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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT



# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Unnecessary Telephone Calls to 17th Major Port . . . . .	AG 311.3 SIG-AGO 24 Jan 1947, USFET
Holland Tour . . . . .	AG 210.711 SSP-AGO 29 Jan 1947, USFET
Sale of New Automobiles . . . . .	AG 451 GAP-AGO 29 Jan 1947, USFET
Monthly Report on Marriage to Germans . . . . .	AG 291.1 GAP-AGP-B 30 Jan 1947, USFET
Motor Vehicle Registration Plates . . . . .	AG 451.02 GAP-AGO 30 Jan 1947, USFET
Military Government Ordinance No. 10 . . . . .	AG 010.8 GEC-AGO 4 Feb 1947, USFET
Redesignation and Activation of Certain Units in the European Theater	AG 322 GCT-AGO 5 Feb 1947, USFET
Dress Uniform Survey Team . . . . .	AG 421 RMJ-AGO 6 Feb 1947, USFET
Transfer of Captured Enemy Material to Office of Military Government for Germany (US) . . . . .	AG 386.3 GDS-AGO 7 Feb 1947, USFET
Control of Purchase of Clothing and Accessories . . . . .	Circular No. 7 8 Feb 1947, USFET
Uniform Regulations — Military Personnel . . . . .	Circular No. 10 10 Feb 1947, USFET
Government of the State of Bremen . . . . .	AG 010.1 (CA) 11 Feb 1947, OMGUS
Employee Training Program . . . . .	AG 230.437 (PO) 13 Feb 1947, OMGUS
Bizonal Implementation of Quadripartite Decisions . . . . .	AG 010.1 13 Feb 1947, USFET
Applications of WD Employees to Remain in the Occupied Areas of Germany and/or Austria . . . . .	AG 014.33 (AG) 13 Feb 1947, OMGUS
Safety Bulletin . . . . .	AG 729 PMG-AGO 14 Feb 1947, USFET
Ordinance No 11 Amending MG Ordinance No 7, Change to Title 23	AG 010.6 (LD) 17 Feb 1947, OMGUS
Proper Use of German Channels of Authority . . . . .	AG 014.12 (ED) 19 Feb 1947, OMGUS
Legislation in Land Bremen . . . . .	AG 322 20 Feb 1947, OMGUS

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



Signal Corps Photo

**I G FARBEN BY AIR** – The picture on this week's cover is an aerial view of the I. G. Farben plant at Hoechst, center of the vast German cartel now under the control of the four occupying powers. The story of the work of US Military Government's decartelization agency appears on page 30 of this issue.

## MG SERIES

The series on the current functions and operations of Military Government in Germany is concluded in this issue with a group of articles explaining the activities of the Economics Division of OMGUS. Prepared by several expert writers within the Division, these articles deal with branches vital in the economic re-growth of Germany: Trade and Commerce, Food and Agriculture, Industry, Decartelization, and Restitutions.

\* \* \*

The Weekly Information Bulletin will welcome manuscripts concerning some specific phase of Military Government or occupation activities in Germany. These manuscripts may be prepared and submitted by any American personnel but each must clearly show approval and clearance by a responsible MG or military official directly concerned with the described phase. Photographs suitable for reproduction in the WIB also will be welcomed.

The material should be sent to: Weekly Information Bulletin, OMGUS, APO 742, US Army. The manuscripts and photographs will not be returned unless they are accompanied by a request to this effect and the correct return address.

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# ECONOMICS DIVISION

**T**he Economics Division, representing the everyday needs of seventeen and a half million Germans in the US Zone, seeks to create a tolerable living standard for them today from an economy of scarcity, and to direct Germany's future economy toward peaceful pursuits.

The Division director has three main responsibilities in carrying out these objectives: He sits as US delegate at the Four Power Economics Directorate conferences negotiating with French, British, and Soviet representatives; he is the American member of the Bipartite Economics Panel which, since 1 January 1947, has determined economic policies and procedures for the combined United States and British Zones; and he acts as economics advisor on the staff of the Deputy Military Governor.

In cross section, each of the functional branches of the Division is similarly responsible for quadripartite negotiation for all of occupied Germany, negotiates where appropriate with the British Zone on bipartite matters, and administers each in its particular sphere for the US Zone.

The Industry Branch encompasses the production and distribution of raw materials, particularly steel, oil, textiles and consumer goods, machinery and optics, coal, chemicals, building materials and construction, public utilities, and reparations.

Because of its importance in determining

the level and balance of the German economy Reparations is the only section in the Industry Branch which is represented on the directorate level. The section is charged with the responsibility for evaluating and actually dismantling plants for reparations under existing quadripartite directives. It also makes studies of war potential with a view to its final elimination.

The Food and Agriculture Branch of the Division concerns itself with supervising the distribution by the Germans of imported foodstuffs in the US Zone and the expanding of indigenous agriculture. It controls, along with its British counterpart, the German Executive Committee for Food and Agriculture, which determines ration levels, administers land reform, controls deliveries by farmers of their food quotas, operates a fishing fleet through a fisheries board, and is responsible for transportation and storage of foodstuffs.

Bracketed within the Trade and Commerce Branch are three sections which are responsible for the development of the Zone's export program, interzonal trade, and price control. The Branch initiated the well-known export expositions in Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, and Munich, and finalized all export contracts. At the present time its chief preoccupation is with implementation of the US Zone's 100,000,000 dollar export program for 1947, which will depend in large

measure on the extent to which raw materials including coal are made available to the industries producing for export sale.

The Decartelization Branch carries out US policy with respect to freedom of competitive trade; elimination of monopolies and interlocking directorates established to control trade, prices, and distribution; and general work toward deconcentration of economic power. Its initial task was the breaking up of the famous I. G. Farben cartel and its administration on a four-power basis.

One of the most colorful of the major activities of the Economics Division is the work of the Restitutions Branch, which restores to rightful owners non-cultural objects, and art work and cultural collections which had been looted from surrounding countries by Nazi Germany. Since its inception, the Restitutions Branch has return-

ed more than a million objects to their owners, and its work constitutes one of the best-known and most widely-appreciated achievements of Military Government.

There are still other tasks handled by the Economics Division: The Research Control Branch, recognizing that modern wars can start in a test tube, has formulated laws and directions regulating scientific research which might have a war potential. The Supply and Accounting Branch has the difficult task of keeping records of supplies coming in from abroad, of their distribution, and of the attendant budget. The Requirements and Allocations Branch determines Army requirements and sees to it that they are met, either from indigenous resources or by import, and at the same time keeps a balanced record of Army deliveries to the German economy.

*Workers at the Opel automobile factory complete a phase of body assembly at the company's Russelsheim plant. The supervision of this and other US Zone industrial concerns is a responsibility of the Industry Branch of the Economics Division, OMGUS.*

*Signal Corps Photo*



# JNDUSTRY

**T**he war-shattered industrial facilities of the US Zone have been brought back to 44 percent of their 1936 average production capacity under the guidance of the Industry Branch of the Economics Division, OMGUS, along the lines of prohibiting the possible revival of any war industries and encouraging the reconstruction of those industries essential for peaceful civilian needs.

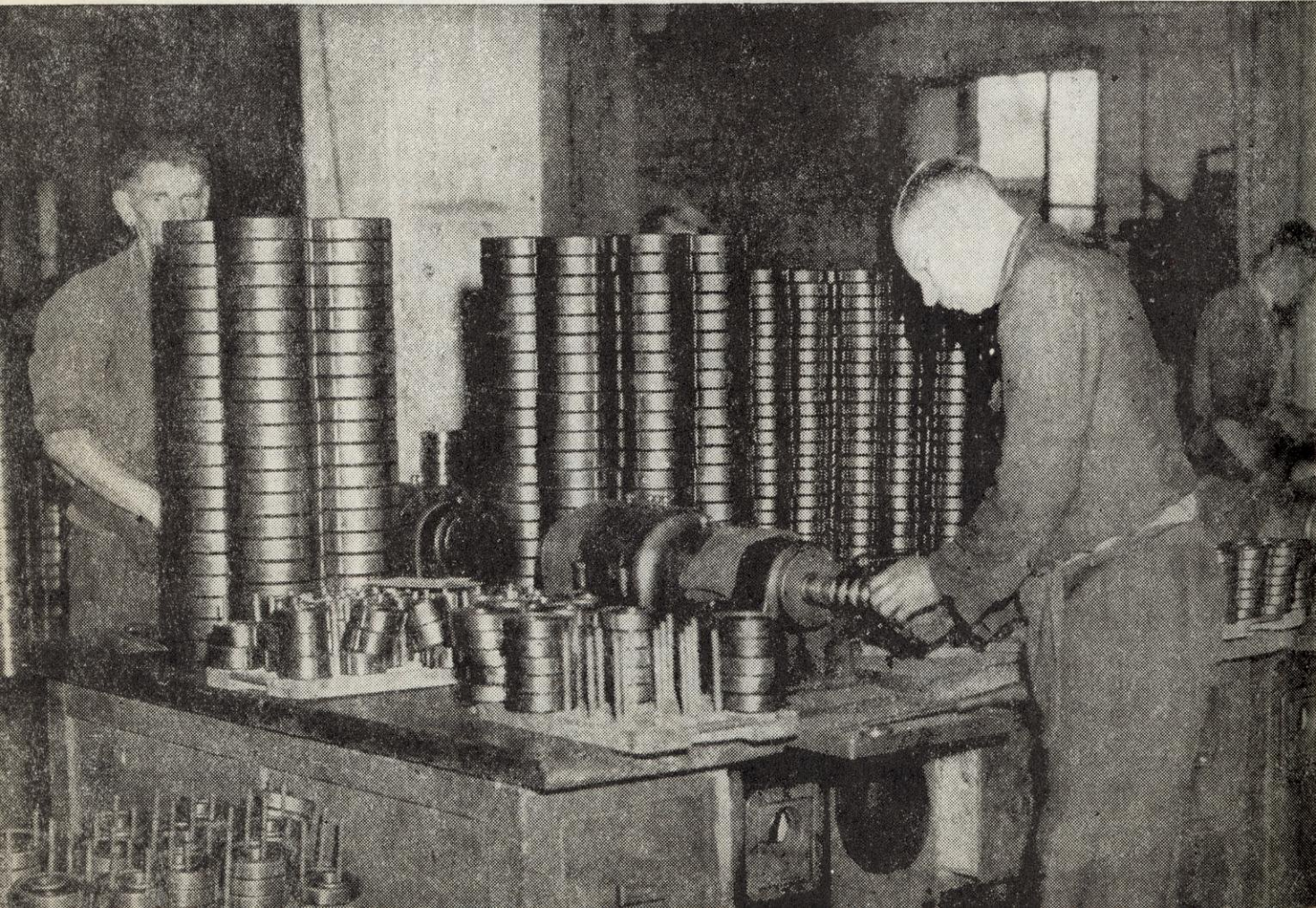
Germany's industrial strength had been well known throughout the world but the sword it sought to forge for the Third Reich's

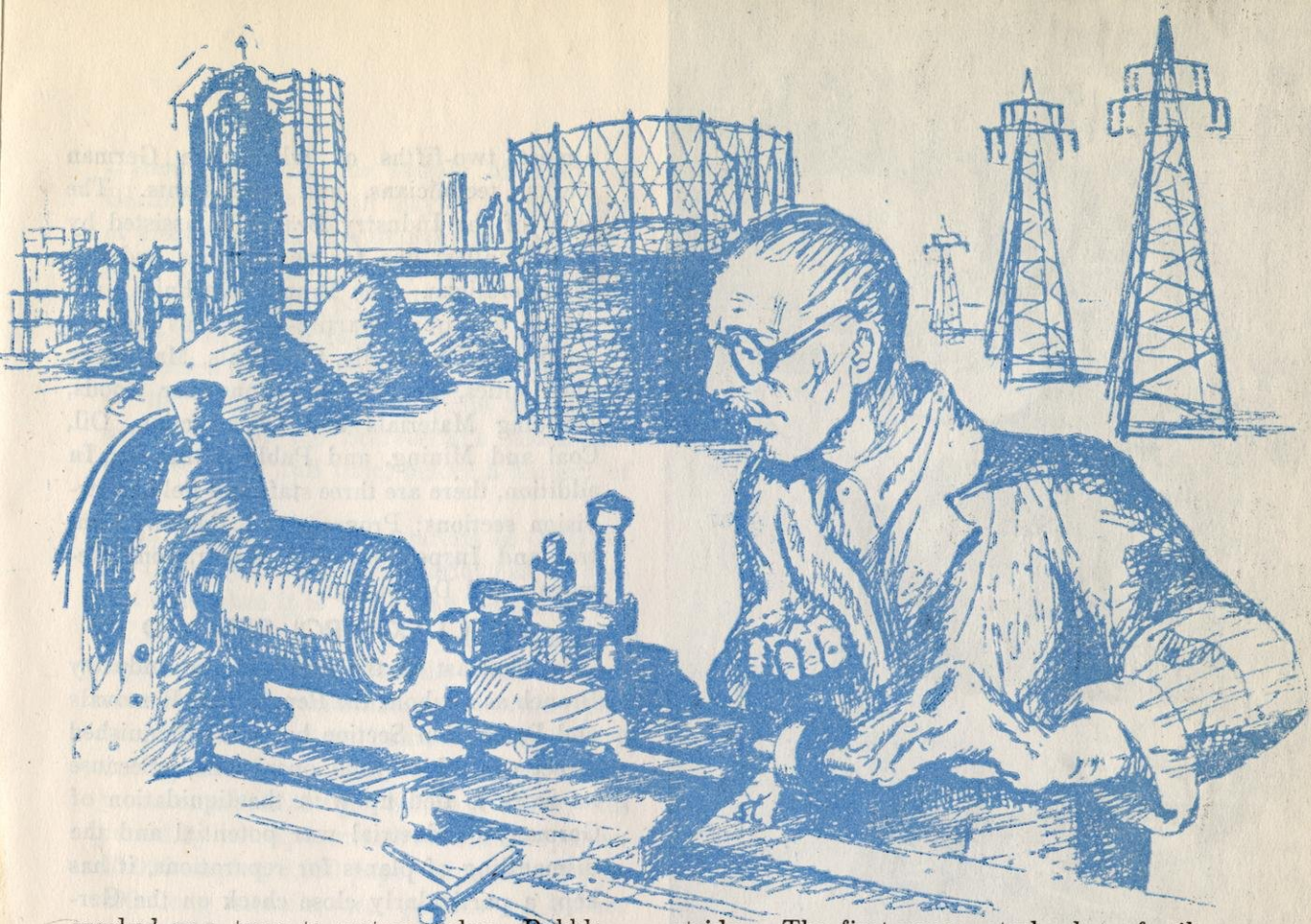
endeavor for world aggression became the same token by which it was crushed. War brought wrecked factories, broken communication lines, worn-out machinery, and demoralized workers. Only the battered shells of buildings, the rusting and idle machines, and the empty benches remained after the fighting had passed by.

Immediately after peace came, two temporary organizations — the SHAEF Production Control Agency and the Industry Division of the US Group Control Council —

*While half of the Kugelfischer ball bearing plant at Schweinfurt is being dismantled for reparations to Russia, the other half continues manufacturing replacement parts for German machinery.*

*Photo by Evers*





worked as a team to restore order. Rubble was cleared; inventory of surviving plants and equipment was taken; damaged buildings and machines were repaired; more adequate power, transport, water, and sewage disposal facilities were developed; and, wherever possible, factories making essential peacetime items, such as soap, shoes, medical supplies, and clothing were put into operation.

Industry at this time was controlled by the US Army. After clearance of debris and the completion of necessary repairs, a plant could resume production if fuel, power, raw materials, semi-fabricants, and labor were available; but authorization to operate had to be obtained from Military Government. By August, there was set up under USFET an Industry Division, later to become the Industry Branch of Economics Division, OMG-US. It no longer was necessary to obtain authorization from zonal headquarters to reopen a plant if it produced purely civilian goods.

By the end of the year, US Zone industry and contributing facilities had made rapid

strides. The first paper, steel, glass, fertilizer, and soda ash plants were reactivated; the Rhine waterway was reopened to traffic; mail service was resumed; and electric power supply improved to the point where all essential requirements were met.

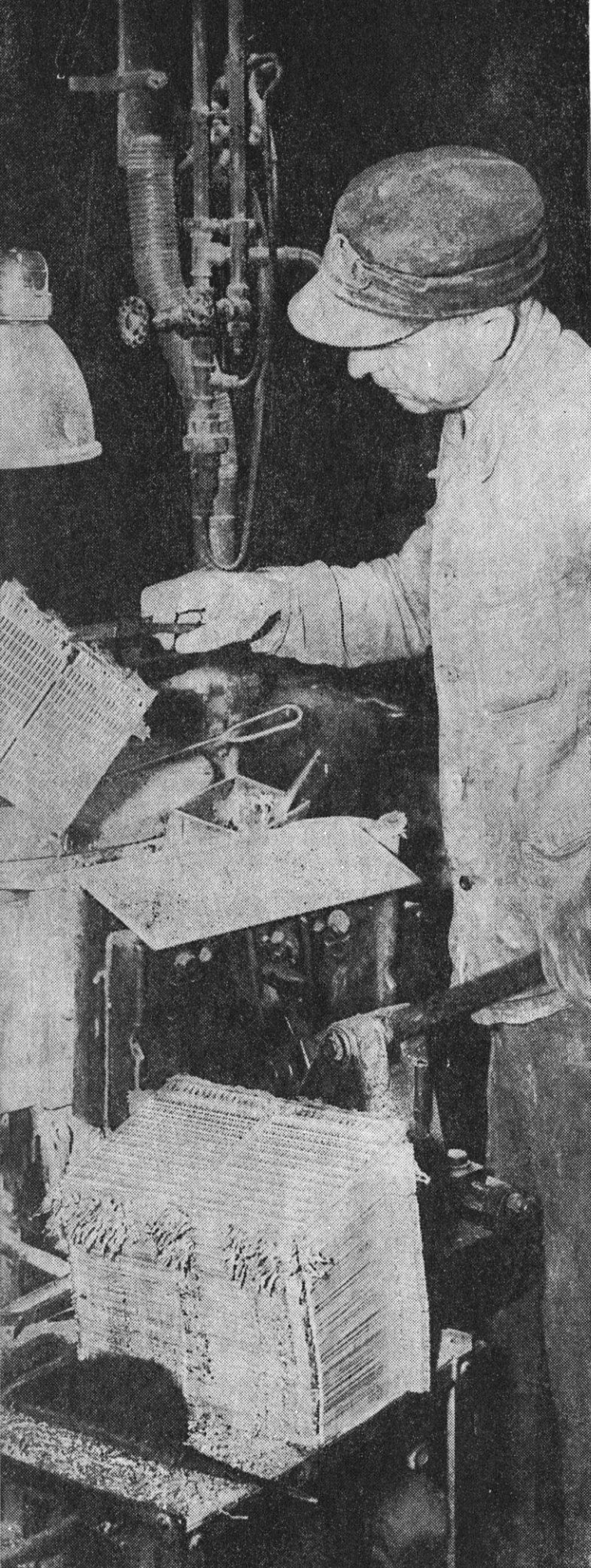
## TWO STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

The work of the Industry Branch and its predecessors has had two stages of development: Through 1945, it was an operating agency concerned with bringing order to the chaotic German zonal industries. Since that time, it has become a supervisory and policy-making body.

More and more the Germans are being given responsibility for the operation of their industrial economy. Military Government, through the Industry Branch, issues rules and regulations, works with representatives of the other three occupying powers, performs staff functions for the War and State Departments, and generally oversees the progress of economic recovery.

To do its over-all job, the Industry Branch in Berlin has approximately 185 employees,





almost two-fifths of whom are German clerks, technicians, and consultants.) The chief of the Industry Branch is assisted by two deputies; one for negotiations and one for operations. The Branch's technical, advisory, and quadripartite-operations sections number eight: Metals, Chemicals, Machinery and Optics, Textiles and Consumer Goods, Building Materials and Construction, Oil, Coal and Mining, and Public Utilities. In addition, there are three staff and field supervision sections: Program and Review; Control and Inspection; and Reparations Removals and Demolition.

#### DIRECT CONTROL RETAINED

In contrast to the trend in the Industry Branch as a whole, the Reparations Removals and Demolition Section has not relinquished direct control of field operations. Because its work is tied up with the liquidation of Germany's industrial war potential and the dismantling of plants for reparations, it has kept a particularly close check on the German agencies assisting it under MG instructions. Thus its evaluation, destruction, dismantling, and reparations-shipment activities are all under the direct control of Army officers and American civilian personnel.

Aside from the deputies and the various sections, the Industry Branch has a Secretariat which devotes its full time to the Branch's four-power activities. All told, the Industry Branch provides US representation on 36 quadripartite groups: three committees, eight subcommittees, and 25 working parties.

From Monday through Saturday, not a day passes without one or more of these quadripartite groups — whether it be the Fuel Committee, the Coal Sub-Committee, or the Working Party on Machine Tools — meeting at the ACA building in Berlin. The problems with which these four-power groups must tussle range far and wide: One day it is the expansion of building materials production; another day, the selection of plants for rep-

*Lead is being molded for batteries at the Robert Bosch factory in Stuttgart, manufacturers of automobile accessories.*

*Photo by Byers*

arations; a third, the supply of soap for Berlin. On any day, it may be the adequacy of electric power, the tonnage of the fishing fleet, the conservation of coal by German industry, shifts in population, or the repair of German harbor facilities. Merely to keep the record of what goes on at these meetings — the minutes, the briefs, the agenda — keeps two of the Secretariat's dozen employees, busy, full time, before a battery of files.

As with all other Secretariats in OMGUS, the Industry Branch's Secretariat has its busiest time when it is "American month" at the ACA, the one month of every four when US representatives take over the chair of each committee, sub-committee, and working party. Aside from long hours and hard work during American month, the Industry Secretariat measures the job before it during this period by its requirements for office supplies: 40,000 staples, 3,000 paper clips and clamps, 400 long stencils, ten pounds of rubber bands, and 1,000 metal fasteners.

Today, one of the most absorbing tasks of the Branch is its work on the Reparations Agreement, or Level-of-Industry Plan. Agreed to by the four powers in March 1946, the plan specifies which industries shall be prohibited, which shall be restricted, and which shall be permitted to expand within the limits of available resources.

### PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

For month after month, following adoption of the Potsdam Agreement in August 1945, Industry Branch and OMGUS officials, together with representatives of the other occupying powers, sweated over the task of establishing Germany's steel capacity, of setting the allowable supply of copper and aluminum, of deciding the production future of synthetic gasoline, of figuring just what should or should not be classified a "peaceful" industry.

Getting agreement on the Level-of-Industry Plan was only one part of the job.

*A woman worker sprays a coat of paint on toy automobiles at the Schuco factory in Nuremberg.*

*Photo by Byer*





Since then, the hard work has continued in the form of spelling out the plan: How should Germany's established steel capacity be divided among the four zones? What about dyestuffs, cement, locomotives? In addition, the Branch has been faced with the continuing task of controlling and inspecting the industrial economy, of seeing that the provisions of the Level-of-Industry Plan are being carried out.

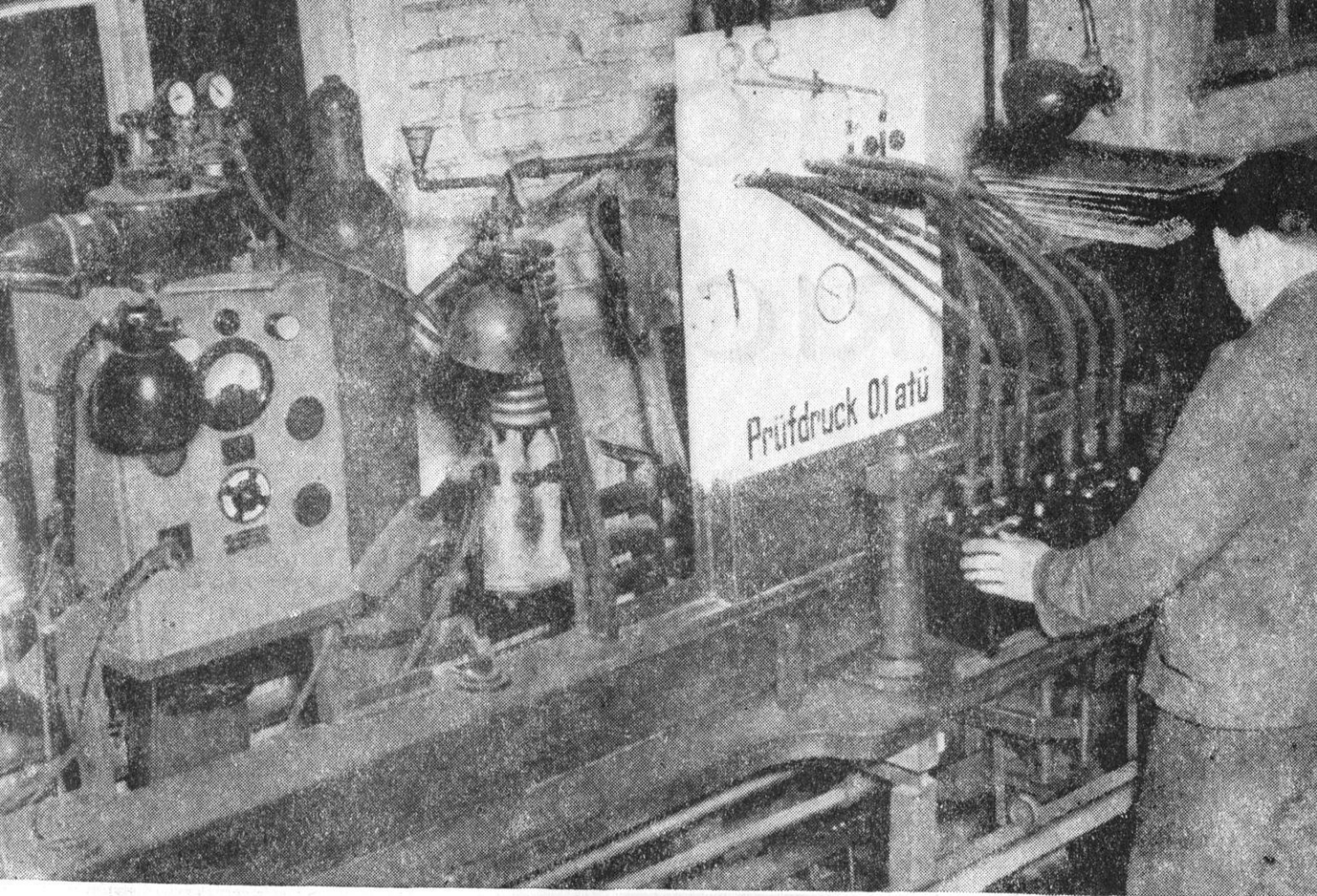
### EXPANSION OF PRODUCTION

All this time and effort poured into the job of priming Germany's industrial pump has paid off in a notable expansion of production. In the US Zone, for example, industrial output has scored an unbroken advance through November 1946 when it equalled 44 percent of the 1936 average. In December 1946 and January 1947, however, extreme cold weather was chiefly responsible for a sharp decline. Between January and November, production rose 85 percent, with the bulk of this gain achieved in the first six months of the year. Those six months saw the first ship carrying direct food imports from the United States for German civilians; conclusion of the Zone's first export sales; four-power agreement on the Reparations Plan; arrival of the first American cotton in Germany for emergency civilian requirements; and further improvement in German transportation and communication facilities.

Over the balance of the year, as production expanded and earlier stockpiles were exhausted, new problems arose to harass US Zone manufacturers and bring sleepless nights to Industry Branch officials: Increasing supplies of fuel and other raw materials were needed; breakdowns of old and worn-out machinery became more frequent; labor, especially skilled, was hard to find; and transport was not always able to cope with its task.

*Workers at the Adam Opel automobile factory in Russelsheim put the finishing touches on auto bodies.*

*Signal Corps Photo*



*A worker at the Robert Bosch factory in Stuttgart checks finished batteries for their ability to withstand pressure.*

*Photo by Byers*

Despite the upswing of industrial activity in the US Zone, much more production is needed. Although the extreme wear and tear resulting from war and defeat have ceased, normal depreciation of all durable and non-durable goods is far from being replaced, even at the present rate of output. An outstanding example of this is coal mining machinery and equipment, which is still limping along in a damaged and run-down condition at the same time that the demand for coal is incessant. In this sense, the industrial economy is still only in the initial stages of recovery. Not until production at least doubles its end-of-1946 rate can a reasonable balance between new production and depreciation be expected. Only then will "living off capital" cease.

With economic unification of the British and US Zones now in effect, Industry Branch officials look for cumulative production div-

idends from the resultant larger and better integrated economic area. For one thing, the British Zone's extensive coal and steel facilities will be teamed up with the US Zone's sizable manufacturing capacity and technical skills.

### LOOK TO ECONOMIC UNIFICATION

The economic unification of the British and US Zones represents a significant step in raising the post-war standard of living in Germany toward the level contemplated by the four powers in the Reparations Agreement of March 1946. Members of the Industry Branch, as all of OMGUS, are now looking forward to the possibility that economic unification of all four zones as specified at Potsdam and as reiterated in the bizonal merger agreement will be accomplished. In the meantime, the Industry Branch still has a big job to do.

# FOOD *and* AGRICULTURE

**M**ore than one million metric tons of food had been provided by the United States to the German civilians of the US Zone before the end of 1946 — an amount sufficient to avert starvation. Although the supplying of this food was a dramatic example of the work of the Food and Agriculture Branch of the Economics Division, it is only one of many tasks involved in managing the food supply for the American Zone. The success of the Branch in its battle

against hunger is contributing directly to the desired reconstruction of Germany.

Plans were turned into action in 1945, and by the end of the year, the food and agricultural economy in the US Zone was on the road to recovery. As the initial step in meeting US commitments for supplying part of the food requirements of Berlin, the first trainload of American flour was moved into that city in July. Crops were harvested by women and children, and were de-

*A community agricultural inspection committee at Wolfhagen reviews the records of a farm in their district. These committees are instrumental in enforcing agricultural controls.*

*Signal Corps Photo*





livered to market with the assistance of priorities on transportation facilities. Building materials, coal, electric power, repair parts for machinery, and other operating supplies were secured for individual grain mills, dairies, and other food-processing plants to meet the most essential requirements and to prevent waste of food produced in 1945.

Fishing craft used by the German navy during the war were reconverted and released for fishing operations. German agencies were reactivated and partially reorganized at Land, Kreis, and Gemeinde levels to control the production and distribution of food. Planting of all suitable land not otherwise in productive use was directed. Uniform ration scales and consumer categories were established for the US Zone. Production of nitrogen fertilizer was started at the Trostberg plant in Bavaria. A comprehensive plan for increasing production of high-calorie food crops was approved.

During 1946, an important change in the work of the Food and Agriculture Branch took place. The emphasis now is on formulation of policy and on supervision, while the Germans have been given more responsi-

bility for the operation of their own food and agricultural economy. Except for matters requiring quadripartite or bipartite action, German officials are authorized to take nearly all action under established policies without prior approval by Military Government. The staff of the Food and Agriculture Branch is no longer an emergency "fire-fighting" organization; it has reverted to the role of an advisory and planning body responsible for measuring and directing compliance with MG objectives and instructions.

### ORGANIZATION OF BRANCH

The organization of the Food and Agriculture Branch follows the lines of the broad functional programs for which it is responsible. The Chief of the Branch directs all activities and is assisted by four Assistant Branch Chiefs. The staff in Berlin — which includes about 130 employees, almost 70 percent of whom are Germans — is divided among nine sections: Crop and Livestock Production; Agricultural Supplies and Labor; Commodities and Marketing; Rationing; Berlin Feeding; Land; Institutions; Forestry and Wild Life; and Reports, Statistics, and Import Requirements. In addition, personnel



of the Branch serve on the Joint Fisheries Control Board at Hamburg, which controls the production, allocation, and processing of fish secured by the German fishing fleets operating from North Sea ports in British and US occupied territories.

The Branch also maintains a full-time Secretariat which prepares and coordinates papers and conducts quadripartite negotiations connected with the work of the Food and Agriculture Committee of the Allied Control Authority. In December, 12 meetings of the Food and Agriculture Committee and its various sub-committees and working parties were held. The staffing of a single meeting requires from four to eight man-days for negotiating and recording work alone.

The negotiation of decisions on food and agriculture problems on a quadripartite basis, at frequent and often lengthy meetings of the Food and Agriculture Committee and its subordinate organizations, forms an important part of the work of the Branch. During the last six months of 1946, approximately 50 papers were considered by the main Committee covering such diverse subjects as crop production plans; seasonal requirements for seed, fertilizers, and insecticides; animal diseases; pest control; land reform policies; reestablishment and denazification of cooperatives; grain-milling standards; pasteurization of milk; forest-cutting programs and policy; and the size of the German fishing fleet. All of them had the common characteristic, however, of being measures to increase the productivity of agriculture or to establish democratic institutions, representing an effort to treat Germany as an economic unit in the absence of a central food and agriculture administrative agency.

Progress has been made toward reaching the objectives of each of the functional programs of the Branch during the past year: An agricultural production program providing for the largest total area of land ever under cultivation in the US Zone and for concentration on production of direct-con-

*A Military Government officer in Wollhagen reviews a "Holkarte" with the county agriculture administrator.*

*Signal Corps Photo*

sumption crops has been developed. A complementary program for reduction of livestock numbers has been initiated. Action to increase supplies of commercial fertilizer, seed, and other essential farm supplies has been taken. Salt-water fishing has been expanded. An intensive drive to collect maximum amounts of indigenous food for non-selfsuppliers has been put into effect. Food rations have been restored to a level providing 1,550 calories per day for normal consumers, following a reduction to 1,180 calories per day last spring which was forced by a critical shortage in world food supplies. A law for acquisition of land for settlement purposes and for land reform has been enacted which will increase the availability of land for food production. A forest-cutting program to meet requirements for military, civilian, and export needs has been put into effect and plans have been made for release of forest lands suitable for conversion to agricultural purposes. Agricultural cooperatives have been reestablished on a democratic basis. A central warehousing and accounting system for imported food has been put into operation.

In spite of this progress, the struggle for food for German civilians is still far from won. Production of direct-consumption, high-calorie food crops must be greatly increased and livestock numbers correspondingly decreased before the Potsdam goal of maximizing agricultural production can be reached. More fertilizer and other farm supplies are needed for maximum production. Farm-to-market deliveries are still behind schedule. Ration scales based on 1,550 calories for the normal consumer are below minimum standards.

Branch officials hope that the economic merger of the British and US Zones will be of considerable assistance in raising the German standard of living. A final and more satisfactory solution to the problem of German food supply must await economic unification of all four zones.

*German women sort the first potatoes produced in a Berlin park which was converted last year to agricultural production.*

*Photo by Byers*





# TRADE *and* COMMERCE

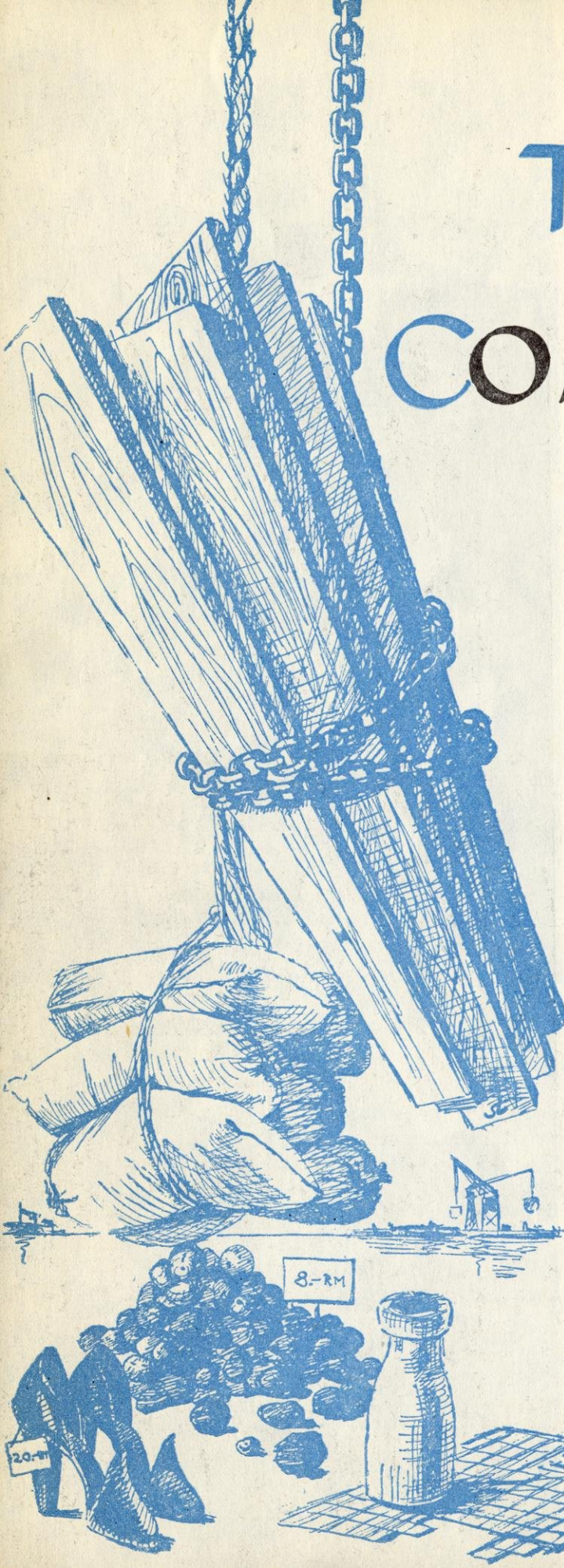
The Trade and Commerce Branch of the Economics Division, now staffed by about 210 Americans and Germans, is almost half again as large as it was in July 1946, making it the largest branch of the largest division in OMGUS.

The growth of the Trade and Commerce Branch is accounted for entirely by one section — Export-Import — and reflects the task with which the Branch has now come to grips: Lifting the total of US Zone exports towards the level where enough food and raw materials can be imported to lower occupation costs and attain the standard of living specified in the Four-Power Reparations Agreement.

## ORGANIZED EARLY IN 1945

The activity of the Trade and Commerce Branch goes back to the early days of 1945 when it was organized in London as part of the US Group Control Council, predecessor of today's OMGUS. Since that time it moved to Hoechst and finally to Berlin as a branch of the Economics Division. The Branch's problems have been many and enormous.

Consider the Price Control Section, whose major problem is to see that the disastrous German inflation after World War I does not put on a repeat performance. Or take the case of the Internal Trade Section, whose major problem is to see that the machinery,



chemicals, textiles, pitprops, iron ore, and bearings from the US Zone are exchanged for the steel, coal, buna, petroleum, and other commodities available from the remaining three zones of Germany. Closely tied up with this problem is that of assuring an equitable distribution of consumer goods in the US Zone, and of developing German administrative responsibility.

The Trade and Commerce Branch is headed by a chief assisted by two deputies. One deputy is his alternate in all matters affecting the Branch; the other is in direct charge of the operations of the Branch's three sections: Price Control, Internal Trade, and Export-Import. The chief of the Trade and Commerce Branch is the US representative on the Trade and Commerce Committee, a top group in the quadripartite Economics Directorate of the Allied Control Authority.

In addition to the Trade and Commerce

Committee, the Branch has representation on several other quadripartite groups: The Price Control Committee, the Export-Import Subcommittee, the Interzonal Trade Subcommittee, the Working Party on Cost of Living, the Working Party on Rationing, and several temporary quadripartite working parties such as those on coal, transportation, and cooperative societies. The paper work for these committees is handled by the Trade and Commerce Secretariat, or staff. Each of the quadripartite groups meets about three times a month; and when the Secretariat's own sessions are thrown in, the total number of quadripartite meetings involving the Branch averages more than one a day.

During "American month," when US representatives act as chairmen of all quadripartite Trade and Commerce bodies at the ACA Building, the staff has primary responsibility for the preparation of the draft

*The US chairman of the Bipartite Economic Control Group speaks at an interzonal trade meeting in Minden.*

*Photo by Byers*





*A German girl buys her day's ration at a Wiesbaden grocery.*

*Signal Corps Photo*

minutes and draft agenda for approval of the British, French, and Soviet delegations. In addition, the papers to be discussed by the various Trade and Commerce committees, subcommittees, and working parties are initially prepared by the US Secretariat.

When the occupation began, the problem in price control was of discouraging proportions. Germany was a land of physical ruin, financial bankruptcy, and mental apathy. There was too much currency, too little production, and all signs pointed to runaway prices.

US price officials swiftly put into action the basic policy determined even before the end of the war — to give German agencies fundamental responsibility for administering price control unless Allied interests were endangered or it became apparent that the German effort was bogging down.

As early as July 1945, almost 300 price

offices had reopened in the US Zone; the system of price control developed from a rather loosely-knit localized organization to a federal structure with a central price commissioner to whom important powers were ceded in the interest of Zone-wide uniformity of price-control work.

### PRICE LEVEL MAINTAINED

Today, in line with policies laid down by the occupying powers, considerable uniformity of prices has been achieved throughout all four zones. In fact, an outstanding feature of price control over the past year and a half has been the over-all stability of price relationship. True, there is a black market in which the purchasing power of the Reichsmark is only between one-tenth and one-hundredth — sometimes even less — of its pre-war value. Also, in some respects, the mark has lost value as

money in that it no longer is a strong inducement to work or to produce. But the legal price level still largely holds. And that level embraces an area that is extensive and vital: The food ration can still be bought for ration coupons at prices not more than 20 percent higher than before the war; rents are practically unchanged; industrial prices have, in the main, been stabilized at pre-occupation levels; wages and salaries have been frozen into the prewar pattern; and for the most essential expenditure, legal prices in Germany are still far more in line with the pre-war legal price level than in many surrounding countries.

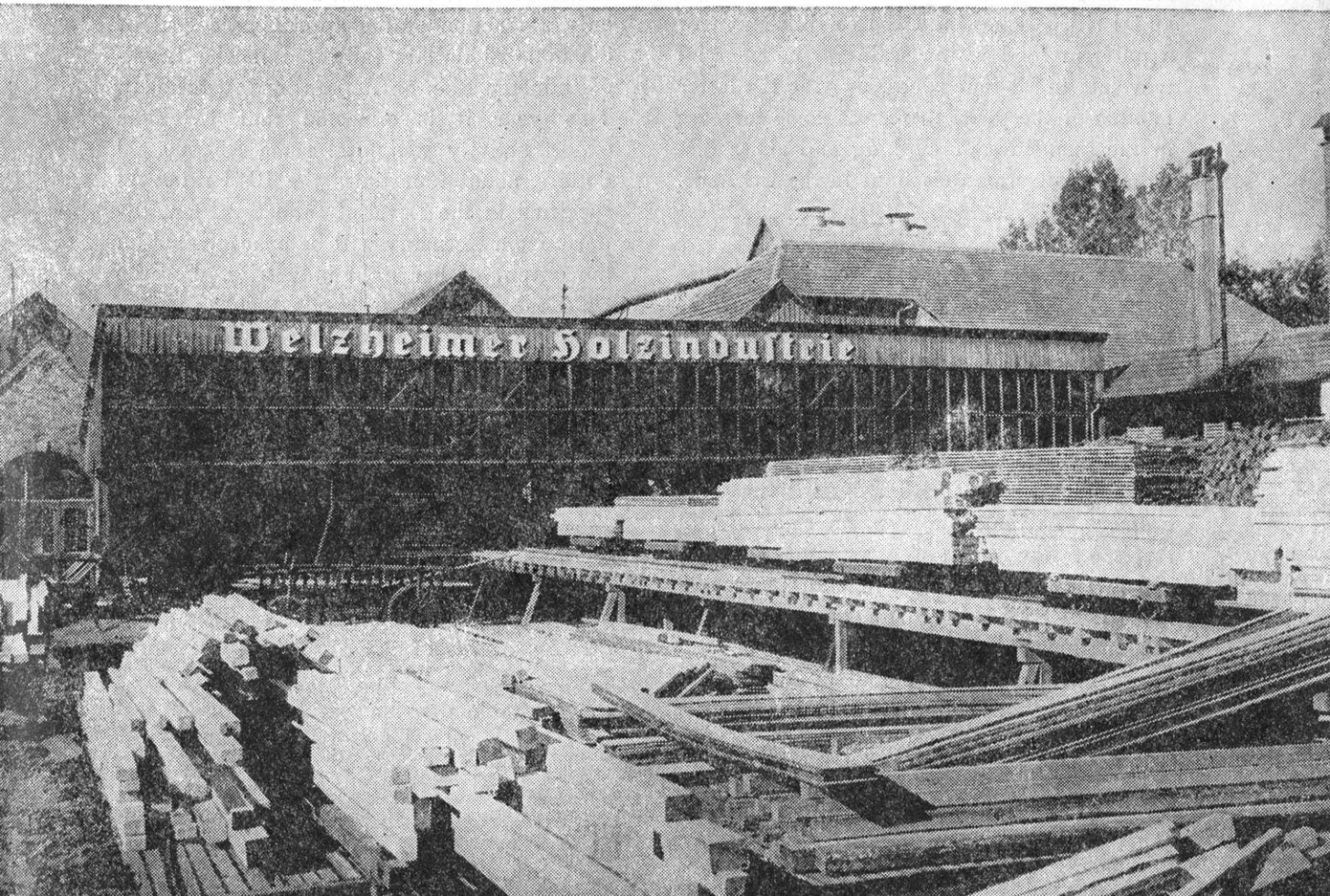
With respect to internal trade, the problem was likewise of discouraging proportions. The German internal trade and rationing systems had largely broken down. German agencies functioned haltingly, and only on a skeleton basis; travel and communication were virtually impossible; military and other

groups made necessary requisitions of supplies from the civilian economy; and German enforcement machinery, especially as regards experienced personnel, was practically nonexistent. As a result of this situation, widespread hoarding of goods by merchants was the rule, black-market operations were the order of the day, and internal trade in the accepted sense did not exist.

During this period, internal trade functions in the US Zone were performed by the Price Control, Trade and Distribution, and Rationing Section of the Economic Control Agency, SHAEF, the forerunner of today's Internal Trade Section of the Trade and Commerce Branch. Working with other MG officials and aided by the enterprise of a number of German businessmen, the efforts of this group were concentrated on removing physical road blocks, making it possible for merchants to travel beyond the limits of their home districts, and obtaining more

*A saw-mill in Welzheim in the Black Forest, where lumber is prepared for export to England, part of a bizonal trade program.*

*Photo by Byers*



uniform interpretations of the directives of various local, regional, and Laender MG offices.

Between the middle of 1945 and the end of the year, these and other problems were largely overcome: Freight cars began to roll, thus taking some of the transport load off trucks; local telephone service was restored; and waterways were opened to traffic. As a result, interzonal trade in occupied Germany was pushed off dead center and the early chaos in internal trade gradually assumed a semblance of order.

The groundwork laid in the last half of 1945 was the foundation for progress in the following year. In February, the first interzonal trade program between the US and Soviet Zones was negotiated; and in immediately succeeding months, plans were formulated for additional interzonal trade. Beginning with July 1946, trade between the US Zone and the remaining three zones of Germany began to show an irregular upward trend. This was accompanied by the removal of further restrictions, such as the elimination of travel passes between the US and British Zones, and the establishment of a uniform food ration scale for commercial travelers in all four zones. During the latter months of the year, there was some increase in the quantities of clothing and shoes distributed to German civilians in the US Zone.

## RESPONSIBILITY TO GERMANS

Keeping the lid on prices, stimulating internal trade, and overseeing the distribution of consumer goods in the US Zone are still prime problems of the Trade and Commerce Branch. But more and more of the work connected with these problems has been turned over to German agencies which function under the supervision of Military Government. At the same time, the small Berlin staffs of the Price Control and Internal Trade Sections have devoted an increasing amount of time to quadripartite activities in their fields, and to the price control and internal trade matters bound up with economic unification of the British and US Zones.

The problem of developing the US Zone's

exports is in a different category. For one thing, the Joint Export-Import Agency is the only authority that can issue licences for exports from the US and British Zones. Thus, Military Government officials still have the final say in the export field, despite the fact that German suppliers have been permitted to sign export contracts which must then be indorsed by the German Economic Ministry. In addition, transportation, food, and living accommodations for foreign buyers in Germany can only be provided by the military.

## AUTHORITY STILL RESTRICTED

As compared with the early months of the occupation, German foreign trade agencies have been assigned a growing number of tasks relating to exports; they have also worked side-by-side with Military Government in launching the well-attended export shows at Munich, Wiesbaden, and Stuttgart. But German authority in the field of foreign trade is necessarily still restricted.

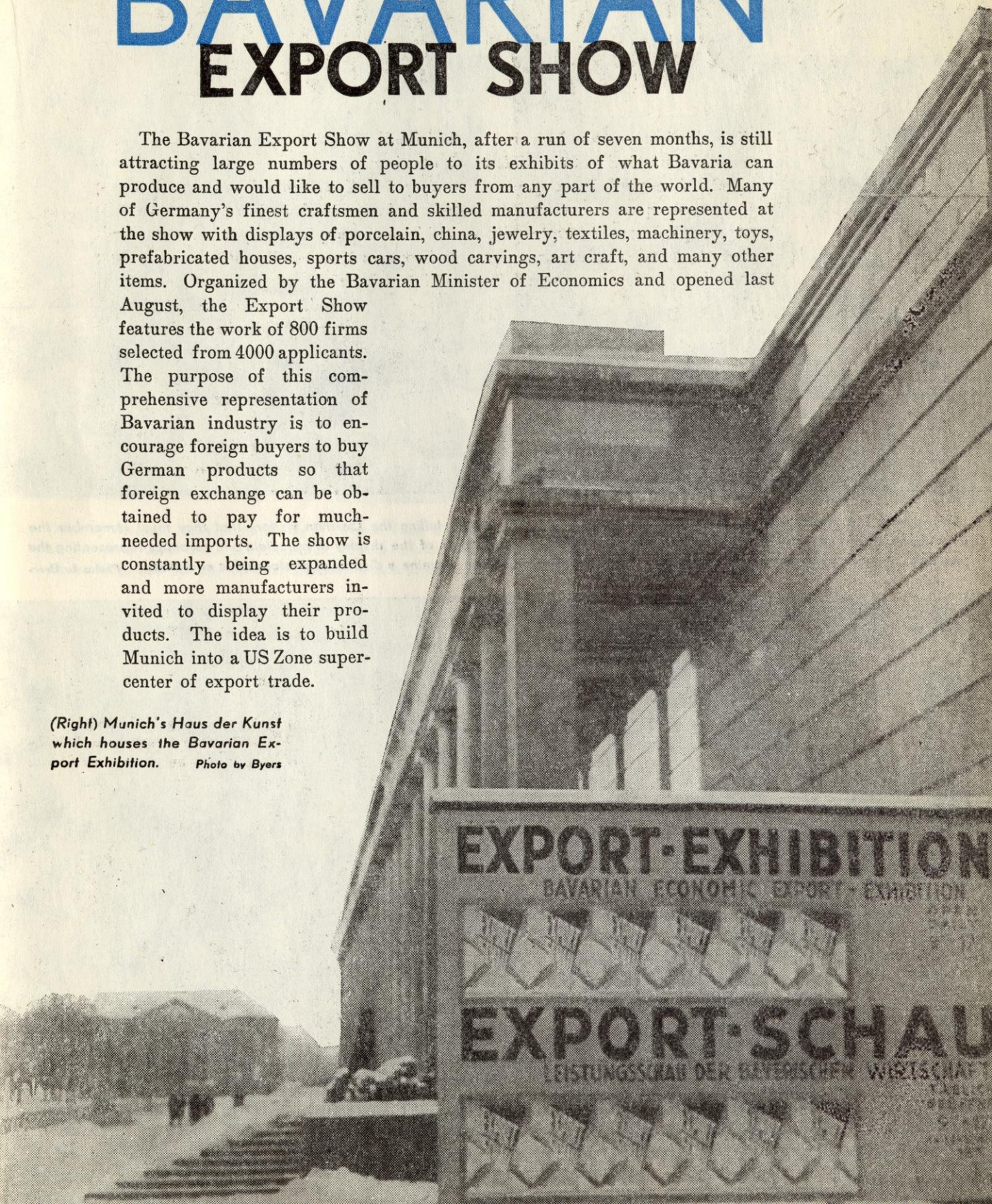
Last year, US Zone exports and exports commitments ran to about 25,000,000 dollars, only a fraction of the approximate goal of 300,000,000 dollars indicated in the Level-of-Industry Plan on Reparations Agreement. This year it is expected that US Zone export activity will total some 100,000,000 dollars, about four times the 1946 rate. As specified in the Level-of-Industry Plan, exports from Germany will be concentrated on the output of her light industries. For the US Zone, this means goods such as chinaware, cameras, toys, building materials, light machinery, pharmaceuticals, and handicraft manufactures. This is in contrast to pre-war days, when Germany relied chiefly on exports from her heavy industries — iron and steel, basic chemicals, ships, and capital equipment.

What the German's cost of living will be and how he will live, how soon the US Zone will be self-supporting, and how quickly economic unity will become a reality are all direct concerns of the Trade and Commerce Branch. The key to the future of these is the equitable distribution, both abroad and in Germany, of a larger industrial output.

# BAVARIAN EXPORT SHOW

The Bavarian Export Show at Munich, after a run of seven months, is still attracting large numbers of people to its exhibits of what Bavaria can produce and would like to sell to buyers from any part of the world. Many of Germany's finest craftsmen and skilled manufacturers are represented at the show with displays of porcelain, china, jewelry, textiles, machinery, toys, prefabricated houses, sports cars, wood carvings, art craft, and many other items. Organized by the Bavarian Minister of Economics and opened last August, the Export Show features the work of 800 firms selected from 4000 applicants. The purpose of this comprehensive representation of Bavarian industry is to encourage foreign buyers to buy German products so that foreign exchange can be obtained to pay for much-needed imports. The show is constantly being expanded and more manufacturers invited to display their products. The idea is to build Munich into a US Zone supercenter of export trade.

(Right) Munich's Haus der Kunst which houses the Bavarian Export Exhibition. Photo by Byers





Wenn Sie auch heute das hier Ausgestellte noch nicht kaufen können, vergessen Sie nicht, daß der Export der wesentliche Faktor zum Wiederaufbau unserer Wirtschaft ist.

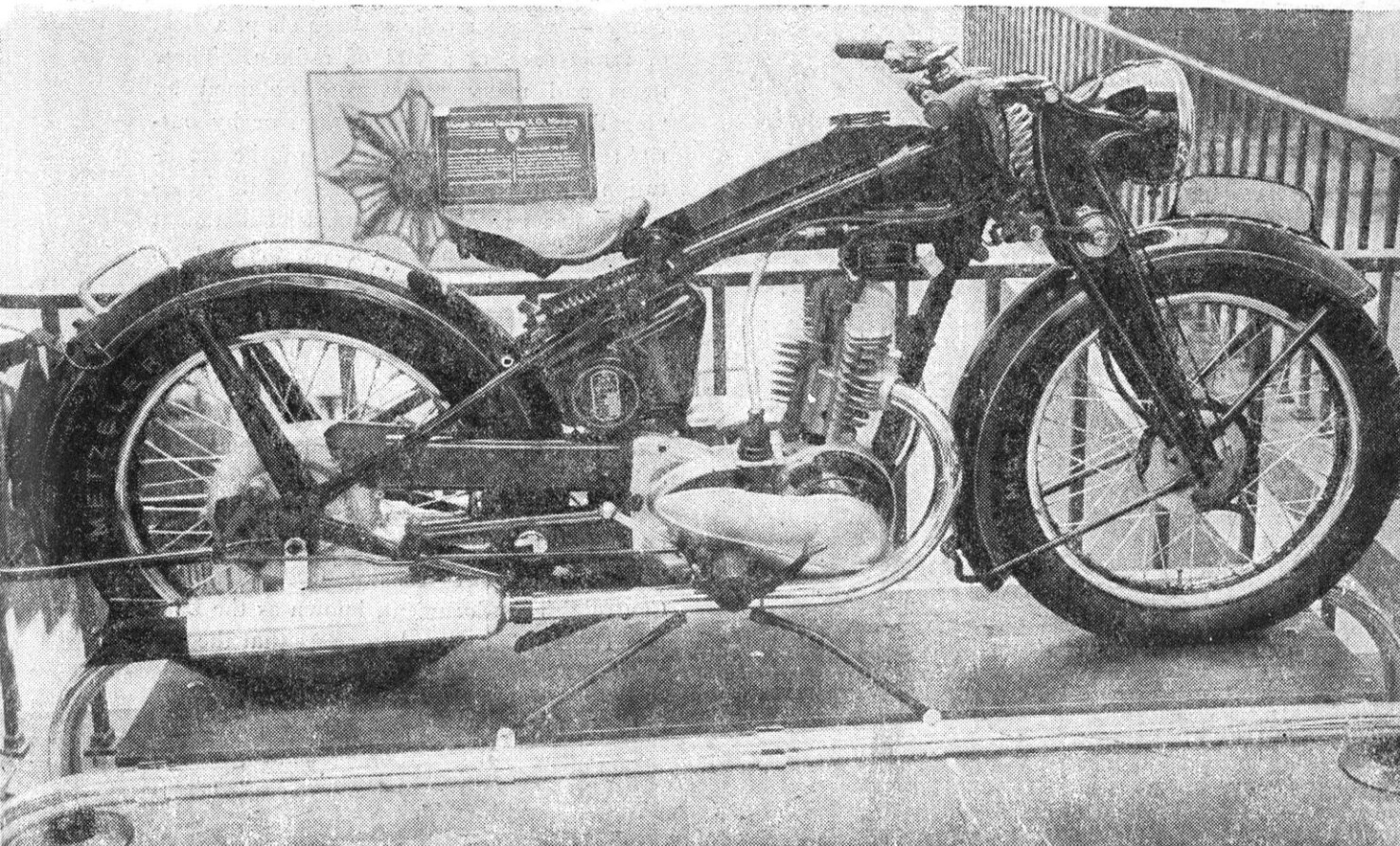


(Above left) The theme plaque, prominently displayed at the exhibit, telling the German visitors that they must remember the importance of exports to the rebuilding of Germany; (above right) part of the display of porcelain and ceramics representing the products of leading Bavarian manufacturers; (below) German civilians examine a display of photographic equipment. Photos by Byers



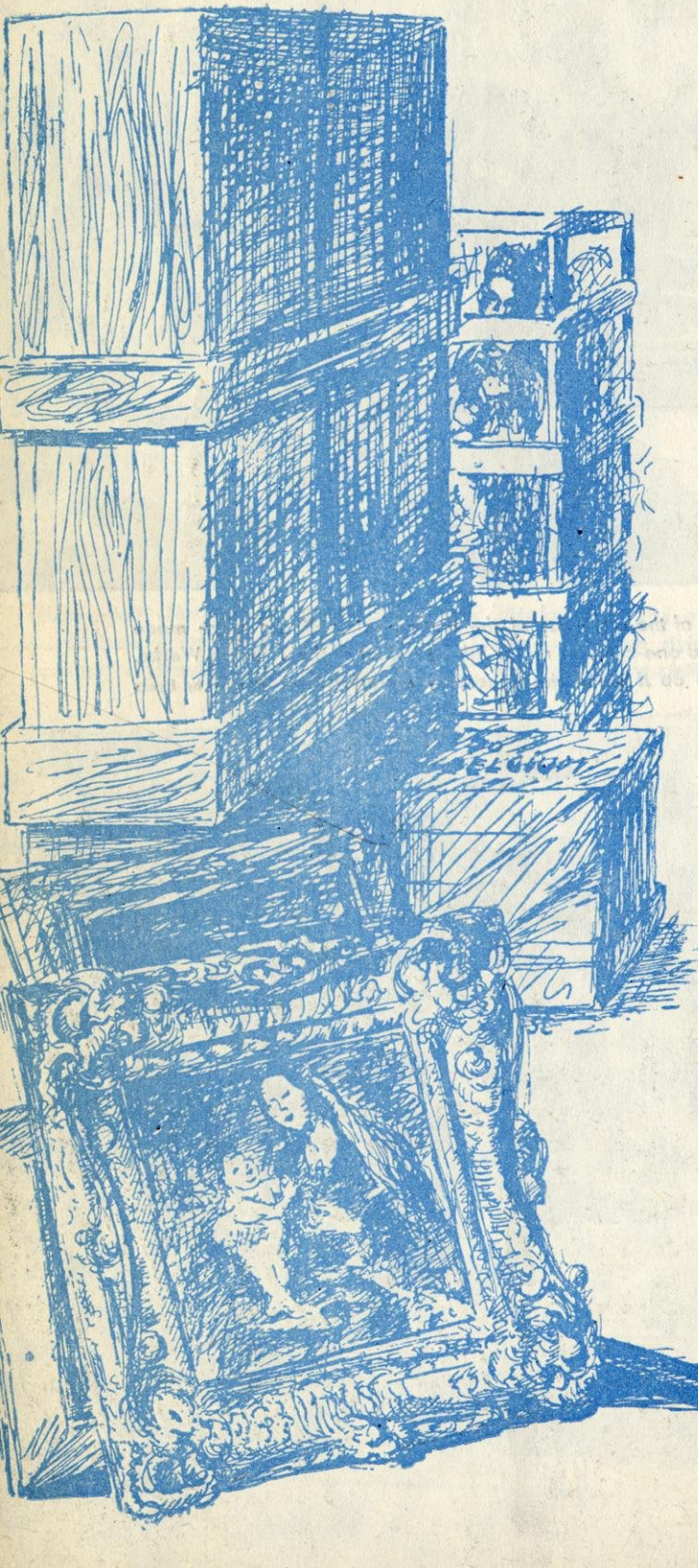


*(Above) Musical instruments made in Bavaria, long a center of the art; most of the instruments pictured were made at the Hans Nebel shop in Mittenwald; (below) a steamlined one-cylinder motor bike, product of the Triumph Werke, Nuremberg, and sample of what Bavarian manufacturers can do if given the necessary materials. Photos by Byers*





# RESTITUTION



**M**ichelangelo's statue of the Madonna and Child . . . the Peugeot Motor Works . . . the Veit Stoss Altar . . . hydroelectric equipment from the Nordisk Lettmetall aluminium plant . . . the greatest collection of Hebraic literature on the Continent . . . a flock of caracul sheep . . . the Crown Jewels and Coronation Regalia of the Holy Roman Empire: these are among the prizes won back by their rightful owners — the nations looted by the Nazis and their satellites — under the ambitious program implemented by the Restitution Branch, Economics Division.

During their years of victory, the Germans brought home to the Reich the cream of the Continent's cultural and industrial assets; in addition, they stripped the occupied countries of anything that struck their fancy — whether it be a dress shop, a fleet of street cars, or a vial of radium. These items and many more were obtained by "legal" purchase, by requisition, or by outright looting. It is the task of the Restitution Branch to see that this wealth is returned to its rightful owners. Its fulfillment requires the combined talents of the lawyer, the diplomat, the technician, the art expert, and — not least of all — the detective.

As early as the winter of 1942-43, the Allied nations began to formulate a restitution policy. Meeting at London, representatives of 18 of the Allied nations and exiled Governments announced, on 5 January 1943, the "Inter-Allied Declaration against Acts of Dispossession Committed in Territories under Enemy Occupation or Control." This document, known as the London Declaration, stated in effect that the Al-

lies reserved the right to invalidate transfers of property in countries occupied or controlled by Germany, even if such property was later bought legally by an innocent third party. This is in accordance with the traditional principle that stolen goods are recoverable by their original owner regardless of subsequent transactions.

### PROMULGATION OF LAW 52

In September 1944, SHAEF published Law 52, which put teeth into the London Declaration. Law 52 empowered the military authorities to seize and manage all property in Germany, whether belonging to enemy Governments, to institutions or citizens, or to absentee owners, including Allied Governments and nationals. It prohibited transactions in valuable or important cultural materials and in property owned or controlled by religious, charitable, educational, cultural, or scientific institutions. Whoever had cus-

tody of property covered by Law 52 was instructed to hold it subject to the direction of the military authorities, to whom he was responsible for its safe-keeping and recording.

Law 52 was followed, on 10 May 1945, by Directive 1067 from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which instructed the Commander-in-Chief of the US Forces of Occupation to carry out any program of restitution embodied in Allied agreements and to seek agreement in the Control Council on policies and measures which had to be applied throughout Germany if such programs were to be carried out successfully.

In the late summer of 1945, a stop-gap restitution program was begun in the US Zone in accordance with Directive 1067. No really definitive project could be undertaken, however, until the four occupying powers had reached agreement on a definition of restitution and on the numerous technical prob-

*Two US MG civilians take inventory of antique furniture and art works to be shipped from Munich to France.*

*Signal Corps Photo*





Staff members of the Fine Arts and Monuments collecting point at Munich inspect art works being prepared for shipment back to their rightful owners.

Signal Corps Photo

lems involved. These problems included the conditions of seizure of sale which would make property subject to restitution: whether claimant countries should be permitted to send missions to Germany to look for their lost valuables; and who should pay for the transport and repair of restituted goods.

#### RESTITUTION PROGRAM DEFINED

After months of discussion among the Four Powers, the quadripartite Allied Control Council announced an official definition of restitution on 21 January 1946, which was clarified by an official interpretation adopted early in March.

Long-range planning for restitution work was begun by the Civil Affairs Division of SHAEF early in 1944 and continued, after August of that year, by the Reparations, Deliveries, and Restitution Division of the US Group Control Council. Between June and

October 1945, a number of "token restitutions" were made under the jurisdiction of USFET. Since October 1945, the body responsible for restitution has been known as the Restitution Branch, Economics Division.

This Branch is composed of two sections with headquarters in Berlin; Restitution, which supervises the return to claimant nations of "non-cultural" items (that is, anything except books, archives, and works of art); and Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFA&A), which is responsible for the restitution to looted countries of books, archives, and art (including furniture and jewelry of artistic merit). The MFA&A Section also has assisted in the restoration of important German cultural monuments damaged during the war, the rehabilitation of museums and art institutions, and the return to the original owner of German art treasures.

Like France, Italy, Great Britain, and even

the United States, Germany tried to protect its art from bomb damage. As the Allied armies closed in, more and more of the Reich's movable works of art were rushed to safety from the threatened cities — sometimes so hastily that they were not even packed or crated — and hidden in mines, bunkers, and churches throughout the nation. All too often the records of the hiding places were lost or destroyed. Literally thousands of these art caches, known as “repositories”, are scattered all over Germany. Nearly 1,400 had been reported in the US Zone alone by December 1946 — and more are discovered each month.

It is the task of the MFA&A officers to locate such repositories, check their contents, arrange for their safeguarding against theft and weather damage. As soon as time permits, they transfer looted works of art and particularly important or valuable German-owned items to a US Collecting Point such as those at Munich and Wiesbaden. At the Collecting Points the MFA&A officers, assisted by German experts and specialists

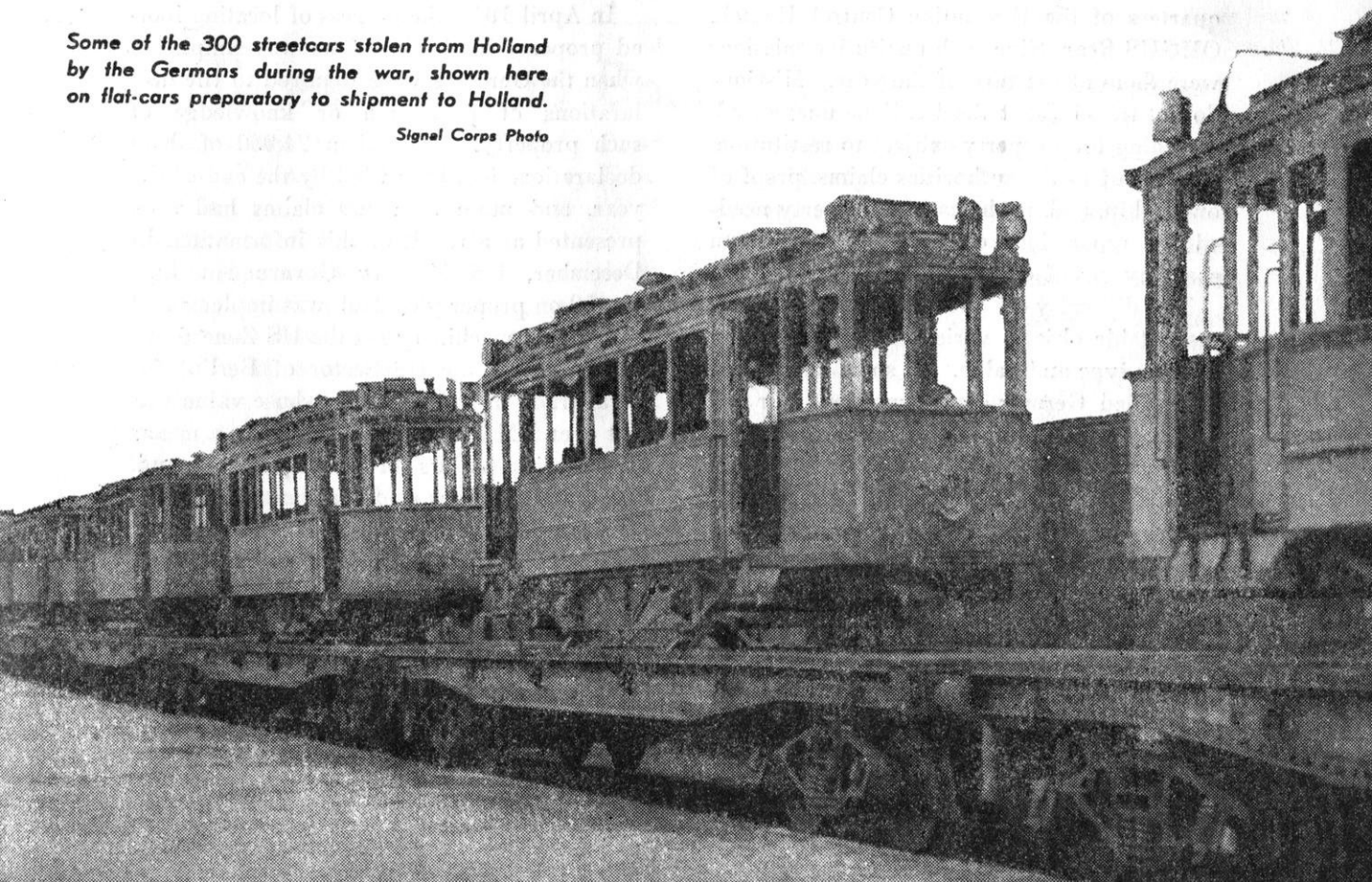
from claimant countries, make a careful inventory of the works of art, undertake the measures necessary for their preservation, and attempt to identify the rightful owners.

The first “token” restitution shipment took place on 22 August 1945, when the famous altar piece “The Adoration of the Mystic Lamb,” by the Van Eyck brothers, was flown back to Brussels in a special plane. This was followed by a series of spectacular shipments in the late summer and early fall of 1945, including Michelangelo's statue of the Madonna and Child (which went back to Belgium), Rembrandt's “Self Portrait” (to the Netherlands), and the stained glass windows of the Strasbourg Cathedral, which had been found in a salt mine at Heilbronn (to France).

Late in September the US Zone began to restitute machinery as well as works of art. By the end of 1945, restitution in the US Zone was put on a more or less work-a-day basis. Provision was made for the formal receipt of property claims; despoiled countries were invited to send missions to Ger-

*Some of the 300 streetcars stolen from Holland by the Germans during the war, shown here on flat-cars preparatory to shipment to Holland.*

*Signal Corps Photo*



many; and categories of property subject to restitution were established. Aside from works of art, these categories included a diversity of non-cultural material as illustrated by claims shipped during the year, ranging from industrial machinery to a trio of thoroughbred stallions.

Through the end of 1945, restitution was almost entirely on an interim, unilateral basis. It was not until the Four Powers agreed on a definition of restitution, late in January 1946, that the US Zone could start a steady flow of regular, recorded restitution shipments. However, many complex problems, such as that of so-called "internal restitution" (the return of property owned by German victims of Nazi looting), remained unsolved even after the definition was agreed on.

### RESTITUTION MISSIONS

At one time or another all of the eleven United Nations now eligible for restitution (Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia) have had missions at Hoechst, headquarters of the Restitution Control Branch, OMGUS Rear. Nine such restitution missions were there at the turn of the year. Missions do not travel about the US Zone unescorted, searching for property subject to restitution, but submit to US authorities claims, proof of ownership, and, in the case of property needed for reparations or vital to the German economy, proof of forcible seizure.

The difficulty of locating and identifying restitutable objects varies greatly according to their type and value. In some cases there is detailed German documentation. For example, the 27 volumes of the records of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (a Nazi organization charged with the collection of Jewish-owned works of art) have proved invaluable in identifying the material in the art collecting points. A major work, known to be the property of a certain museum, presents no problem of identification — it needs only to be packed and sent off against receipt to the owner country. In other cases

looted museums can identify their own property, and present proof of ownership, merely from the description in the collecting point inventories.

The percentage of lost art treasures successfully located and restituted also varies widely: About two-thirds of the stolen French art has been returned, while the Poles fear that almost two-thirds of their national treasure is gone for good — much of it, of course, destroyed during the war. The great bulk of the art objects, both German and foreign-owned, were found in art repositories where the Germans had placed them for safe-keeping. The treasures of the Martin von Wagner Museum, Wuerzburg, were found in a bunker at Schweinfurt as late as December 1946, after an 18-month search by German and American agencies. Other works of art have been traced through black market art dealers, and still others have been located by intelligence officers tracking down clues in a manner as spectacular as that of any Perry Mason or Lord Peter Wimsey.

### MG LAW NO. 52 IMPLEMENTED

In April 1946, the process of locating looted property in the US Zone was simplified when the Germans were required to file declarations of possession or knowledge of such property. More than 24,000 of these declarations had been filed by the end of the year, and more than 800 claims had been presented as a result of this information. In December, US Military Government Law No. 52 on property control was implemented to provide machinery (in the US Zone proper but not in the US Sector of Berlin) for legal trade in works of art whose value was not over RM 10,000. This supplies a means of screening dealers for looted property, and, incidentally, gives encouragement to living German artists.

Since the Van Eyck altar piece was returned to Belgium in August 1945, the Restitution Branch has supervised the return of paintings by the ton, archives by the truckload, machinery by the freight-car load, and enough gold and precious stones to stagger

King Midas. In some cases, notably machinery, it is possible to measure the work of the Restitution Branch in terms of dollars and cents. But in others, notably cultural material, many of the items returned are priceless. Who can set a value on the Sword of Charlemagne or fix a "fair" price for Michelangelo's statue of the Madonna and Child?

Although the looted property phase of the Restitution Branch's work has gotten the headlines, in the early post-combat days MFA&A officers were also concerned with the preservation of German-owned art treasures as part of the world's heritage. The staffs of Germany's museums, libraries, universities, and other cultural institutions were scattered by war and invasion; many of her prominent art experts and administrators turned out to be politically unacceptable to the occupation authorities; and a large number of the great museums and libraries were destroyed or so badly damaged that they were unfit to shelter the material which had been removed to the repositories for safekeeping.

It is against this background of disorganization that the MFA&A officers have

had to work in the US Zone, returning German-owned works of art to German custody, and advising the Land Ministries on the reconstitution of museums and libraries. Because some structures had to be given at least first-aid treatment promptly if the world was not to suffer an irreparable loss, MFA&A officers in the early days of the occupation also assisted in the repair and reconstruction of cultural monuments — including churches, palaces, and castles — which were damaged during the war. This work is now proceeding slowly, under German supervision and largely with German volunteer labor, in the face of shortages of raw materials and skilled workmen.

In sum, the restitution of looted property is not only a matter of moral justice; it is also a political and economic necessity in the rebuilding of despoiled nations. As regards the protection of Germany's art treasures, the task — in the words of the report of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas — "was nothing less than to preserve as much as they could of man's creative past."

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## Three Steps to Boost Coal Production

Three important steps affecting the German coal situation were announced by Erik Noelting, chairman of the Coal Working Party in the British and US Zones, and Economic Minister for Land North Rhine Westphalia, the territory in which the greater part of German coal is mined. They are:

1. The immediate introduction of a "points system," whereby coal miners with a complete attendance record for each month will receive for that month a consumer goods card. This card will have a certain "points value" — dependent upon the worker's attendance, his output, and the nature of his work — entitling the miner to buy certain consumer goods at normal prices. These goods will include textiles, coffee, sugar, and bacon from local resources.

2. The relegation to the German author-

ities, with effect from 1 January, of the responsibility for allocation among the various industries of that part of the coal output of the two zones which was earmarked for essential civilian consumers in the zone.

3. The recommendation to issue a certain amount of domestic fuel to the German population. This makes an increase in output even more essential; but in view of the urgent need, an initial issue has been authorized. Future increase of production over the average figure for the first ten days of December would go partly to industry and partly to domestic fuel. The miner would thus have the knowledge that every extra ton he produced would directly benefit the fireplaces of his fellow countrymen.

— *British Zone Review*

# DECARTELIZATION

In 1933, the year when Hitler came into power, Germany produced only 18,900 tons of primary aluminium, an indispensable product for modern war. In 1939, the year when Germany's armed forces swept into Poland, German production of primary aluminium had risen to 185,500 tons — despite the fact that Germany originally had none of the components for aluminum production. While this tenfold increase in German aluminum output was taking place, production outside Germany increased only fourfold. It was another case of a Nazi-engineered cartel at work, another case of using international agreements — often secret in nature — to build up Germany's war potential at the expense of the rest of the world.

Always an economic force to contend with, German concentrations of power — as typified by combines, cartels, trusts, and syndicates — became spearheads of aggression in the years following 1933. In the United States they were responsible for restricting the development of gyroscopic instruments, vital to navigation and strategic bombing; for preventing the shipment of tetracene, the most efficient ammunition combustion agent known, to Great Britain in 1940; and for obstructing the manufacture of Buna rubber right up to the time of the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

It was machinations such as these that prompted the Chiefs of State of the United States, United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union to declare at Potsdam that "the German economy shall be decentralized for the purpose of eliminating the present excessive concentration of economic power as exempli-

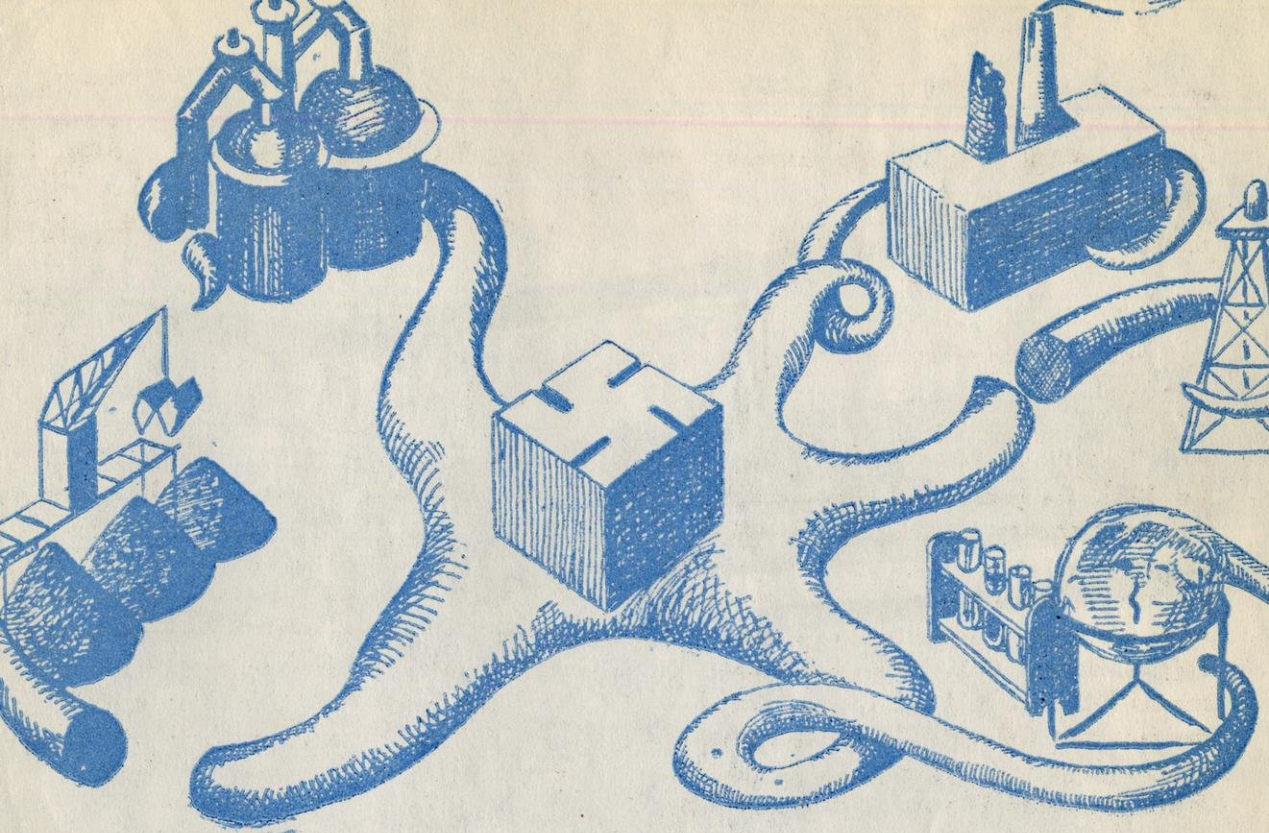
fied in particular by cartels, syndicates, trusts, and other monopolistic arrangements."

Even before Potsdam, the G-5 Division of SHAEF had a special staff laying the groundwork for the eventual destruction of Germany's war-making economic power. Its members and special agents, moving along with advancing troops — and often operating under fire — captured key industrialists, pounced on banks, seized files wholesale, looked over tons of records, and interrogated everyone who was likely to help in the job of showing how concentrations of economic power built up the Third Reich's ability to wage war.

## TRUST-BUSTING ORGANIZATION

A few months after Potsdam, the substance of this work in the US Zone was taken over by a specially-created unit, the Division of Investigation of Cartels and External Assets, which was created within the American Military Government. Late in 1945, the Division was split, with the "external assets" function being placed in the Finance Division and the "cartels" function forming the nucleus of a new trust-busting organization, the Decartelization Branch. This branch was placed in the Economics Division and formally began to function on 1 January 1946.

From the outset, the Decartelization Branch has lived a David-and-Goliath existence. With never more than 100 persons on its staff, it is charged directly or indirectly with elimination of the most highly-developed concentrations of economic power ever known and overseeing the development of an economy composed of efficient, inde-



pendent economic units. Consider I. G. Farbenindustrie, AG, perhaps the most fabulous organization of its kind in world history.

On 1 January 1945, total assets of I. G. Farben — more a gigantic industrial co-operative than a corporation in the American sense — were estimated at close to RM 7,500,000,000, equal to about three billion dollars. Through ownership of stock, patents, and trademarks; through control of raw materials; through exclusive sales contracts; through regulation of prices and allotment of quotas; Farben owned, controlled, managed, or operated more than 1,000 mills, mines, factories, and firms throughout the world and employed upwards of 500,000 persons. "I. G." produced all of Germany's Buna rubber and cellophane; virtually all of its dyestuffs, nickel, and poisonous gases; 90 percent of its plastics, 85 percent of its explosives, 75 percent of its nitrogen, 70 percent of its gunpowder; and about half of its aviation gasoline.

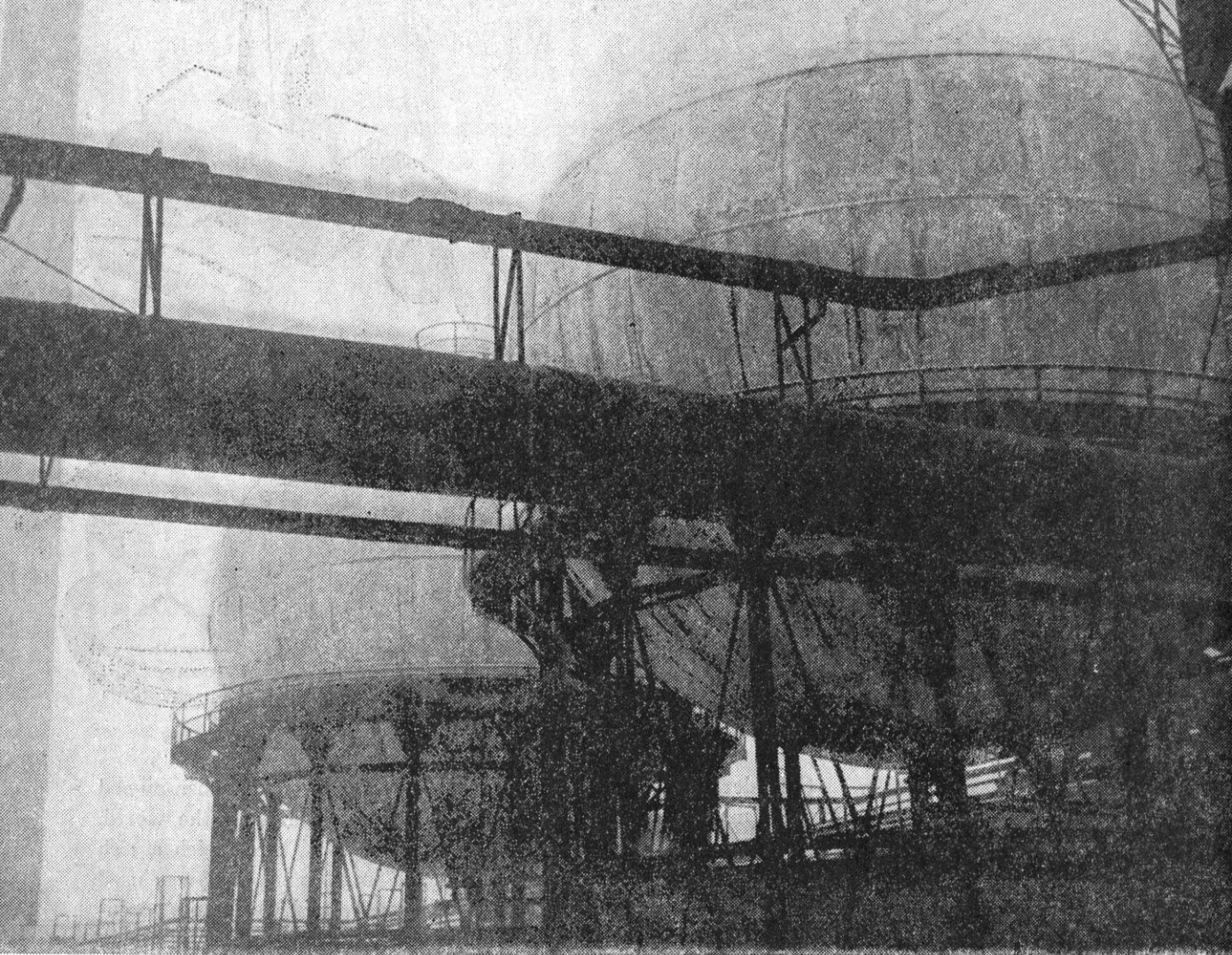
But Farben was not only Germany's bone and muscle; it was also its eyes and ears.

By finding jobs for agents in Farben-owned or controlled companies all over the world, it made available to the Third Reich a rich fund of economic intelligence that was used to strengthen Germany and weaken its potential enemies. So striking was the Farben role in creating Germany's war potential that it was reserved for special treatment by the Allies.

### FARBEN CONTROL OFFICERS

In November 1945, under Law No. 9 of the Allied Control Council all property and assets of the organization in Germany were seized and legal title vested in four I. G. Farben Control Officers, one from each of the occupying nations. In the US Zone, which has an estimated ten percent of Farben's assets, the "Control Officer" is also the chief of the Decartelization Branch. Together with the Control Officers of the British, French, and Soviet Zones, his job is to see that plants used exclusively for war-making purposes are destroyed and that others are made available for reparations; that cartel relations are terminated; that production and research are controlled; and that the owner-





*Part of the I. G. Farben Industries at Hoechst; the cartel's assets just prior to the end of the war were estimated at over RM 7 billion, or about 3 billion dollars.*

*Signal Corps Photo*

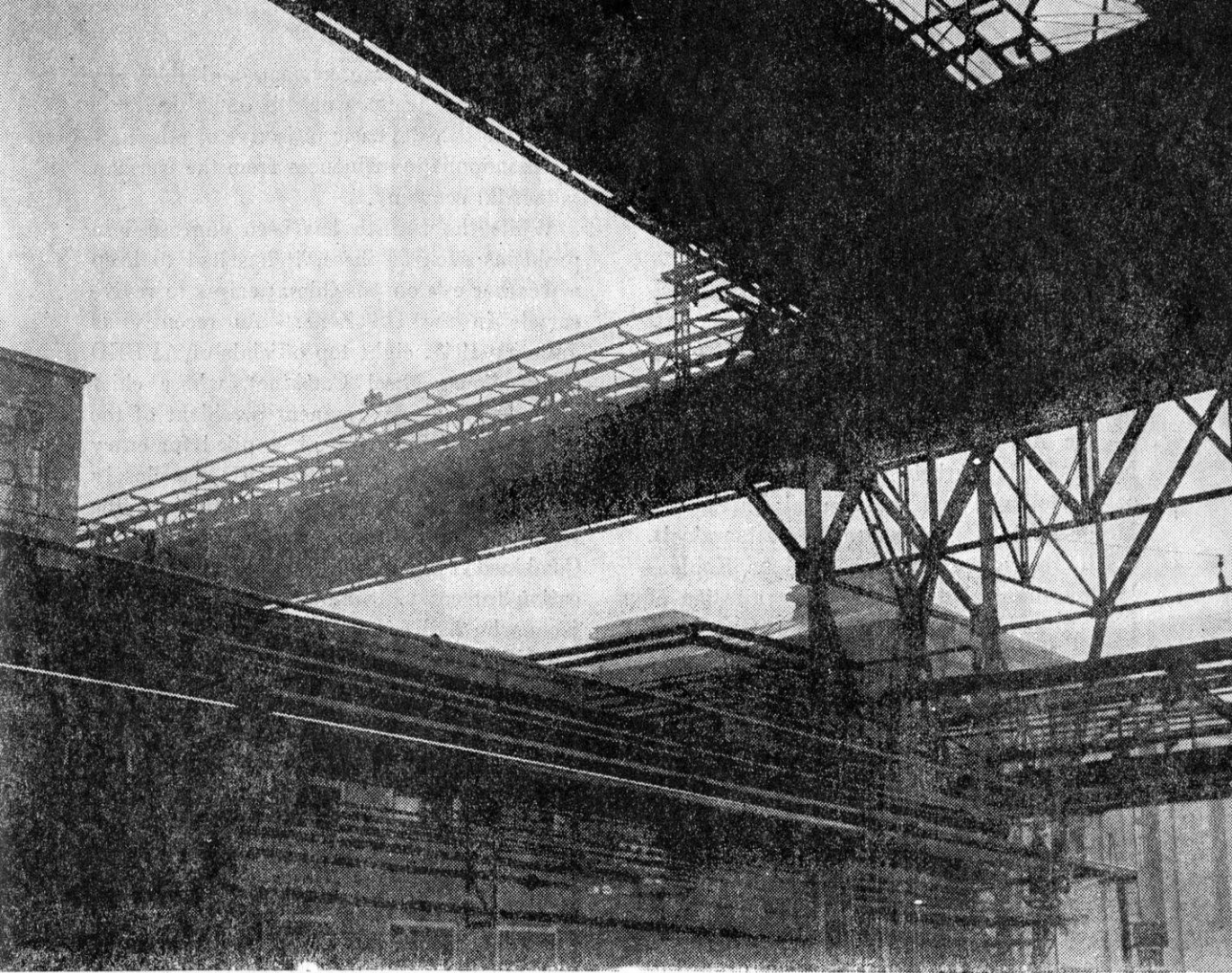
ship of whatever plants are retained for the essential civilian economy is dispersed.

The German's penchant for turning any monopoly to their own devices ranged far and wide and included apparently harmless organizations. The Mitteleuropaeisches Reisebuero (MER), or Central European Travel Agency, is a case in point.

MER began in 1918 as the Deutsches Reisebuero, a private company with headquarters in Berlin; its founders were the North German Lloyd Company at Bremen and the Hamburg-America Line at Hamburg. By 1924, it had become exclusive agent for the German Railway Administration, the Royal Hungarian Railways, the Hungarian Trans-

port Companies, and the official Austrian Traveling Agency (Oesterreichisches Verkehrsbuero). Its name was then changed to Mitteleuropaeisches Reisebuero.

With the change in name came a change in function. Not only did MER encourage travel between Germany and the countries of continental Europe, but it also used "travelers" to draw countries such as Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Italy into its sphere of influence. MER had a monopoly on the sale of German railway tickets and the operation of all travel agencies in Germany; it had 1,200 representatives both in Germany and abroad, either through private offices connected by agreement or through



*Another scene of the Farben plant at Hoechst, one of more than 1000 mills owned, controlled, managed, or operated by the cartel until the occupation.*

*Signal Corps Photo*

agencies of big foreign travel organizations. During the 'thirties, it created branches in key foreign cities such as Paris, Amsterdam, and New York, and staffed them with political and economic observers who were nothing less than special agents of the Third Reich.

Yet Farben and MER represented only two of scores of similar espionage agencies that wore the cloak of corporate organization in Germany. And they were intricately organized, deliberately to defy detection. The thread of ownership often becomes lost in a maze of stock participations, interlocking directorates, service contracts, trademark agreements, sales contracts, and patent ar-

rangements. Sometimes the pattern was made so complex that even the German officials themselves now lose their way, as in the case of the Celluloid Sales Company whose organization chart still shows question marks with respect to the ownership of two subsidiaries.

Throughout 1946, it took practically all of the Decartelization Branch's time to find its way around the razzle-dazzle superstructure supporting Germany's concentrations of economic power. Truckloads of material had to be screened and assimilated; leads had to be tracked down; officials had to be questioned for hours, days, and weeks on end; ways and means of plugging legal loopholes had

to be thought up before they appeared. Nevertheless, the Decartelization Branch staff, in cooperation with the I. G. Farben Control Committee, the quadripartite Decartelization Working Party, and a half-dozen other working parties, has made notable progress toward its goal.

The Working Association for the Distribution of Lubricants (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Schmierstoff-Verteilung) has been dissolved and the objectionable features of two other monopolistic organizations are being removed — the Association for the Distribution of Motor Fuels (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Mineraloel-Verteilung) and the Central Bureau for Motor Fuels (Centralbuero fuer Mineraloel).

All restrictive practices of the Kohlenkontor, the coal distributing organization of the Ruhr mining interests, have been removed.

In conjunction with denazification proceedings, some 2,000 persons have been removed from industrial positions with I. G. Farben plants in the US Zone and the work of permanently restraining undesirable persons from key positions in other enterprises is well under way, as illustrated by the indictment of steel-king Friedrich Flick on war-crimes charges early this year.

To prepare for administration of a Decartelization Law, detailed information on companies belonging to 36 industrial combines such as Vereinigte Stahlwerke, Metallgesellschaft, Schering, AEG, and Siemens & Halske, has been assembled. Also, preliminary studies of 17 major industries — including iron and steel, food, matches, textiles, coal, shipping, oil, dyestuffs, and chemicals — have been made as a guide to the type of problem that may be expected in enforcement.

Decartelization Branch representatives at the Allied Control Authority are working on many other problems including inland waterway cartels and trusts, excessive concentrations in the insurance industry, a reorganization plan for the German movie industry, the registration of all securities issued in Germany which carry management or control provisions, the adoption in Germany of an

FOB factory-pricing system, and the type of patent law which would be most desirable to accomplish the basic objective of eliminating monopolistic influences from the German industrial economy.

While the Branch has been engrossed in problems such as these, it has had to keep a weather eye on possible attempts to revive cartels in the US Zone. As recently as January 1947, eight top officials of ARBED (Luxembourg Steel Combine), whose chief executive is also permanent president of the International Steel Cartel, applied for entry into the US Zone. Since ARBED was closely affiliated with German cartel interests, the Decartelization Branch saw to it that the Combined Travel Board denied their application for entry. Similarly, two Swiss subjects who had cartel ties were barred from the US Zone, and Germans have been prevented from accepting appointment as directors of Swiss firms.

## INVESTIGATORY FUNCTION

Between the early months of 1945 — when access to German enterprises first became possible — until the end of 1946, the work of the Decartelization Branch and its predecessors was largely investigatory. This phase of the job in the US Zone had already tapered sharply early this year, when identical Decartelization Laws were signed in the British and US Zones. Drafted in accordance with Paragraph 12 of the Potsdam Agreement, these laws are modelled after the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in the United States and will help to provide the basis for development of a free and competitive German industrial economy. Both laws became effective simultaneously on 12 February 1947 and may well mark the beginning of the end of the long and rocky road already travelled toward enactment of a quadripartite Decartelization Law.

The second, and final, phase of the decartelization job is that of enforcement and education. The problems connected with this phase will be different, but — as officials of the branch are apt to observe wryly — the headaches will be the same.



## Germans Take Over GCEA

Decentralization of OMGUS operating responsibility to German agencies will be furthered 15 March when the bulk of economic and statistical data belonging to former German Central Economic Agencies, now in the custody of the Ministerial Documents Branch in Berlin, will be turned over to German officials of the Bizonal Executive Committee for Economics.

The Ministerial Documents Branch in Berlin contains all appropriated records of former German Central Agencies taken under MG custody since teams, operating under G-2 SHAEF in the spring of 1945, assumed control of the documents and records which had been hidden by the German agencies throughout Western Germany.

The entire collection of material is being screened by intelligence personnel, and all operational material considered appropriate for German use will be transferred to the German Bizonal Agencies in Minden, Westphalia. The documents on hand have been the source of information for some 1,200 reports on the German economy prepared during the last 18 months. The basic data from which these reports were prepared will continue to be made available by the Germans at Minden to all Allied Powers.

Custody and control of the economics documents of the Ministerial Collection will pass to Dr. Victor Agartz, chairman of the German Executive Committee for Economics.

Authorization was granted 15 February for the voluntary mailing of printed matter by persons from addresses in the United States and the United Kingdom to addresses in the US and British Zones of Germany.

Printed matter includes newspapers, books, and periodicals, in parcels weighing up to 4.4 pounds as prescribed by Universal Postal Union regulations governing this classification of international mail.

German nationals and institutions in the

US Zone of Germany were first authorized to receive printed matter from the United States through international postal channels on 3 February.

## Reparations Allocation

General-purpose equipment from Fabrik Hess, Lichtenau, located at Fuerstenhagen-Kassel, Hesse, has been allocated by the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency in Brussels to nine nations; Albania, Belgium, Denmark, France, United Kingdom, Greece, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

Hess, Lichtenau, was an explosive-chemical plant constructed specifically for the production of high explosives, and included three power plants, two of which are almost completely underground. All buildings are of massive concrete construction, camouflaged with shrubs and trees planted on the roof. The special-purpose facilities at this plant are scheduled for destruction as war potential, to be completed as soon as general-purpose equipment is removed as reparations.

## First Post-War Car

The pilot model of the first passenger automobile produced in the US Zone since the end of World War II came off the assembly line 21 February at the Opel plant at Russelsheim, Hesse.

The automobile is a four cylinder, two-door sedan known as the Opel Olympic. It is equipped with five wheels and tires, a dust-proof luggage rack, and a heater. Its maximum speed is 95 miles per hour, and it cruises safely at 65 miles per hour.

When production finally gets under way, an output of 100 units per day will be sought, depending upon the availability of raw materials. However, regular manufacturing will not be achieved for several months, since truck production at the Russelsheim plant has priority.

# 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.*

## German Channels of Authority

Difficulties arising from day-to-day problems in fields covered by bizonal committees are to be solved among proper German authorities and referred only as a last resort to Land Military Governments for assistance, says OMGUS directive AG 014.12 (ED), "Proper Use of German Channels of Authority," 19 February 1947.

When such a difficulty arises, the Land Minister concerned will take it up with the corresponding Minister in the other Land concerned. If a solution cannot be effected, the matter will be taken to the Ministers-President of the two Laender and then to the bizonal committee. Only in the event all these steps prove unsuccessful should the matter be referred to the Land MGO's.

The directive provides that all principles named above adhere strictly to this procedure, and instructions be given such distribution as is necessary to insure that all offices concerned are familiar with the procedure.

## Indigenous Employee Wages

Clarification of setting and adjusting the wage scales of German civilian employees is contained in Change 4 to USFET Civilian Personnel Circular 12, dated 4 February 1947, subject "Administration of Indigenous Civilian Employees in US Occupied Zone, Germany." Change 4 rescinds par 3f sec V of the original circular and substitutes in its place the following:

"Wages will be those approved and published by the Office of Military Government, provided the wages paid to United Nations displaced persons will, in all cases, be the highest such approved German wage for the position or job in question. Information re-

garding wage scales is available at the Arbeitsamt. In all cases where the wages paid to German civilian personnel by the US Forces are below those prevailing in German industry, the local German Labor Office (Arbeitsamt) will be directed by the civilian personnel officer responsible for the procurement of indigenous labor to re-adjust such wage scales to those prevailing in German industry. Notification of all such changes or re-adjustments will be sent to the Office of Manpower Division, Office of Military Government of the respective Land. In the event that a particular occupation is not listed in the published wage schedule the local Arbeitsamt will set a provisional wage rate or salary based on the principle that such wage rate shall conform with the wage rate or salary of a similar occupation in private industry."

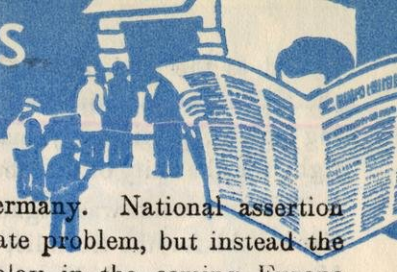
## Civilians Remaining in Europe

Conditions under which a War Department civilian employee of Military Government can remain in Europe after termination of employment are cited in OMGUS directive AG 014.33 (AG), "Application of WD Employees to Remain in the Occupied Areas of Germany and/or Austria," 13 February 1947.

The directives provides that such requests must be referred to the Office of the Personnel Officer, Civilian Personnel Branch, OMGUS, APO 742, for prior approval.

Such approval will be effected only when the individual has in his possession a valid passport and an entry visa to the country to which he is proceeding on the European continent. In each case, one-way travel orders will be issued, providing the employee with transportation to the approved country outside the occupied areas.

The length of time to be spent in the occupied areas, following termination of employment, will not exceed 15 days, unless specific approval has been obtained from the Chief, Civilian Personnel Branch, Office of the Personnel Officer, OMGUS.



## Polish Border Question

The German-Polish border question, especially in view of the approaching conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow, has been given special emphasis in the German press, according to the weekly analysis by the Office of the Director of Information Control, OMGUS, of the editorial opinions expressed in the licensed press of the US Zone.

The **Hochland Bote** (Garmisch-Partenkirchen) carried an editorial written by Kurt Schumacher, prominent German SPD leader, saying: "It is an old fact that the Eastern border is for the present not just an administrative border determined before the Potsdam Agreement by two interested powers. Neither Germany nor world peace should suffer under the fact that Russia has revised her borders at the expense of Poland in the West and that Poland therefore has been promised a part of Germany. That is a unilateral action which pacifies no one."

Schumacher declared that the territory cannot be economically fully exploited by Poland and that on the other hand millions of expellees are anxious to return to their homes there. He did not demand an outright return of the territory but pointed to the social and economic effects on Germany, particularly its food production. Instead he indicated the possibility of the land being retained by Poland, with the expellees now in Germany being returned.

He said, "The peoples of the East, above all the Poles, could greet it as an economic benefit if many Germans would return to the old home beyond the new eastern borders and to their old jobs. This applies not only to the agricultural sector but also the crafts and trades, business and intellectual professions."

In conclusion, Schumacher said; "Looking at this dispassionately will help to achieve a successful result, for Poland shares the

same fate as Germany. National assertion is not her ultimate problem, but instead the role she must play in the coming Europe on behalf of the security and peace of the world."

An editorial in the **Fuldaer Volkszeitung** (Fulda) took the prevailing Anglo-American view that, according to the Potsdam Agreement, the western border of Poland is not final. It pointed out that this area is one-fifth of Germany as of 1933 and raised one-fourth of its agricultural produce. The writer saw Soviet support of Polish claims as understandable as that is the way by which Poland is to be compensated for its territorial loss.

But the editorial pointed out: "The loss of this huge German area would be extremely painful for the Germans and they could not get over it. This is predominantly German land which a German population cultivated and on which it settled. It has been tied inseparably with German history for nearly a thousand years."

## Union of Socialists Sought

**Neues Deutschland**, Soviet-licensed SED organ in Berlin, printed a statement signed by the leaders of the SED and by the leaders of the Communist Party in the western occupation zones, declaring that it is necessary to create as soon as possible collaboration among all socialist parties in Germany in order to bring about the unity of the German labor movement in all zones.

"In order to create the presuppositions for a uniform socialist party the representatives of the zone managements of the Communist Party have suggested to the SED that there be created working committees between the two parties," declared the statement. "The leadership of the SED has accepted this proposal. Such working committees have been created . . . The committees will have a central bureau in Berlin and subcommittees at

tached to the various zone managements of the KPD. The committee appeals to all working people, particularly manual laborers, to fight for the unity of the labor movement . . .”

The statement was signed by Pieck and Grotewohl for the Socialist Unity Party, by Max Reimann and Kurt Mueller for the Communist Party in the British Zone, and by Fritz Sperling and Walter Fisch for the Communist Party in the American Zone.

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## American Play Reviewed

The German production of “Watch On the Rhine” at the US-licensed Hebbel Theater received mixed reviews in the Berlin press. The French-licensed **Kurier** and **Berlin am Mittag**, recently licensed by the Soviets, ran the strongest criticisms of the Lillian Hellman play.

The **Kurier** declared that the play is a topical one whose timeliness has passed. It stated that by no means does it clear the situation or reveal the real villains. The paper observed that the good side is characterized by an active antifascist, but the villain is a common rogue who does not have to have any political standpoint.

“We have received another disappointment,” declared **Berlin am Mittag**. “Where does one fight here against fascism? The real enemy is never shown. This is a cinema for a sensational audience, family gossip, laugh politics, and in the end the usual revolver shooting. And that should cover the German situation? No, that’s entirely wrong . . .” The paper said that is understandable that the play was a success overseas six years ago. It observed that at that time the play fulfilled its task of showing to the Americans the part of Germany unknown to Americans who didn’t know much about the resistance movement. Today, though, it accomplishes nothing.

The questions raised in this play come from reality,” declared **Neues Deutschland**, stating that the theme of the play impressed New York just as it did Berlin in the Hebbel. The paper observed that the antifascist’s

views on the Spanish civil war represented those of the other Germans during the Hitler time. It stated that the performance is a view into the world, that there is a serious and hard core of truth in the play which hasn’t dimmed. The paper suggested that all classes of Germans see “Watch on the Rhine.”

The **Taegliche Rundschau**, overt Soviet newspaper, praised the play for its success in America, saying it helped much more than any other written piece to bring America to fight against Hitler.

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## “Victims” Seek a Just Peace

**Das Zeit Echo** (Schwaebisch-Hall) reported that a meeting of Victims of Fascism in that city adopted an appeal to the victorious powers for a “just peace.” The appeal included in part:

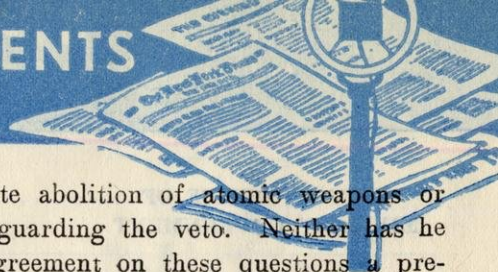
“We know that the future will be hard and that we should not harbor illusions. But we need hope that there will be a future at all for us and for our children . . . We hope for a political and economic reunification of the still separate zones . . . All our work and strength shall serve the aim of a free and democratic Germany . . . For such a Germany hundreds of thousands have fought against the Nazi regime and have sacrificed their health and life in prisons and concentration camps. Their sacrifice today gives us the right to raise our voice for a just peace.”

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## Denazification Appraisal

Heinrich Schmitt, former Bavarian Minister of Denazification, expressed his fear in the **Neue Presse** (Coburg) that thorough denazification has not been effected. He wrote in part:

“I reject the final conclusion of the International Committee that the denazification of Germany was a failure because of the opposition of the greater part of the population. However, it must be admitted that the German people have not fulfilled their great historical task of removing fascism and ending the war with a great revolutionary act.”



## US Papers See Progress by UN on Disarmament Question

The United Nations, in the opinion of the US press, are now closer to agreement on the principles leading to general disarmament and elimination of atomic weapons than at any time in the past in spite of the sometimes frustrating debates in the Security Council.

Comment on recent developments in the Security Council welcomed the establishment of the new Arms Commission to deal with matters not within the province of the previously-established Atomic Energy Commission. Many editorials interpreted the recent statement by Soviet Delegate Andrei Gromyko as a further concession, in principle at least, to the position held by the other Security Council Delegates regarding punishment for violations of a proposed convention to outlaw atomic weapons. Editorials pointed out, however, that Gromyko still insists upon retention of the veto power with regard to punishment of violators.

The **New York Herald Tribune** said that if the Soviets continue to insist on immediate scrapping of atomic bombs by the United States in return for the "vague promise that some time, somehow, a system of international control of atomic weapons would be agreed to by the Soviet Union" the prospects for world cooperation on this issue will be dim indeed.

The **Tribune** continued: "Fortunately there were some gleams of light in Gromyko's otherwise gloomy appraisal of the present situation. The last eight months have not been wholly wasted. Russia accepts the principle of international control rather than national administration of atomic conventions which she had originally urged: She accepts the thesis that violators must be punished. Moreover, Gromyko had not deadlocked the Council in a discussion of his demands for

immediate abolition of atomic weapons or for safeguarding the veto. Neither has he made agreement on these questions a prerequisite for future negotiations . . . .

"(US Delegate) Austin was wise and statesmanlike in emphasizing the positive aspects of Gromyko's speech and in ignoring its tone, which was by no means conciliatory. The United States has made its position on essential clear. It cannot afford, in its own interest or those of world peace, to retreat. If Russia is willing to accept these essentials — as the other nations of the world, except Poland, have done — there is room for discussion of details and machinery. Gromyko's counter-proposals should demonstrate whether that room exists; whether Russia has something concrete and helpful to offer."

**St. Louis Globe Democrat:** "The slow, bitterly debated course of the United Nations is, for all the suspicious antagonisms, making progress. The Security Council has now agreed to complete the divorce between atomic bomb controls and the program for conventional disarmament. The vote was nine to two with Russia and Poland abstaining. This is not so much a surrender by the Soviet as another indication that Russia is moving, if reluctantly, toward respect for world opinion . . . .

"Barriers have not all been passed. But as each appears it has so far been negotiated successfully. The Soviet Union, despite its relentless opposition to America's plan for iron-clad enforcement of bars against atomic weapons, has repeatedly shown itself unwilling to block the issue irretrievably . . . .

"This is the most encouraging sign on the UN horizon. Hope rises not so much from the fact that the US plan is making headway, as from the fact that the plan's soundness is endorsed by all other nations except Russia. If this attitude grows, the tortuous road of the UN will straighten and the world will breathe free again when the Lake Success story is finished."



# STATION LIST

## MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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**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
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### LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Wuerttemberg-Baden	Stuttgart	Mr Sumner Sewall
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#### 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
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#### 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 E 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
*S-55 LK Nuertingen	Nuertingen	Maj J S Capell
*S 58 LK Vaihingen	Vaihingen	Capt S Smith

#### Mannheim Area

*M-16 SK/LK Mannheim	Mannheim	Lt Col C H Rue
*M-43 SK/LK Heidelberg	Heidelberg	Lt Col C I Jackson
*M-89 LK Buchen	Buchen	Capt C A Wright
*M-90 LK Mosbach	Mosbach	Capt I D Claxton
*M-91 LK Tauberbischofsheim	Tauberbischofsheim	Capt N W Barber
*M-92 LK Sinsheim	Sinsheim	Capt J E Switzer

#### Karlsruhe Area

*K-47 SK/LK Karlsruhe	Karlsruhe	Lt Col W T Burt
*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 C H J West
*H-22 LK Crailsheim	Crailsheim	Capt R E Alley
*H-26 LK Schwaebisch Hall	Schwaebisch Hall	Capt C E Keena
*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

\* Liaison and Security

**Ulm Area**

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

**LAND GREATER HESSE**

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

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

*SK Frankfurt	Frankfurt	Maj G C Sola
*SK Wiesbaden	Wiesbaden	Col F H Boucher
*LK Wetzlar	Wetzlar	Maj D Easterday
*LK Dill	Dillenburg	Maj B L Bassinger
*LK Gelnhausen	Gelnhausen	Capt C D Fexy
*LK Biedenkopf	Biedenkopf	Capt W L Culbertson
*SK/LK Hanau	Hanau	Maj R A Gish
*LK Oberlahn	Weilburg	Lt Col M A Meacham
*LK Limburg	Limburg	Capt J S Chapin
*LK Maintaunus	Hofheim	Maj J C Nelson
*LK Rheingau	Ruedesheim	Capt W F Hintz
*LK Obertaunus	Bad Homburg	Capt J Nottingham
*LK Usingen	Usingen	Capt J N Francis
*LK Untertaunus	Bad Schwalbach	Maj M E Chotas
*LK Schluechtern	Schluechtern	Capt O Howard

*SK/LK Kassel	Kassel	Lt Col G J Alhrecht
*LK Melsungen	Melsungen	Maj W C Gipple
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg	Fritzlar	Maj J Connely
*LK Ziegenhain	Ziegenhain	Capt T W Harris
*SK/LK Marburg	Marburg	Lt Col C H Reed
*SK/LK Fulda	Fulda	Lt Col H R Cress
*LK Huenfeld	Huenfeld	Capt W G Westbrook Jr
*LK Waldeck	Korbach	Maj C F Parshall
*LK Frankenberg	Frankenberg	Maj L S Williams
*LK Eschwege	Eschwege	Maj G P Moore
*LK Witzenhausen	Witzenhausen	Maj E E Covell
*LK Hersfeld	Hersfeld	Maj H Baymor
*LK Rotenburg	Rotenburg	Capt S Kershaw
*LK Hofgeismar	Hofgeismar	Capt L R Allen
*LK Wolfhagen	Wolfhagen	Capt T E Faircloth

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

\* Liaison and Security

**LAND GREATER HESSE (Cont'd)**

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

**LAND BAVARIA**

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

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

**Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken**

Co A	Wurzburg	Lt Col M E Henderson
*A-210 SK/LK Wurzburg	Wurzburg	Lt Col Robert Herbison
*A-220 SK/LK Aschaffenburg	Aschaffenburg	Lt Col M W Crouse
*A-221 SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*A-250 LK Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Maj R C Jernigin
*A-251 LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Maj E H Emry
*A-330 LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*A-331 LK Bruckenuau	Bruckenuau	Maj R C Gesell
*A-332 LK Ebern	Ebern	Capt G G Brock
*A-333 LK Gemunden	Gemunden	Maj J S Sullivan
*A-334 LK Gerolzhofen	Gerolzhofen	Capt V R Hurst
*A-335 LK Hammelburg	Hammelburg	Maj R J Holmes
*A-336 LK Hassfurt	Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*A-337 LK Hofheim	Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*A-338 LK Karlstadt	Karlstadt	Maj J E Breland
*A-339 LK Konigshofen	Konigshofen	Capt S E Witty
*A-340 LK Lohr	Lohr	Capt L K Owens
*A-341 LK Markt Heidenfeld	Markt Heidenfeld	Capt T F Griffin
*A-342 LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	Maj A C McIntyre
*A-343 LK Miltenberg	Miltenberg	Capt J L Hinkel
*A-344 LK Neustadt (Saale)	Neustadt a. d. Saale	Maj H P Clark
*A-345 LK Obernburg	Obernburg	Capt L D Jaeger
*A-346 LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Capt J A Lowell

**Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken**

Co B	Ansbach	Col E M Haight
*B-211 SK/LK Nurnberg	Nurnberg	Lt Col C Klise
*B-222 SK/LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col J C Barnet
*B-223 SK/LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Lt Col S M Guild
*B-224 SK/LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
*B-225 Neustadt & Coburg	Coburg	Maj S Klein
*B-226 Kronach	Kronach	Maj H T Lund
*B-227 SK/LK Hof	Hof	Maj H L Woodall
*B-228 SK/LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker
*B-229 SK/LK Furth	Furth	Maj A C Abbott
*B-247 LK Lichtenfels & SK Staffelstein	Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
*B-252 LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Maj C T King
*B-253 LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Hochstadt	1st Lt L W Vilgard
*B-254 SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj F Meszar
*B-255 LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	Capt H C Stamatis

\* Liaison and Security

**Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)**

*B-256 LK Muenchberg	Muenchberg	Maj R C Anderson
*B-258 LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*B-259 LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*B-260 LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Maj H Zurn
*B-261 LK Dinkelsbuhl	Dinkelsbuhl	Maj L L Haupt
*B-262 LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R T Towle
*B-263 LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt B A Morgan
*B-264 LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*B-265 LK Hersbruck	Herzbruck	Capt D S Stroup
*B-266 LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt R E Peters
*B-267 LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Maj C W Collier
*B-268 LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*B-269 LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*B-270 LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*B-271 LK Windsheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*B-272 LK Lauf	Lauf	Maj F C Smith
*B-273 LK Neustadt (Aisch)	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*B-347 LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultzen
*B-348 LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Maj F T Brewster

**Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz**

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col G D Hastings
*D-212 SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
*D-230 SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj G J Ganer
*D-243 SK/LK Passau	Passau	Lt Col R T Nichols
*D-244 SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj R E Boyd
*D-245 SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
*D-246 SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Lt Col J R Hector
*D-274 LK Cham	Cham	Capt E A McNamara
*D-275 LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*D-276 LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj E O Carlson
*D-277 LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*D-278 LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Maj G E Griffin
*D-279 LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Maj R O Woodward
*D-301 LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	Maj H A Hardt
*D-302 LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Capt M Glossop
*D-303 LK Grafenau	Grafenau	Capt A J Harwood
*D-304 LK Kehlheim	Kehlheim	Capt G L Milner
*D-305 LK Landau a. d. Isar	Landau	Maj J A Wickham
*D-306 LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	Capt N Ugland
*D-307 LK Regen	Zweisel	Lt Col G M Foster
*D-308 LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Maj R B Swatash
*D-309 LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	1st Lt G L Thomas
*D-310 LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Capt R N McWhorter
*D-349 LK Kemnath	Kemnath	Maj D L O'Roark
*D-350 LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Maj I G Shackelford
*D-351 LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj J Mulholland
*D-352 LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	Maj V M Corbin
*D-352 LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Maj B B Coullahan
*D-353 LK Roding	Roding	Maj L P Rhodes
*D-354 LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Maj R W Hitchcock
*D-355 LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*D-356 LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	Capt A G Albert
*D-358 LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Maj T R Coykendall
*D-375 LK Bogen	Bogen	Maj J F Staudinger
*D-377 LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Maj J C Robertson Jr
*D-378 LK Griesbach	Griesbach	Capt C G Dansby
*D-379 LK Kotzting	Kotzting	Maj J J Maher Jr
*D-380 LK Mainburg	Mainburg	Capt E R Garrison
*D-381 LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Capt G C Jones
*D-382 LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	Maj R E Levy
*D-383 LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Maj J F Rey
*D-385 LK Wegscheid	Obernzell	1st Lt K L Miller Jr

\* Liaison and Security

**Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern**

Co E	Munich	Lt Col R J Philpott
*E-213 SK/LK Munich	Munich	Lt Col J H Kelly
*E-231 SK/LK Freising	Freising	Lt Col John H Huckins
*E-232 LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Capt W A Forys
*E-233 LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Capt V L Thom
*E-234 LK Altoetting	Altoetting	Capt C A Larimer
*E-235 SK/LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Maj Kenneth B Cassidy
*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	Maj C A Brown
*E-281 LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt C J Wardle
*E-282 LK Muhlendorf	Muhlendorf	Maj J J Posten
*E-283 LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*E-284 LK Toelz	Bad Toelz	Maj A O Froede
*E-285 LK Aibling	Aibling	Capt S J Kushner
*E-286 LK Fuerstenfeldbruck	Fuerstenfeldbruck	1st Lt C C Boatwright
*E-287 LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Maj C A Rein
*E-288 LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Maj H E Reed
*E-289 LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Maj C E Carlsen
*E-290 LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*E-291 LK Wolfratshausen	Wolfratshausen	Capt J L Ott
*E-311 LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Maj W W Perham
*E-361 LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Capt E J Pennetto
*E-362 LK Aichach	Aichach	Maj E J Newmayer
*E-364 Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Bierman
*E-367 Dachau	Dachau	1st Lt J A Walker
*E-368 Schongau	Schongau	Capt E E Bird

**Regierungsbezirk Schwaben**

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

**LAND BREMEN**

(APO 751)

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

**BERLIN SECTOR**

(APO 742-A)

Office of Mil Gov Berlin Sector	Berlin	Col F L Howley
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\* Liaison and Security