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OMGUS BY AIR



# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN







# MILITARY GOVERNMENT



## WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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



# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Notification of Death and Disposal of Records and Personal Effects Pertaining to Deceased Civilian Internees in Camps under US Army Control . . . . .	AG 293 GEC-AGO 2 Oct 1946, USFET
Feeding of Indigenous Employees of US Army Revenue Producing Agencies . . . . .	AG 430.2 GDS-AGO 4 Oct 1946, USFET
Redesignation of Bulk Allotment Installations and Units (non T/O) . .	AG 322 GCT-AGO 8 Oct 1946, USFET
Supply Procedure and Scale of Allowances of Household Furnishings for Dependents, Bachelor Officers and Civilians, American and Allied	AG 414 RMJ-AGO 9 Oct 1946, USFET
Arrest and Detention - Germany . . . . .	AG 383.7 GBI-AGO 9 Oct 1946, USFET
Carrying of Arms . . . . .	AG 474 PMG-AGO 9 Oct 1946, USFET
Emergency Return of Dependents . . . . .	AG 230 GAP-AGO 11 Oct 1946, USFET
Denazification Trials of Bona Fide Stateless Persons, Nationals of the United Nations, Neutral Nations and Ex-Enemy Nations . . . . .	AG 383.7 (IA) 11 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Security of Internees Held in Civilian Internment Enclosures . . . .	AG 383.7 (SG) 11 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Limitation of Characteristics of Ships other than Fishing and Pleasure Craft left to the Peace Economy of Germany . . . . .	AG 560 (NA) 11 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Backlog of Dependents . . . . .	AG 230 GAP-AGO 11 Oct 1946, USFET
Czechoslovakian Tour . . . . .	AG 220.711 SSP-AGO 11 Oct 1946, USEET
Safety Bulletin . . . . .	AG 729 PMG-AGO 11 Oct 1946
Reporting of Crimes, Offenses and Serious Incidents . . . . .	Circular No 152 11 Oct 1946, USFET
Appointment of Community Transportation Officers . . . . .	AG 310.6 GDS-AGO 11 Oct 1946, USFET
Gift Parcels for Prisoners of War . . . . .	AG 383.6 PMJ-AGO 11 Oct 1946, USFET
Polish Repatriation Program . . . . .	AG 014.33 GEC-AGO 11 Oct 1946, USFET
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Tours and Services of the American Express Company, Inc . . . .	AG 531 SSP-AGO 14 Oct 1946, USFET
Observance of Curfew Laws in the British Zone . . . . .	AG 200 GAP-AGO 14 Oct 1946, USFET

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Photo by Armstrong

**OMGUS BY AIR** — The picture on this week's cover is an air view of a portion of the area occupied by the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) in Zehlendorf, one of Berlin's residential suburbs. For other pictures of buildings in the OMGUS area see "Headquarters of US Military Government" on page 15.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

**Price Control** was prepared by the Price Control Section, Trade and Commerce Branch Economics Division, OMGUS. It gives a picture, of the accomplishments of Military Government and German civilian authorities in their battle against inflation.

As of 1 November 1946 US Forces, Berlin District, the surviving organization of US occupation in the city of Berlin, was merged with Headquarters Command, OMGUS. The story of the new organizational set-up in Berlin is found in **Berlin Command, OMGUS** which appears on page 11.

**Die Neue Zeitung** is the story of the official German language newspaper published by US Military Government. The article was written by the Office of the Director of Information Control, OMGUS.

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# Shipment Begun on Largest Export Order from US Zone

**F**ifteen million dollars is a lot of money; 650,000 cubic meters of sawn lumber is a lot of wood; and 21 thousand railroad cars represent an impressive rail movement. Yet, these are the figures involved in the shipment of the largest export consignment to be contracted for in the US Zone since the occupation of Germany.

The Economics Division, OMGUS, conceived and administered this consignment, the first delivery of which took place on 21 October at Karlsruhe and will be completed by 31 July 1947.

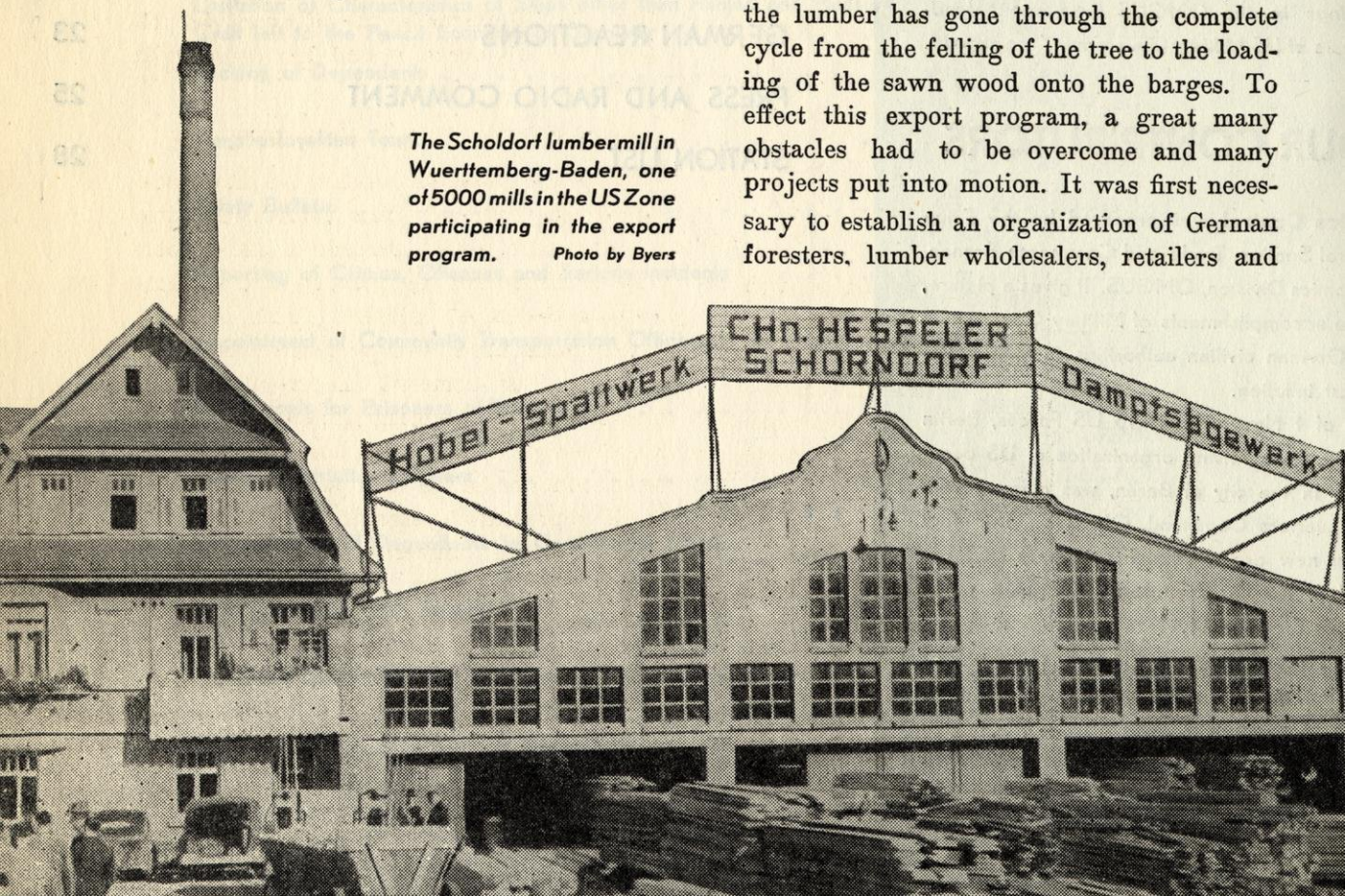
Eighty percent of the shipment, consisting exclusively of spruce and fir and comparing

favorably in grade with Swedish lumber, will go to Great Britain and the remaining 20 percent to the Netherlands. Sizes and specifications are being cut in accordance with German standards.

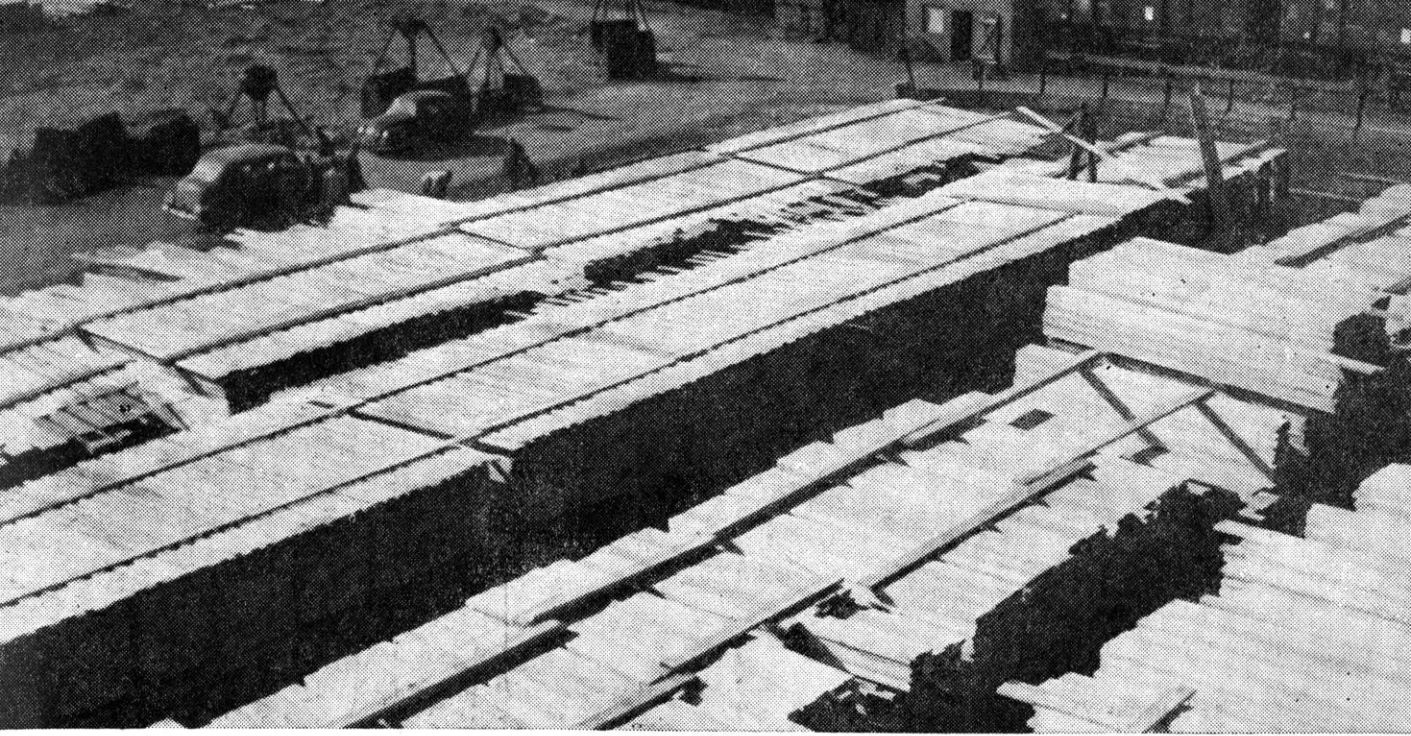
The lumber will be used in the housing programs of Great Britain and the Netherlands which are in urgent need of building material, especially lumber. It is estimated that the entire consignment is sufficient to build more than 40,000 small homes. The British contracted to pay an average price of about 52 dollars per thousand board feet, FOB Rhine barge.

The operating procedure for delivery of the lumber has gone through the complete cycle from the felling of the tree to the loading of the sawn wood onto the barges. To effect this export program, a great many obstacles had to be overcome and many projects put into motion. It was first necessary to establish an organization of German foresters, lumber wholesalers, retailers and

*The Scholdorf lumber mill in Wuertemberg-Baden, one of 5000 mills in the US Zone participating in the export program. Photo by Byers*







*A concentration yard in Heilbronn where a portion of the lumber is being stored awaiting shipment.*

*Photo by Byers*

exporters to undertake the work. In spite of all the difficulties encountered in the fields of labor, the procurement of forestry equipment and transportation, the processing of lumber was begun two months after the contract had been signed in April 1946.

Five thousand sawmills throughout the US Zone are participating in the program. Lumber wholesale concentration yards to collect the wood from the mills have been installed, and five port installations with fourteen loading points were established at Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Aschaffenburg, Heilbronn and Mainz. After setting these up, it was necessary to coordinate and determine priorities for a detailed system of rail movements throughout the Zone.

#### **FIRST BARGE LOADED IN OCTOBER**

The first barge, the "Gounod," was loaded at Karlsruhe on 14 October, six weeks after the date of the first commitment. The "Gounod" with a capacity of 1,300 tons was loaded only to 800 tons because of navigation conditions. This, however, is not expected to develop into a bottleneck since the Dutch barges being used are available in sufficient

numbers. The barges will make the trip down the Rhine waterways in eight to ten days. At Rotterdam, the lumber will be loaded aboard ocean vessels for delivery in Great Britain.

#### **REDUCTION OF LUMBER RESERVE**

All three Laender of the US Zone will supply the necessary raw lumber. Bavaria is responsible for 75 percent of the timber, Greater Hesse for 14 percent, and Wuerttemberg-Baden, 11 percent. This consignment equals about five percent of the total production of domestic timber other than firewood in all Germany in 1936, or about 20 percent of the Bavarian non-firewood timber production in the same year. Consequently, it represents a significant reduction of South German lumber reserves, which can be replaced only by a long-term forestry plan. The export of this lumber will tend to reduce German war potential, for prior to and during the war, the Reich imported rather than exported large quantities of this product.

MG lumber and timber offices have expressed confidence that the huge shipment

will be completed on 31 July 1947 as planned, despite transport and coordination difficulties. The first target date in the present shipping schedule calls for delivery of 100,000 cubic meters to the British and Dutch lumber importers by 15 November.

The deciding factor in undertaking this export program was the establishment of an import-export program and the gradual building up of dollar credits in Germany. The payments for the wood will be made in free US dollars, which in turn will be used largely to cover imports of food from America. This will mark the first time that Germany has been able to make substantial payment on imported foodstuffs already received from the United States.

### SOURCE OF DOLLAR INCOME

Another source of dollar income for Germany will soon be in operation. A system has been established whereby freight charges for transient hauls across Germany will be collected in dollars. The method to be followed is similar to that agreed on at the European Freight Conference held in Basle, Switzerland, earlier in the year. Freight charges will be collected by each occupying power from the countries to which their zone is the zone of exit. OMGUS will thus collect payments from Austria and Czechoslovakia for goods sent across Germany to those countries. After payment is received, the collecting power — whether US, British, French or Soviet — will compute the charges for services used in each zone and distribute the dollar proceeds accordingly.

As stocks of existing goods in the US Zone fall progressively lower, export-import officials have placed increased emphasis on programming of industrial production — channelling scarce materials and components into products for which firm commitments have been made. Included in this group are medical, electrochemical and precision instrument items, all of which are critically needed in most European countries. In several cases, such as photographic equipment,

automotive parts and soda ash, current orders exceed supply and only a relatively small amount of scarce materials must be imported to expand production.

### EXPORT PRODUCTION PLAN

Another step was taken last month for expanding production of export goods in the Zone after discussions between officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Deputy Military Governor, and other members of OMGUS, and representatives of the State, Treasury and Commerce Departments. Agreement was reached on a plan which will allow OMGUS to use the facilities and services of the United States Commercial Company, an RFC subsidiary, for the procurement of needed raw materials. Temporary advances will be made to OMGUS against inventories of these raw materials. The proceeds of the sale of the resulting products will be used to liquidate these advances and all charges arising from the furnishing of the materials and the ensuing disposal of the finished products. These arrangements are similar to those which have been in effect for some time on supplies of cotton for processing in Germany.

OMGUS and the USCC, with the help of officials of the Land Governments, will work out approved export programs in a limited number of industries most likely to produce exports of high value at comparatively low raw material cost.

### INTERIM AGREEMENT

Every effort will be made to effect the necessary procurement of raw materials and the subsequent export of finished goods through private channels. Where such facilities are not available or their use would prove too costly or result in undue delay, procurement or disposal on a governmental basis will be undertaken. The agreement is for an interim period and discussions will be continued with a view toward effecting such modifications as may be required by the joint handling of exports and imports through the merger of the US and British Zone.



# PRICE

# CONTROL



**P**rice Control in Germany illustrates how German operations in an important economic area have been adopted to Military Government policies, and demonstrates how MG and German efforts further the democratizing of Germany on the basis of a sound economy.

The price situation today appears more satisfactory than underlying economic and political facts would seem to warrant. There are shortages of food, clothing, housing and essential services for consumers. Fuel, raw materials and equipment for all productive activities are scarce. This is the meaning of total defeat in a modern industrial economy. The Allied occupation aims must be achieved within the framework of German defeat and economic disorganization. In view of these shortages, only a controlled distribution can prevent a complete breakdown of organized life and economic activity. Controlled distribution of scarce supplies requires control of prices. At the same time, successful control of prices requires effective rationing measures for distributing the scarce supply. If the pressure becomes too great on either, the price system or the rationing system, both

will break down.

Inflation contributed to the chaos of Germany after her defeat in World War I. The social, economic and political disintegration accompanying the skyrocketing of the mark seriously weakened the Weimar Republic, providing a cause for the emergence of a new totalitarian doctrine. The nations that defeated Germany in World War II hope to prevent a repetition of inflation which would interfere with the prescribed occupational aim "to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis and for eventual peaceful cooperation in international life by Germany."

## COMMON PRICE CONTROL POLICY

The framers of the Potsdam Agreement specified that the four occupying powers shall establish common policies for "wages, prices and rationing." The Potsdam Declaration provided for a dualism in price control; stipulating on the one hand that Allied economic controls "shall be imposed upon the German economy;" but that these controls should be imposed "only to the extent



necessary" to meet basic Allied objectives. The basis for the system was laid in the further provision of the Potsdam Declaration that: "German administrative machinery shall be created and the German authorities shall be required to the fullest extent practicable to proclaim and assume administration of such controls. Thus it should be brought home to the German people that the responsibility for the administration of such controls and any breakdown in these controls will rest with themselves."

Early in the occupation, each of the four powers decided to maintain the German system of price control, purged of its discriminatory or other Nazi features.

These decisions furnished American MG price officials with three interrelated objectives: (1) to set into operation responsible, efficient and denazified German price control machinery; (2) to achieve, in the US Zone, a stabilized price level as a cornerstone for a stable German economy in which democratic social and political institutions could grow, and (3) to work at the quadripartite level toward the goal of treating Germany as a single economic unit and achieving stabilization of prices throughout Germany.

## CONTROL MACHINERY RESTORED

MG economic administrators ordered the reconstitution of the German price and rent control machinery. During the summer of 1945, the price offices recruited and trained new personnel to replace the 500 price control officials removed under the denazification program. Shortly the German price control machinery was operating effectively and carrying out the MG policy directives.

In the formative stages the reconstituted German price agencies required close supervision until it became apparent that the Germans were capable of strengthening their administrative organization and resuming full operational control. MG regulations were then redrawn so that greater responsibility for the execution of all economic controls was placed on the Ministers President of the Laender, rather than on local MG officials or

on specific units of the German government. Thus the price control system for the US Zone, containing a population of more than 16 million people, is administrated entirely by German officials under the policy supervision of a small staff of MG officials. Price control officers are still stationed at each of the three Land detachments, but they do not intervene in the operations of the German agencies they supervise.

## OPERATION OF GERMAN SYSTEM

The functioning system of German price agencies includes a Price Commissioner at the Laenderrat, three Price Formation Offices, (Preisbildungsstelle), one in each Land; ten Price Supervision Offices (Preisueberwachungsstellen), one in each of the ten governing districts (Regierungsbezirke) and more than 250 Price Offices (Preisstellen) in the urban and rural countries (Kreis). These German authorities issue price-adjustment orders and carry out all enforcement of German price ceilings.

OMGUS is the only US occupational unit authorized to set or change any German price, to order any German officials to set or change prices or to confer with a German price agency for a price approval. Although MG retains ultimate authority over German prices, it does not intervene in the German system to set or change the prices of specific commodities. During the early months of operation of the reestablished German price agencies, their price orders became effective 15 days after submission for review to the MG offices in the Laender. However, since the beginning of November 1945, the price orders of the German agencies have gone into effect when copies were presented to the MG offices of the Laender.

These German price orders are forwarded to OMGUS for review. A German price order is subject to retroactive revocation only if this review should indicate that basic MG policies are being violated. This veto power has been used in only a few instances. At the present time the function of the review by OMGUS is primarily to keep in touch

*(Continued on page 13)*





A view of the presses in operation at the Munich plant of "Die Neue Zeitung."

Photo by Die Neue Zeitung

**D**ie Neue Zeitung (The New Newspaper), published in Munich as the official German-language newspaper of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US), is a journalistic experiment whose success has been clearly indicated by its accomplishments during the first year of its existence in serving the best interests of both Military Government and the people of Germany.

*Die Neue Zeitung* was born literally in the ruins of Munich. Its home was the bomb-wrecked plant of the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, once the chief organ of the Nazi Party. Its machinery and equipment were dislocated, smashed and covered with rubble. A huge clean up and repair job, achieved in a remarkably short time by a small group of zealous American newspapermen and technicians, preceded the publication on 18 October 1945 of the first issue of this newspaper whose principles were laid down by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower when he was still Military Governor.

As an outgrowth of Psychological Warfare

activities of the former US Twelfth Army Group, *Die Neue Zeitung* has been a vital link between Military Government and the German population in carrying out its paramount mission — to coach the Germans to think and plan and act democratically. This has been accomplished in a large measure through a simple formula of presenting a "balanced diet" of reading material, balanced in respect to the amount of American news and views, and of German and world news and opinion. Simple as this system may appear, it has of necessity a powerful underlying set of principles which include: A high degree of responsibility, wide experience in established American journalistic practices and a broad knowledge of MG policies and their proper interpretation and application.

The newspaper's policy extends even beyond the foregoing prerequisites and employs a time-worn but time-honored principle which has been the basis of the success and reliability of American journalism — objective reporting. Gathering, edit-



ing and disseminating news factually recognizable of prime importance in the United States, has a greater significance in Germany where the people for 12 years were under a constant and heavy stream of propaganda.

Objectivity is achieved in presenting balanced reports of news and pictures of America, Europe, Germany and the world; in informative feature articles and in constructive editorial criticism.

*Die Neue Zeitung* gets its message across to the German people on a widespread scale through its circulation of 1,500,000. The paper is distributed rapidly through 54 main dealers situated, among other cities, in Berlin, Bremen, Kassel, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, Mannheim and Bamberg. It is published twice weekly, with 14 pages in each edition. Total circulation of *Die Neue Zeitung* is limited only by the critical paper shortage and other restrictive factors.

### NECESSARY TO RISK UNPOPULARITY

One of General Eisenhower's principles established for the publication significantly states: "While popularity with German readers is desirable, it is not the chief test whether the *Neue Zeitung* is carrying out its mission. As the official newspaper of the American government in Germany and as spokesman for the American point of view on German and world affairs, it may be desirable and necessary at times to risk unpopularity."

The paper does not compete economically with US-licensed German newspapers since it carries no advertising. It therefore devotes its energies to fulfill its primary mission in the field of Information Control, which is to assist in the reestablishment of a strong, free and democratic press in Germany.

In furtherance of this objective, General Eisenhower last year listed these aims, among others, for the paper:

"The *Neue Zeitung*, as an American newspaper published in the German language, will set an example for the new German press through the objectivity of its news reporting, through unconditional devotion to

truth in its articles and through high journalistic standards.

"Through its emphasis on the affairs of the world, the *Neue Zeitung* will widen the view of the German reader by giving him facts which were suppressed in Germany during the twelve years of National Socialistic rule. The *Neue Zeitung* will be a factor in demonstrating to the German people the necessity of the tasks which lie ahead of them."

### ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

On the occasion of *Die Neue Zeitung's* first anniversary, General Eisenhower, who was in Munich at the time said: "This newspaper has fulfilled its mission which was outlined for it in my message which appeared in the first issue." Felicitations also came from Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, Director of Information Control, and Brig. Gen. W. J. Muller, Director of OMG for Bavaria.

*Die Neue Zeitung* is published and edited under the supervision of the Publishing Operations Branch, Information Control Division, OMG for Bavaria. Its editor-in-chief, who also is chief of the Publishing Operations Branch, is Major Hans Wallenberg. The paper has shown steady qualitative gains under his editorship. One of his most recent improvements has been the institution of a typically American editorial page. Major Wallenberg is the former editor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, an official American newspaper published in Berlin until the appearance there of a US-licensed paper.

### US-Swiss Agreement

All raw materials or finished products imported by Switzerland from the US Zone of Germany are to be paid for in dollars according to an agreement reached between US and Swiss officials. The proceeds from these sales will be used to pay for imports of materials necessary to production in the Zone and for the import of food and other products essential for the prevention of disease and unrest.





# BERLIN COMMAND, OMGUS

**T**he current program of the US occupation authorities to eliminate duplicating operations and to conserve personnel, facilities and expenses, accomplished an important advance with the consolidation at the beginning of this month of Headquarters, US Forces, Berlin District, and Headquarters Command, OMGUS.

In the reorganization of the US occupation forces in Berlin, the Office of Military Government, Berlin District, was renamed Office of Military Government, Berlin Sector, and placed directly under the Chief of Staff, OMGUS, in the same status as the Offices of Military Government of the three Laender of the US Zone. Formerly OMGBD had been under the US Forces, Berlin District, which was responsible to USFET.

Headquarters, US Forces, Berlin District, was inactivated and the Berlin Command was established under OMGUS to handle troop command, security, supply and administrative support for the US elements in Berlin. Formerly Headquarters, US Forces, Berlin District and Headquarters Command, OMGUS performed similar services for their respective organizations.

## ADVANTAGES OF CONSOLIDATION

Advantages anticipated from the consolidation into Berlin Command, OMGUS, are consolidation of command, clubs, messes, recreational facilities, motor pools, repair shops, personnel administration; elimination of duplication in Provost Marshal activities; saving in administrative operations and clarification of command channels. Reduction by nearly 50 percent in unit personnel by 1 July 1947, by nearly 40 percent in occupied space and of several million dollars in budgetary expenses are expected.

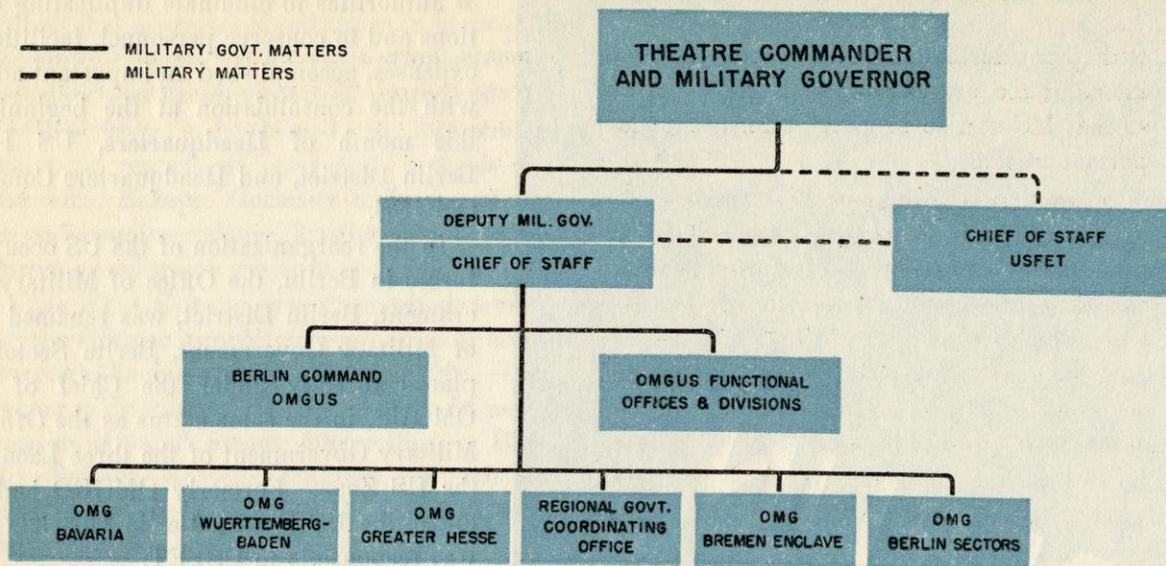
Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, who has been commanding general of US Forces, Berlin District, has been appointed to the positions of Assistant Deputy Military Governor for Operations and Deputy Commanding General of OMGUS. In these positions he succeeded Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Adcock who returned recently to the United States for retirement



# CHAIN OF COMMAND, MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNITS

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- - - MILITARY MATTERS



after 31 years in military service.

As Assistant Deputy Military Governor for Operations, General Keating acts for the Deputy Military Governor, and in the absence of the Deputy Military Governor is directly responsible for the supervision of all field operations of Military Government in the US Zone, in accordance with the policies and decisions of the Allied Control Authority.

In his capacity as Deputy Commanding General, OMGUS, he is charged with making final decisions in matters pertaining to the Berlin Command, MG personnel matters, and functions of denazification, civil administration and public safety.

The Office of Military Government, Berlin District, remains under the command of Col. Frank L. Hawley. This organization handles MG operations and activities in the US Sector of Berlin the same as the OMG in each Land does in its area, and represents the United States on the Allied Kommandatura, which is the four-power controlling body for Greater Berlin.

Col. Bryan L. Milburn, former Chief of Staff, OMGUS, has been appointed Director of Administrative Services and Headquarters Commandant of OMGUS Headquarters. He commands all Ground Force units assigned and attached to Berlin Command, OMGUS,

and is responsible for those activities delegated to Berlin Command, OMGUS.

Brig. Gen. Charles K. Gailey, Jr., is the new Chief of Staff, OMGUS. Formerly he was Director of the Public Relations Office, OMGUS.

One important result of the consolidation is the freeing of some buildings which can be used for other essential purpose. An example is the release of Warton Barracks in Berlin for use by the Germans as a hospital for tuberculosis.

## Available for Reparations

In keeping with the program for the elimination of war potential in Germany, nine war plants in the US Zone, formerly engaged in the production of aircraft components, are being declared available for removal or demolition.

Six of the plants are dispersed units of the large Fieseler Corporation, which in wartime produced the Fieseler Storch reconnaissance plane, the Messerschmitt 109 and 210 fighters and the Focke-Wulf 190 fighter. The others are two Messerschmitt and one Junkers dispersal plant, which produced parts for the Messerschmitt fighters and the "Ju 88" bombers.

with price developments and with the operations of the price agencies in the US Zone, so that MG can be properly informed of important trends.

In each occupied zone of Germany this basic pattern of utilizing the existing German price system of regulations and organizations has been preserved, subject to varying degrees of MG direction. In each zone measures have been taken to assure the general maintenance of prices and rents at pre-occupation levels, and to assure that price increases would be made only as exceptions and when specifically authorized.

### STATEMENT OF PRICE PRINCIPLES

Since each of the occupying powers had adopted the same general pattern in its zone and since the same problems were developing in each of the zones, it became logical to consider over-all measures for uniform treatment throughout Germany of the problems of price administration. So the four occupying powers agreed 7 February 1946 on an important statement of price principles for German-wide application.

The four occupation powers have demonstrated a gratifying degree of unity on price control questions. A central German price agency to replace the abolished German Commissioner of Price Formation has not been established, but steps have been taken for treating Germany as an economic unit with regard to price control. These steps culminated in a meeting of 40 German price control and cost of living officials in Berlin on 29 and 30 August under the auspices of the Price Control Sub-Committee, Allied Control Authority. The conferees discussed subjects of inter-zonal price control, such as participation in price control work of civilian advisory groups, procedures for recording legal prices in interzonal trade, common problems involved in considering price increases, and the establishment of uniform methods of computing a cost of living index in the four zones. Paralleling the quadripartite develop-

ments toward German-wide uniformity of price control efforts, are operations affecting zonal and bizonal administration in the price field.

To achieve Zone-wide uniformity, the German chiefs of the Price Formation Offices in the three Laender began meeting as early as October 1945. Conversion to the Zonal Secretariat structure at Stuttgart in December, was a formality. Then, as the Laenderrat was created, the Price Formation Committee met regularly each month. In August, to secure continuity of Zone-wide operations, a German Price Commissioner was authorized by the Laenderrat. He has executive powers to act on all price matters of Zone-wide significance. An important feature of the Price Commissioner's Statute was the Beirat, a committee of trade union, consumer cooperative and employee representatives, created to advise on price control questions, and thus to furnish democratic public representation in the administration of necessarily restrictive government controls.

### ACTION BY BIZONAL GROUP

When the British accepted the US invitation for certain measures of economic unification in the British and American zones, a bizonal German Executive Committee for Economics was established at Minden in the British Zone. This committee determined that the first function to be consolidated was price control. The Price Division is presently being formed, from the staff of the Price Commissioner of the US Zone and of the Price Section of the German Economic Advisory Board in the British Zone. American and British price control officials are "chaperoning" the amalgamation.

The major question of importance is: What is the result of MG and German efforts insofar as price control is concerned? The incredible feature is that the German legal price level has remained as stable as it has thus far. The German price agencies have continued to hold legal prices under control.



Most transactions are accomplished at legal prices. The existence of a black market cannot be denied; illegal transactions, whether at exorbitant prices or by unauthorized barter, continue and will never be completely suppressed as long as a shortage of goods exists. German authorities have been strenuous and vigilant in their effort to break up flagrant black markets. An important fact, however, is that the volume of black market transactions has not significantly increased, and, even more important, black market prices have not risen in the progressive pattern which characterizes inflation. Prices are in general holding in the face of the pressure

of too much money and too few goods.

Though other measures are involved in inflation control, price control and rationing are recognized as two central instruments in combating inflation. The effort will be continued with a full realization by the German authorities as well as by MG authorities that inflation would jeopardize the plan to leave Germany with a minimum balanced economy after carrying out disarmament and reparations; inflation would increase Germany's dependence upon imported supplies of food and other essentials; inflation would strike at the heart of Allied hopes for a democratic and peaceful Germany.

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## "A Bell for Adano" — Bavarian Version

The 10,000 residents of the quaint Bavarian town of Tirschenreuth, nestled in the rolling Boehmer Wald mountains, will always fondly remember American Military Government for each time its church bells peal they will recall a living enactment of the climatic scene of John Hersey's novel, "A Bell for Adano."

Back in 1942 the Nazi war machine ordered the main Catholic church to contribute its six perfectly toned bells — four large and two small — to "the cause." A big truck came, backed up to the massive doors of the steepled edifice and carted away the treasures which had for more than 600 years rung out the call for Sunday Mass and had during the week chimed the hours of the day and night.

So rich were the bells in their tone that they could be heard by farmer folk tilling in the fields, by travelers approaching the town, by those dwelling in nearby "dorfs." To all they were a symbol. Hope for their return was never lost and prayers were made by the thousands asking that someday, sometime their poignant pealing might once again be heard.

When MG Detachment D-277 arrived at the war's end, the priest and a volunteer delegation immediately presented their

request. The MGO considered the appeal a worthy one, but many obstacles lay in the way. The main one was that metal for making such bells was to be had only in the British Zone. Nevertheless, MG began sending letters through proper channels. The process was slow and even after a year of negotiating, the bells were not in sight.

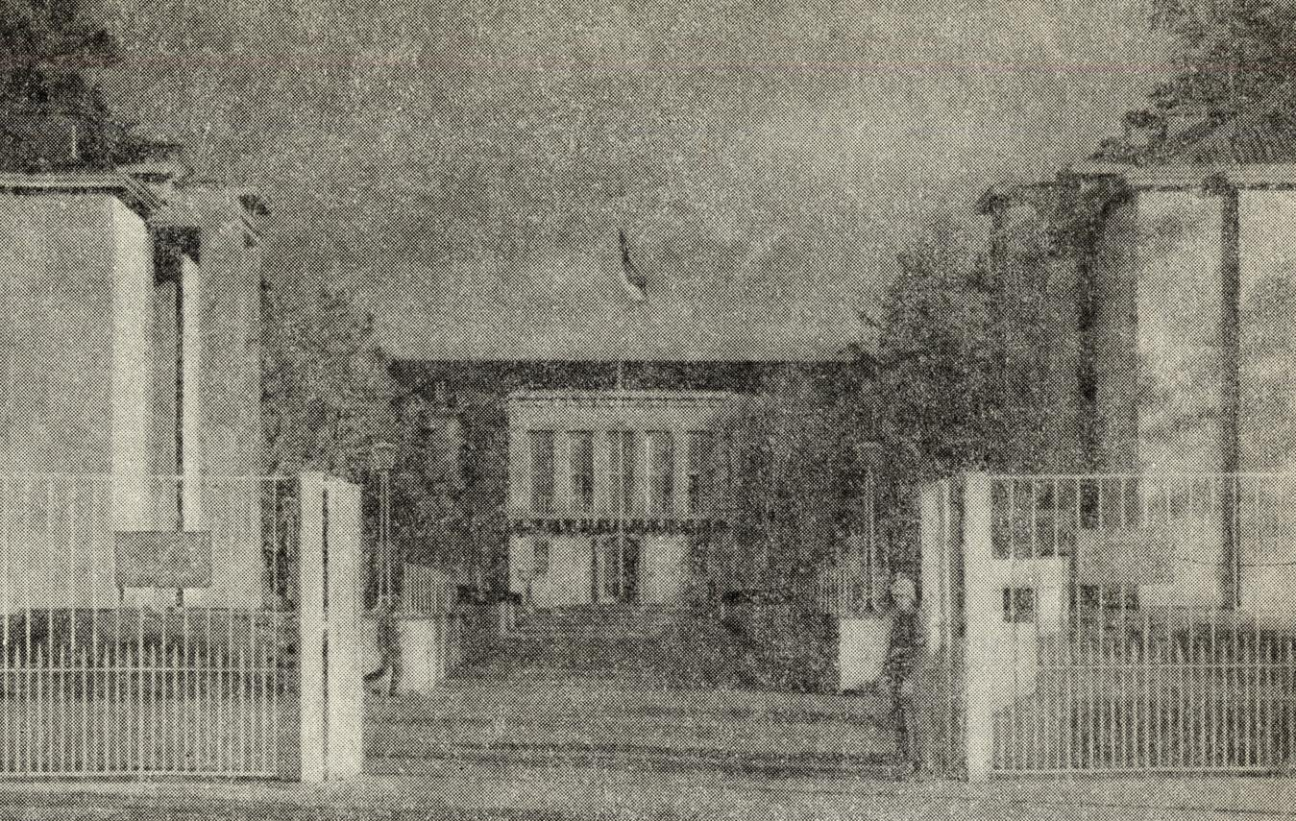
The faith of the townspeople in Military Government was rewarded last month when the gleaming bells arrived at the railroad station.

Children, middle-aged men and women, old people and worshippers from all parts of the Kreis assembled in Tirschenreuth to follow the flower-bedecked, horse-drawn wagons that carried the bells to the church. Priests and altar boys led the procession which stretched for blocks and wound through the hilly, narrow cobblestone streets to the hilltop church. MG officials looked on with the satisfying feeling of a difficult job well done.

As the bell-master started the ringing of the town's regained treasure, people wept, laughed and gave thanks. One little school boy was heard saying: "God bless the Americans!"

— From *The Bavarian*





# HEADQUARTERS OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT

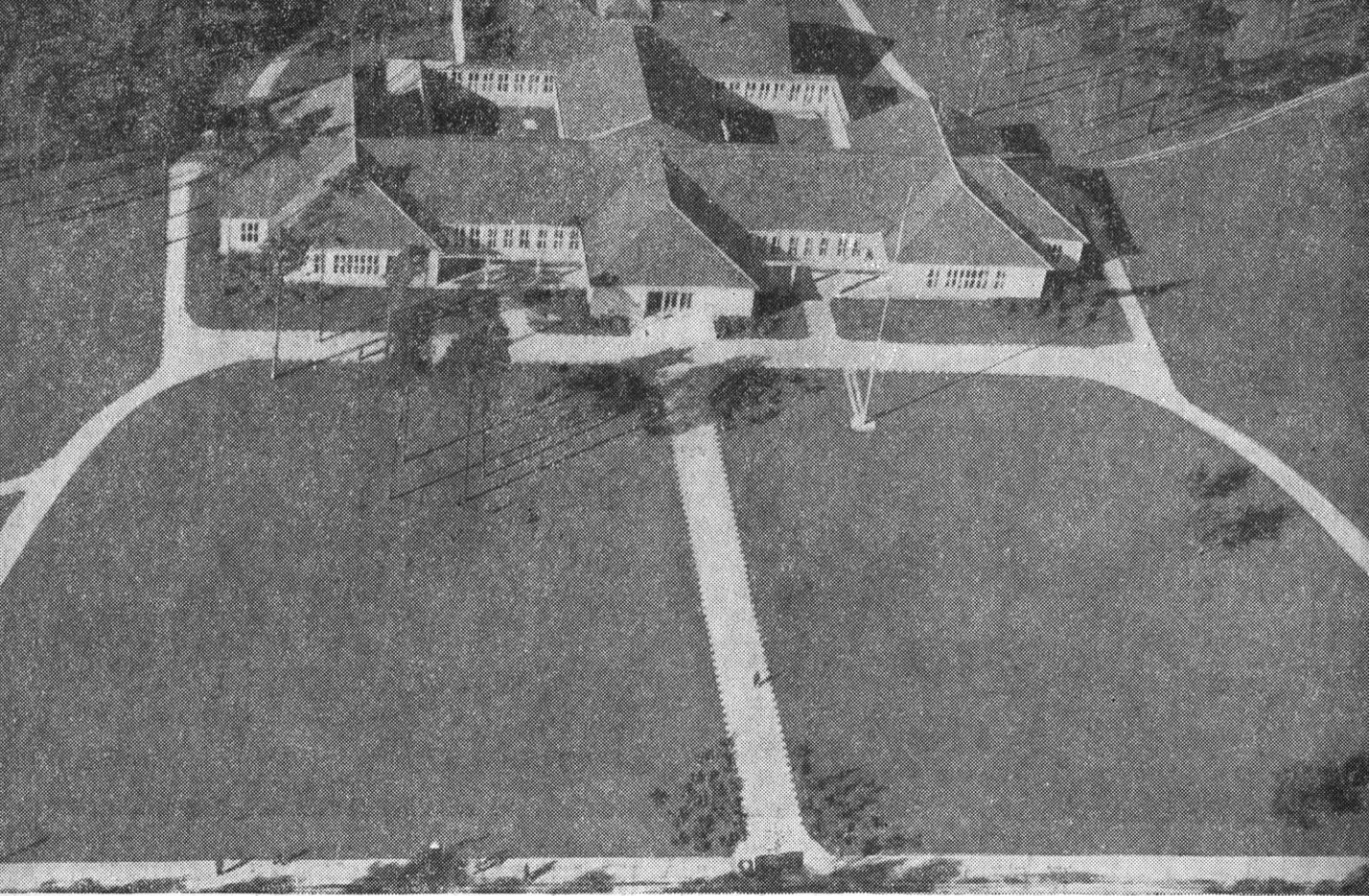
When the first elements of the US Group Control Council, predecessor to the Office of Military Government for Germany (US), moved to Berlin on 4 July 1945 they established headquarters in the residential Zehlendorf suburb in southwestern Berlin near the Grunewald and the Wannsee. Principle offices of the US Group CC were located in a block of buildings which had served as headquarters for the Luftwaffe Command of Middle Germany. These buildings painted a dirty gray for camouflage purposes, were battered by fire, bombs and artillery shells. Repairs to bomb and shell damage were begun as the functional divisions moved in. Other offices were set up in adjacent buildings including those which formerly housed the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute, a Ger-

man scientific research center.

The 16 months which followed the arrival of the initial elements of MG saw the US Group CC become the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) and an almost complete transformation of the area which houses its headquarters. Debris was cleared from the streets, buildings were completely repaired, and landscaping improved.

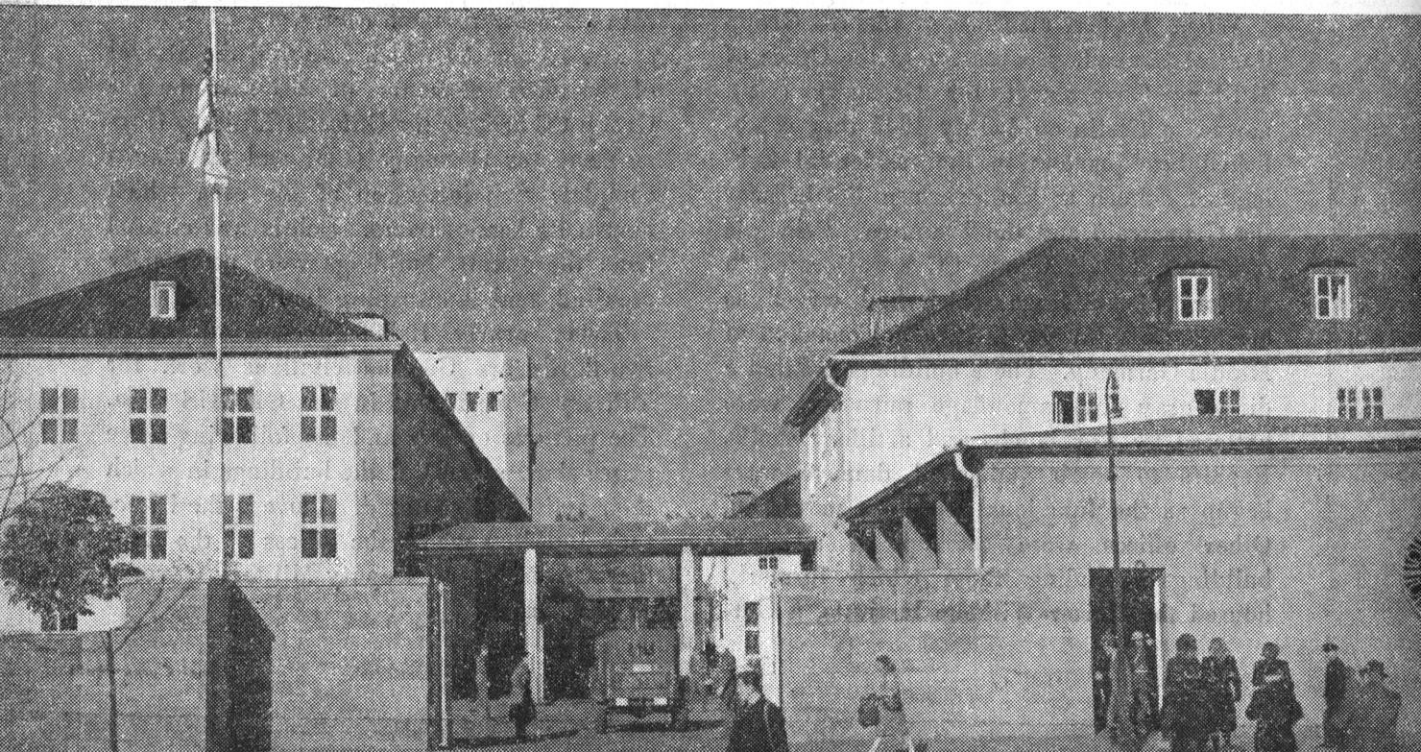
Today nearly 10,000 persons of which two-thirds are German civilians work for Military Government in the OMGUS area. The pictures on this and the following three pages show several of the buildings in which their activity is centered. Above is the Director's Building where the offices of the Military Governor and Deputy Military Governor are located.





(Above) Truman Hall, which was opened as a mess hall and cafeteria for OMGUS officers and civilians 4 July 1946; (below) a view of one of the entrances to the area containing the former Luftgau buildings; to the right of the gate is the Information Control Building, to the left the Internal Affairs and Communications' Building.

Signal Corps Photos

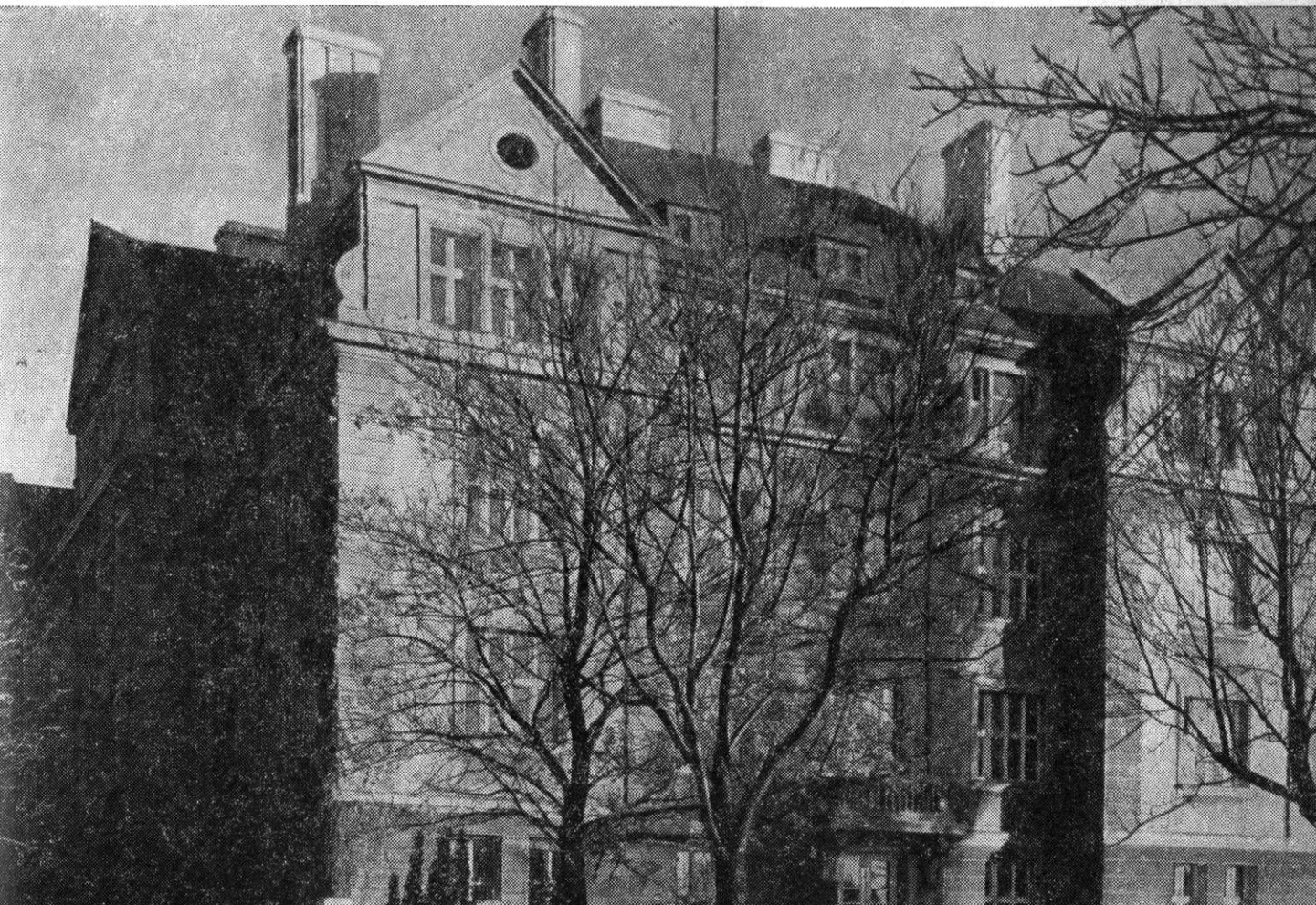




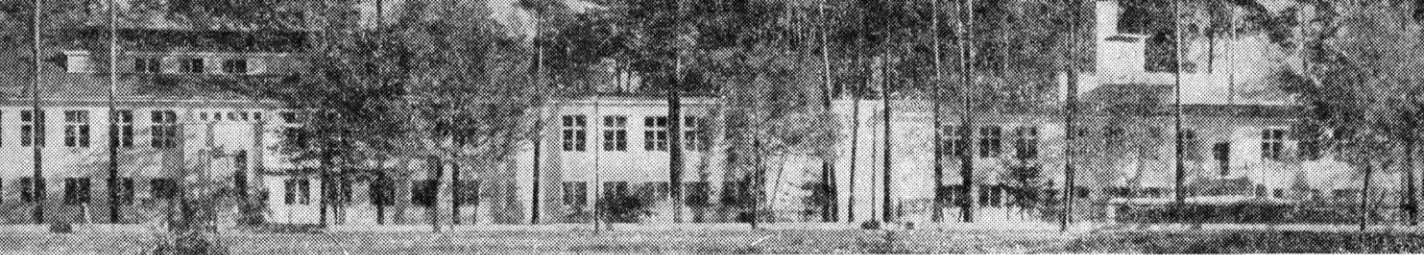


(Above) The Oskar Helene Heim U-Bahn station which services the OMGUS area. Subway trains run from this station to the Regimental Compound where OMGUS troops are quartered. (Below) The Finance Division Building, one of a group formerly occupied by the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute.

Signal Corps Photos

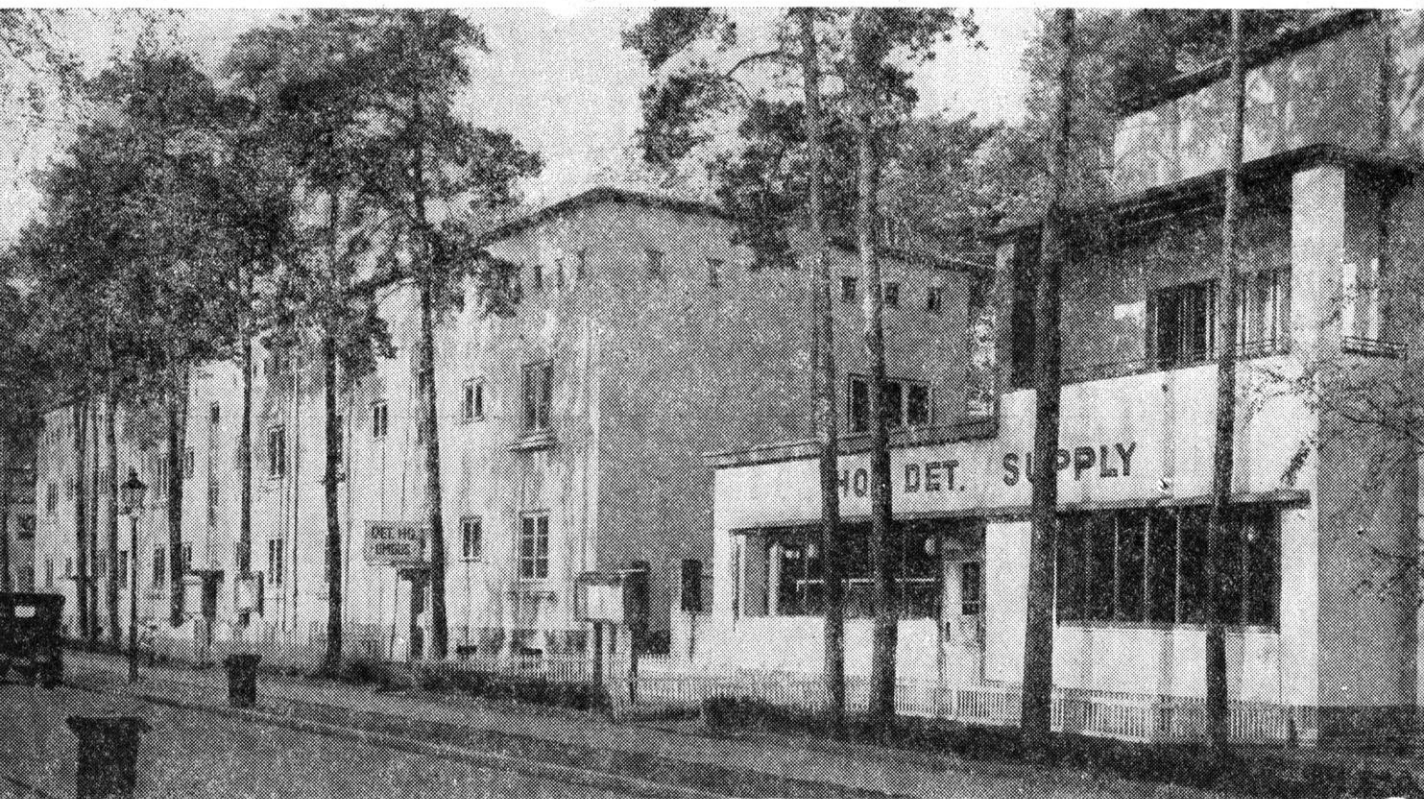






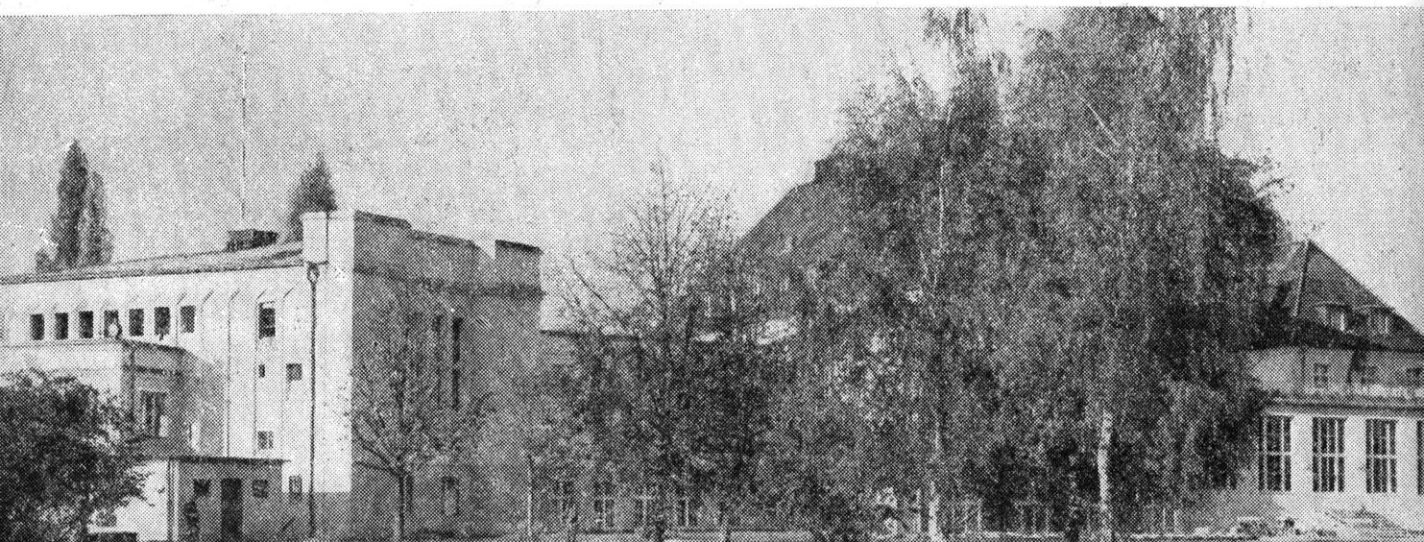
(Above) The Headquarters Command Building; (below) a portion of the compound occupied by the Headquarters Regiment of OMGUS.

Signal Corps Photos



(Below) Harnack House, which serves as a club for officers and civilians, another building in the OMGUS group formerly occupied by the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute.

Signal Corps Photo







## DANA Receives MG License as Cooperative German Enterprise

DANA, the German news service set up 16 months ago by Military Government for the exchange and distribution of German and world news among the licensed German newspapers of the US Zone, was turned over to the German publishers 26 October for operation as a licensed cooperative agency.

Although it became a German enterprise, an OMGUS directive (AG 000.7 (IC), Licensing of DANA, 25 October 1946) said, "DANA will remain one of the chief means of communication between the Occupying Authorities and the German population and one of the major instrumentalities for the democratic reorientation of the German people. Offices of Military Government and German officials are therefore authorized and encouraged to give DANA the fullest cooperation and support."

The directive also said MG control officers will continue to supervise the operations of DANA, and until access to military installations can be secured for German reporters a small number of American reporters will gather news for the agency at the principal military headquarters. Facilities which have been used to date by the US control and reporting staff will continue to be made available to them.

All equipment and property which had been used by MG for DANA operations are to be available to the licensed agency in accordance with provisions of the directive. These provisions concern captured enemy equipment, US Army equipment and property under property control.

The licensed agency is now owned and operated cooperatively by the 77 licensed publishers of the 41 newspapers now being published in the US occupied areas of Germany. The new general manager and editor-in-chief is Dr. Wilhelm Necker who fled

Germany as an anti-Nazi in 1933. Other managerial personnel include Walter Fritze as news manager, Johannes Mueller as business manager, and Edgar F. Scholz as chief engineer. The central office and headquarters are in Bad Nauheim.

## Housing Shortage Aided

The critical housing shortage in Wiesbaden will be somewhat alleviated in the near future with the evacuation of 6,000 Displaced Persons from the DP Camp there.

Seventeen hundred Poles will be transferred to Bavaria's Wildflecken DP Camp, while 1,300 have volunteered for repatriation. Plans are being promulgated for the speedy distribution to other Greater Hesse Camps of the remaining 3,000 DPs, most of whom are Balts.

Only those DP's who are present employees of the US forces or skilled workers in Greater Hesse industries are allowed to remain in Wiesbaden. When reconditioned, the Wiesbaden camp will accommodate US Army units whose transfer will in turn vacate civilian residences.

## Interzonal Commuters

Directive No. 42, signed by the Allied Coordinating Committee, is intended to facilitate the movement of German workers and employees across zonal demarcation lines. Persons who reside in one zone of occupation and whose place of business, employment or profession is in another zone will benefit by this new easing of control.

The privilege, however, is limited to those persons who proceed daily from their place of residence to their place of business, employment or profession. They will be required to possess the Kennkarte or some other personal identity document required in the zone in which they reside. Also they



will be required to have a work permit issued to them by the German work office of the zone of residence, or the zone of work.

A person crossing the zonal line of demarcation shall, once he crosses this line, be subject to civil laws of that zone while he is therein. However, for food rationing and certifications, his legal domicile shall be at his place of residence.

These German workers will cross the borders at any point which is a regular avenue of travel, except where by mutual agreement any two commanders of neighboring zones may limit the crossing to predetermined crossing points. Also any two commanders may by mutual agreement require the workers' documents to be endorsed or stamped by their own military or zonal administration personnel.

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## Travel to Britain

A Plan by which distressed persons in the British Zone of Germany may go to the United Kingdom at the invitation of their relatives is now in operation in the British Zone, it is to be extended shortly to the other zones, the British announcement said.

At present there are six categories of distressed persons who may take advantage of this plan, but their "hosts" in the United Kingdom must give an assurance that they will be responsible for maintenance and accommodation and are also prepared to refund the cost of transportation to the Central Office for refugees in London.

An invitation must be sent by letter from the "host" in the United Kingdom to the proposed "guest" in Germany. The "guest" must then apply to the nearest German police station for an exit permit and a visa for the United Kingdom. Applicants are vetted by Public Safety Officers who, if they are satisfied that a person comes within one of the categories of distressed persons, will send on their papers to the Regional Officer of Entries and Exit Branch. Final clearance is secured from the combined travel board and the transport control officer in Berlin.

## Personnel Changes

Recent appointments in the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, have been Edward H. Litchfield as Deputy Director, Roger H. Wells as Consultant to the Director, Kenneth Dayton as Chief of the Governmental Structures Branch, and Richard M. Scammon as Chief of the Election Affairs Branch.

In addition to his new duties, Mr. Litchfield will continue as chairman of the Inter-Divisional Committee on Governmental Affairs. Before joining the American Military Government in November 1945, he was active in Michigan governmental and civil service programs.

C. E. Sands, Executive Officer for the Finance Division, OMGUS, since last April, has been appointed acting Secretary General for the tribunal to sit on the next war crimes trial opening this month in Nuremberg. He succeeded Col. John E. Ray, the General Secretary for the International Military Tribunal in the Nuremberg trials which closed last month.

Recent USFET assignments included Brig. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan as Headquarters Commandant, USFET, and Lt. Col. John I. Rhea as acting Theater Chaplain during the temporary absence of Col. Paul J. Maddox.

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## Labor Courts

A law providing for establishment of labor courts in the US Zone of Germany has been approved by OMGUS. The law was proposed by the Laenderrat.

The courts, separate from the German judicial system, will be composed of a chairman and one representative each for employers and labor. The chairmen are permanent. The other two members are drawn from panels nominated by employers or employer groups and trade unions of their federations.

Jurisdiction of the courts is limited to labor relations disputes between individual employees and employers which are covered by various German labor laws.



# US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

The US Army has established displaced persons detention centers in Munchburg, Bavaria and in Schwaebisch-Hall, Wuerttemberg-Baden. OMGUS has also established and is maintaining a separate long-term penal institution at Furth. This institution is for the confinement and detention of all UN Displaced Persons who have been convicted by intermediate and general MG Courts for terms of imprisonment of over one year, and who are not scheduled for forcible repatriation.

## CIVILIAN INTERNMENT CAMPS

All civilian internment enclosures in Bavaria except one at Nuremberg have been turned over to German authorities. The camp at Darmstadt, Greater Hesse, was scheduled for transfer by 1 November. A group of enclosures at Ludwigsburg, Wuerttemberg-Baden, have been turned over except one which is being retained by the US Army for security suspects.

The production of calcium cyanamid at Trostberg was less than 2,300 tons weekly, or about 53 percent of capacity, owing to a shutdown for repairs.

The fuel for space heating made available for US and British Sectors of Berlin by the Soviet Zone is 180,000 tons of brown coal briquettes and about 156,250 cords of wood. This is in return for deliveries of iron and steel from the British Zone.

## CAPTURED VEHICLES RELEASED

USFET has approved the release to German authorities of 50 captured enemy trucks for use in highway maintenance work in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Steel to be used in the reconstruction of Autobahn bridges between Stuttgart and Karlsruhe has been released from the Hanau depot and delivered to the project sites.

The first Rothenkirchen-Pressig to Tettau rail run since April 1945 was made on 12 October. This was the result of an agreement reached with the Soviets to repair a

30-foot bridge over the Tettau River. There will be no border check on this route, which crosses into the Soviet Zone seven times.

Net imports of electric power from Austria have decreased from about one-quarter of the total net imports to a point where more power is being exported to Austria than is being received from there by the US Zone. In the city of Berlin, supplies of electric power generated in the Soviet Zone for the US Sector have also been decreased.

Arrangements have been made to obtain wool from the British Zone for processing in the US Zone. Payment for the wool will be made out of a portion of the finished textiles.

Lists of general-purpose equipment, suitable for peaceful production and located in the US Zone, have been forwarded to the Allied Coordinating Committee, who will notify the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency and the Soviet Union.

## RESTITUTION PROGRAM

As a part of the restitution process, ten thoroughbred race horses have been returned to Poland. Among the many valuable paintings recently returned to France were a portrait by Nicholas Maes and a landscape by Van Goyen from the Rothschild collection.

The first major tabulations of German external assets in Switzerland and Japan have been completed. They are based on approximately 190,000 declarations filed in the US Zone. The name of the owner, type of asset and the amount are listed. It is expected that the tabulations for all remaining countries will be completed in November.

A law on unemployment insurance as an emergency measure for the winter of 1946-1947 has been submitted to OMGUS for approval by the Laenderrat. Unemployment benefits will be paid to insured workers registered at employment offices who are willing and able to work but unable to find suitable employment.



# EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

*Pertinent excerpts from official instructions are printed for the benefit of our readers. Official copies of the quoted circulars, letters and directives may be obtained by writing to the originating headquarters.*

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## Security Suspects

Germans cannot be arrested in the future and charged under the broad classification of "security suspect" or "security threat," according to USFET directive AG 383.7 GBI-AGO, dated 9 October. This does not alter, however, the authority of any arresting agency to arrest and hold an individual for investigation.

"Those internees now held as security suspects or threats will be immediately reclassified into another category and dealt with accordingly. If no applicable category exists and if there is insufficient evidence for trial under Ordinance No. 1, Military Government Regulations Title 23, or any pertinent law in effect, the individual will be released."

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## Currency Exchange Policy

Personnel traveling to and from the occupied zones and from one country to another outside of the occupied zones, must comply with the customs regulations regarding currency of each country. Since all European countries have regulations covering import and export of currencies, non-compliance may cause considerable inconvenience and perhaps a monetary loss to travelers. This currency exchange policy for all US personnel in the ET is set forth in USFET directive AG 123.7 FDD-AGO, dated 17 October 1946.

The Office of the Theater Fiscal Director is instructed to inform Finance Officers of the official customs regulations of the various European countries, and Finance Officers should therefore be consulted by

individuals preparatory to making a journey. This policy is intended to apply to personal funds and not to official and quasi-official funds.

It is further emphasized that Finance Officers are not authorized to accept foreign currencies for exchange to Military Payment Certificates (Circular 256, War Department, 23 August 1946). Travelers are advised not to accumulate amounts of foreign currencies in excess of needs since these amounts are not convertible to dollar instruments, including Military Payment Certificates.

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## Personnel for Bizonal Agencies

Procedures for recommending German personnel for bizonal German agencies are outlined in the OMGUS directive "Personnel for Bizonal German Agencies," AG 200.3 CA, 10 October 1946.

The directive specifies that directors of Land Offices of Military Government and other MG agencies will make available to the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS information regarding persons under consideration. Such information will include a report on the candidate under the local Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism along with pertinent documents.

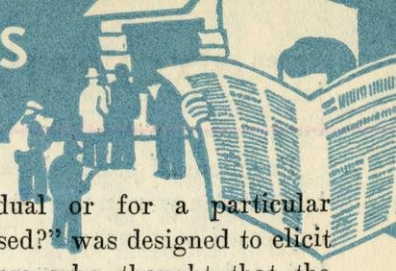
Clearance of persons recommended for positions on bizonal agencies is the responsibility of the Civil Administration Division.

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## Availability Information

USFET letter AES 400.13, Availability Information, 4 October 1946, forwards to theater installations the latest report from the War Department on the supply status of Army Exchange Service merchandise from the United States. Subsequent reports will be distributed monthly. Originating office of this letter is: Army Exchange Service Headquarters, USFET, APO 757, Attn. Procurement Branch.





## Public Approval of Nuremberg Verdicts Revealed by ICD Poll

The judgment imposed at the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials won approval of the majority of the German people in the US Zone, but a large number of German political leaders expressed strong dissatisfaction over the acquittals of Schacht, Papen and Fritzsche, according to an announcement by the Director of Information Control, OMGUS.

The announcement was based on the results of the ninth public opinion sampling on the war crimes cases by the ODIC Surveys Branch. A summary of the eight previous surveys appeared in Issue No. 61 of the Weekly Information Bulletin of 30 September 1946.

Of the persons questioned in the US Zone on the outcome of the trials, 53 percent considered the verdicts in general as "just right;" 20 percent thought they were "too mild," 11 percent believed they were "too harsh," and 16 percent had no opinion.

Among those who found the sentences too harsh, the survey pointed out, many specified that Keitel, Jodl and the military in general had been punished too severely. Those who found the judgments too mild specified Fritzsche, Papen, Schacht and Schirach as having been let off too lightly. Other comments were that all should have been punished and that the verdicts were "too varied."

Four questions, including that above, were asked. In answer to the question "Have you followed the newspaper and radio accounts of the Nuremberg trials?" 81 percent answered affirmative and 19 percent replied "No."

Seventy-four percent of the respondents said the trials were carried out in a just manner and only five percent said they were not, while 21 percent offered no opinion.

The fourth question, "In your opinion was too harsh a judgment handed down for a

particular individual or for a particular group of the accused?" was designed to elicit answers from those who thought that the verdicts in general were just but that some individual injustices had been committed. The answers were: Yes, 25 percent; No, 57 percent; no opinion, 20 percent.

"It should be noted," the survey pointed out, "that those who thought that one or some of the verdicts had been too harsh were about twice as numerous as those condemning the entire verdicts as too strict." Those who answered the question in the affirmative specified Keitel, Jodl, the military in general, Raeder and Neurath, in that order."

## AQUITTALS SURPRISED GERMANS

The acquittal of Schacht, Papen and Fritzsche and the prison sentences imposed on some of the other defendants evoked expressions of "surprise and dismay" from the majority of political leaders interviewed, the survey report said. But a small number criticized the acquittal of the four organizations — German general staff, Reich cabinet, SA and OKW.

In Greater Hesse, for example, 22 community leaders were interviewed, and only two of them agreed completely with the verdict. One of them added that, if all had been sentenced to death, the people would have asked: "Why did they conduct the trial anyway?"

An SPD leader in Greater Hesse asserted: Nobody is satisfied with the verdict. Personally, I am particularly dissatisfied with the sentence given Neurath, who after all was convicted on all four counts. The acquittals are very unsatisfactory, particularly from a 'German viewpoint.' Papen started all the misery. Without him the Nazis would never have come to power . . ."

CDU leaders in Greater Hesse likewise were dissatisfied with the acquittals. One of them said: "I am very much surprised that



Papen got away; he is the worst of the whole lot. Because of his influence with Hindenburg, Hitler was appointed chancellor."

Reactions of political leaders in Wuerttemberg-Baden were not so strong in tone. They expressed amazement at Papen's exoneration but at the same time were mildly critical of the verdicts against the military personnel and considerably more concerning Neurath, whom most Wuerttembergers appear to consider "stupid but honest."

One Bavarian leader called the verdict "a triumph of justice" and spoke favorably of the variations in the sentences. Another leader, in a Radio Munich broadcast, termed the trials as fair. The Bavarian denazification minister expressed his determination to bring the three acquitted defendants to trial as Class I offenders if any of them remained in Bavaria.

The survey pointed out that the leftists were more outspoken than the rightists in their condemnation of the sentences.

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## Execution of Nazi Leaders

Most licensed newspapers in the US Zone treated the Nuremberg executions as the main news story of the week of 14 to 21 October, although some papers handled the hangings as minor news, according to the weekly press analysis by the Office of Information Control, OMGUS. Editorials recapitulated earlier philippics against the Nazi leaders. Goering's suicide was generally condemned as cowardly.

"The way they died is not as shameful and ignominious as they deserved," said the *Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung* (Heidelberg). "We do not believe their last words in which they professed their faith in their people. In the lifetime they had occasion every day to manifest this faith by putting an end to the insanity. But they prolonged their own existence with the lives of many thousands of Germans."

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) expressed satisfaction that the condemned military men were hanged, not shot. "Murderers,

even murderers in generals' uniforms must be denied the honorable bullet." But "that Goering the greatest war criminal of them all, could commit suicide by poison is embarrassing. There can be no excuse that he was able to anticipate execution of his sentence. Goering belonged to the gallows."

"The last big meeting of the Nazi potentates in Nuremberg is over," summed up the *Main Echo* (Aschaffenburg).

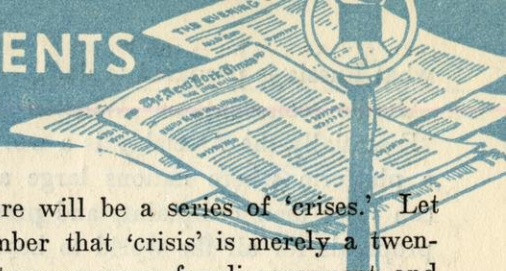
## Col. Howley Interview

*Der Abend*, US licensed evening paper in Berlin, published a long interview with Col. Frank L. Howley, Director of US Military Government for the US Sector of Berlin. The paper quoted Colonel Howley as declaring the Americans will stay in Germany until German democracy is secured and hoping the time will come when the Germans will again be able to govern their united Germany themselves.

"Military Government will turn over its tasks to Germans as soon as they are able to act in a democratic way," asserted Colonel Howley, repeating Secretary of State Byrnes' remarks to the effect that the Americans will stay in Germany so long as an occupation force is needed. To the doubters the Director referred them to the dependent families who have come to Berlin.

"America believes in a united Germany and has done everything to carry through the Potsdam Declaration," he added, pointing out that the Americans have turned over a great part of governmental work to the Germans and will continue to do so. "The Americans will continue granting assistance in the fight for a sound economic basis. The fulfillment of the real aim may take 10, 20, 30 years, we don't know exactly, but it is nonsense to state the Americans will leave Berlin or Germany before this is fulfilled... There is no people which is more interested in Berlin and Germany than the Americans, and no people who will give more aid to the Germans on their way to democracy until they will be able to travel this way independently."





## UN's Task Outlined by Press As General Assembly Opens

The American press and radio, in welcoming the opening session of the UN General Assembly in New York, stressed the Assembly's importance in continuing progress toward peace and prosperity by providing an open platform on which both small and large nations can present their opinions and aspirations to the world.

**The New York Times** said in part: "The products of the London session's work... have become so much a part of international life and fill such apparent needs that it is difficult to conceive of a world without them. Now the Assembly faces the more difficult task of resolving the difference of opinion among nations on many problems that go to the bottom of the difficulties which threatened to split the world into two camps. It is in that task that the assembly should be best able to perform its primary functions as a town meeting.

"The world and the conscience of mankind... for only when all views and interest have been presented and tested under the glare of publicity is it possible for world opinion to decide between them. And after the failure of the many secret conferences to resolve problems left over from the war, that is apparently the only way left to reach agreement among nations."

**New York Herald Tribune:** "The assembly can do a great deal toward establishing climate of opinion and aspiration, which will make it easier for the great powers to resolve their own dilemmas... despite their quarrels all powers great and small, are pledged to an international view of the world problem; here is a truly 'general' assembly capable of developing and expressing the ideal which that Assembly implies."

**Baltimore Sun:** "In the course of the session... there will be much conflict in de-

bate; there will be a series of 'crises.' Let us remember that 'crisis' is merely a twentieth century synonym for disagreement, and that disagreement is the bread and butter of any such body. The value of the General Assembly is to be measured not by the skill with which it evades conflicts but by the way it faces conflicts and recommends just... solutions."

**New York Post:** "Byrnes stressed that we no longer live amid the unifying necessities of the war, and consequently face the danger that rivalry between Allies will lead to chaos instead of peace. Three weeks before, ex-Secretary of State Hull issued a statement stressing the same danger... The assembly will be working on such matters as establishment of a World Health Organization... That is the kind of foundation work which, slowly, builds a better world. The assembly must not be crippled by great power friction."

**Chicago Sun:** "It is up to each of the Big Three — not only in the work of UN but by negotiating with each other on basic world issues to make it possible for UN and all its members to get ahead... the way to make world government possible is to make the United Nations work, and then progressively to strengthen it."

**Washington Post:** "(Molotov) expressed the hopeful thought that... 'any difficulties can be overcome, given good will and a real desire to achieve mutual understanding'... coming on top of the forthright but conciliatory statements regarding Russian-American relations made recently by Byrnes and Vandenberg, Molotov's remarks are significant... Certainly the high hopes which the peoples of the world place in UN will be thwarted unless the yawning chasm of differences and disagreements separating Russia and the Western Powers is somehow bridged over. But in no small measure, though of course not altogether, that depends on



what Russia is prepared to do.”

Radio commentator **Winston Burdette**: “Essentially the Assembly is a world forum, a platform where nations large and small can voice their complaints and present their proposals for all the world to hear . . . the harsh spotlight will be turned on several controversial issues . . . but at the same time there will be a good deal of earnest laborious work that will be no less constructive because it does not make such lively news.”

## Byrnes' Speech Interpreted as Plea for Soviet Understanding

Calling Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' radio address to the American people a clear, timely enunciation of United States foreign policy, US newspapers interpreted it as a direct appeal to the Soviet Union for tolerance and understanding.

Editorials generally highlighted these points in Secretary Byrnes' exposition: The American people extended “a hand of friendship” to all other people, sympathetic understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States is “the paramount task of statesmanship;” in seeking to achieve goals by conciliation, the United States attitude is one of patience and firmness.

They noted Mr. Byrnes “squarely faced” existing tensions. And they regarded the speech, along with the subsequent address by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, one of Mr. Byrnes' advisers at Paris, as a clear enunciation of a bi-partisan supported US foreign policy.

**Philadelphia Record** said: “Secretary Byrnes' speech was a brilliant climax to his masterly work at the Paris Conference . . . He showed how this country and Russia can achieve peace — by tolerance. Peace is something we'll win by working, not by wishing.”

**Washington Post**: “In our opinion, Byrnes . . . responded to the deepest instincts in the American psyche that our only salvation is to work for peace based upon justice as well as agreement . . . He showed he yields to no one in his quest for it . . . there

was no weariness in his exposition . . . It is refreshing to hear convictions uttered with such calm determination.”

**The New York Times**: “He dealt frankly, soberly and, we think, constructively with the central problem that must still be solved. It is not the imperfect ‘letterhead provisions’ of the treaties drafted in Paris that disturbs him. It is rather the ‘continued if not increasing tension’ between Russia and the United States . . .

“Mr. Byrnes rejects both ‘soft’ and ‘tough’ as proper descriptions of the policy which he pursued toward Russia. He prefers ‘patient but firm’ . . . Patient, he certainly has been . . . firm he must be . . . surely it is true that ‘every understanding requires the reconciliation of differences and not a yielding by one state to the arbitrary will of the other.’”

## Truman's UN Address

President Truman's reiteration of the “one world” idea despite disappointments in peacemaking and his declaration that the peace ideal can only be realized by settling conflicts with “law and justice” have been stressed in US editorial comment on his welcome address to the UN General Assembly.

**The New York Times** in a editorial titled “Still One World,” stated: “President Truman reaffirmed our government's faith in the earlier and still official American view of a universality of interest . . . the doctrine asserted in the Atlantic Charter . . . (and) the principle upon which the organization of the United Nations itself was built . . .”

**Philadelphia Record**: “We are glad Truman mentioned all the Four Freedoms . . . we are glad that he stressed freedom from fear as meaning above all else freedom from fear of war. Truman was frank in admitting that there are differences among the Allies all the delegates knew, but it's refreshing to have a statesman admit the obvious. Truman, however, refused to be discouraged by the differences and looked forward confidently to peace.”



## OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS *(Continued from page 2)*

Downgrading of Classified Material . . . . .	AG 311.5 GAP-AGO 14 Oct 1946, USFET
Provision of Entertainment and Indigenous Labor to Red Cross Clubs . . . . .	AG 353.8 GAP-AGO 14 Oct 1946, USFET
Settlement under Armed Forces Leave Act . . . . .	AG 150 FDD-AGO 15 Oct 1946, USFET
Testimony in German Courts . . . . .	Circular No. 154 15 Oct 1946, USFET
Marriage . . . . .	Circular No. 153 15 Oct 1946, USFET
Ratio of German Civilians per Sleeping Room . . . . .	AG 620 GDS-AGO 16 Oct 1946, USFET
Repatriation of Enemy and Ex-Enemy Nationals . . . . .	AG 383.7 GEC-AGO 16 Oct 1946, USFET
Downgrading of Classified Documents . . . . .	AG 312.1 AGO 16 Oct 1946, USFET
Authority to Issue Military Entry Permits . . . . .	AG 014.331 GAP-AGO 16 Oct 1946, USFET
Change in MGR, Title 14, Rates and Fares for Highway Transport . . . . .	AG 010.6 (TD) 16 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Establishment of the Theater Motor Maintenance School for Civilians . . . . .	AG 352 ORD-AGO 17 Oct 1946, USFET
Mailing of Parcels . . . . .	Circular No 155 17 Oct 1946, USFET
Currency Exchange Policy . . . . .	AG 123. 7 FDD-AGO 17 Oct 1946, USFET
Change in Designation of the Chemical Warfare Service . . . . .	AG 322 CML-AGO 17 Oct 1946, USFET
Grain Prices for the 1946-47 Season . . . . .	AG 400.32 (ED) 21 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Bizonal Unification and Existing Laender and Laenderrat Organizations . . . . .	AG 010.1 (CA) 21 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Graves Registration . . . . .	Circular No 157 23 Oct 1946, USFET
Highway Traffic Regulations . . . . .	AG 611 (TD) 23 Oct 1946, OMGUS
ACA Directive No 40 . . . . .	AG 000.7 (IC) 24 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Military Government Ordinance No. 7 – Change 18 to Title 23, Legislation . . . . .	AG 010.6 (CC) 25 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Licensing of DANA (German News Service) . . . . .	AG 000.7 (IC) 25 Oct 1946, OMGUS

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

# STATION LIST

## MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

**LOCATION**

**DIRECTOR OR  
COMMANDING OFFICER**

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

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

Office of Mil Gov for  
Germany, US

Berlin

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

### LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for  
Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

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

**(APO 154)**

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

Stuttgart  
Stuttgart

Lt Col M O Edwards  
1st Lt J B Clifford

#### Stuttgart Area

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

Stuttgart  
Böblingen  
Esslingen  
Ludwigsburg  
Waiblingen  
Backnang  
Leonberg  
Nürtingen  
Vaihingen

Lt Col I L Harlow  
Capt M P Ernst  
Capt N Semaschko, Jr  
Maj R A Morgen  
Capt J B Cress  
Capt R Forrest  
Capt W J Vallazza  
Maj J F Capell  
Capt A Smith

#### Heidelberg Area

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

Heidelberg  
Mannheim  
Buchen  
Mosbach  
Tauberbischofsheim  
Sinsheim

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

#### Karlsruhe Area

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

Karlsruhe  
Pforzheim  
Bruchsal

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

#### Heilbronn Area

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

Heilbronn  
Crailsheim  
Schw. Hall  
Kuenzelsau  
Bad Mergentheim  
Oehringen

Lt Col C H West  
1st Lt R E Alley  
Capt C S Keena  
Capt C E McGaffey  
Capt B V Bloom  
Capt G H Caple

\* Liaison and Security



**Goeppingen Area**

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

Goeppingen  
Ulm  
Aalen  
Schw. Gmuend  
Heidenheim

Lt Col A G Spitz  
Maj M L Hoover  
Maj C H Palletto  
Maj R Lascoe  
Maj L H Kyle

**LAND GREATER HESSE**

Office of Mil Gov  
for Greater Hesse

Wiesbaden

Dr J R Newman

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

(APO 633)

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

Wiesbaden  
Wiesbaden  
Oberursel

Lt Col S S Graham  
1st Lt Irving Ittner  
Capt B A Sturdevan  
Capt R Gutzwiller

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

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

Maj G C Sola  
Maj R N Eddy  
Capt M S Clark  
Capt H M Williams  
Capt J G Bennis  
Capt T E Faircloth  
Capt R E Brandt  
Capt N N Nagy  
Capt P H Olsen  
Maj J C Nelson  
Capt W F Hintz  
Capt L F Jones  
Capt J W Francis  
Capt T W Harris  
Capt E M Jacobson

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

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

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

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

Darmstadt  
Gross-Gerau  
Offenbach  
Heppenheim  
Erbach  
Büdingen

Maj W R Sheehan  
Capt N C Neider  
Lt Col J C Rose  
Maj R A Gish  
Capt R O Didlo  
Maj D M Easterday

\* Liaison and Security

## LAND GREATER HESSE (Cont'd)

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

## LAND BAVARIA

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

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt	Munich	Col C C Morgan
Hq Commandant	Munich	Lt Col R T Shelby
Hq & Sv Company	Munich	Maj F Dunn

## Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken

Co A	Wurzburg	Lt Col M E Henderson
*SK/LK Wurzburg	Wurzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
*SK/LK Aschaffenburg	Aschaffenburg	Capt H I Blevig
*SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*LK Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Maj R W Jernigin
*LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Maj E H Emry
*LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*LK Bruckenuau	Bruckenuau	Capt A G Prondzinski
*LK Ebern	Ebern	Capt G E Brock
*LK Gemunden	Gemunden	Maj J S Sullivan
*LK Gerolzhofen	Gerolzhofen	Capt W W James
*LK Hammelburg	Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*LK Hassfurt	Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*LK Hofheim	Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*LK Karlstadt	Karlstadt	Maj J E Breland
*LK Konigshofen	Konigshofen	Capt F E Witty
*LK Lohr	Lohr	Capt L K Owens
*LK Markt Heidelfeld	Markt Heidelfeld	Capt T F Griffin
*LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	Capt E E Kelly
*LK Miltenberg	Miltenberg	Capt J L Hinkel
*LK Neustadt (Saale)	Neustadt a. d. Salle	Maj H P Clark
*LK Obernburg	Obernburg	Capt M B Jaeger
*LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Capt I A Lowell

## Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

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

\* Liaison and Security



## Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt L De Ford
*LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Maj H Zurn
*LK Dinkelsbühl	Dinkelsbühl	Maj A S Adams
*LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt J R Thomas
*LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt B A Morgan
*LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	Capt D S Stroup
*LK Hilpoltstein	Hilpoltstein	Capt R E Peters
*LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Lt Col J C Barnet
*LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Maj F C Smith
*LK Neustadt (Aisch)	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultzen
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	1st Lt L W Dilzard

## Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col O D Hastings
*SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj G J Ganer
*SK/LK Passau	Passau	Lt Col R T Nichols
*SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj R E Boyd
*SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
*SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Lt Col J R Hector
*LK Cham	Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj E O Carlson
*LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Capt D S Field
*LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt R O Woodward
*LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	Maj H A Hardt
*LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Capt M Glossop
*LK Grafenau	Grafenau	Capt R M McWorther
*LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
*LK Landau a. d. Isar	Landau	Capt T O Rose
*LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Ugland
*LK Regen	Zweisel	Lt Col G H Foster
*LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Maj R B Swatosh
*LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Maj F B Marshall
*LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Capt A J Howard
*LK Kemnath	Kemnath	Maj D L O'Roark
*LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Maj T G Shackelford
*LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj J Mulholland
*LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	Maj V M Corbin
*LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Maj J B Clark
*LK Roding	Roding	Maj L P Rhodes
*LK Waldmünchen	Waldmünchen	Maj R W Hitchcock
*LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	Capt A G Albert
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Maj R T Coykendall
*LK Bogen	Bogen	Maj J F Staudinger
*LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Maj J C Robertson, Jr
*LK Griesbach	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*LK Kotzting	Kotzting	Maj J J Maher, Jr
*LK Mainburg	Mainburg	Capt E R Garrison
*LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Capt G C Jones
*LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	Maj R E Levy
*LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Maj J F Rey
*LK Wegscheid	Obernzell	1st Lt K J Miller, Jr

\* Liaison and Security

**Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern**

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

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

Lt Col R J Philpott  
Lt Col E Keller  
Lt Col H E Blakeley  
Capt W A Forys  
Capt V L Thom  
Capt C A Larimer  
Capt R H Necel  
Maj M W Nitz  
Lt Col J H Kelly  
Maj C A Brown  
Capt C J Wardle  
1st Lt C V Russell  
Capt D Root  
Maj A O Froede  
Maj E J H Newmeyer  
1st Lt C C Boatwright  
Maj C A Rein  
Maj H E Reed  
Maj C E Carlsen  
Capt M J Groves  
Maj P L Steers Jr  
Maj M Mawrence  
Capt E J Pennetto  
Capt J E Thayer  
Capt H J Bierman  
Maj S P Sussell  
Capt C S Garber

**Regierungsbezirk Schwaben**

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

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

Lt Col C M Avery  
Lt Col R A Norton  
Maj R J Paul  
Maj H E Howlett  
Maj J E Rhea  
Maj R A Wagner  
Capt M G Kruglinski  
Maj M G Norum  
Capt S D Lubin  
1st Lt M W Toepfer  
Capt L A Proper  
Maj H M Sebastian  
Maj B Peshmalyan  
Capt J N Urtes  
Capt F W Guzak  
Capt J O Renalds  
Maj A E Elliot  
Capt J M Woodward  
Capt D J Moran  
Capt J W Kenne

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

Office of Mil Gov  
Berlin Sector

Berlin

Col F L Howley

**BERLIN SECTOR  
(APO 751)**

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

Bremen  
Wesermünde

Lt Col Gordon Browning  
Lt Col L S Diggs

\* Liaison and Security