impression.

The *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung* (Heidelberg) commented: "It is not proper to carry on long discussions or theoretical controversies. There is only one question left — and people ought to understand once and for all that this is a political question of major importance—hunger. The reports of a single day provide an impressive picture of the situation."

The writer questioned whether

energetic steps have been taken against the black market: "Did the people protest that a large part of the produced goods is not being distributed at all, but is bartered within the industry? The people will have to learn to draw the consequences out of the present catastrophe and to break uncompromisingly with the past. Only then will it have gained the moral right to foreign assistance."

The *Kasseler Zeitung*, deploring that troops might have to be used in case the food crisis is protracted, pleaded for elimination of the black market and bartering and emphasized that Germany must help herself as much as possible before she can expect help from abroad. It declared:

"It is disgraceful for us Germans that General Clay must make troops available to get the food from the agricultural areas in order to eliminate black marketing and pro-

fitteering. But it also proves the disciplined attitude of the German worker who has so long put up with the small food rations without himself doing something about it. Let us hope that it will not come to an extreme that American troops will have to search the farms for available food.

"We appeal to the Christian conscience of the farmers to obey the call of the Minister of Food and to deliver what must be delivered, to turn down black marketeers and profiteers and to share the destiny of the entire German people."

The *Heilbronner Stimme* quoted excerpts from the speech of the Bavarian Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Joseph Baumgartner, who said that "we Germans apparently don't learn from history." The article continued:

"It is stupid to assert that the Americans want to let us starve intentionally, that they do not want our economy to develop, that they deliberately do not want to help us. The fact is that, without the broad-minded

GERMANS VIEWS OF FOOD SITUATION — —



"If only these stomach-rumbblings don't keep me from learning my lessons!"

From Fuldaer Volkszeitung



"Lina is deceiving me, I'm going to kill myself. Can you send me your revolver?" "What's the sense in that? Wait for the next ration period!"

From Frankenpost (Hof)



"If I keep losing weight at this rate, by 1:10 on 21 September, I will have disappeared completely."

From Badische Neueste Nachrichten

support of the American nation, several million people would already have starved to death in Germany in the last two years. It is a fact that America is now shipping hundreds of thousands of tons of cereal across the ocean. It is a fact that the American taxpayers are paying millions of dollars for food for Germany. But if there is at present, because of technical obstacles and difficulties of organization, a delay in the delivery of bread grain, we must overcome this dreadful interim period, no matter how hard it will be for every single individual."

The *Neue Presse* (Coburg) concluded an editorial in a tone of desperation: "Our people are exhausted. They must once again get enough to eat, they must have hope and they want to have faith. Words—even if they come from an understanding heart—are meaningless now. Something must be done now, without hesitation or contemplation; it must be done immediately and thoroughly, in order to prevent at the last moment the imminent chaos."

Zone Planning Hit

In one of the few criticisms by a Soviet controlled paper of the Soviet Zone, the *Berliner Zeitung* carried a front page editorial critical of the planning in that zone.

After briefly outlining the history of planning in the Soviet Zone since the beginning of the occupation, the paper underscored the success of this planning and then declared:

"But a close observer of economic development cannot ignore the fact that the east zone is still far from a real planned economy and that great efforts will have to be made to improve and perfect the existing measures."

Listing deficiencies, the paper pointed out that the planned figures are not published but kept secret.

"This is a great fault, for only if the plans are published can planned economy become a matter of interest to the entire population," declared the paper. "If there are good reasons why plans for the whole zone cannot be

published, then at least detailed plans could be published for the individual districts. The result would be increased initiative on the part of the workers, self criticism, increase of output, and limitation of the black market."

As a second criticism, the paper observed that plans are issued from the top to the bottom.

"A democratic planned economy should be just the other way around," contended the paper. Detailing its ideas, the paper said that the communities and plants should set up planning committees which should work out their plans and submit them to higher groups, and so on up to the central administrations and approval of the occupation force.

Advising that the whole system is a little unwieldy at present, the paper reminded that planned economy should be carried through as simply as possible and should follow uniform principles. It cited examples to show that various branches follow varying principles.

On the necessity of control—"without which a planned economy cannot function correctly"—the paper contended that such control has only been developed in the transport field.

Agreeing that only in a socialist economy can one plan every single aspect of life, the paper declared that at least one today can plan in those fields necessary to cover the vital needs of the population. It concluded:

"The final aim which one must keep in mind is central planning for all of Germany. Presupposition to this is the re-establishment of German economic unity."

Refugee Complaints

The *Hessische Nachrichten* (Kassel) printed the following summary of refugee complaints in its letter column—a type of complaint which can be read weekly in the German press.

"We receive many letters, in which refugees bitterly complain about the treatment they have to endure. Many people don't care that others have to sleep on the floor, covered only with thin woolen blankets in winter,

while they themselves are still in possession of unused feather bedding. They chase the few chickens of the refugee from the yard to prevent them from eating together with their own. They arbitrarily turn off the water and the landlords delay repairs for refugees and evacuees, without considering how much they thereby aggravate the life of the tenants, particularly that of housewives, etc."

Food Parley Praised

The call by Minister President Ehard of Bavaria for a conference in Munich 6-7 June of the Land heads of all occupied Germany to discuss the food situation received wholehearted approval from the licensed German press in the US Zone. Comments such as "This meeting is the most important German event of the post-war period" and "German authorities are morally justified in appealing abroad only after these problems have been solved satisfactorily," appeared in the editorials.

The *Mittelbayerische Zeitung* (Regensburg) commented: "The fact that General Clay gave his approval to the invitation of this meeting proves that the American Occupation authority knows the German problems best and has developed very constructive thoughts, and wants peace in Europe and the world. And that should fill us with new hope and confidence."

The *Wuerttembergisches Zeit Echo* (Schwaebisch-Hall) saw hope in united German action arising from the Conference of Minister Presidents. It said:

"With the invitation of Minister President Ehard, Bavaria takes the initiative for tackling the German problem. It is to be welcomed that this happens at a moment when the Moscow Conference which almost turned into a failure has placed the German population into a state of profound depression and when, after the horrors of the past winter, starvation is looming in the distance.

"But it is of much greater importance that the appeal to the Minister Presidents of all German Lands came from Bavaria. It proves that in Munich too they are convinced that they cannot live without the rest of Germany. The Bavarian government has

Third Reparations Allotment

taken the initiative for cooperation with all German Minister Presidents in consideration of the fact that the German people is no longer capable, physically or spiritually, of waiting for a new winter of starvation and freezing, in economic impoverishment and political apathy."

The **Muenchner Mittag** (Munich) praised the initiative of Dr. Ehard, saying:

"Before we can appeal for help from abroad we must exert great efforts to master the difficulties ourselves as far as possible. We can count on support from abroad only after all possibilities are exhausted. The primary task of the conference... will be to utilize indigenous German resources to the greatest extent. If the negotiations of the Minister Presidents are confined only to these questions, they have to tackle a vast field of work."

The editorial then pointed out what could be done in order to relieve the bad German food situation: "German authorities are morally justified in appealing abroad only after these problems have been solved satisfactorily. Only then can they place responsibility on the occupation powers, who will not—as we hope—deny us help."

The **Schwaebische Donau Zeitung** (Ulm) attached great importance to the conference, commenting: "Viewed more closely, this meeting is the most important German event of the post-war period. An optimist would perhaps even be tempted to regard it as the beginning of a new hope that the zonal barriers will be soon lifted..."

The editorial pointed out that the destiny of 65 to 70 million people is at stake, people who have a right to live, regardless of the crimes committed by National Socialism. Regret was expressed that, two years after the end of the war, no German plans have been submitted to the Allies concerning reconstruction, restitution, and the future destiny of Germany. The editorial concluded:

"It would be regrettable, if this conference which has aroused interest not only among the German people but to an ever-increasing degree all over the world, should fail because some Land governments are not allowed to come to Munich."

The third bulk allocation made by the Economics Directorate of general purpose equipment from German war plants in the US Zone makes available 4,266 items consisting of machine tools and other individual items of general purpose equipment of war plants for the peacetime requirements of countries entitled to reparations. A total of 3,378 items valued at RM 11,663,459 were allocated to the Western Nations and 888 items worth RM 2,080,375 to the Soviet Union.

Of the five plants allocated to the Western Nations, Fabrik Wolfratshausen and Fabrik Kaufering, both in Bavaria, are now in use in connection with the program for conversion of German artillery ammunition into nitrate fertilizer and scrap metals. Delivery of equipment from these plants will be made immediately after completion of these programs.

The Heeres-Munitionsanstalt at St. Georgen, Bavaria, is being used for the de-activation of toxic German artillery ammunition. The equipment from this plant will be delivered immediately upon completion of this program. The equipment in that part of the Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz plant located at Ulm which produced weapon carriers and one-man submarines is also being made available. The equipment will also be taken from the W. & W. Schenk Leichtgusswerke at Maulbronn, Wuerttemberg-Baden, which produced aluminium and brass castings for airplane parts during the war.

Plants allocated to the Soviet Union are aircraft parts and precision tool plants in Bavaria — Norris Zuendlicht AG and Press-, Stanz- & Ziehwerk (Rud. Chillingsworth), both at Nuremberg, and Mikronwerke at Aschaffenburg.

Norway received on 23 April the first shipment of reparations equipment — 60 metric tons from Bayerische Motorenwerke at Munich. The first shipment of general purpose equipment from Fabrik Ebenhausen, explosive-chemical plant near Ebenhausen, was dispatched to Denmark on 6 May.

The first shipment from Henschel Flugmotorenwerke airplane engines plant at Holzhausen, Greater Hesse, was sent to Poland on 21 April. Final shipment from Kollis Metallwerke — Reparations plant No. 121 at Reichenbach-Aalen, Wuerttemberg-Baden, was made on 30 April when 241 tons of equipment were dispatched to the Soviet Union.

Shipments of reparations equipment from the US Zone have been made to Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, United States, the USSR, and Poland.

Demolition of the aircraft testing buildings at Henschel Flugmotorenwerke, Kassel-Altebauna, Hesse, was completed on 5 May.

Parole for Trial

Civilian internees who were not members of organizations found to be criminal by the International Military Tribunal may now be paroled for trial in their home communities in the US Zone at the discretion of the German denazification officials, it was announced by Public Safety Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS.

Stressing the fact that the granting of this authority is an authorization and not a direction, Public Safety officials pointed out that the continued detention or the release for trial in home communities will depend upon the public prosecutor's assurance that individual internees will report to local authorities for trial.

Because most of the 47,000 civilian internees at present in camps in the US Zone were members of criminal organizations, only about 2,000 persons will be concerned with the new authorization.

MG Instruction

The European Command Intelligence School at Oberammergau is conducting special courses in instruction for MG personnel. Information on the course was given in an OMGUS letter of 11 April 1947.

Demilitarization Pressed

A USFET letter dealing with future use of former German fortifications or defensive works has been emphasized again by OMGUS. The letter is AG 388.3 GDS-AGO, "Survey and Disposal of Fortifications, Defensive Works, and Former German Armed Force Zone of Interior Type of Installations in Germany," dated 13 February 1947. It was endorsed to the field by OMGUS on 7 March, but inspections by Hq EUCOM have revealed that lower echelons are not familiar with the requirements and that little action has been taken on the matter. Hy EUCOM has requested immediate action on the processing of requests for use of subject installations beyond 1 July 1947.

The major provisions of the letter are repeated for the benefit of field personnel:

Any former German fortification or defensive work may be used for storage or other purpose connected with the mission of occupation only until substitute facilities can be located. Where for any purpose a fortification or defensive work is required by the occupation forces, clearance will be obtained from USFET, giving the reasons for, together with the exact description and location of the installation required.

Where it is desired to utilize any fortification or defensive work for the purpose of storage or housing facilities for the German civilian population, requests for clearance for such use must be submitted by the appropriate Office of Military Government through the major command in whose area the installation is located, to USFET. These requests for clearance, also, must state the reason for retention, and give an exact description and location of the installation concerned.

All requests must show that every effort will be made to locate suitable substitute facilities as soon as possible.

It is desired that a list of all installations now in use of the local German population, Military Government or US Forces, be submitted to USFET for review, in order that a decision

may be reached with respect to the postponement of, or exemption from, destruction of each installation.

The following information should be included for each installation desired for use after one July nineteen forty-seven.

1. Exact location—giving map coordinates and town and street addresses.
2. Purpose for which installation was originally constructed.
3. Materials with which installation is constructed.
4. Is installation above ground, partially above ground, or under ground?
5. Size of installation.
6. Method by which installation is heated and ventilated.
7. Is installation part of a German defensive system? If so, what type?
8. Is it a part of a larger building, such as a private home, apartment house, office building, and so forth?
9. Would destruction of the building endanger surrounding civilian or military installation? If so, how?
10. Present usage of installation? by whom; if German civilian, under what authority?

Wire Service Added

Agreements have been reached for the reopening of civil telecommunications service between the US and British zones and the following countries: Denmark, Luxembourg, Sweden, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and France.

This service was opened to the United States, all countries of the Western Hemisphere, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Belgium, and Holland on 1 April.

Only those Germans directly concerned with the economic rehabilitation of Germany who are licensed by the Joint Export-Import Agency (US-UK) are permitted to originate international telephone calls and telegrams.

SED Plea Denied

Dr. Roger H. Wells, Acting Director, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, announced that US Military Government has received application from the Bavarian Communist Party (KPD) to merge with the Socialist Unity Party (SED) of Germany. Permission has been denied for the following reason:

While the SED party claims to represent an amalgamation of the Social Democratic and Communist parties, no request has been received from Social Democratic (SPD) leaders to join in the proposed merger. Military Government cannot approve a change in name by the Communist party in Bavaria to SED, which would imply an amalgamation of SPD and KPD that has not occurred.

This decision, Dr. Wells stated, is made without prejudice to the general freedom of operation which Military Government extends to all democratic political parties in the US Zone of Germany. There is no objection to amalgamation of parties on a zonal basis, provided the merger is voluntary, mutual, and corresponding to the wishes of the members of both parties concerned.

The question of the status of German-wide political parties, Dr. Wells added, has not yet been decided by the Allied Control Authority.

Liaison and Security Officers have been advised by OMGUS not under any circumstances to undertake action themselves on similar matters. If the question comes up to them, they should telephone their Land Political Activities Officer in the Land Civil Affairs Division. This officer has full instructions on the matter.

Parcel Post Service

Parcel post service between the city of Berlin and all four occupation zones of Germany, was reopened 15 May under quadripartite approval. The weight limit for small packets is two kilograms and for parcels seven kilograms. Only ordinary parcels and ordinary registered small packets are accepted by the Reichspost for transmission at rates which will be double those in effect prior to the occupation.



US Food Responsibility Cited

The current food crisis in western Germany has created differing comment in the US press, as to the basic causes of the shortage. However, the editorials generally agree that the United States as an occupying nation must send food to Germany to prevent future economic and social disorganization disastrous to Europe and the world.

New York Tribune: "The immediate food crisis in Germany can, perhaps, be exaggerated. Herbert Hoover points out that it is due not to any failure of planned deliveries by occupying powers but to failure of indigenous supplies — for which Germans themselves must share at least some of the responsibility. Secretary Patterson declares that 800,000 tons of food, mostly from the United States, will be rushed into Germany within the next two months and more thereafter. General Clay declares that the worst will be over within the next few weeks . . . We are evidently some distance still from social chaos as a result of hunger . . .

"But if this is a passing crisis, it is still a grim reminder of the ragged edge on which our occupation of Germany is operating. If the ration is restored, it will still be a ration of only 1,550 calories; and anyone who has tried it may be able to form some idea of what a perpetual prospect of such a standard, unrelieved by hope of better, threatened constantly by such collapses as the present one, is bound to mean to the German people over a period of time . . .

"This nation is willing to pledge its arms and power to preventing Germany from again becoming a war danger; but it must also be willing to pledge its energy and capital together with its power to the re-creation of a world in which even the Germans will not present the no less deadly danger of a sink-hole of starvation and despair."

Washington Post: "The food crisis in western Germany is not the fault of British and American occupation forces; but because they are occupiers, the crisis is unescapably their responsibility and their problem. The origin of the trouble, of course, is the zonal division of Germany and the failure of the Soviet Government to realize the underlying premise of Potsdam Agreement, that the conquered Reich should be treated as an economic unit. The Russians, occupying the most important food-producing region of Germany, completely cut off shipment of supplies from this breadbasket to the more heavily industrialized British and American Zones which could never be, even under ideal conditions, self-sustaining in respect of food . . .

"We cannot permit the starvation and consequent degeneration of a people for whom we have assumed responsibility. For one thing, as Mr. Hoover noted, 'Our flag flies over these people. That flag means something besides military power.' For another, we can relieve ourselves of the burden we have assumed in Germany only by enabling the Germans to become self-supporting. Adequate food from America is the indispensable means toward that end."

Baltimore Sun: "The food crisis in Germany was not due to lack of planning, or bureaucratic mismanagement, or communistic plotting, or any of those other bogeymen we usually conjure up on such occasions. If we must have a scapegoat, the severe winter just passed is the most fitting one . . .

"The best accounts seem to indicate that the worst of the shortage is past. Speedier distribution has been undertaken, the calmer heads among the German union leaders and political spokesmen have explained the situation and the prospect, and the people seem to be patient once more . . .

"But the incident does suggest one possible improvement. It is apparent that, in the occupied regions, we work on a slim margin of food . . .

"We have a special obligation with reference to Germans in our zone. We are their conquerors. In that role we conceive it our duty to win them over to our way of thinking. But a hungry pupil learns nothing and is all too likely to be unruly as well . . .

"A proper stockpile of food in Germany could well be a kind of insurance against something infinitely more costly."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: "One of the reasons we are in Germany is to show the difference between Hitler's way and our way. This does not mean, however, that we are enjoined from seeing that the Germans do all they can to feed themselves . . .

"There is good reason to believe that German officials could do more than they have done to achieve an equitable distribution of German food stocks. Americans are willing and ready to help feed Europe, even their wartime enemies, but they are entitled to the assurance that every last German is doing his own part of the sharing."

Baton Rouge (La.) Advocate: "Hunger in Germany is but symptomatic of a critical worldwide condition. While the occupation authorities keep a close eye on conditions in Germany and do what they can to relieve hunger there, they might remind the German people that during the war Germany ate while millions in the conquered countries starved. However, we are not going to let the Germans starve to death. We are not going to try to exterminate them. Hunger such as prevails in Germany now delays the coming of the time when Germans will be self-supporting and if we do nothing to ease that hunger it will cost us more in the long run."

New Orleans Times-Picayune: "Hunger in Germany is breeding bitter resentment against the occupying powers . . . The food situation, how-

ever, is only one manifestation of a deeper-seated economic and political affliction."

Milwaukee Journal: "We have voluntarily assumed a program of doing as much as we can. In the first three and a half months of this year we sent more than one million tons of food into the American and British Zones ...

"We have done this partly for humanitarian reasons and partly to further our program of winning the peace. We are trying to prevent the disintegration of Germany. We want a people who can function agriculturally and industrially, and we hope they will function as a democracy. Such a stabilized condition would help all Europe. So we do all we can.

"But to have Germans now get up and attempt to say what they will accept and what they will not is intolerable. Their effort to push a program of confusion and resistance has to be stopped."

Philadelphia Bulletin: "The Germans are very morose over the situation. This is natural, but the blame they seek to put on Americans for their plight is unwarranted. Secretary of War Patterson is justified in pointing out that there is no precedent for the scale on which in Germany the conquerors have sought to feed the defeated enemy."

Re-educating Germans

Is a bent toward war hopelessly ingrained in the German people? Not in the opinion of a majority of the public, according to nation-wide (United States) survey results released by the National Opinion Research Center, University of Denver. NORC found that 68 percent of the people in this country (as of last winter) felt that it would be possible to re-educate the Germans to a peaceful way of life.

Re-educating the Germans is seen as a long-term program. Eighteen percent said they believed it would take 10 years or less to re-educate the Germans but the median estimates were 18 years. However, there was a sizable group of the opinion that re-education was not possible.

NORC asked: "Do you think it is possible to re-educate the German people to a peaceful way of life?" The answers were: Yes, 68 percent, No, 22 percent, Don't know, 10 percent. Those who answered "Yes" were asked: "About how long do you think it will take?" The answer to this 68 percent were: Five years or less, seven percent; 6-10 years 11 percent, 11-20 years, 19 percent, 21-50 years, 22 percent, over 50 years 6 percent, don't know 3 percent.

The college-educated were consistently most optimistic about the possibility of re-educating the people. That the German people can be re-educate was the view of 77 percent of the college-trained, 73 percent of those with high school experience and 59 percent of those with no more than an eighth grade education.

Charges against Farben

The **New York Times** in an editorial entitled "Farben Stands Indicted", said in part:

"If the charges filed in Nuremberg are sustained the United States, through its chief prosecutor in Germany, Brigadier General Telford Taylor, will have brought to the bar the most sinister group of business men in all human history. These are 24 top officials of I. G. Farben-Industrie, once most powerful chemical combine in world. Without Farben Hitler could not have fought his war. From 1923 on he prepared for it, and from 1939 to end he fought it, with aid of resources Farben commanded and produced.

"Farben's synthetic gasoline ... synthetic rubber tires ... aluminium ... magnesium ... explosives went into the attacks on Coventry, Plymouth, and London. If the indictment stands—and it fits with what has become common knowledge since the end of the war—Farben did these things as a part of the deliberate conspiracy to inflict the curse of Nazism on mankind ...

"Farben had its own murder camps near Oswiecim. It had labor 'turn-over' in its Buna plant at Oswiecim of 300 percent a year ... It provided 'poison gases and various deadly

pharmaceuticals' which were used in experiments on human beings. The 24 persons mentioned in indictment all had something to do with one or other of Farben's multifarious activities.

"This hideous concern, whose origins go back nearly to the turn of the century, did not always wear such an evil face. Its gentlemanly negotiators, in pre-war days, were able to do business with rivals in other countries. Among its weapons, as the indictment states, 'were cartel agreements with more than 2,000 major industrial concerns in the United States, Great Britain, France, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, and Poland'. Economic morality of a cartel may be questioned by some, accepted by others ... In the case of Farben and other corporations in the same world field, the cartel brought about some division of markets, some exchange of information, some licensing of patents and, in the opinion of qualified observers, a growing restraint on technological progress outside Germany. As the war Hitler had planned drew nearer Farben feathered its own foul Nazi nest.

"Relationships between Farben and American corporations have had previous attention, notably from US Congressional investigating committees. As the indicted men go to trial more light should be thrown on this phase of the situation ... We do not believe that any American corporation executive knowingly strengthened Hitler at expense of his own country. But those who dealt with him, or with his Farben agents, after the outbreak of war in 1939, were playing with fire. If only for the good repute of the innocent, that period and situation need to be still further explored.

"This indictment expands the precedent set by the original Nuremberg trials. Guilt for aggressive war, and for evil acts committed in war, is not confined to government officials or to soldiers. It extends to all who hold power, whether or not it is official power. Farben was converted into an atrocious weapon of the German state. If the 24 men indicted were responsible, in their fields, for what Hitler's Germany planned and did, they are as guilty as those who died on the Nuremberg gallows."

Supplies for UNRRA

EUCOM letter, "Supply of UNRRA from US Army Sources," AG 400 GDS—AGO of 16. April 47, gives the latest regulations on this subject, According to an announcement by the PW & DP Division, OMGUS, previous EUCOM directives relative to the support of UNRRA and UNRRA personnel, including all voluntary agencies accredited to UNRRA, have been rescinded. The term "UNRRA installations" includes UNRRA headquarters, liaison groups, teams, motor pools, and all other UNRRA units and accredited agencies in the US area of control in Germany.

The operation of United Nations displaced persons centers is the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief, EUCOM. The assistance furnished by UNRRA in supplies or personnel in no way relieves the C-in-C of this responsibility. Supplies for UNDP's are furnished for the most part by C-in-C from supplies under his control, and the procurement of such supplies is covered by other directives. The military forces are responsible for providing certain items of supply for use of UNRRA personnel and UNRRA administration, which are furnished subject to military requirements and availability.

The reference letter gives details concerning the issuance of subsistence to UNRRA personnel only upon presentation of Ration Return OTCQM Form 4 and payment therefore; use of Army messes for individual meals and payment of meals for hospitalized UNRRA personnel; use of post exchanges and other services; hospitalization and medical and dental treatment; issuance of expendable and non-expendable supplies, motor POOL coupon books, supplies for Czechoslovakian Guard Detachment; official travel of UNRRA personnel without reimbursement; provision of billets, heating accommodations and facilities, telephone, teletype, and courier service without reimbursement; maintenance of UNRRA vehicles without reimbursement; use of Army Postal Service, franking or free mail privileges not being authorized to UNRRA or UNRRA personnel; transportation of UNRRA supplies via



Brig. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan has been named Assistant to the Deputy Military Governor, OMGUS, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion in March of Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating to Deputy Military Governor and Commanding General, OMGUS. He also is the US Member of the Berlin Kommandatura, the four-power control authority for Berlin. Previously General Ryan had been Commanding General of the Berlin Command, OMGUS, and of the Headquarter Command, USFET, in Frankfurt.

Photo by PRO, OMGUS

rail and costs incident thereto; accounting for supplies issued to UNRRA, inventory of all non-expendable US Army property and the use of memorandum receipts; prohibition against movement of any US Army property by UNRRA except as provided in letter, "Disposition of Property upon Change of Station within European Theater", USFET, AG 400.7 GDS—AGO, 7. Nov. 46.

Labor Education Study

Mrs. Alice Hanson Cook, special adviser to Military Government on labor education, is making a three-week tour through the US and British Zones conferring with and advising

German officials on the problems of labor education. Later she will report to Military Government on the problems in this field of education and make recommendations for their solution.

"Germany cannot become a free democratic nation without strong and democratic trade unions," Mrs. Cook declared in Berlin. "Labor education is the best way to insure that the trade unions will be democratic, for it is in this field that the most vital contacts are made with the workers themselves. The German people must realize their responsibility toward this field of education as well as toward other educational fields, and must give it their full support if it is to succeed."

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Change 1 to Title 10, Communications, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 16 February 1947. Supersedes previous Title 10. Text of new Title 10 issued 15 March 1947.

Change 19 to Title 23, Military Government Legislation, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 28 February 1947. Makes additions to original Title 23 to include ACA and MG laws and ordinances. Text of MGR issued same date.

Change 5 to Title 7, Public Welfare, AG 014.12, OMGUS, March 1947. Supersedes previous Title 7 and four changes. Text of new Title 7 issued same date.

Change 3 to Title 8, Education and Religious Affairs, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 14 March 1947. Supersedes previous Title 8 and two changes. Text of new Title 8 issued same date.

Change 20 to Title 23, Military Government Legislation, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 17 March 1947. Makes three additions to original Title 23 to include ACA and MG laws and ordinances. Text of MGR issued same date.

Change 2 to Title 16, Finance, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 21 March 1947. Supersedes previous Title 16 and one change. Text of new Title 16 issued same date.

Change 21 to Title 23, Military Government Legislation, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 2 April 1947. Makes seven additions to original Title 23 to include ACA and MG laws, directives, and proclamation. Text of MGR issued same date.

European Command Technical Service Organization, AG 322 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 April 1947. Amends previous letter of 5 April 1947 as to redesignations and reassignments.

United States Military Liaison Mission, AG 322.01 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 29 April 1947. Implements EUCOM General Orders No. 17 of 1947 as to the US Military Liaison Mission to the Commander in Chief, Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany.

Authorized Guests for Snack Bars, AG 331.2 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 29 April 1947. States procedure to use by occupation personnel and their guests, including non-Allied.

Transmission of Intelligence Field Files upon Transfer of Military Personnel, AG 201.2 GBI-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 May 1947.

Procurement, Utilization, and Administration of Civilian Labor in Liberated or Occupied Countries, AG 230 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 1 May 1947. Rescinds SOP No. 29 of 26 May 1944 and gives authority to American Graves Registration Command.

Signal Operating Instructions, Radio Call Sign Assignments Nr. 17-1, Hq EUCOM, 1 May 1947.

Hours of Work—Civilian Employees, Civilian Personnel Circular 18, Hq EUCOM, 1 May 1947.

Censorship of Civilian Internee Mail, AG 311.7 GBI-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 May 1947.

1947 European Command Tennis Championship, AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 May 1947.

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

1947 European Command Championships, AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 May 1947.

Consolidation of Small Unit Facilities, AG 322 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 May 1947. Concerns consolidation and utilization of available housing.

Gardening Program 1947. AG 403 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 May 1947. Gives details for such activities by static organizations.

Control Council Law No. 52 Amending Control Council Law No. 16, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 6 May 1947. Text of law made public 29 April 1947.

Fiscal Station Numbers, AG 130 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 6 May 1947. Gives status as of 15 April 1947.

Circular No. 28, Hq EUCOM, 9 May 1947. **Duty Travel Orders and Clearance.** Cites current requirements for such travel in Europe.

Eligibility of War Department Civilian Employees for Transporting their Dependents to the European

Theater. AG 230 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 9 May 1947. Amends letter of 10 February 1947.

Military Posts, AG 322 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 May 1947. Amends USFET letter of 21 February 1947 as to Air Force installations within Frankfurt Military Post.

Company Tailor Shops, AG 486.3 RMJ-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 May 1947. Provides for establishment of these shops.

Policies with Respect to German Dependents, AG 292 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 May 1947. Amends letter of 2 May 1947 as to sale of subsistence.

Redesignation of Bulk Allotment Installations and Units (non-T/O), AG 322 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 May 1947. Deletes redesignation of three units in USFET letter of 8 October 1946.

Changes No. 7, USFET-SOP 78, Sales Commissary Operation, Hq EUCOM, 13 May 1947. Lists two changes.

Establishment of OMGUS Civilian Employees Efficiency Rating Committee, AG 230.4 (PO), OMGUS, 15 May 1947.

Safety Bulletin, AG 729.3 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 May 1947. Covers April.

Appointment in the Officers Reserve Corps of Officers now on Active Duty, AG 210.1 (PO), OMGUS, 16 May 1947.

Fiscal Station Numbers, AG 130 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 May 1947. Amends letter of 6 May 1947 (note above).

Control Council Directive No. 51, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 19 May 1947.

Personnel Return to US on TDY in connection with CA/MG Matters, AG 230.42 (PO), OMGUS, 21 May 1947. Gives instructions on reporting on arrival in the United States.

Advance Amendment to Title 15, Manpower Administration, Military Government Regulations, AG 010.6 (CO), 22 May 1947. Amends MGR on "Notice—Strikes and Lockouts."

Change 2 to Title 12, Food and Agriculture, AG 010.1 (CO), OMGUS, 22 May 1947. Apds-MGR on "Unlawful Use of Rationed Foodstuffs and Rationing Documents."

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Lucius D. Clay OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)		
Office of Mil Gov for Germany (US)	Berlin	Maj Gen F A Keating Deputy Military Governor Brig Gen Cornelius E Ryan Asst. to Depty Mil Gov
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN		
Office of Mil Gov for Wuerttemberg-Baden	Stuttgart	Mr Sumner Sewall
Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co	1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154) Stuttgart Stuttgart	Lt Col M O Edwards 1st Lt F J Zeiner
Stuttgart Area		
*S-10 SK Stuttgart	Stuttgart	Lt Col I L Harlow
*S-21 LK Boeblingen	Boeblingen	Capt M P Ernst
*S-23 LK Esslingen	Esslingen	Capt N Semaschko Jr
*S-29 LK Ludwigsburg	Ludwigsburg	Capt E P Oja
*S-30 LK Waiblingen	Waiblingen	Maj F A Hubbard
*S-50 LK Backnang	Backnang	Capt R Forrest
*S-53 LK Leonberg	Leonberg	Capt S P Giunta
*-55 LK Nuertingen	Nuertingen	Maj F S Capell
*S-58 LK Vaihingen	Vaihingen	Capt S Smith
Mannheim Area		
*M-16 SK/LK Mannheim	Mannheim	Lt Col CH C Rue
*M-43 SK/LK Heidelberg	Heidelberg	Lt Col C L Jackson
*M-89 LK Buchen	Buchen	Capt C A Wright
*M-90 LK Mosbach	Mosbach	Capt J Zecca
*M-91 LK Tauberbischofsheim	Tauberbischofsheim	Capt N W Barber
*M-92 LK Sinsheim	Sinsheim	Capt J E Switzer
Karlsruhe Area		
*K-47SK/LK Karlsruhe	Karlsruhe	Maj C S Keena
*K-46 SK/LK Pforzheim	Pforzheim	Maj R H Stimson
*K-87 LK Bruchsal	Bruchsal	Capt T C Stenson
Heilbronn Area		
*H-28 SK/LK Heilbronn	Heilbronn	Lt Col CH J West
*H-22 LK Crailsheim	Crailsheim	Capt R C Lawton
*H-26 LK Schwaebisch Hall	Schwaebisch Hall	Maj S A Warren
*H-52 LK Kuenzelsau	Kuenzelsau	Capt T E Griswold
*H-54 LK Mergentheim	Bad Mergentheim	Capt B V Bloom
*H-56 LK Oehringen	Oehringen	Capt G H Caple
Ulm Area		
*U-11 SK/LK Ulm	Ulm	Maj M L Hoover
*U-25 LK Goepfingen	Goepfingen	Lt Col A G Spitz
*U-20 LK Aalen	Aalen	Maj C H Palette
*U-24 LK Schwaebisch Gmuend	Schwaebisch Gmuend	Maj R Lascoe
*U-27 LK Heidenheim	Heidenheim	Maj L H Kyle
LAND HESSE		
Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse	Wiesbaden	Dr J R Newman
Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep) Hq Co MG Bn (Sep) Sv Co MG Bn (Sep)	2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633) Wiesbaden Wiesbaden Oberursel	Lt Col S S Graham 1st Lt P J Weiss Capt B A Sturdevan
*LK Alsfeld	Alsfeld	Capt S A Karas
*LK Bergstrasse & Worms	Heppenheim	Maj A Gill
*LK Biedenkopf	Biedenkopf	Capt W L Culbertson
*LK Budingen	Budingen	Capt G P Johnson
*SK/LK Darmstadt	Darmstadt	Lt Col A Skarry
* Liaison and Security		

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

*LK Dieburg
*LK Dill
*LK Erbach
*LK Eschwege
*LK Frankenberg
*SK Frankfurt
*LK Friedberg
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg
*SK/LK Fulda
*LK Gelnhausen
SK/LK Giessen
*LK Gross Gerau
SK/LK Hanau
*LK Hersfeld
*LK Hofgeismar
*LK Hunfeld
*SK/LK Kassel
*LK Lauterbach
*LK Limburg
*LK Maintaunus
*SK/LK Marburg
*LK Melsungen
*LK Oberlahn
*LK Obertaunus
*SK/LK Offenbach
*LK Rheingau
*LK Rotenburg
*LK Schluchtern
*LK Usingen
*LK Untertaunus
*LK Waldeck
*LK Wetzlar
*SK Wiesbaden
*LK Witzenhausen
*LK Wolfhagen
*LK Ziegenhain

LOCATION

Dieburg
Dillenburg
Erbach
Eschwege
Frankenberg
Frankfurt
Friedberg
Fritzlar
Fulda
Gelnhausen
Giessen
Gross-Gerau
Hanau
Hersfeld
Hofgeismar
Hunfeld
Kassel
Lauterbach
Limburg
Hofheim
Marburg
Melsungen
Weilburg
Bad Homburg
Offenbach
Ruedesheim
Rotenburg
Schluchtern
Usingen
Bad Schwalbach
Korbach
Wetzlar
Wiesbaden
Witzenhausen
Wolfhagen
Ziegenhain

**DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER**

Capt M S Clark
Maj B L Bassinor
Maj L H Brown
Maj G P Moore
Maj L S Williams
Maj G C Sola
Maj P E Perry
Maj W C Gipple
Lt Col H R Cress
Capt C D Fexy
Maj C R Russe
Capt N C Neider
Maj R A Gish
Maj John Connelly
Capt L R Allen
Capt W G Westbrook Jr
Lt Col G J Albrecht
Capt C R Argo
Capt J S Chapin
Maj J C Nelson
Lt Col C H Reed
Capt W F Hintz
Lt Col M A Meacham
Capt J C Nottingham
Lt Col J C Rose
Maj M Baymor
Capt S Kershaw
Capt O Howard
Capt J N Francis
Maj M E Chotas
Maj C F Parshall
Maj D Easterday
Col F H Boucher
Maj E E Covell
Capt T E Faircloth
Capt T W Harris

Office of Mil Gov
for Bavaria

LAND BAVARIA

Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 407)

Hq 3rd Mil Gov Regt
Hq & Sv Company

Munich
Munich

Col C C Morgan
Maj R M Schwartz

Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken

Co A
*A-210 SK/LK Wuerzburg
*A-220 SK/LK Aschaffenburg
*A-221 SK/LK Schweinfurt
*A-250 LK Kissingen
*A-251 LK Kitzingen
*A-330 LK Alzenau
*A-331 LK Brueckenau
*A-332 LK Ebern
*A-333 LK Gemuenden
*A-334 LK Gerolzhofen
*A-335 LK Hammelburg
*A-336 LK Hassfurt
*A-337 LK Hofheim
*A-338 LK Karlstadt
*A-339 LK Koenigshofen
*A-340 LK Lohr
*A-341 LK Markt Heidenfeld
*A-342 Mellrichstadt
*A-343 LK Miltenberg
*A-344 LK Neustadt (Saale)
*A-345 LK Obernburg
*A-346 LK Ochsenfurt

Wuerzburg
Wuerzburg
Aschaffenburg
Schweinfurt
Bad Kissingen
Kitzingen
Alzenau
Brueckenau
Ebern
Gemuenden
Gerolzhofen
Hammelburg
Hassfurt
Hofheim
Karlstadt
Koenigshofen
Lohr
Markt Heidenfeld
Mellrichstadt
Miltenberg
Neustadt (Saale)
Obernburg
Ochsenfurt

Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col Robert Herbison
Lt Col M W Crouse
Lt Col K A Keveren
Maj R C Jernigin
Maj E H Emry
Capt A T Neumann
Maj R C Gesell
Capt D J Huffman
Maj J S Sullivan
Capt V R Hurst
Maj R J Holmes
Capt R E Hellmig
Capt F L Beelby
Maj J E Breland
Capt S E Witty
Capt H C Morley
Capt I A Lowell
Maj A C McIntyre
Maj G M Marsh
Maj H P Clark
Capt L A Williams
Maj E C Wimberly

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Co B
*B-211 SK/LK Nuernberg
* Liaison and Security

Ansbach
Nuernberg

Col E M Haight
Lt Col J C Barnet

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
*B-222 SK/LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col J A McEbooy
*B-223 SK/LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Lt Col S R D Smith
*B-224 SK/LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col J A Thompson
*B-225 Coburg	Coburg	Lt Col F Robie
*B-226 LK Kronach	Kronach	Maj H T Lund
*B-227 SK/LK Hof	Hof	Maj F Meszar
*B-228 SK/LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Lt Col F Yardley
*B-229 SK/LK Fuerth	Fuerth	Maj H Zurn
*B-247 LK Lichtenfels & LK Staffelstein	Lichtenfels	Maj T B Stuart
*B-252 LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Capt O M Cole
*B-253 LK Hoechstadt (Aisch)	Hoechstadt	Capt M B Moorfield
*B-254 SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj H L Woodall
*B-255 LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	Capt J R Palmer
*B-256 LK Muenchberg	Muenchberg	Maj T Cleary
*B-258 LK Rehau	Rehau	Maj R C Anderson
*B-259 LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Capt G Hultzen
*B-260 LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Capt F J Cramer
*B-261 LK Dinkelsbuehl	Dinkelsbuehl	Maj A F Adams
*B-262 LK Eichstaett	Eichstaett	Capt R Julien
*B-263 LK Feuchtswangen	Feuchtswangen	Capt N E Petty
*B-264 LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	1st Lt M McDaniels
*B-265 LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	Capt J R Lewis
*B-266 LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt A A Gunter
*B-267 LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Maj C W Collier
*B-268 LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*B-269 LK Schwabach	Schwabach	1st Lt G P Geibe
*B-270 LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Maj C J Cody
*B-271 LK Windsheim	Windsheim	1st Lt J W Horton
*B-272 LK Lauf	Lauf	Maj F C Smith
*B-273 LK Neustadt (Aisch)	Neustadt (Aisch)	Capt G B Jones
*B-347 LK Naila	Naila	Capt J H Campbell
*B-348 LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Maj F T Brewster

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col G D Hastings
*D-212 SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Maj G J Ganer
*D-230 SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt (Wald)	Weiden	Maj C G Doyle
*D-243 SK/LK Passau	Passau	Lt Col R T Nichols
*D-244 SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj H J Mrachek
*D-245 SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj R E Boyd
*D-246 SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Maj D L O'Roark
*D-274 LK Cham	Cham	Capt I R Mariels
*D-275 LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	Capt E C Phillips
*D-276 LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj E O Carlson
*D-277 LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt E A McNamara
*D-278 LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Maj S Kimmel
*D-279 LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Maj E Fitcher
*D-301 LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	Maj H A Hardt
*D-302 LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Capt M Glossop
*D-303 LK Grafenau	Grafenau	Capt A J Harwood
*D 304 LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
*D-305 LK Landau (Isar)	Landau	Maj J A Wickham
*D-306 Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	Capt K K Miller
*D-307 LK Regen	Zwiesel	Lt Col G M Foster
*D-308 LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Maj J P Sartz
*D-309 LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	1st Lt G L Thomas
*D-310 LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Capt R N McWhorter
*D-349 LK Kemnath	Kemnath	Maj V M Corbin
*D-350 LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Maj I G Shackelford
*D-351 LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj J Mulholland
*D-352 LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	Capt M C Gibbons
*D-353 LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Maj B B Coullahan
*D-354 LK Roding	Roding	Maj L P Rhodes
*D-355 LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Maj R W Hitchcock
*D-356 LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj R O Woodward
*D-357 LK Neumarkt (Opf.)	Neumarkt	Capt R W Ziegler
*D-358 LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt V D Dygert

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UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
*D375 LK Bogen	Bogen	Maj J F Staudinger
*D-377 LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Maj W J Pugh
*D-378 LK Griesbach	Griesbach	Capt C G Dansby
*D-379 LK Koetzing	Koetzing	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	Oberzell	Capt N Ugland

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	Lt Col R J Philipott
*E-213 SK/LK Munich	Munich	Lt Col J H Kelly
*E-231 SK/LK Freising	Freising	Maj V L Thom
*E-232 LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Capt W A Forys
*E-233 LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Capt C W Larimer
*E-234 LK Altoetting	Altoetting	Maj D S Root
*E-235 SK/LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Lt Col S R Place
*E-236 LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Garmisch	Lt Col R T Shelby
*E-237 SK/LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Lt Col J A Crewe
*E-280 LK Erding	Erding	Capt G D Jacobson
*E-281 LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt T Eshleman
*E-282 LK Muehldorf	Muehldorf	Maj M E Hough
*E-283 LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Maj L R Day
*E-284 LK Toelz	Bad Toelz	Maj A O Froede
*E-285 LK Aibling	Bad Aibling	Maj W Williams
*E-286 LK Fuerstenfeldbruck	Fuerstenfeldbruck	1st Lt C C Boatwright
*E-287 LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Maj K B Cassidy
*E-288 LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Maj H E Reed
*E-289 LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Capt B B Posey
*E-290 LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt C A Brown
*E-291 LK Wolfratshausen	Wolfratshausen	Maj T A Christophil
*E-311 LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Maj W W Perham
*E-361 LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Maj C A Rein
*E-362 LK Aichach	Aichach	Capt A T Kutasukas
*E-364 Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt Jesse L Ott
*E-367 Dachau	Dachau	1st Lt J A Walker
*E-368 Schongau	Schongau	Maj A J Le Feare

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
*G-214 SK/LK Augsburg	Augsburg	Lt Col J R Hector
*G-239 LK Dillingen	Dillingen	Lt J R Barker
*G-240 LK Neu-Ulm	Neu-Ulm	Maj H E Howlett
*G-241 LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Capt J N Urtes
*G-242 SK/LK Kempten	Kempten	Lt Col R A Norton
*G-292 LK Donauwoerth	Donauwoerth	Maj W S Reed
*G-293 LK Guenzberg	Guenzberg	1st Lt W C Weisaar
*G-294 LK Markt Oberdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt S D Lubin
*G-295 LK Memmingen	Memmingen	Maj E R Wagner
*G-296 LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Lt Col H H Bond
*G-297 LK Neuberg	Neuberg	Maj H M Sebastian
*G-298 LK Noerdlingen	Noerdlingen	Capt J A Morris
*G-299 LK Fuessen	Fuessen	Capt F W Guzak
*G-300 LK Krumbach	Krumbach	Capt H V Worthington
*G-369 LK Illertissen	Illertissen	1st Lt J P Montgomery
*G-370 LK Kaufbeuren	Kaufbeuren	Maj M G Norum
*G-372 LK Wertingen	Wertingen	1st Lt W H Brownell
*G-373 LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*G-374 LK Schwabmuenchen	Schwabmuenchen	1st Lt E C Pare

LAND BREMEN (APO 751)

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

BERLIN SECTOR (APO 742-A)

Office of Mil Gov Berlin Sector	Berlin	Mr F L Howley
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